

IPCE

INTERNATIONAL PAEDOPHILE AND CHILD EMANCIPATION

NEWSLETTER

IN THIS NEWSLETTER:

Introduction	2
Financial report 1993	2
Report of the 7th IPCE Meeting July 1993	3
Reports from the countries	3
Discussion themes	8
Post scripta & appointments	14
Newly revised criteria and reflections	15
Commentary on the discussion papers	17
New Zealand	18
NAMBLA & MARTIJN in trouble with ILGA	24
Explanatory note (ILGA)	25
Statement on protection of children (ILGA)	28
Letters to ILGA (BVH, VSG, Martijn)	30
The Netherlands, Amsterdam	33
Asylum and extradition in The Netherlands	34
Deutschland	39
Nouvelles de France	55
La situation au Japon	57
Doubting Children's Evidence, New York	58
Documentation service NVSH lwg JORIS	59

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Für Freundschaft,
Gegen Gewalt.

NUMBER 1 YEAR 6 WINTER 1994

Introduction

Summer 1993, Copenhagen: 29 delegates from 11 countries exchanged experiences and ideas during the 7th IPCE meeting. Reports from the countries are given in this Newsletter. Quite depressing to read the same tendencies in several countries. The tendency to extend the laws on the so called 'child pornography'. It fits with the moral tendency to declare Nude as Nasty and Sex as Dirty. The second tendency is seen in the public media: to take a bad case and to condemn or deny the good cases under the same heading.

The meeting went on by discussing some themes, among which the ethics and morals about pedophilia. *Please*, discuss these ideas and the paper on page 15 in your own group and country and report from it in next IPCE meeting!

The next articles report the troubles NAMBLA and MARTIJN have with ILGA. *Please*, try to contact the lesbian/gay organisations in your country and ask them to use their ILGA voice against the exclusion of childlovers from ILGA!

The Dutch section of this Newsletter gives an intergenerational informationline in Amsterdam and an article about asylum and extradition in The Netherlands. Important for your members who want (or are urged) to fly from their conservative state to a more liberal one.

The German section reports about several kinds of action in several cities. A long section which maybe give some ideas and a bit of courage. The French section is quite depressing again. The many papers send to the secretary are mentioned in the documentation service list.

The report from the summer meeting is late: in the winter issue. A big one, say a double issue. Not all contributions could be placed: several contributions are only mentioned in the documentation list. One letter from Germany is deliberately not placed in this Newsletter: a letter from a person who did attack a person instead of discuss fairly a matter or some ideas. The Newsletter is an open medium, but the limit of this openness is given in the statement above: discuss freely but fairly and don't attack persons, only ideas.

Here you see the financial report IPCE 1993. Look: you are reading a big copied and sended Newsletter, but you see there is no money for this Newsletter! So please send your contribution as soon as possible to NVSH lwg JORIS Postbank nr 5431155, DEN HAAG, The Netherlands.

Your secretary,

Frans

FINANCIAL REPORT IPCE 1993

Situation on december 31th, 1993, in Dutch Guilders.

	Income	Costs
Surplus on 1 Jan 1993	140.79	
Contributions in 1993	520.24	
Contributions during IPCE Meeting 93	319.39	
Newsletter spring '93		474.20
Newsletter June '93		462.74
Correspondence		206.20
	980.42	1143.14

Debet balance NLG 162.72

Report of the 7th IPCE Meeting Copenhagen, 22-25 July 1993

Twenty nine delegates from eleven countries held the 7th annual IPCE meeting in a nice restaurant in Copenhagen, organised by our host, the Danish group DPA. Thanks to our host in this beautiful city and country.

The countries and organisations represented were: Denmark (DPA), The Netherlands (NVSH lwg JORis, NVSH Amsterdam, Martijn and KOINIS Magazine), New Zealand, Poland, Russia, Spain, France, Germany (Münich group, Nurnberg group and National group Agem Pádo im BVH), Sweden, United Kingdom and USA (NAMBLA).

Letters from Poland, New Zealand and The Netherlands were read aloud, as these people were not able to attend the meeting.

Especially we missed the Italian people of Gruppo P. It showed up that they were arrested by Italian police after telephone taps and secret observations. Italian Newspapers were read and translated, via Danish into English. So we learned police is trying to make look the group like a crime organisation, although the only charges that can be pressed, are for organizing a group. Other accusations were ridiculous fantasies, like making snuff-movies, as far as at least some members have enough personal knowledge about the persons involved. Although all members condemned the arrests, no formal condemnation from the Meeting was made because there was no agreement on this point - especially people doubted this should help the group or if this should feed the thoughts of "an international network".

Reports from the countries

On the first day of the meeting delegates from the different countries gave reports on the current situation and the development in their countries and organisations since the former IPCE Meeting. The reports are mostly sombre, but there are a few bright spots. As usual, the English speaking countries are most severely repressive, while the situation in Denmark and Germany is better and the situation in The Netherlands is the least negative.

The latest trend in legislation seems to be the prohibition in possession of the so called 'child pornography'. In Sweden and Germany such laws are adopted, while in other countries (like Denmark) it has been proposed but as yet rejected.

Denmark

A witchhunt against pedophiles and users of 'child pornography' is currently raiding Denmark. The media, especially tv, are very negative and hostile. Much of the attention has originated in a large 'case' about a man keeping a boy as a 'sex slave' for five years, during which the man should have allowed literary hundreds of men to have sex with the boy, some of which the man filmed on video. It was emphasized that no members of the DPA were involved in the case. The man has been convicted to 8 years of imprisonment, which in Denmark

is very hard. The boy has been given 300.000 Dkr. as compensation. Nevertheless, the attention from the media has given the Danish group many new members. The magazin of the DPA, 'Börnebande' is changed. The new name 'Nye seksualpolitik' gives a broader line of approach for a broader public. Illustrations are also adapted to a broader public.

The Netherlands

The situation in The Netherlands is stable. It is certainly no paradise, but still the most tolerable society what pedophilia is concerned. There has been a

change of legislation, but the age of consent is still 16: sexual contacts with children over the age of 12 is still illegal, but there will be no prosecution if neither the child over 12 years old, nor its parents drop an official complaint. The Dutch delegates assumed that 90% of the parents would indeed do this. Furthermore, the prosecutors often 'forgot' to ask the child if the contact was consensual. In one case however a detained man was released after it had turned up that the child had been consenting. An evaluation commission, in which NVSH has a seat, will be set up next year to advise if the use of the law shall be continued.

The new law has in some ways helped to change the attitude towards child sexuality; most of the Dutch newspapers now differ between child molesters and child lovers.

The association NVSH started out more than a century ago as a birth control organisation; membership was the only way to achieve condoms. NVSH has since then changed to deal with a variety of questions concerning sexuality. But during the recent years, now condoms can be bought 'on every corner', the membership has fallen to about 4000. This has entailed changes for the workgroups of the association, among which the LWGP (national workgroup on pedophilia) and the LWGJ (national workgroup on youth emancipation). Both groups have merged to an independent new one: NVSH lwg JORis (national workgroup on Youth-Adult Relations, intimacy & sexuality). The deliberate omission of the concept 'pedophilia' in the name reflects a change in the way of thinking, explained in the former Newsletter.

The autonomous workgroups in Amsterdam and Rotterdam has kept the word 'pedophilia' in their names. The greater openness about this concept in the larger cities might have helped to establish the word. Furthermore, the delegate from Amsterdam explained, the deliberate use of the word was a way of forcing people to give their opinion and thus initiate a discussion. In Amsterdam a support group for english speaking people is being made. The group will answer letters and will open a telephone number (see further in this Newsletter).

The Association MARTIJN has had its 10 year jubilee and so had a lot of attention from press and public. In June a tv program featuring among others the chairman of MARTIJN and Dr Brongersma was sent; it revealed a quite positive attitude towards inter-generational relationships. The program was showed at the meeting with simultaneous translation by Jan & Frans.

The KOINOS delegates gave a short presentation of their magazin, a new born and growing one. One intends to give only those illustrations which in every country can pass the douane.

New Zealand

From New Zealand only bad news. The organisation ANBLA has been forced to dissolve and the former chairman is now moving around in the country, pursued by press and police.

There has been a 'McMartin-like' case of wild accusations against kindergarten staff. Four women has been discharged, found guilty but released on lack of evidence; the leader of the kindergarten, Peter Ellis, has received a sentence of 10 years imprisonment, despite the fact that none of the children showed any evidence of physical abuse. Here is the inverse production of evidence, meaning that the accused person must show proof of his innocence.

Australia

There was no delegate, but via contacts the next could be said. The pedophile organisation BLAZE does no longer exist. Earlier there has been some support from the gays and lesbians, but they have now become hostile. New laws called 'The Protection of Child Acts' has been made, making possession of 'child pornography' illegal and defining it in such a way that it concerns almost all pictures of naked children.

Poland

Two young delegates and a letter from a third one learned us Poland is formally free from the Communistic bosses, but their place is immediatly taken over by the Catholic bosses, who are even conservative, if not more. Money is power in this poor country and the Catholics aswell as the former communistic bosses are rich. The older people is used to obedience the authorities, the old ones and the new ones. But not so all youth. Many of them tasted modern freedom like... alcohol, tabak, films and disco. Some of them think about the old and a new society and morals. Sex is yet a great taboo and an open disussion not possible. Yet some freedom is possible because people is used to live in a 'dubble morality' (Say A, but do B). Some sexual education is slowly being admitted in the schools. But there is no sexual liberation whatsoever in Poland. The only sexual-political organisation is a feministic/lesbian group which is very much opposed to pedophilia. Moralistic propaganda from the USA sex abuse industry enters the Polish culture. What the legislation is concerned, the age of consent is 15; penalties for sexual relationships with minors are prison for 1 to 10 years.

Much violence in the Polish prisons. 'Pornography' is defined as pictures showing intercourse, but nudity is a taboo in Catholic culture, except for little angels. Political action for more freedom in youth-adult relations is in fact not possible. There are no political forces interested in sexual liberation; the gay movement is small and vulnerable and it does not have any political power. Otherwise in the private sector massage clubs, brothels and erotic magazines are widely available... for who has the money. Sex between minors is not accepted but it is a taboo and aslong as nobody speaks, nobody will make a problem of it.

The individuals who are thinking about sexual liberation for all ages can be helped by sending good literature, especially scientific books and articles; a counterbalance for the now available propaganda from the USA. Money and organisational help is welcome too.

Thanks for the openness of the two delegates and the letter writer. Alsoo thanks to the DPA member who translated Polish in English. The DPA and the translator will be 'the first helpers' of the Polish emanipators.

Russia

The Russian delegate had enough roebels to come to Denmark, but when he wanted to go back home the roebels are so devaluated that is was not enough... Soon after the political change several gaygroups were formed, among which Ganymedes. After some time however the sexual liberation movement has been split in different organisations for gays/lesbians and for boy lovers. The groups have a tendency to counteract each other. The boy lovers group is formed in the late 80's and it has chapters now in Moscow, Kiev and Minsk. The group is not concerned with legal problems and is, as a students group, a bit removed from the society outside the campus. The groups have no money, no copy facilities and is helped by sending them good literature.

Spain

In Spain the gay/lesbian organisation *Casa Lambda* is supportive of child-adult sexuality and hosts a pedophile group of seven members. They are suggesting a new penal code, lowering the age of consent from 18 to 16 years.

Among other groups, not represented at the meeting is a small Basque group *Rising Love*. Bad cases of kidnapping and murder of children has made a hard time for child lovers in Spain. The society is strait-laced and there is almost no sexual education in the schools. But commercial sex is more and more coming up now.

France

In France is no formal group, but a couple of child lovers is conducting open meetings one Sunday each month.

The (girl lover) magazine *Tantale* has been forced to stop, but the publishers now make a *Dossier* regularly, a somewhat less controversial kind of writing.

Gaye Magasin France is forbidden too because it accepted more or less pedophilia.

Contacts with the media are bad; the papers do all they can to twist and distort the arguments for the acceptability of child lovers.

Within a few months the age of consent will be raised from 15 to 18. So a 17 year old can cuddle a younger friend... till he or she is 18!

+ In memoriam
Pasteur Doucé...

Germany

There is a growing number of pedophile groups in several cities, organised in a national group *Agem Pædo im BVH*. But otherwise the situation is as bad as everywhere. A ban on the possession of 'child pornography' is agreed upon, but has not yet come into effect. The definitions are a bit weird: any depiction of sexual

activity where the participants are below the age of 14, but only if two or more persons are involved. This excludes a single masturbating child. However, time will show if the rules are so being interpreted that the photographer himself is seen as a participant.

The age of consent laws are confusing, partly because of the ongoing merging of different legislation of the former eastern and western parts of Germany. Anyway the German groups are working for an age of 14.

In Germany two major gay organisations exist: *BVH (Bundesverband Homosexualität)*, which accepts the pedophile groups, and *SVD (SchwulenVerband Deutschland)*, which is anti-pedophile. So the pedophile workgroups are all organised under BVH. Nevertheless, these groups are still fighting on questions as fundamental as the existence of a difference between consensual and non-consensual contacts or, more practical-political, the acceptance of certain legal ages of consent. The members have heard the loud discussions on the 1992 meeting; now it seems us the less radical line has won the plea. By example the Munich group always speaks of consensual sexuality.

One of the projects of the German groups is correspondence with imprisoned people. To avoid security problems this is done through only one central person who is the only one who knows the identity of the participants.

In Baden a person has been convicted to five years of prison for sexual relations with children who by common assent declared the contacts were consensual and joyful.

The Munich group had the honor to be visited by two persons, obviously undercover police agents; as usual they revealed themselves by posing very stupid questions.

The 'Mißbrauch' discussion is going in Germany also. Parents have to defend themselves against accusations from Kindergarten.

Sweden

"Sorry, quite depressing," sighted the Swedish delegate, "nothing good comes out of Sweden."

The Swedish parliament has passed eight new laws concerning sexual relations with children and 'child pornography'. The last is now defined as almost all pictures of naked persons aged under 18 and possession is now prohibited. There exist no longer any Swedish pedophile group.

The Swedish Save the Children is working together with the police in campaigns against sex tourism and 'child pornography'. They have claimed a connection between the former pedophile group PAG, a Swedish 'child porn network' and some kind of satanism... Also the Gay Guide is attacked, claiming this guide from the Swedish gay/lesbian organisation RFSL should contain advices about where to get children.

Swedish police has been sent till to Thailand to track down Swedish 'sex tourists' and indeed they caught one. The hunt was documented in a tv 'hetz' program, shown in both Sweden and Denmark. Since then another 'sex tourist' has been murdered in Pattaya, Thailand... The legal punishments that can be given for sexual relations to children are become very severe and can easily be harder than a sentence for murder.

In this climate it is impossible to form a group, impossible to try to change the course of matters.

Last year the IPCE meeting was plagued by some Swedish journalists, who wrote a quite negative article. Protests by the press-ombudsman are declared 'not admissible' because the complaint came from foreign and not from Sweden. In Sweden juridical proofs are public matter. So raided 'child porno' video's had to be given to who asked for it. An export firm payed good for

these video's. In no time the law concerned is revisited. So nothing good from Sweden...

United Kingdom

"Very depressing" said the delegate from Her Majesty's Kingdom. No group exists. Former PIE members know each other in informal little groups.

The press stories are "absurd". H.M.'s Douane and police are very active to extend the already strong 'porno' laws till all nude pictures.

U S A

The USA was represented by two delegates from NAMBLA. There is a grim fight between NAMBLA and the public media. A San Francisco tv station busted a chapter meeting. With their camera's they 'outed' several NAMBLA'ns day after day. The chapter is dissolved now. Chapter meetings are important, but have to be kept safe now. Other members are followed by tv camera's till to their job, among which a teacher who fears now to lose his job. But his way of acting is yet as normal as possible, so least vulnerable as possible. NAMBLA'ns could speak for the camera's, but the tv presentation made out of it was yet so selected that the ultimate message was negative.

In Dallas a try to start a chapter ended in the discovery of undercover "members", thus no chapter came, only investigations and arrest.

A very difficult climate to work in.

Next year New York will host the ILGA Meeting, the Gay Olympics and the UN Gay Rights March. NAMBLA hopes this will give possibilities to plead their course.

(* But... see further in this Newsletter...)

NAMBLA does not use the word 'pedophilia' but rather the term 'boy love' which makes it possible to identify with the stronger gay movements and gain something from them. One of the disadvantages of this terminology is the seemingly left out of girl lovers. But the NAMBLA delegates emphasized

that NAMBLA nevertheless is an organisation for child lovers, boy lovers as well as girl lovers.

Canada

The NAMBLA delegates told us that police in Canada tried to forbid NAMBLA Bulletin in Canada, helped by right wing politicians.

Reacting to publicity bookstores began to take their 'Sandforts' and 'Brongersma's' out of their shops. NAMBLA fought back and won... only the first game of the fight: government decided this censorship was illegal... but as we know now, making this Newsletter, changed the law so NOW this censorship on the written word seems legal now.

Tendencies

"Sorry, quite depressing..."

Several stories from several countries have the same tendencies. Already is mentioned the trend to extend the laws concerning 'child pornography' to all nude pictures, to the possession of these pictures and to make it a harsher crime by raising the penalties. So youth shall not see themselves nude pictured and thus learns effectively 'Nude is Nasty' and surely 'Sex is Dirty'. Already now children complain to their coufslers: "I didn't know my parents did such dirty things".

Another tendency is the same story from several countries: a bad case comes in publicity, and the good cases are denied or taken under the same heading. A special detail in these stories is: the members of an existing group are raided etcetera, but the only complaint made out of it is to have organised a group and, in fact, to have an opinion which should 'demoralise the people'.

Really a mad world, in which children learn to kill in worldwide accepted video 'games' and tv stories. They learn to hate, not to love - even their own body they learn to hate as dirty instead of to love it and to feel it beloved.

Discussion themes

Three major themes were discussed during the second and third day of the conference. The themes were:

1. The behavior of pedophiles: roles and moral.
2. How to deal with the mass media, legislation etc.
3. A strategy for Eastern Europe and the former Sovjet Union.

The themes were first discussed in smaller groups, then each group presented their viewpoints and the discussion continued in plenum. This model was adopted to make it possible to achieve broader discussions and to give every participant more time to speak in the limited duration of the conference.

In the whole this model worked well and certainly it assured that many diversities emerged. This is seen as positive, as the purpose of the discussions was to exchange views, ideas and experiences, rather than to obtain total agreement on certain points.

The second day of the meeting only theme one was discussed, and three discussion groups were formed. The third day the themes two and three were discussed; one discussion group on each subject was formed.

It was discussed if we should work towards an official IPCE statement on pedophile ethics and morals, either for the press or for our own use, but both ideas were rejected in the end, partly because it was not clear what would actually be the purpose of such a statement. Better to take home the discussed ideas and discuss them in own organisation, country and language.

A great deal of the diversities concerning ethics and morals of course have their origin the differences in cultural background of the delegates from different countries and even different parts of the world. Even languages gave problems: the term care was heard in different meanings in different language groups.

The first discussion group

Here some very fundamental aspects of morals were discussed: what is the use of discussing morals?

Unfortunately this meant that the first group did not had the time (or the basis) for discussing the more concrete aspects of role models and morals. Except one: *it is enough to be sensitive for the needs of others.*

One viewpoint presented is, that it is meaningless for us to spend our time on moral discussions as we do not have the foundation of reference frame that the traditional moral opinions have in society. Furthermore, the argument goes, discussing morals and ethics is seen as nothing more than a sign of our own bad conscience (sex=sin) and to public it will look like we are trying to 'lick their boots'.

Arguments against this point of view are that discussions on morals can indeed be fruitful and show the public that we are not just child molesters wanting sex at any price.

Moreover, discussing morals

is not only for the benefit of the public, but also (and perhaps more important) to help this and the coming generations of pedophiles to establish a moral conscience that might help to prevent real abuse and violence against children. Evenso a developed moral can found real self-acceptation - necessary because from societies morals only feelings of guilt and rejection can be expected. And if we propose new laws, we need arguments.

The second discussion group

The usual ethics in our societies are not appropriate to answer ethical questions in this field. The usual morals deprive children of every sexual, so many intimate and personal contacts. Thus new ethics are needed on a new fundament: not 'Gods Will in Heaven', but *Humanity on earth.*

We need a personal morality and in fact we have it. Our personal morality can grow to a group morality.

The group agreed about some *first or primary rules:*

1. Be careful for the children.
2. Be open toward the children: to their feelings, wishes, ideas, culture...
3. Have an eye for the environment of the children.
4. Create a safe space in which the child can express its real feelings and wishes. In such a space the boundaries can be broadened.

Even within this safe room there are criteria for the acceptability of more intimate contacts. The group accepted the next four:

- a. The child can say yes or no.
- b. The adult has to be conscious of the norms and morals of the child.
- c. There has to be open communication.
- d. There has to be some support group or system for the child outside the relation.

When asked "Is sexuality ethical responsible in a youth-adult relation?" most of the members answered: in fact quite seldom.

especially if the child is young. Play *bodygames* rather than *sexgames*.'

The group mentioned three pitfalls for the search to a new morality:

- Don't search for ONE IPCE morality, but for basic ideas to search personal ethics.
- Don't speak about *behavior*, that's for animals, but about how to act as a responsible human being.
- Don't speak about *pedophiles*, but about *youth-adult relations*. So place the discussion in a broader frame than "The ethics and behavior of *pedophiles*".

The third discussion group

This group accepted as a first rule: no damage or hurt to the children. The group emphasized the different ways to act in relations. It should be preferred to initiate an ordinary relation and then see it can develop into a closer friendship to a loving relation, in which maybe sex is wanted. Respect for the child's wishes above the adults' wished is a basic rule too.

The group differentiated relations in several age groups. Babies do have sexuality and can exchange feelings. But not until 3-6 year a child can express his wishes verbally; sexual wishes are seldom heard in this age. Extreme care should be taken to avoid any manipulation. Between 7 and 12 year sexual wishes awake, but a consciousness of society's norms also. The adult should inform the child on the possible dangers imposed by society without frightening the child.

The plenary discussion

The discussion themes raised in group one concerned mainly the divergence between choosing a strategic point of view or working to raise our own consciousness. This discussion wasn't brought any further in the plenary group; instead more concrete details on how to act morally were discussed.

Decided was to have an internal discussion about internal rules, which were seen as general and basic ideas, to be filled in in different situations in different cultures. The basic ideas seem to be formulated as very cautious, to avoid risks. In fact events can quickly go and the talk about it is afterwards. It is important to talk with the children. Doing things and not talking about it can work out damaging.

For a good discussion one has to differentiate: between 'children', 'adults', 'relations' and 'sex'. Each of these words can have very different meanings in different situations. So Don't talk about 'the children' like is spoken about 'the blacks'.

For the German groups words like *love* and *relation* are seen as 'to heavy'. One speaks and thinks in terms of *friendship*, *mutuality* and *consensuality*.

The four basic rules from the second group are discussed in plenum. The term *carefull* turned out to be understood quite different in the different languages. So *Save the Children* uses the word also, but in a very different meaning! Meant is: tender loving care, specially for young children.

We could all agree that we should follow the wishes of the children and avoid manipulating them to do something they actually don't want. A problem is how to be sure that we are not fooling ourselves; that the things we do with the children actually do originate in their own wishes. No actual solution was given to this problem. Is it justifiable to let the children take the risk of getting involved with an adult, concerning the dangers from parents, friends and society, consequences the child may not be mature to realize?

One of the main issues in the discussion is the differentiation between consensual and non-consensual relations or contacts. We are able to make this difference because we have realized that consensual relations are possible. Most people and most legislation

however (except perhaps the Dutch) don't make this distinction anyway; they are only able to see victims and abusers.

One factor to be seen in deciding if sexual contacts are justifiable is the culture of your country. By example in the USA this is in fact not possible. The risk for lifelong sentence is too great. Every day people is confronted with 'sex as a dirty thing' on the daily tv shows and news. Even ordinary contacts and friendship is nearly impossible in this culture. In Russia however people is seldom confronted with the phenomenon 'sex' and friendships are normally accepted. In Russia, so is said, 'heavy' words like love are not needed to behold the spontaneity in the relation.

For most cultures it seems good and workable to emphasize the essential difference between consensual and non-consensual contacts. Even if people see children as not able to consent anyway.

During the discussion about ethics and morals one of the Danish members brought in a paper in which several rules, criteria and questions are described. This paper is discussed in plenum too. The discussion led to a second version of this paper. This version is discussed the next day again, which led to a third version of this paper.

This third version is published in this Newsletter on page

Please, discuss about this paper in your own organisation and country next year and bring your ideas to the Newsletter and the next IPCE meeting!

Theme two:

How to deal with the mass media, legislation etcetera?

It was discussed who should be the main target group of our activities outwardly - should we try to convince the broad public or should we target our 'own people' i.e. lonely pedophiles in order to get new members? It was agreed upon, that finding new members and thus making our organizations grow is a very important goal and that it will be easier to attack the public opinion when we have achieved a larger 'share of the market'.

Some interesting (but perhaps not so easily concretized) ideas were presented: we could start a book publishing or distributing service, concentrating on subjects concerning young people generally, and then - with the aid of a computer - use a sort of 'direct mail' campaigns on the customers to gradually narrow down to more specialized interests like child emancipation, child sexuality and finally intergenerational sex.

We should try to keep the magazines, that are published by the various pedophile organizations, serious and make them 'clean' enough to reach out to a larger public. The editorial board of the Danish group's magazine has recently

tightened up the line in order to increase circulation, and is now publishing the serious magazine *Ny Sexualpolitik* (New Sexual Policy) instead of the former, more populist, *Børnebanden*.

Some organizations, like NAMBLA, has had succes in indentifying with the gay movement, and this way achieving some support and protection from the stronger and more organized sexual liberation movements. However, there is a tendency to focus exclusively on the male homosexual pedophilia, expelling the heterosexual and female homosexual pedophiles even more than they are already.

The degree of openness of the groups, especially in the starting phases, may have an effect on their succes and survival capacity. The Italian *gruppo p.* operated in secrecy, and not like the München group in total public, and this might have made it easier for the Italian police to strike down the organization. The München group has constructed a set of rules, that has been made public and are strictly enforced, making it more difficult to make false accusations against the organization. It was agreed, that IPCE should make a set of guidelines for building new groups, using the München group as a model. This will be further discussed in coming IPCE Newsletters.

Again, releasing a press statement was discussed. Some had doubts about the reason of having an internal conference as IPCE going public, but it was argued that we should use every possibility to get our ideas out. After a longer discussion, it was decided, that there should be no official IPCE statement, but that the Danish group was welcome to make a statement of its own, informing that a world ped conference has been held etc.

The fourth day of the meeting the discussion about the mass media was continued. In the meantime a program on the local tv in Amsterdam was shown and translated. In this program the speakers had time to give their views. Normally it's more difficult to tell your story on tv. Leading questions or not open questions make it difficult.

From the NAMBLA experience was said: prepare yourself good: select 3 à 4 points you want to tell and tell these, thus simply deny the questions and tell your points.

Another point from NAMBLA experience was: choose aim groups, by example students and try to reach them in their own media. Good working is the NAMBLA book service: so good scientific work can be distributed. A neutral publisher works good. So the Danish group tolds there is good contact with some sexuologists: a kind of lobbying. For the Dutch people the NVSH as a broadly accepted Association is a good canal to speak.

Negative publicity can be desastrous... or not: you can defend yourself, you can drop claims, like Leo in London did: he won the proces. Negative publicity in Denmark aswell in USA gave the groups new members. Nambla defends its viewpoints after every attack. Also on tv. From this experince could be advised: be cons-cious that every sentence you say can be removed and can be placed out of the context. Thus: speak in short sentences which have a short message each ('sound bits').

The Germans said to have avoided the medium tv because the message can too easely be destorted by selective cuttings. Too fast you are in the role of the defender. Better is to make a video presentation or an audio tape. Especially if the young part-ners tell their story, this will work effectively. Also film, theatre and exhibition can be media who can carry your message effectively to a broader public.

Theme three:
A strategy for Eastern Europe
and the former Sovjet Union

Most of the time for this theme discussion was spend to give and recieve information about the countries represented: Poland and Russia. This information is already given in the first setion of this report: the reports from th:countries.

The questions, given in the preparing article in the former News-letter are repgtd, but actually not answered. So the question if it is better to organise a group in a gay organisation or to start a group outside these organisations, was 'to late': in Russia aswell in Poland the gay organisations are not accepting pedophile groups.

Especially for Poland it's a difficult question wether or not publicity can help: how will the breakdown of a strong taboo go in this conservative culture? If one choises for publicity, it is advised to do this not under the label *pedophilia*, but under a broader one, like the Danish group publishes the *Ny Seksualpolitik*.

As already is said: money is needed, organisational help and good literature. For help and contacts the Danish group DAP will be 'the first nabour'.

The end of the meeting: Post Scripta & Appointments

P.S. 1: about ethics

* In our discussion is mainly spoken about the adult partner. Where is the younger partner's opinion? Thus: try to reach youth and ask for their opinions. Try to give them broad sexual educational information and talk with them.

* In our discussion several statements are given. Maybe better to formulate good questions instead of statements.

* In our discussion our way of acting was the central issue. What about the way of acting of others? There are more ethical rules and questions! By example: what do you do if you see a child physically or mentally abused by parents or teachers? Violence and use of power is widely accepted and legitimated as 'means of education', especially in the religious education.

* More ethical questions arise: how to act in relation with known or unknown parents? Police? Public? And not to forget: how to react to the acting of pedophiles to children? And: what are the rules if pedophiles meet each other, in organisations or in private life?

* The members of the meeting agreed on most formulated ethical rules. But... some are factually not possible in certain cultures or environments. So in the english speaking countries it is nearly impossible to create support groups for children and even to have a real open communication with them. Thus: good rules, difficult in daily practice!

P.S. 2: Our name?

Some members asked for a broader label and so for a new name for IPCE, especially for a broader label then 'pedophilia'. The label could be: freedom in all aspects of sexuality instead of only pedophilia. A name suggested and partly accepted was:

Free Relations Platform

Some others saw 'pedophilia' as a point of connection and so a good label and name.

The meeting did not agree on this point.

Appointments

* In 1994 the meeting shall be in Amsterdam again, just after the ILGA Conference, which will be in New York from 25 june till 3 july.

* The IPCE meeting will be during four days again.

* In 1995 the germans will try to organise the meeting in München.

* The organising group (NVSH Amsterdam & the NVSH lwg JORis) are asked to work as the Danish group now did: make an clear agenda before, send leaflets to fill in before the meeting.

* The secretary and the treasurer are asked to make a financial report and a financial plan in which some contributions from the members can be planned.

* Communication during the 8th IPCE meeting should be in one language; english.

* Possible themes are:

- Practical training in public relations, mass media communication and organisation.
- Sex tourism.
- Prostitution

Last
postscripta

- Casual sexual contacts
- Age(s) of consent
- 'Abuse', 'use': making a person to a thing, an object.
- Pictures: 'Child pornography'? Art? Erotics?
- How to set up and organise a group in a safe and effective way?
- Follow up of the ethics discussion: see the Danish paper in this Newsletter.
- Isolation or coming out... and then...?
- A more relaxing part of the meeting: a film, theatre, some arts or a bit of humor!

* Jan from The Netherlands tells that his country is chosen by several sexual refugees. He says: we try to help them. They are welcome as long as they respect our laws.

* Several people said *Thanks for this meeting! There is good work done in a short time.*

* *Especially thanks for the nice restaurant and the Danish group who organised the meeting.*

*This report is made by
Jan from Denmark
& Frans from The Netherlands*

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

1993

Peter Schmidt
Denmark

4 primary criteria to evaluate a child/adult sexual experience

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

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

- 1) The distinction between positive and negative sexual experiences lies not within subtlety fine as a hair. It is clear and unambiguous. Is there doubt as to what a participant wishes or is the area of acceptable sexual activity unclear then it might be best to avoid having sex. Responsibility for the outcome of child/adult sex lies primarily with the oldest participant, or the person with the greatest amount of personal resources at his or her disposal, in order to secure each others' vigorous development and well-being. Was the borderline between good and bad sex unequivocal? If there was doubt did sexual activity cease the moment it arose?

- 2) Did the participants in child/adult sex show any interest in each others well-being?
- 3) The participants may prefer feeling secure. Did anyone take measures to insure that they felt secure?
- 4) Might it be an advantage in the long run, if not sooner, for the participants to support each other in developing independence, also of each other, as well as the ability to have a good time together? Was such a development in progress?
- 5) The younger a child is the more important generally becomes the need for the participants to be aware of each others different power resources, the need for the more resourcefull person to take more responsibility upon him- or herself for the outcome of their experience, and the need to be less ambiguous, less ironical, non-secretive and open with each other. Was the child/adult experience indicative of power difference awareness, responsibility and straightforwardness?
- 6) An open communication between the involved parties may dissolve the possibly harmful effects of being alone with a sexual secret in a child/adult sex-negating society like ours. And it may be to the advantage of the participants if they are supported in their sexual development and learn that their sex preference in itself is healthy, even if some other people may have a different opinion. Did any of the participants exercise such openness and support?
- 7) It may be an advantage to the participants if at least some people, in their respective environments, have and express positive attitudes towards inter-generational sex which doesn't go beyond the wishes of any of the participants. Were the involved persons aware of this and did he or she, with respect to the individual resources of each, seek and receive such support?
- 8) The participants in a child/adult sexual experience may feel free to express all emotions, from fear and anger to joy and horniness. Whether or not anyone wanted to did the participants feel that all such emotional expressions were legitinate?
- 9) Some participants may be in a situation of unwanted isolation and loneliness. Was there a child/adult sex emancipation group in their vicinity and if so did they know this?
- 10) One of the biggest gains or assets a person can experience and receive when he or she has had good, or for that natter, bad sex may be to have verbal and convincing confirmation of that experience. Did the involved person(s) receive confirmation of their emotional experience?
- 11) A persons passive sexual role may be just as valueable as an active one irrespective of the participants' different power resources. In principle even a childs repetitive passive acts can be experienced subjectively and existentially as life confirming and invigorating. But passive sexual roles may also incorporate a childs, or for that natter, an adults insecurity and fear. Was each participant certain, with respect to age, experience and power resources, that no one felt insecure while being passive? What did each feel about someone being passive?

Dear IPCE

COMMENTARY ON THE DISCUSSION PAPERS.

From New Zealand

17

What is in a word? It seems some people would like to believe we can change the image we have by renaming ourselves, trying to find words that have not been hijacked by those who oppress us. I don't believe this approach will change anything about the real situation.

I feel that there are certain words, the true meaning and value of which we must reclaim. One such is the word pedophile. It really means "a love for children". I am proud of that and it is a word that will not go away. Referring to the true meaning of this word throws up the question, what is abuse and what is love in such relationships? This brings me to another word we can and must lay claim to - the word "relationship". Some narrow vision people can only see a relationship as something that happens in adult-hetero situations. People have hundreds of relationships, from a eye-contact in the bus, to a full intimate involvement. Are we going to choose one little aspect of this vast spectrum and call this the only true and valid relationship? However there is one word which I tend not to use any longer and that is sexuality. I prefer to use the word sensuality, which is much broader and softer in concept.

As to the situation in eastern Europe, I would suggest keep a sharp eye on the Christians. They have a desire for religious imperialism. They are all poised with their bibles and their fascist restrictive morality to invade the eastern block. It is these rightwingers that will want to form you into what they want you to be, which is the essence of fascist philosophy. Beware!, for the basis of our troubles is the restrictive christian morality, that has been secularised into legal law.

THE ETHICS OF PEDOPHILES. All the relationships that I have encountered were all very different. As long as there is mutual consent and no violence, there is nobody who can say that one kind of relationship is any better than the other. We must not forget that in relationships there are two people involved who have joint responsibility. May I remind you that we are also working on child emancipation, in which minors have the rights and responsibilities of their own sexuality. To put the whole responsibility and decision making in the court of the adult, gives an unbalanced picture. Within every relationship the partners have rights, duties and responsibilities. To deal with the threats from the outside world, these partners together will have to make an informed decision, taking into consideration their local circumstances, as to if it is safe for them to engage in sensualities. I read in the discussion paper the following "Should we run the risk of going against the true wishes of the child, just to let the relationship grow that bit stronger that follows from sexual intimacy? If the child really doesn't want sex, isn't the harm then much greater than the benefits? Should we run the risks at all?" I am amazed to find this sort of thoughts in the discussion papers, for what is being suggested here is no different than non-consensual rape.

PEDOPHILE IMAGES. I think it is a good idea to try to change the image of the pedophile. There are many books on the market that do just that. However we should be careful not to create another stereotype, for there is a whole range of pedophiles, and this could put some of them at a disadvantage. It is very necessary to change the present negative usage, but the big question is how do we sell the positive pedophile to the masses? You might have more of a chance to do this in Denmark and Holland, than here in New Zealand. So far everything has been twisted and misused by all of the media, although some voices of protest about the sex-abuse industry are being heard in the press & TV. For us it seems to be important to find allies, these are persons or organisations that are influential and whose voices are being listened to. These could be prominent Lawyers, Psychiatrists, Sexologists, Humanists, Council of Civil Liberties, etc. Hopefully these people will speak up, and their views be heard. The experience that we have as pedophiles when we speak up has been disasterous, that anybody who speaks up has been subjected to a severe smear campaign calculated to destroy their life. However we are going through a process of political renewal, with changes towards proportional representation, in which we hope that the liberal point of view will get a better chance.

Dear 2PCE

Congratulations on your IPCE Bulletin which I have read with avid interest. It provides a much-needed link between oppressed paedophiles and much food for thought and action. I have been inspired to contribute to the IPCE Conference my own commentary on the deteriorating situation in New Zealand, in the hope that it will be informative and provide some insight into what is behind similar events in other countries. I suspect that much of what I have written will be all too familiar to many readers. Best wishes for a successful and productive conference!

COMMENTARY ON NEW ZEALAND

Since homosexuality was legalised in 1986 with an age of consent of 16, the position for paedophiles in this country has dramatically worsened. The current right-wing National Government, elected in 1990, has encouraged the forces of bigotry and sexual oppression to concentrate their puritanical efforts on those sexual minorities which represent easy targets, and paedophiles have come in for the worst oppression.

There is still a great deal of homophobia around, and boy-lovers in particular have had the misfortune of being caught in a double taboo: they are despised for their "homosexual" orientation and, even worse, they desire "sex with children". This is too much for most "ordinary New Zealanders" to handle, either emotionally or intellectually. Not only do they not want to think about or deal with the issue, but they have tacitly condoned the hysteria and persecution perpetrated by the anti-sexual/radical feminist/fundamentalist Christian elements in our society, who have turned their fears and hostility toward paedophiles. Much of the homophobic and anti-sexual sentiments which used to be directed against gays have now been displaced onto a group which is widely seen as "beyond the pale":

The gay community in New Zealand is now reasonably well-organised and quite able to effectively defend itself against attack, due to fairly broad-based public support. Unfortunately part of that defence strategy has been to promote "respectability" by joining the rest of society in putting the boot into boy-lovers and strenuously disassociating themselves from this "despicable-group-of-men-who-are-definitely-not-gays". The many hypocritical and inaccurate statements issued by the Aids Foundation for its own political expediency are a case in point. Other gay groups, which may have a predominantly sympathetic membership, are nevertheless careful not to make any public statements, and generally avoid the issue like the plague.

Finally, the activities of AMBLA (Aotearoa Man-Boy Love Association), while providing much-needed support for many otherwise isolated paedophiles, have unfortunately provided a focus for media hysteria and this eventually led to its voluntary dissolution (see paper on AMBLA).

Two particularly disturbing developments deserve more detailed attention:

THE WELLINGTON "SEX RING"

In September/October 1992 the Evening Post, a Wellington newspaper, shrieked its new discovery: a Wellington "child sex ring". This "sex ring" of paedophiles and its activities were "too big for the Wellington SAT (Sexual Abuse Team) to handle; the regional crime squad would probably be called in". In hysterical front page articles, three men were named in the midst of allegations of the making and distribution of child pornography involving Asian and New Zealand boys, and two were said to be members of AMBLA. Significantly, NO allegations of sexual contact were made directly, though implied.

In the words of one of the victims: "In April 1992 a search warrant was executed at my home. The basis of the warrant was a slide film which had gotten into the hands of the police and which they alleged contained indecent material involving me which had been taken overseas. They searched for "pornographic photos, documents and other literature", and took away everything which they thought might fit that description . . . then nothing . . . Nearly six months later, without warning, two front-page exposes appeared in the Evening Post shrieking "Police Bust Child Sex Ring in Capital" and "Paedophiles Named". The articles were a hotch-potch of lies, half-truths, supposition, exaggeration and subjective emotional comment, tied together by moral outrage and with a dash of facts carefully placed to fuel the effect by innuendo. The principal source for the articles was stated to be the Wellington "SAT Team", which had provided the Post with "exclusive details". The impact of those articles on my hitherto peaceful and uneventful life was like that of a nuclear explosion. Suffice to say that I lost my job and my car, had to move out of my house, friends ducked for cover, acquaintances just disappeared, the family I had worked so hard to preserve was ripped apart . . . then there were the phone calls and the real possibility of lynchmob attacks. The fallout continues, contaminating everything.

I was described as one of the key members of a "child sex ring". Sex rings (as defined in Underwager, "Accusations of Child Sexual Abuse" (US, 1988) at p 241) "are well-structured organisations that recruit children, produce pornography, deliver sexual services, and establish an extensive network of customers". So, where are all the charges resulting from such activity? Nearly three months after the articles appeared, I was charged in respect of one six-minute video which was made by someone else three years ago and in respect of which he has since been convicted. The charges are "obstructing the course of justice" and "being a party to inducing an indecent act" (by allegedly commissioning the video - I was not even there when it was made!). There have been NO charges alleging any sexual activity by me with a minor, NO charges of pornography production, and NO charges of pornography distribution. But no matter. I have been tried, convicted and sentenced in the media and my life and future in New Zealand totally destroyed. The obstruction charges were dropped before they even got to Court and my "case" - one charge - has not yet got to trial. In the meantime, despite having no previous convictions whatsoever, I remain guilty until proven innocent.

After the initial media feeding frenzy, the whole thing simply fizzled. It is

now clear that:

- There NEVER WAS a "sex ring", only some paedophiles who knew other paedophiles.

- There have been NO CHARGES against any of the three people named relating

to the production or distribution of child pornography, and NO CHARGES of indecent assault whatsoever. This after a much-trumpeted 12-month police investigation and apparently dozens of search warrants.

- NOT ONE of the people named was a member of AMBLA.

- The only charge still current is telling evidence of police desperation to make SOMETHING out of the whole pathetic fiasco. THIS IS THE SUMMARY OF

THE WELLINGTON "CHILD SEX RING".

Meanwhile, all the people named have lost their jobs, one has had to leave the country, and other Wellington paedophiles have been affected in a similar way. No member of the public, civil rights groups and no-one in the media or Government has asked "Whatever happened to the sex ring?". This media fantasy

has assumed its own reality and has served many vested interests well. The police clearly used information obtained under search warrant to conduct a moral campaign for their own purposes, with the willing complicity of the Evening Post which acted throughout as no more than the publicity arm of the NZ police. At the time of the articles police admitted they had no evidence with which to charge anyone! Their actions have left a trail of destruction, but they have achieved their objectives. By whipping up public hysteria and playing on its fears, the "ordinary New Zealander" has been duped into accepting one of the biggest incursions on civil rights ever to be made in New Zealand - the Films, Videos and Publications Bill.

THE FILMS, VIDEOS, AND PUBLICATIONS BILL

From the commentary to the Bill written by a fellow sufferer:

This Bill is a nasty piece of work. It is the election-year product of an abysmal Government which has done serious damage to the social fabric of this country and has been well behind in the polls. It started off as a Bill to consolidate the various Acts and inconsistent standards relating to films, videos and books, but as the Bill progressed a more sinister purpose became apparent. Whatever its original purpose, this Bill is now primarily an attempt to curry favour with those voters making up a hotch-potch of anti-sexual, anti-pornography, feminist, and fundamentalist religious groups and organisations - but more importantly, it is the product of a calculated and skilfully orchestrated campaign by the police and media to whip up public hysteria over an imagined plague of child pornography. They have pressed the right button and they know it.

By the use of lurid fantasy and grossly exaggerated claims masquerading as "fact", a huge social problem has been manufactured where none existed! By

playing on the public's ignorance and fear, the promoters of this Bill have actually succeeded in establishing a link in many people's minds BETWEEN THE MERE PRIVATE POSSESSION OF CHILD EROTICA AND ALL MANNER OF TERRIBLE SOCIAL EVILS. Psychiatrists, psychologists and pseudo-therapists, who have apparently prostituted themselves and their ideals for a share of the child sex abuse industry, have raised not a murmur of scientific dissent. And so the pantomime continues . . .

So what's new in this Bill? Basically, it criminalises possession of publications deemed to be "objectionable", increases penalties for making, copying for distribution, and selling, "objectionable" publications, and for the first time provides for forfeiture of equipment used in the commission of these last-mentioned offences. Its scheme is as follows:

SCHEME

"Publication" = books, films, videos, photos, disks, and anything with writing or representations on it.

"objectionable" = (for our purposes) any publication featuring persons under 18 in any sort of sexual context, including publications which exploit the nudity of those persons.

The Bill provides for four offences relevant to us:

(1) Possession of "objectionable" publication (cl 121) - \$2,000 fine (max) and destruction of material.

(2) Making, copying for distribution, distributing, selling, exhibiting, an "objectionable" publication, not knowing or having reasonable cause to believe it was "objectionable" (cl 113) - \$5,000 fine (max) and destruction of material and/or possible forfeiture of equipment. NOTE: this penalty does not apply to erotic material featuring persons under 18, which is automatically "objectionable" and you ought to have known - you will be done under (3) below.

(3) Making, copying for distribution, distributing, selling, exhibiting, an "objectionable" publication, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe it was "objectionable" (cl 114) - \$20,000 fine (max) or 1 year imprisonment (max) and destruction of material and/or possible forfeiture of equipment. NOTE: this penalty applies to all erotic material featuring persons under 18, which is automatically "objectionable" and you ought to have known - see notes under OFFENCES, below.

(4) Exhibition to person under 18 of "objectionable" publication (cl 117) - \$5,000 fine (max) if you didn't know; \$20,000 fine (max) or 1 year's imprisonment (max) if you knew, etc, it was "objectionable". Plus disposal and forfeiture penalties in (2) & (3) above.

By far the Bill's most insidious provision is cl 121, which creates a totally new offence of mere possession of an "objectionable" publication (for "objectionable" read "things the moral majority don't like"). This one clause

has the potential to criminalise large numbers of people for nothing other than possessing certain sexually explicit videos or books for viewing in the privacy of their own homes. Worse than that, videos or books featuring people under 18 which involve simple nudity and which are not sexually explicit, may nevertheless render their owner liable to criminal penalties, exposure and trial by media, and destruction of all material not approved by the State. No proof of any ACTUAL harm to ANYONE is necessary. That harm is assumed, in accordance with the pseudo-scientific hogwash that passes for research these days, and with which everyone is by now familiar.

The definition of "objectionable" in the Bill is, for our purposes, the pivotal provision. Its aim is to make illegal just about every erotic publication we own which involves persons under 18. If you have publications which feature any sort of sexual activity involving people under 18, they will be AUTOMATICALLY "OBJECTIONABLE". Any publications which tend to "EXPLOIT THE NUDITY" of young people will likewise be caught, and deemed "objectionable". Whether the definition extends to single photos of nudes remains to be seen, but why take any chances? Boy-love fiction will almost certainly be caught, but serious scholarly or academic works should be OK. But, once again, who's going to take the risk? The terms of this Bill are so wide that certainty is impossible. For example, in the definition of "objectionable" one of the criteria for deciding whether a publication is "objectionable is "the extent . . . to which . . . the publication promotes or encourages criminal acts . . ." (cl 3(3)(d)). Could the purpose of the book "Male Intergenerational Intimacy" be twisted to such an extent that it could be deemed to be encouraging criminal acts (ie, male intergenerational intimacy)? Who knows?

The real danger activity, in terms of potential penalties, is "making" "objectionable" material. This would include taking a photo, making a video or drawing a picture. This activity ranks alongside "selling", "distributing", "exhibiting" in cls 113 and 114, and attracts heavy penalties, especially if you are deemed to have known the publication you were making was "objectionable".

A publication which contains nudity, by itself, if involving persons under 18, can potentially be deemed "objectionable". This would particularly be so if the whole publication relates to persons under 18. General nudist publications will probably be OK.

The whole problem with this Bill is that it attempts to define the indefinable - ie what is "objectionable"- and its terms are so vague that the only sensible course to protect yourself is to GET RID OF ALL SUSPECT PUBLICATIONS until such time as you can be sure where the line is between "OK" and "objectionable".

CONCLUSION

New Zealand has all the makings of a police state. It is isolated, has a docile population of only three million, most of which see the police as their friends and allies in the "war against crime". The police have a big

Public Relations Budget and effectively use the media, psychiatric and medical professions, therapists and counsellors as para-police to assist their propaganda and detection efforts against the "hidden enemy", which they work very hard at keeping pumped-up to an hysterical level. Far from being the protectors of New Zealanders against real crime with real victims (in which they have failed miserably) the police concentrate their efforts in the political arena to fan public hysteria and influence right-wing politicians into giving them yet more powers, and creating more victimless crimes. The police know that they only have to "look good" and create a climate of fear, to dupe most New Zealanders most of the time. They are starting to use the high penetration of technology in this country for monitoring and surveillance purpose and are constantly campaigning for increases to their already misused and bloated budget. The latest example of this trend is the intended installation of video cameras in a central city mall to keep an eye on street kids and other "undesirables". Child abuse paranoia reached fever-pitch recently after a sensational trial involving bizarre accusations of child sex abuse in a Christchurch creche. Following the controversial conviction of the "perpetrator", there were calls to have video cameras installed in creche toilets to detect "inappropriate touching"! The age of madness is upon us.

GLIMMERS OF HOPE: I feel compelled to insert this section as an expression of hope for the future - that the pendulum has swung to its most ridiculous extreme and that, as more and more people are victimised and the absurdity and extraordinary negativity of the situation becomes apparent, EVEN NEW ZEALANDERS will start to react against it. There have been some (mildly) encouraging signs. Many people have publicly doubted the verdicts in the Christchurch creche case, the Family Court's reliance on "mere suspicion" of child abuse in custody cases has been "corrected" by the High Court and criticised in the media. Newspaper articles have begun to appear pointing out the oppression of men by the new radical feminism. There is the beginning of a realisation that things may have gone too far - that innocent people are being "labelled" and their lives destroyed. But NOWHERE has the universal term "abuse" been challenged. The blanket assumption still is that ANY sexual contact with ANY child by ANY adult in ALL circumstances is abusive. There is absolutely no penetration of serious academic and sociological research which has pointed out over and over again the fallacy of this assumption. Theo Sandfort's books may as well have been written on Mars! Instead, New Zealanders are fed on a steady diet of one-sided, half-baked, pseudo-scientific claptrap, promulgated by the media making a fast buck and "therapists" lining their pockets as they ride atop the bandwagon. There is a complete inability to distinguish between genuine and traumatic abuse and loving consensual relationships. Many years from now, this astonishing blindness will be seen as one of the most poignant indicators of a society in crisis, ruled by its own fear and ignorance and obsessed with that which it seeks to repress, but which cannot be repressed.

Ironically, the root cause of the so-called "perversions" or "paraphilias" which society seeks to label and eradicate, may well be the SEXUAL REPRESSION OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS. How sad then that in their obsessive pursuit of sexual repression and the suppression of information, western societies in their ignorance are unwittingly creating the very problem they are fighting against! I have no doubt that this supreme irony will not be lost on future generations, and that the pendulum WILL swing. Let's do what we can to help it along!

NAMBLA & MARTIJN IN TROUBLE WITH ILGA

ILGA is the International Lesbian and Gay Association, a world wide association of more than 300 lesbian and gay organisations in 50 nations. Since several years ILGA tries to become recognised by the United Nations. And yes: in July 1993 ILGA won the status as a nongovernmental organisation to advise the ECOSOC, the UN's Economic and Social Council. So ILGA is, as the only lesbian and gay organisation, officially recognised by the UN. ILGA can give advises, especially on the Human Rights issues and can attend the council's meetings and receive the council's reports. So ILGA was glad to be recognised and to get a voice. Till this point a good story. But...

Lambda Report is a regular publication which on first sight gives news from the lesbian and gay movement. But not to support this movement, it exists to combat the movement. It is a pure right wing magasin, edited by... a church. In fact an anti-gay magasin.

In september Lambda Report published the allegation that ILGA had NAMBLA and other pedophile groups, as well as an SM group among its members. A press release was widely spread and the mainstream media picked the issue into their columns. The link quickly drew the attention of the US mission to the UN and the US Government.

In October the US delegates in the UN Economic and Social Committee told to will review its voice and to change it unless ILGA gave a satisfactory declaration. Expected was that other nations should change their voices too if US did so.

John Blaney, an UN advisor, said: "The goals of NAMBLA, as brandished in its name (!!), are reprehensible and have no place in any United Nations forum."

The ILGA officials begun to inform and consult their members around the globe, had a meeting with NAMBLA representatives and came to a quick resolution: they refunded the 1993 dues of NAMBLA and MARTIJN and "asked" both organisations to leave ILGA voluntarily. See the next three pages: the Explanory Note from ILGA.

Lambda Report went on publishing broadly about NAMBLA's bulletins and even meetings. "Inside NAMBLA, LR attends a meeting of the 'man/boy love' group": the heading of the October Report. The Lambda reporter did some research and was able to attend NAMBLA's September meeting and reported about it - needless to say - in a negative tone. The November Report goes on with 'reports' about NAMBLA.

NAMBLA defended itself and refused to leave ILGA voluntarily, and so did MARTIJN. If ILGA wants them to leave, a 80% majority of the next ILGA Meeting (June, New York) has to agree. In the meantime some lesbian/gay organisations supported the exclusion of both pedophile groups, other organisations protested against it. Among these both German organisations BVH and VSG.

Try to reach the lesbian/gay organisations in your country and ask them to use their voice in the ILGA meeting against the exclusion of boy- and childlovers from ILGA.

25

**EXPLANATORY NOTE
ON SECRETARIATS COMMITTEE POSITION REGARDING
NAMBLAs AND OTHER PEDOPHILE GROUPS' MEMBERSHIP OF ILGA**

Introduction

At its November 5-7 meeting in New York, the Secretariats' Committee decided to recommend to the ILGA member groups to expel NAMBLA and other pedophile organizations from the ILGA at the next Annual Conference. In the meantime, the Secretariats decided to return to NAMBLA and Vereniging Martijn their membership dues for 1993 and to ask them to voluntarily withdraw from the ILGA. The following note is intended to inform the ILGA membership about the background and the reasons for this decision.

Background information

Following very considerable debate in previous years, the World Conference in Stockholm (1990) almost unanimously passed a resolution on the protection of children, inspired by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. This happened despite vigorous opposition from NAMBLA, which voted against. The final vote was taken by 117 for and 5 votes against.

Some members had then wanted to move for NAMBLAs and other pedophile groups' expulsion, but had not done so as they had hoped that these would voluntarily leave the organization. This had not happened. In the first NAMBLA Bulletin after the conference an editorial had vigorously attacked ILGA for voting the resolution. However, the matter was then not taken up.

In early September 1993, the Admin Office was contacted by Peter LaBarbera of 'the Lambda Report' with questions regarding NAMBLA's membership of ILGA and ILGA's positions on pedophilia and children. On 16 Sept the Lambda Report published its story and sent a press release to all major media in the USA. It was then found out the Lambda Report is published by a right wing anti-gay monitoring group. There was a substantial amount of press interest in the USA as pedophilia is a very hot domestic issue and the Lambda Report press release was well timed: it came just before nation wide State and City elections in which the voters would have to express themselves about a substantial number of anti-gay ballot initiatives. On 13 October Julie Dorf, representing ILGA, participated in an (inter)national television debate (the Larry King Live Show - CNN) together with Peter LaBarbera and Bill Andriette of NAMBLA.

A few days later the ILGA-UN Working Party in New York and the Action Secretariat were contacted by the US Mission to the United Nations regarding the issue. On 18 October a letter was sent to the Admin Office by the US Mission asking for clarification (received 27 October) and serving ILGA with a deadline of 7 November to 'clarify' its position.

The US Mission had meanwhile publicly announced in a United Nations forum (the 2nd Committee) that it would raise the issue in the next resumed session of ECOSOC in New York before the end of 1993 and would move for ILGAs expulsion if it did not dissociate itself from NAMBLA and similar organizations. The mission also published a press release (19.10.1993) saying it was seeking clarification from ILGA and stating that, had it known prior to the ECOSOC vote that NAMBLA was a member of ILGA, it would not have supported our application. A story regarding the issue was run on the Associated Press wire on 21 October.

Members of the Secretariats' Committee contacted gay-friendly persons in the US Congress to find out what the exact position of the US Government was in this matter. It was found that we were totally unable to obtain any support whatsoever - there was unprecedented unwillingness to even informally deal with the issue. Furthermore, contacts were made with UN missions from other friendly nations. The Australian government stated that, as long as NAMBLA was a member of ILGA, it would be unable to support the organization. Both the UK and the Australian governments said they would follow the US in whichever action it would undertake. Both France and Ireland stated that they could not at all guarantee

they would support ILGA in future. Concern was expressed that, although the issue was now mostly a domestic US problem, it could easily become international and that this would likely affect ILGAs impact in other areas of its work, e.g. with the Council of Europe.

At a conference of feminist leaders in El Salvador it was made clear that Latin American feminist movements would refuse to work with ILGA as long as it had pedophile member groups.

Letters and opinions were received from ILGA member groups and others regarding the issue. Two German member groups (BVH and VSG) expressed concern that ILGA should not try to remove NAMBLA as a member and demanded strong solidarity with pedophile groups. Australian (Tasmanian G/L Rights Group), Swedish (RFSL) and US (HRCF, NGLTF) member groups and others (openly gay US Member of Congress Barney Frank, National Black L/G Leadership Forum, Stonewall 25 Steering Committee (nation-wide), People of Color Steering Committee, Black L/G Youth Group) asked for ILGA to dissociate itself from all pedophile groups. The World Congress of L/G Jewish Organizations sent a letter stating its opposition to the exploitation of children. Other groups informally expressed the same opinions.

Prior to the Secretariats' Committee Meeting contact was made with NAMBLA, inviting it to attend the meeting and to make known its view of the matter. Following the meeting, ILGA representatives would meet the US Mission on Monday 7 November.

Note: after the Secretariats' Committee Meeting a policy statement (entitled: Pedophilia and NAMBLA) was received from the International Lesbian and Gay Youth Organization (IGLYO) condemning the exploitation of children, and stating IGLYO's total refusal to be in contact with pedophile organizations. Furthermore, several members of the Secretariats' Committee traveled to Washington DC to meet people in the US State Department and Congress to discuss the issue with them. Secretary-General Hans Hjerpekjøn and members of the UN Working Party met with representatives of several 'ILGA-friendly' country-missions at the United Nations.

Presentation by NAMBLA

NAMBLA representatives at the SCM said that the organization was founded in Boston in 1980 and became a member in 1984. According to the representatives it has approximately 200 active members. From 1985 onward NAMBLA had attended all ILGA World Conferences and had found its membership of the organization worthwhile. NAMBLA was opposed to any age of consent whatsoever as it is a tool of oppression for adults and children. When asked what NAMBLA's view would be of an adult having sex with a five year old child, it was said that the organization would not condemn such an act.

The NAMBLA representatives said the letter from the US Mission was ambiguous and that it was unclear what they wanted. ILGA was, according to NAMBLA, faced with a few choices: it could support NAMBLA, it could 'dissociate' itself from NAMBLA, it could expel NAMBLA or it could expel all groups mentioned in the Lambda Report/pedophile groups. It was also felt by the NAMBLA representatives that ILGA was not the right group to hold UN status.

The NAMBLA representatives said they would discuss the possibility of withdrawing from ILGA at their next steering committee meeting in early December, but that it was unlikely that this would happen.

Decision by the Secretariats' Committee

According to the Constitution, the Secretariats' Committee is mandated to manage the business of the ILGA between conferences. The Secretariats' Committee does not have the mandate to decide whether or not to expel any member group. This can only be done by the Annual Conference and requires the usual 80% majority. However, the Committee can make proposals to the Annual Conference and it was not found that it can not request members to undertake certain actions.

The Committee had to deal with two issues: (1) ILGAs principled position on children and pedophilia and (2) its relationship with NAMBLA in the light of the current political crisis.

27

It was said that it should not be the duty of ILGA members to agree with every resolution voted at conference. Adopting such a position would make it impossible for the organization to continue to exist.

However, as regards NAMBLA's positions on protection of children, there was general agreement that these were so far removed from the current ILGA position, and that the difference in opinion was so fundamental, that this called the continuing relationship between the two organizations into question.

Criticism of the US Government was expressed for its failure to seek clarification from ILGA before making public statements, thus causing considerable harm to the credibility of the organization.

It was felt that the requests by a significant number of members for expulsion would justify an action on behalf of the Secretariats' Committee. Furthermore, the Committee stressed that such a decision is difficult and uncomfortable to take. However, the Committee took the strong view that:

- based on the 1990 resolution, which supersedes previous resolutions on the subject and is the current, unambiguous ILGA policy on this issue;

- in view of the enormous danger of the ILGA losing a position - the UN status - it had fought for years to obtain and which was of very significant importance to the defense of the human rights of lesbians and gay men around the world,

- and faced with the fact that these groups advocate no protection against the sexual exploitation of children, a population which is most in need of protection, this decision was justifiable.

The Secretariats' Committee decided to:

1. clarify the ILGA's position on the protection of children as stated in the 1990 resolution;
2. ask NAMBLA and other pedophile groups to withdraw from ILGA and refund their 1993 membership dues in reaction to proposals from ILGA member groups in Sweden, Australia and the USA;
3. propose to the Annual Conference, to be held in New York in 1994 to expel NAMBLA and other pedophile groups and inform these groups of its intentions now;
4. appoint a group from its members to deal with questions about its actions until the conference. This group initially consists of Rebeca Sevilla, Hans Hjerpekjøn, Julie Dorf, Paul Boneberg, Nigel Warner and the Administrative Office;

These decisions were taken by consensus.

The Secretariats' Committee.

Note: members who wish to read the full minutes of the Secretariats' Committee meeting may obtain these by writing to the Administrative Office.

International Lesbian and Gay Association

Administrative Office

81, rue du Marché-au-charbon B-1000 Brussels Belgium
Telephone & Fax: + 32 2 502 24 71

Statement on Protection of Children

In recent weeks in the United States, the position of the International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA) on children's rights and pedophilia has been grossly misrepresented following an attack on ILGA from a right-wing group, equating ILGA's position with that of one member group (North American Man/Boy Love Association - NAMBLA).

In response the Secretariats Committee of ILGA wishes to reiterate ILGA's position on the protection of children as adopted at the Stockholm ILGA World Conference in 1990.

1. ILGA supports the right of every individual, regardless of age, to explore and develop her or his sexuality.
2. Major power imbalances create the potential for child abuse. ILGA condemns the exploitative use of power differences to coerce others into sexual relationships.
3. Every child has the right to protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, including prostitution and involvement in pornography.
4. We share the anger of all those damaged by such exploitation and offer our support.
5. ILGA should strive to eliminate the conditions that make coercion and exploitation possible.

The wording of paragraph 3 of the resolution is in line with article 34 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. This resolution, which automatically supercedes all previous ILGA resolutions on the subject, was adopted by an overwhelming majority at the Stockholm ILGA World Conference in 1990.

The resolution was passed in 1990 after several years of debate on the issue among ILGA member groups, at a time when there was no attention on this question from the outside world and not in response to any public pressure.

ILGA objects to the political aims of NAMBLA, an organization which advocates the complete abolition of age of consent laws without there being any legal protection of a vulnerable population facing sexual and physical abuse, economic exploitation, trafficking of youths and forced prostitution on an international scale. ILGA is concerned that the power imbalance that exists between adults and children, particularly when these relationships coincide with the

power imbalances that exist across race, economic status and national borders, can create the potential for child abuse and exploitation.

The extreme divergence between the views of ILGA and NAMBLA is confirmed in an editorial in the NAMBLA Bulletin (July/August 1990, Vol. 11, #5 p.3) immediately following the Stockholm Conference. In this editorial NAMBLA states that ILGA's position is "dishonest", and "another tired example of adults deciding what's best for kids". The condemnation by the resolution of the employment of children in prostitution and pornography, was labelled "a patronizing stance" and "a meaningless position" in the same editorial.

Against this background the ILGA Secretariats Committee, meeting in New York City from 5 to 7 November 1993, has written to NAMBLA refunding their 1993 dues and asking them to resign. If they do not resign by the end of the year, the ILGA Secretariats Committee proposes that they be expelled at the next ILGA Annual World Conference, which under ILGA's constitution is the only body that can make such decisions.

Although it has been precipitated by statements of the US Mission to the UN, this action of the Secretariats Committee has been taken because of the long-standing concerns expressed by ILGA's members and recently reiterated in letters to the ILGA Secretariats Committee from Sweden, Australia and the US, and because of the obvious contradiction between the goals of NAMBLA and the fundamental positions of ILGA. However, ILGA regrets that the US Government has made a public statement concerning an NGO without first seeking clarification.

ILGA was granted consultative status to the UN because ILGA is concerned with matters within the competence of the Economic and Social Council of the UN. In that capacity, ILGA will advise the UN on official positions of ILGA, not the positions of its members, according to standard NGO practice. The consultative status was awarded to ILGA and not to any of its member groups; and within the ILGA umbrella structure and constitution, its members are expected to support ILGA policy. ILGA, like all umbrella NGO's, cannot be held responsible for the policies or actions of its individual members or member groups, but only for its own positions.

Therefore the ILGA Secretariats Committee firmly believes that ILGA can and should be able to fulfill its role as a valuable contributor to the UN human rights work. The ILGA Secretariats Committee sees no reason why our consultative status with ECOSOC should be revoked or even disputed by any government because of this attack on us by a US right-wing group, maliciously trying to equate lesbian and gay rights with pedophilia for its own political ends. We are confident that this attack will be rebuffed.

ILGA Secretariats Committee
New York, 7 November 1993

BVH e.V.
 Boxhagener Str. 76-78, D-10245 Berlin

ILGA
 International Lesbian and Gay Association
 Action Secretariat
 c/o IGLHRC
 520 Castro Street
 USA-San Francisco, CA 94114

Fax 001 / 415 / 255 8662

ILGA and the UN — ILGA and NAMBLA

Dear Friends,

25. 10. 1993

It is, indeed, a great political success that ILGA gained the NOG-status at the United Nations this year. This status is now being questioned by the United States Mission to the United Nations, which claims in a letter of October 15th that NAMBLA's membership in the ILGA is not "consonant with United Nations human rights activities". No other reason is given for this judgement than the name of NAMBLA itself. ILGA is now under heavy pressure to "disassociate itself" from NAMBLA "and other affiliate organizations" like NAMBLA.

The political strategy is obvious: The United States are trying to discredit the pedophile issue instead of openly arguing against the gay and lesbian struggle for equal rights.

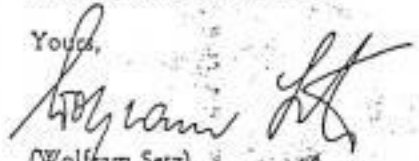
We are very astonished and embarrassed at the way in which ILGA is trying to deal with this sort of political blackmail: ILGA seems to be willing to "disassociate itself" from ILGA members like NAMBLA. The BUNDESVERBAND HOMOSEXUALITÄT (BVH), a nationwide association of gay groups in Germany, protests against this and urgently requests ILGA not to give in to political blackmail — even if ILGA's NGO-status should also be called in question by other UN members.

The aims of NAMBLA and other groups — e. g. the Action group 'Pedophilia' within the BVH — are as consonant with the aims of ILGA as those of other ILGA members. The pedophiles stand for a minority within the gay and lesbian movement, and it is quite cynical to ask them for a "token of solidarity" by withdrawing from ILGA. On the contrary, solidarity must be demonstrated and expressed by the majority with and for every kind of minority.

As a result of the actions planned by ILGA representatives not only NAMBLA (and "Martijn") but the pedophile issue itself will be expelled from the ILGA, and the worldwide gay and lesbian movement will be divided into those pledging political opportunism and those who stand against those who are willing to question gay and lesbian solidarity.

We ask NAMBLA, "Martijn" and other pedophile groups not to withdraw their ILGA membership, and we are convinced that any attempt to expel NAMBLA and others from ILGA will be rejected by the vast majority of ILGA members.

Yours,



(Wolfgang Setz)
 member of the executive committee
 BUNDESVERBAND HOMOSEXUALITÄT E. V.
 Fax 089 / 28 14 19 (Munic)



VSG e.V., Pl. 15 22 08 - D-8052 München

31

VSG

Verein für sexuelle
Gleichberechtigung e. V.
Schwulengruppe

Müllerstraße 44
D - 80469 München
Telefon c/o Sub
089/260 30 56

Postfach 15 22 08
D - 80052 München

Postgiraamt München
BLZ 700 100 80
Konto 6832-808

International Lesbian and Gay Association
(ILGA)
Action Secretariat
c/o IGLHRC
520 Castro Street
San Francisco Ca. 94114
United States of America
Fax 001 / 415 / 255 8662

Munich, 2. 11. 1993

Dear friends,

We learned that ILGA's newly acquired UN status is jeopardized by an attack of the United States' mission, if the pedophile member groups will not withdraw their ILGA membership.

We know that this status is important for gays and lesbians worldwide. But we strongly oppose the exclusion of pedophiles from our gay community. Pedophile oriented persons have the same right of sexual self-determination and consensual sexuality as any of us. The fight for this fundamental human right must not be relinquished or reduced because of the political pressure of any government. Where would we end up, if we made concessions in this respect? NAMBLA's objectives are, as far as we know, absolutely in agreement with the principles of sexual self-determination for children and with the UN declarations of human rights and children's rights. NAMBLA disapproves any sexual cruelty to children.

We therefore urgently request ILGA not to yield to the blackmail of the United States' UN mission. ILGA has to safeguard the interests of all homosexual persons including pedophiles. It seems to be necessary to inform certain politicians that pedophile emancipation is different from sexual abuse of children and that it does not contradict UN's principles.

We support the ILGA membership of NAMBLA, Martijn and other emancipative pedophile organizations. They must be able to continue their important work within the international gay movement. If, however, the pedophile groups by themselves should decide to suspend or to withdraw their ILGA membership in the present difficult situation, ILGA as a whole is obliged to represent the pedophile concern in its worldwide fight for gay liberation.

With kind regards

Burghard Richter

martijn

vereniging voor acceptatie van pedofilie

International Lesbian and Gay Association
 Action Secretariat c/o IGLHRC
 520 Castro Street
 San Francisco Ca. 94114
 United States of America

Amsterdam, 7th December 1993

Dear Members of the Secretariat's Committee,

In reaction to your letter directed to all members of the ILGA, the Vereniging Martijn would like to inform you that we will not withdraw as a member of the ILGA. We read your letter and the accompanying Explanatory Note with great interest and gathered that our organization was meant when you talked about "other pedophilic groups".

At first we were rather cross with your request for our withdrawal, but after reading everything carefully, we came to the conclusion that a terrible misconception underlies this request. From this Explanatory Note it becomes clear that its writers have hardly any knowledge about what pedophilia really is. They keep referring to child abuse and the exploitation of children in connection with "the NAMBLA and other pedophile groups". But pedophilia and child abuse or exploitation are completely different things.

People who abuse or exploit children are no pedophiles. Pedophiles are people who love and respect children and their purpose is to have loving relationships with them, based on mutual respect. We are not talking about "having sex with a five year old". We are certainly willing to give your organization more extensive information on the subject should you wish so. To the older gays involved in the ILGA, arguments as used in your Explanatory Note must sound familiar: 30 to 40 years ago many people used to have strange prejudices about gays.

The gays fought a harsh battle through the years in order to get recognition as a group of "normal" people. Pedophiles have just begun this same battle and do need support and understanding from gays, instead of bias and opposition. Now that you know what is meant by pedophilia, you will understand that we wholeheartedly support and endorse the "Statement on Protection of Children". This is exactly what the Vereniging Martijn stands for.

We will therefore not withdraw as a member of ILGA, nor do we see any reason why you should want to expel us from your organization. We consider the ILGA to be an organization that should regard human rights highly. For one minority group to aspire to attain this consultative status in the UN at the expense of another minority group is the last thing we had expected.

Like you we do not like to be judged for what we are, but for what we do. And certainly not for what you think we do. We count on this letter being read aloud or supplied in copy to the people attending all consequent meetings held about this matter. Our membership dues for 1993 will be returned to you as soon as possible.

With kind regards,
 On behalf of the board of Martijn,



John Prinsen,
 secretary



Blauwburgwal 7-9 / 1015 AS Amsterdam
Workgroup pedophilia

1204IPCE.93e

To IPCE

Amsterdam, 9-12-1993

Dear readers,

The board of NVSH-Amsterdam has recently given approval to the opening of a telephone service to assist those enquirers from English-speaking lands who are encountering problems in coping with their sexual attraction to minors. In the case of the UK this would, of course, apply to anyone whose sexual interests focus on people under 21. We regularly receive letters from individuals from the UK, the US and elsewhere, requesting information and advice on intergenerational sexuality, and we feel that it would be of positive benefit to such people if we could offer a them a more personal support service in the form of a telephone informationline.

This telephone service will initially be available for a few hours on one evening per month, and the line, staffed by volunteer native English speakers, will be located in the office of the NVSH-Amsterdam at the above address. The information and advice offered will relate solely to matters legal, social and emotional. NO information on personal contacts or erotica will be provided, and the informationline staff will not be divulging their identity to callers. We cannot take collect calls.

The intergenerational informationline service of the workgroup pedophilia of NVSH-Amsterdam starts in January 1994, every fourth Tuesday of the month from 8.30 pm to 10.30 pm (CET/Paris time) on telephone-number (0)20-6239359.

We would find it very helpful if you could take note of this service and pass on the information on this service to any callers who might benefit from it. Should you require more details we shall be happy to respond upon your request.

Friendly greetings,

the workgroup pedophilia of NVSH-Amsterdam and assistants.

NVSH - WERK GROEP PEDOFILIE - AMSTERDAM

The NVSH is an organisation that stands for (more) sexual freedom. The word NVSH is an abbreviation of Dutch association for sexual reform. Within this national organisation exhibitionists, transsexuals, pedophiles, homo-, bi- and heterosexuals and others are united, all active in their local division. The NVSH keeps the eye on Dutch politics, organises congresses and publishes it's magazine 'Sekstant'.

The pedophile group of the Amsterdam division aims to be a meeting- and discussion platform focusing on pedophile matters. In our view pedophiles are people who feel attracted to children and youth. Their friendships with children can consist of playing football and swimming, as well as having sex. The sex is not an aim, but a natural aspect of an emotional friendship between two people.

It is very important for children to be able to make their own decisions, including those concerning sexual matters. Scientific research proves that voluntarily child-adult relationships can have a positive influence on the child's development.

Unfortunately some children are not in the position to reject a sexual contact. The child is forced (in a physical or mental way) to endure a sexual approach of an adult. Wrongly these contacts get mixed up with relationships in which the child has freedom of choice.

The Dutch law forbids all sexual contacts with children under the age of 16. Concerning youths between 12 and 16 there will only be prosecution on complaint by child, it's parents or the Child Protection Committee. Sexual penetration of a child younger than 12 years can be sentenced with imprisonment up to 12 years.

- The Amsterdam pedophile group organises:
- Monthly meeting for pedophiles and interested, every third Tuesday evening of the month on specified address above.
 - Thematic discussion evenings.
 - Movies.
 - Meeting hour for foreigners (on appointment)
 - Social work.

Addresses of Dutch organisations dealing with pedophilia:

Martijn, P.O. box 43548, 1009 NA Amsterdam
 National NVSH, P.O. box 64, 2501 CB Den Haag *→ Specially →* { **NVSH hvg JORis**
 Postbus 64
 NL 2501 CB DEN HAAG

**ASYLUM AND EXTRADITION
 IN THE NETHERLANDS**

NVSH-Amsterdam,
 Werkgroep pedofilie

THE FACTS
 , november 1993.

The Netherlands has never granted asylum to any applicant solely on the grounds that he has been, or is in danger of being, persecuted in his own country because of his sexual orientation. There have, however, been a very few instances, in the last decade or so, of asylum-seekers claiming such persecution being granted asylum or a "verblijfsvergunning" (literally "a licence to remain") on other, usually "humanitarian", grounds. Despite the fact that the parliament of the Netherlands recognised some years ago that members of persecuted sexual minorities can be bona-fide asylum seekers no Dutch government since then has been prepared to convert the principle into fact. On the contrary, there have been well-documented cases of homosexuals and pedophiles seeking asylum in the Netherlands being forcibly repatriated - regardless of the often serious consequences for the hapless individual.

This is the hard truth, and anyone thinking of applying for asylum in the Netherlands on the grounds of being a persecuted member of a sexual minority should bear it in mind.

The reasons for this uncompromising attitude are not difficult to understand. Firstly, the Netherlands is a small and densely populated country with more inhabitants per square kilometre than any other territory in Europe. Its reputation for tolerance has attracted, and is still attracting, many thousands of asylum-seekers from all over the world. In the 60s and 70s the Netherlands exercised a virtual open door policy, assimilating vast numbers of Turks, Moroccans, Indians and Arabs: from the ex-colony of Surinam came a quarter of a million immigrants alone.

The price for this generous hospitality is now being paid in overcrowding and housing shortages, and the Dutch government has severely reduced the number of new arrivals it is prepared to accept. In fact, the Netherlands now grants asylum to the smallest proportion of applicants than any other European state. Those most likely to succeed are people facing racial or political persecution - especially where this involves the likelihood of physical danger. Individuals claiming that they are persecuted on account of their sexual preferences come well down on the list of priorities.

Another factor explaining the Netherlands' reluctance to grant asylum to sexual fugitives is that the Dutch authorities are well aware of their country's dubious reputation as a haven of sexual permissiveness. Intensifying international criticism of the Netherlands' perceived tolerance of pornography and "aberrant" sexual behaviour has made the Dutch increasingly sensitive and wary of being seen to sympathize with minority sexual causes - especially where this is likely to bring them into conflict with friendly Western governments, such as those of the US, UK or other European Community states. The official - although unstated - view seems to be that it is enough to tolerate the sexual idiosyncrasies of its own citizens without appearing as an international refuge for foreign sexual non-conformists.

It is as well to bear in mind that the political complexion of the government of the Netherlands is currently right of centre, consisting of a coalition with a fair sprinkling of committed Christian ministers - whose conservative sympathies do not lie in the direction of giving aid and comfort to fugitive sexual outcasts.

So the chances of anyone - homosexual or pedophile - being granted asylum in the Netherlands on the grounds per se that he is facing persecution or prosecution in his own country because of his sexual preferences are virtually non-existent. There is a very slim possibility that a homosexual (i.e. someone practising consensual sex with a partner over the age of 16) who can show excessive persecution or oppression may be granted asylum on strictly "humanitarian" grounds, or be permitted to remain in the country; but evidence of persecution and oppression must be solid and strong enough to convince the authorities of its authenticity and the degree of suffering or punishment alleged by the asylum-seeker must be, by Dutch standards at least, sufficiently disproportionate to the "offence". It is not enough, in other words, to simply turn up and say "I am a homosexual facing problems at home, please help me".

The only reason that the Dutch might be prepared to listen to a strong case involving consensual homosexuality is because their own age of consent is set at 16: young males (and females) of 16 and over are considered sufficiently mature to make their own sexual choices. As far as pedophiles are concerned, until the recent changes in the morality laws it was clear that they had no chance whatever of being entertained as bona-fide asylum-seekers, as no young person under the age of 16 was deemed capable in Dutch law of giving his/her valid consent to a sexual act.

However, in 1992 amendments were made to laws relating to sexual offences, one of which was the abolition of automatic legal intervention in sex cases involving boys or girls aged between 12 and 16 unless a complaint had been received from either the young person him(her)self, the parents, or/and social workers. In practise this means that Dutch law now disinterests itself in sexual activity involving young people between 12 and 16 years of age if it receives no request for action from the parties concerned. The police themselves are no longer able to initiate investigations without such a complaint and they have no role as complainants themselves - even where they suspect, or actually are aware of, sexual activity. In the context of foreign pedophiles this might mean that if an applicant asylum-seeker could show irrefutable evidence that no complaint had been laid against him by a younger partner, his(her) parents or social workers, and that a prosecution had been instituted only on the initiative of the police, he could claim consideration by the Dutch authorities as a bona-fide asylum-seeker.

It must be strongly emphasized that this is simply a speculative concept, with absolutely no proven foundation in fact, as, to date, no pedophile has yet attempted to claim asylum on such a basis. Moreover, even if all conditions as stated above were fulfilled according to Dutch law, it does not follow that the Dutch authorities would be obliged to entertain an asylum request, let alone grant it.

HOW to CLAIM ASYLUM

If, in spite of reading the preceding paragraphs, you determine that you should make an attempt to claim asylum in the Netherlands, then the following advice is offered.

Before leaving your own country you should contact a Dutch lawyer ("advocaat"), by phone or letter, to ask his opinion, and to establish whether or not he will help you. There are some Dutch lawyers who specialize in asylum law, and who are willing to accept cases involving sexual fugitives. Their names, addresses and telephone numbers can often be provided by gay help organizations in your own country; otherwise you may obtain this information from the NVSH in the Netherlands. You should listen to the advice of the lawyer and, if it is negative, you should not attempt "to go it alone", as an asylum case unsupported by the services of a Dutch lawyer will almost certainly not succeed. A Dutch lawyer will know far better than yourself whether you have worthwhile grounds for claiming asylum in his country.

It is essential that you provide the lawyer and the authorities, should you arrive in person, with as much documentation as you can lay your hands on relating to your case. It is not sufficient to merely arrive and declare that you are a "victim of persecution" without having anything to back up such a statement. Press cuttings or articles clipped from magazines are not enough: you should have hard documentation relating specifically to your own personal plight. You must also provide valid personal identity such as a birth certificate and/or a current passport. When coming to the Netherlands you should

take a direct route, without stopping in any other country en route, as you will almost certainly be asked why, as a fugitive, you did not apply for asylum in the first foreign territory upon which you set foot.

Upon arrival in the Netherlands you should immediately contact your chosen lawyer and make your presence known. He will then arrange an interview with the "Vreemdelingenpolitie", or "Foreigners Police". It is vital that you go the Vreemdelingenpolitie only after you have seen, and with the support of, your Dutch lawyer. He will probably provide you with a letter of introduction which will initiate the process of asylum-seeking, and which will also afford you a measure of protection from any abuse by the police (not, regrettably, unknown).

Thereafter you will be in the hands of the authorities. You will have to reside in an asylum-seekers' hostel where accommodation and food, whilst being adequate, is usually basic, and you will be given a very small weekly allowance of a few guilders. Your companions will be a motley assortment of people, mostly from the Third World, with whom you will inevitably find that you have little in common, especially the language. If you come from the US or the UK you must expect considerable curiosity as to your reasons for applying for asylum, as both your fellow asylum-seekers and the Dutch staff in charge of you will not understand how any Westerner could conceivably be in danger of persecution. Although there is no recorded instance of a sexual fugitive being assaulted or ill-treated in Dutch asylum centres, it would be unwise to discuss your case with anyone other than your lawyer and the officials sent to interview you by the government.

After a few weeks you will be interviewed about your case by these officials and you can expect that some of the questioning will be thorough and quite tough at times. Your interrogators will be experts at rooting out spurious claims for asylum and they are not in the business of encouraging people to take advantage of their country. Their report will then be passed back to the authorities in Den Haag (The Hague), the Netherlands' seat of government, for consideration of your case.

If your application is rejected your lawyer will then advise you as to whether it is worthwhile lodging an appeal. Again you should listen to his advice and heed it.

If an appeal is lodged, some weeks or months may pass before it is heard, in which period you will remain under the control of the authorities, resident either in a hostel, or perhaps in an apartment within the community, especially allocated for asylum-seekers, which you will have to share with others.

Each month you will have to attend the Vreemdelingenpolitie office for your identity-card to be stamped, and you will, of course, be expected to abide by Dutch laws. Any improper behaviour on your part would almost certainly lead to your immediate expulsion from the country.

If your appeal fails your lawyer should advise you on other options. Once you are rejected as an asylum-seeker by the Dutch authorities you will be given a date by which you must leave the country. If you fail to meet this deadline you can be forcibly apprehended by the police and repatriated to your own country. In some instances the Dutch government can order your repatriation whilst an appeal is still in progress.

EXTRADITION

In principle, extradition is only granted where the offence for which an individual is wanted in his own country is also an offence under the laws of the country in which he has taken refuge. Not all countries observe such a nicety, however, although the Netherlands will not normally surrender a fugitive if the activities of which he is accused would not have rendered him liable to prosecution under Dutch law.

Thus a fugitive facing prosecution in his own country for consensual sexual offences involving partners aged 16 or over is unlikely to be extradited by the Netherlands. Whether extradition would be now affected upon a pedophile involved in consensual sex with young persons between the ages of 12 and 16 from whom, and from whose parents and/or social workers, no complaint had originated, is a debatable point (see above), as so far no such a situation has been tested in practice.

It is important to understand that whilst the Dutch may not extradite someone who is discovered to be living in their country, they are quite liable to expel that same person if he claims asylum. This is clearly illustrated by the well-publicised case of Steven Smith. In the mid 80s this man was a leading figure in the UK-based Paedophile Information Exchange (PIE), an organisation which sought to advance the cause of pedophile emancipation. Arrested and charged for disseminating literature likely "to corrupt public morals", he jumped his bail and fled to the Netherlands, where he was detained on the request of the British police. An extradition application was denied by the Dutch on the basis that the so-called "offences" with which Smith was charged were not criminal under Dutch law, and he was released to resume his freedom in the Netherlands.

Smith then applied for asylum and his fate fell under the direct control of the Dutch government. His application took a long time to process, but, after three or four years, it was finally refused, and, despite his assimilation into Dutch society and mastery of the Dutch language, he was forcibly expelled and repatriated to England, where he was promptly arrested, imprisoned and subjected to physical assault.

The message from this case is that the Dutch may well be scrupulous in discharging their duty under international law,

but they do so without sentimentality. No-one should assume that they are "a soft touch".

CONCLUSIONS

To sum up, the Netherlands should be considered as a sanctuary from persecution only as a last, not as a first, option, and no-one should assume that arrival in this country signals the immediate end to all his problems. Pedophiles are not welcomed at Schiphol Airport with garlands of flowers and shouts of "Aloha". In fact, in some circumstances, flight to the Netherlands could actually exacerbate a fugitive's plight, insofar that it might attract unsought publicity to an otherwise obscure case and, in the event of his repatriation, provoke a more punitive response from his prosecutors.

Abused and victimized though a pedophile may be in his own land, he would be sadly deluded if he believed that escape to the Netherlands was an instant solution to all his tribulations.

And in considering the Netherlands as his sanctuary he should bear in mind that tolerance should not be misconstrued as approval.

Du hast bisher immer gedacht, du kannst mit niemandem darüber reden, daß du Jungs (oder Mädchen) magst. Du hast gedacht, du bist mit deinen Problemen allein.

Du hast dir schon immer gewünscht, du würdest einmal Menschen treffen, die dich verstehen, weil sie die gleichen Probleme haben.

Das kann jetzt vorbei sein, denn es gibt die Pädogruppe. Du bist herzlich willkommen, auch wenn du dich „nur“ mal informieren möchtest.

Wir treffen uns jeden 3. Freitag im Monat um 21.00 Uhr in den Räumen der Tübingen Aids-Hilfe, Herrenberger Str. 9 (parken kann man im Parkhaus König direkt gegenüber).

Hier eine Zusammenfassung unserer Ziele:

- Pädos sollen die Möglichkeit haben, miteinander in Kontakt zu treten, Erfahrungen auszutauschen und gemeinsam Probleme zu bearbeiten.
- Es sollen ethische Fragen der Sexualität zwischen Kindern bzw. Jugendlichen und Erwachsenen erörtert und geklärt werden.
- Es besteht Kontakt zur Arbeitsgemeinschaft Pädophilie im Bundesverband Homosexualität (Ag-Pädo-BVH) und damit zum BVH.

Post wird selbstverständlich mit größtmöglicher Diskretion behandelt. Ohne Einverständnis werden keine Adressen weitergegeben. Wir bitten dich zu deiner und unserer Sicherheit, uns nichts zu schicken, was strafrechtliche Folgen haben könnte. Bitte vermerke deinen Absender auf dem Briefbogen nur so, daß wir diesen ausschneiden können, ohne den Brief zu verstümmen und die Zuschrift auch nur mit Vornamen zu unterschreiben.

Jetzt noch etwas sehr Wichtiges:
Die Pädogruppe ruft nicht zu strafbaren Handlungen auf. Sie ist kein Forum zum Austausch von pornographischem Material oder Kontakten zu Minderjährigen. Auch Kontakte zu Pädos können nicht vermittelt werden, persönliches Kennen ist unverzichtbar!

Päde - Pädos - Päde

Pädogruppe
Stuttgart/Tübingen

10
Pädophilen
Selbsthilfegruppe Bielefeld
c/o Unterstützterkreis
Postfach 8005
48043 Münster

Du magst Jungs ? Wir auch !



AN ALLE DEUTSCHEN PÄDOGRUPPEN
BVH-GRUPPE, IPCE UND NAMBLA

Für Freundschaft.
Gegen Gewalt.

LIEBE FREUNDE,

DA WIR IN DIESEM JAHR WEDER AUF BVH- NOCH AUF IPCE-TREFFEN WAREN, WOLLEN WIR DIE FERTIGSTELLUNG UNSERER NEUEN INFO-BLÄTTER NUTZEN, EUCH ÜBER DIE ENTWICKLUNGEN IN UNSERER GRUPPE ZU INFORMIEREN.

NACHDEM EINE PLAKATIVE ÖFFENTLICHKEITSARBEIT MIT UNSERER ALTEN KONTAKTADRESSE, DER BIKIS (BIELEFELDER KONTAKT- UND INFORMATIONSTELLE FÜR SELBSTHILFEGRUPPEN) NICHT MÖGLICH WAR UND AUCH DIE ZUSAMMENARBEIT MIT DER MÜNCHNER GRUPPE AUF DIESEM GEBIET NUR VON KURZER DAUER WAR, MACHTEN WIR UNS AUF DIE SUCHE NACH EINER NEUEN KONTAKTADRESSE FÜR UNSERE ÖFFENTLICHKEITSARBEIT. WIR HATTEN ANGEBOTE DES SCHWULEN- UND LESBENZENTRUMS KCM IN MÜNSTER SOWIE DES SCHWULENREFERATS DER UNI MÜNSTER. BEIDES SCHEITERTE JEDOCH: DER STARKE PROTEST DER LESBENFRAKTION IM KCM (GRAFFITTI AN DER AUßENWAND: "WER PÄDOPHILE UNTERSTÜTZT UNTERSTÜTZT SEXUELLE GEWALT GEGEN KINDER") UND EINE ETWAS UNGLÜCKLICHE PODIUMSDISKUSSION UNTER BETEILIGUNG DER BEIDEN DURCHFÜHRENDEN DES FORSCHUNGSPROJEKTES "SEXUELLE BEZIEHUNGEN ZW. ERWACHSENEN UND KINDERN" DER UNI BREMEN GABEN WOHL DEN AUSCHLAG, DAß SICH DIE MITGLIEDER DES KCM IN EINER SCHRIFTLICHEN ABSTIMMUNG GEGEN EINE UNTERSTÜTZUNG UNSERER GRUPPE AUSSPRACHEN. DAS UNTERSTÜTZUNGSANGEBOT DES SCHWULENREFERATES IN MÜNSTER WURDE VOM ASTA GESTOPPT.

AUS VERSCHIEDENEN POLITISCH AKTIVEN SCHWULENGRUPPEN IN MÜNSTER BILDETE SICH DANN ABER DER "UNTERSTÜTZERKREIS", DER EIGENS ZUR UNTERSTÜTZUNG UNSERER GRUPPE GEGRÜNDET WURDE.

AUSSCHNITTE AUS DEM GRÜNDUNGSPAPIER DES UNTERSTÜTZERKREISES: "DIE GEGENWÄRTIGE VERÖFFENTLICHTE MEINUNG MACHT ES SCHWER, VORURTEILSFREI UND DIFFERENZIIERT ÜBER SEXUELLE BEZIEHUNGEN ZWISCHEN KINDERN UND ERWACHSENEN ZU REDEN. PÄDOPHILE, ALSO MENSCHEN, DIE VERSUCHEN, LIEBESBEZIEHUNGEN ZU KINDERN AUFZUBAUEN, HABEN KAUM MÖGLICHKEITEN, IHRE SITUATION DARZUSTELLEN, DA SIE GESELLSCHAFTLICH UND STRAFRECHTLICH VON VERFOLGUNG BEDROHT SIND." "... "IN DEM UNTERSTÜTZERKREIS HABEN SICH MENSCHEN ZUSAMMENGESCHLOSSEN, DIE AN EINEM OFFENEN GESELLSCHAFTLICHEN UMGANG MIT SEXUALITÄT INTERESSIERT SIND UND SICH DESHALB GEGEN DIE TABUISIERUNG VON VERANTWORTLICH GELEBTEN SEXUELLEN BEZIEHUNGEN ZWISCHEN KINDERN UND ERWACHSENEN WENDEN.

KONKRETES ZIEL DES UNTERSTÜTZERKREISES IST ES, EIN POSTFACH FÜR DIE POST DER BIELEFELDER GRUPPE EINZURICHTEN. DARÜBERHINAUS SOLL VERSUCHT WERDEN, ÜBER ÖFFENTLICHKEITSARBEIT ALS GRUPPE WIE IM PERSÖNLICHEN UMFELD FÜR OFFENE UND VORURTEILSFREIE DISKUSSIONEN ÜBER SEXUELLE BEZIEHUNGEN ZWISCHEN KINDERN UND ERWACHSENEN BEIZUTRAGEN."

ALS DAS POSTFACH FÜR UNS EINGERICHTET WAR UND SICH ZUSÄTZLICH JEMAND VOM UNTERSTÜTZERKREIS BEREIT ERKLÄRT HATTE, SICH ALS V.I.S.D.P. ZUR VERFÜGUNG ZU STELLEN, ENTWARFEN WIR IM JANUAR ZWEI FLUGBLÄTTER, VON DENEN UNS DER UNTERSTÜTZERKREIS JEDOCH NACH ERSTEN PRESSEARTIKELN (U.A. IN DER BILD-HANNOVER, SIEHE ANLAGE) NUR DIE WEITERVERWENDUNG EINES BLATTES (SIEHE ANLAGE) GESTATTETE. ERGEBNIS DER VERBREITUNG VON ETWA 300 FLUGBLÄTTERN: VIER ANFRAGEN, DAVON ZWEI VON MÖGLICHEN TEILNEHMERN UND DREI ERMITTLUNGSVERFAHREN DER KRIPO IN BIELEFELD, MÜNSTER UND HANNOVER GEGEN UNSERE GRUPPE. DES WEITEREN KÜNDIGTE DIE BIKIS AUF GRUND UNSERER FLUGBLÄTTER JEDLICHE WEITERE ZUSAMMENARBEIT, SO DAß WIR SEIT AUGUST DIE POSTFACH-ADRESSE DES UNTERSTÜTZERKREISES ALS KONTAKTADRESSE VERWENDEN.

BEREITS IM FEBRUAR BEGANNEN WIR, ZUNÄCHST ZWEI, DANN DREI INFO-BLÄTTER FÜR UNSERE ÖFFENTLICHKEITSARBEIT ZU ENTWERFEN. VERSCHIEDENE DINGE, Z.B. ANDERE PRIORITÄTEN IN DER GRUPPE SOWIE ÄNDERUNGSWÜNSCHE DES UNTERSTÜTZERKREISES, DEM WIR ALLE VERÖFFENTLICHUNGEN ZUR GENEHMIGUNG VORLEGEN MÜSSEN, HABEN DAS ERSCHEINEN DER BLÄTTER IMMER WIEDER VERZÖGERT. SEIT DEM 6. DEZEMBER LIEGEN SIE NUN ENDLICH IN EINER GENEHMIGTEN FASSUNG VOR UND MIT DIESEM BRIEF STELLEN WIR SIE EUCH VOR. FÜR ANFANG NÄCHSTEN JAHRES PLANEN WIR EINE GROßE VERSANDAKTION IN UNSEREM EINZUGSGEBIET ZWISCHEN MÜNSTER UND HANNOVER SOWIE DIE VERTEILUNG DER "FOR KIDS"-BLÄTTER VOR SCHULEN.

BEI DER PLAKATAKTION HABEN WIR GEMERKT, DAß DAS HANTIEREN MIT PLAKATEN, KLEISTER UND PINSEL DOCH RECHT UMSTÄNDLICH IST UND DAMIT AUCH RELATIV RISKANT. DAHER HABEN WIR UNS ENTSCLOSSEN, IN ZUKUNFT VERSTÄRKT AUFKLEBER ZU VERWENDEN. WIR HABEN VOR WENIGEN TAGEN DIE ERSTE AUFLAGE VON 1000 STÜCK DRUCKEN LASSEN UND BEGINNEN SEIT DEM MIT DER VERTEILUNG. LEIDER IST DIE QUALITÄT NICHT SO, WIE WIR SIE UNS GEWÜNSCHT HABEN. (SIEHE ANLAGE)

WAS GIBT ES NOCH ZU BERICHTEN? DIE ZAHL DER REGELMÄßIGEN TEILNEHMER UNSERER TREFFEN HAT SICH WIEDER AUF FÜNF GESENKT. (ANFANG DES JAHRES KAMEN WIR NOCH REGELMÄßIG AUF ÜBER ZEHN TEILNEHMER.) GRÜNDE HIERFÜR SIND DIE GROßE ENTFERNUNG, DIE EINZELNE TEILNEHMER ZURÜCKLEGEN MÜSSEN, ANGST UM DIE PERSÖNLICHE SICHERHEIT AUF GRUND DER DREI ERMITTLUNGSVERFAHREN UND AUF GRUND EINES STRAFVERFAHRENS GEGEN EIN MITGLIED. WIR HOFFEN ABER, AUF GRUND UNSERER ÖFFENTLICHKEITSARBEIT BALD WIEDER ZUWACHS ZU BEKOMMEN.

AUCH RÄUMLICH WIRD ES WIEDER SCHWIERIG: UNSEREN BISHERIGEN RAUM IN EINEM KULTURZENTRUM EINER KLEINEN NIEDERSÄCHSISCHEN STADT KÖNNEN WIR VORLÄUFIG NICHT MEHR NUTZEN, DA DIESES ZENTRUM ANGST VOR STREICHUNG VON GELDERN DURCH DIE STADT HAT, FÜR DEN FALL DAß BEKANNT WIRD, DAß SICH DORT EINE PÄDO-GRUPPE TRIFFT. IN BIELEFELD HABEN WIR TROTZ ALLER BEMÜHUNGEN NOCH KEINEN RAUM GEFUNDEN. HÄUFIG IST ES NICHT EINMAL MÖGLICH, GESPRÄCHE DARÜBER ZU FÜHREN. (DAS SCHWULENREFERAT DER UNI-BIELEFELD LEHNTE JEDLICHES GESPRÄCH MIT EINER PÄDOGRUPPE AUS "HOCHSCHULPOLITISCHEN GRÜNDEN" AB.) WIR SIND ALSO ERST EINMAL WIEDER DARAUFGEWIESEN, UNS ENTWEDER UNTER EINEM ANDEREN NAMEN ODER IN PRIVATWOHNUNGEN ZU TREFFEN.

EUCH ALLEN ERFOLGREICHE GRUPPENARBEIT UND VIELE SCHÖNE STUNDEN IM NEUEN JAHR

Pädophilen Selbsthilfegruppe Bielefeld

pädo-info



Pädophilen Selbsthilfegruppe Bielefeld

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Materialien:

Info

pädo-info

Info for kids

Aufkleber "Für Freundschaft - Gegen Gewalt"

Broschüre der AHS (Arbeitsgemeinschaft Humane Sexualität e.V.)

"Sexualität zwischen Kindern und Erwachsenen"

Pädophilen Selbsthilfegruppe Bielefeld

for kids

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c/o Unterstützerkreis
Postfach 8005

48043 Münster

kostenlos

kostenlos

DM 2,-

DM 8,-

WER WIR SIND ...

WIR SIND ERWACHSENE, DIE SICH EMOTIONAL UND SEXUELL ZU KINDERN HIN-GEZOGEN FÜHLEN. DAS GEFÜHL, DAS DIE MEISTEN HETEROSEXUELLEN MÄNNER BEIM ANBLICK EINER SCHÖNEN FRAU HABEN, ODER DAS EIN SCHÜLERER MANN HAT, DER EINEN TOLLEN MANN AUF DER STRASSE SIEHT, DER EINE LESBE, DIE SICH IN EINE FRAU VERLEBT, DIESES GEFÜHL HABEN WIR, WENN WIR MIT KINDERN ZUSAMMENTREFFEN, DIE WIR NETT, TOLL, ODER EROTISCH FINDEN. IN DER GRUPPE BEFINDEN SICH ALLERDINGS ZUR ZEIT NUR MÄNNER, DIE AUF JUNGS STIHNEN. DIE GRUPPE IST ABER NATÜRLICH AUCH FÜR HETEROSEXUELLE PAAROS UND PÄDOPHILE FRAUEN OFFEN.

ÄNGSTE, ABLEHNUNG ...

HOMOSEXUELLE, SCHULE WIE LESBEN, WERDEN HEUTE ZUMINDEST VON DEN AUFGESCHLOSSENEREN TEILEN DER BEVÖLKERUNG TOLERIERT. SOLANGE ES SICH UM ERWACHSENE HANDELT, DIE GEFÜHLE AUSLEBEN, DIE MAN NICHT GANZ NACHVOLLEN KANN, IST DAS NOCH O.K. ABER SPÄTESTENS WENN ES UM KINDER GEHT UND BESONDERS UM ERWACHSENE, DIE KINDER NICHT NUR NIEDLICH FINDEN, SONDERN AUCH NOCH SEXUELL AN KINDERN INTERESSIERT SIND, IST ES MIT JEDER TOLERANZ VORBEI. "SEXUELLER MIßBRAUCH" IST DAS MÖDEWORD DIESER ZEIT (ALS OB ES EINEN LEGITIMEN "GEBRAUCH" VON KINDERN GÄBE) UND ALLE HABEN BILDER VON HILFLOSEN KINDERN IM KOPF, DIE MIT MEHR ODER WENIGER GEWALT ODER ÜBERREDUNG VON SEXGIERIGEN ERWACHSENEN ZU SEX GEZUNGEN WERDEN. NATÜRLICH GIBT ES DIESE FÄLLE, SO WIE ES VERGELTUNGEN VON ERWACHSENEN FRAUEN GIBT. FÜR DIE BETROFFENEN IST ES MIT OFT JAHRELANGEN, SCHMERZLICHEN FOLGEN VERBUNDEN. ABER EBENSOWENIG WIE MAN VON VERGELTIGTEN ERWACHSENER FRAUEN AUF ALLE HETEROSEXUELLEN MÄNNER UND DEREN BEZIEHUNGEN ZU FRAUEN SCHLIEßEN KANN, KANN MAN SEXUELLE MIßHANDLUNG VON KINDERN MIT PÄDOPHILEN BEZIEHUNGEN GLEICHSETZEN. PÄDOPHILE BEZIEHUNGEN ZWISCHEN ERWACHSENEN UND KINDERN KOMMEN PROBLEMATISCHE ELEMENTE ENTHALTEN (SO WIE ES AUCH VERGELTUNGEN IN DER EHE GIBT), ABER DAS IST NICHT DIE REGEL. LEIDER VERHINDERN DIE STARKE TABUISIERUNG UND DIE KRIMINALISIERUNG EIN OFENES GESPRÄCH ÜBER PÄDOPHILE BEZIEHUNGEN, IN DENEN AUCH KINDER IHRE POSITIVEN ERFAHRUNGEN MITTEILEN KÖNNTEN.

PÄDOPHILE BEZIEHUNGEN ...

PÄDOPHILE BEZIEHUNGEN SIND SOZIALE BEZIEHUNGEN WIE ANDERE AUCH. MAN LERNI SICH IRGENDWAS KENNEN, FINDET SICH SYMPHATISCH, HAT GEMEINSAME INTERESSEN UND UNTERNIMMT ETWAS ZUSAMMEN. VIELE PÄDOPHILE BEZIEHUNGEN BESTEHEN ÜBERWIEGEND ODER AUSSCHLIEßLICH AUS GEMEINSAMEN UNTERNEHMUNGEN WIE RADFAHREN, SCHWIMMEN GEHEN, BASTELN, SPIELEN U.S.W. INWIEWEIT SEXUALITÄT IN DER BEZIEHUNG EINE ROLLE SPIELT, HANGT GANZ ENTSCHEIDEND VON DEM INTERESSE DES KINDES AB. DA SICH PÄDOPHILE BEZIEHUNGEN AUßERHALB VON VERWANDTSCHAFTSVERHÄLTNISSEN ABSPIELEN, BESTEHT KEIN DIREKTES ABHÄNGIGKEITSVERHÄLTNIS. DAS HEIßT, DAS KIND WIRD NUR SOLANGE INTERESSE AN DER BEZIEHUNG HABEN, WIE ES SICH DARIN WOHLFÜHRT. NICHT GEWÜNSCHTE SEXUELLE ANNAHERUNGEN FÜHREN DAZU, DAß DAS KIND SICH VON DEM PÄDOPHILEN ABWENDET ODER ZU HAUSE DAVON ERZÄHLT. SO DAß DIE BEZIEHUNG DURCH EIN EINGREIFEN DER ELTERN ZERSCHTATZT WIRD. PÄDOPHILE BRINGEN KINDERN MEIST EIN HOHES MAß AN WERTSCHÄTZUNG UND ÄCHTUNG OTGEGEN, UND DIE KINDER SPÜREN, DAß SIE IN EINER SOLCHEN BEZIEHUNG ERST GENOMMEN WERDEN. SIE SPÜREN, DAß SIE IHRE INTERESSEN JEDERZEIT AUßERN KÖNNEN, UND DAß DER ERWACHSENE

DARAUF RÜCKSICHT NIMMT. DA DEM PÄDOPHILEN VIEL AN DER BEZIEHUNG UND DEM KIND LIEGT, WIRD ER SICH SO VERHALTEN, DAß DIE BEZIEHUNG NICHT GEFÄHRDET WIRD, D.H., DEM KIND VOLLEN ENTSCHEIDUNGSSPIELRAUM ZU LASSEN, WAS ES ALS ANGENEHM EMPFINDET UND WAS NICHT.

PROBLEME IN BEZIEHUNGEN ...

WIE IN ANDEREN BEZIEHUNGEN KANN ES NATÜRLICH AUCH IN PÄDOPHILEN BEZIEHUNGEN PROBLEME GEBEN. OB DIES ALLTAGSPROBLEME SIND, SCHWIERIGKEITEN, MIT ÄUßEREM DRUCK FERTIG ZU WERDEN, ODER AUF DER BEZIEHUNG LASTET, ODER GRUNDSÄTZLICHE SCHWIERIGKEITEN ODER INTERESSEGENGENSEITIGE ÄCHTUNG GENAHT WIRD UND ÜBER PROBLEME UMGEGHT. SOLANGE DEN KANN, BLEIBEN SIE UNDRAMATISCH. HIER KANN AUCH DIE GRUPPE ALS ANSPRECHPARTNER SEHR NÜTZLICH SEIN.

WARUM DIE GRUPPE ?

BEI BEZIEHUNGSPROBLEMEN IST ES IMMER HILFREICH, AUCH MIT ANDEREN DARÜBER ZU SPRECHEN. DIES IST EIN WICHTIGER ASPEKT FÜR DIE PÄDOPHILEN, WEIL SIE DIE MÖGLICHKEIT BIETET OHNE ANGST VOR VERFOLGUNG OFFEN ÜBER ALLE PROBLEME UND SCHWIERIGKEITEN ZU SPRECHEN. ÖFTMALS IST ES ABER AUCH EHER DAS PROBLEM, DAß MAN KEINE BEZIEHUNG HAT, WEIL DIE ANGST VOR BESTRAFUNG ODER SOZIALEN FOLGEN BEI AUFDECKUNG DER BEZIEHUNG ZU GROß IST. PÄDOPHILE HABEN ES NICHT LEICHT IN EINER GESELLSCHAFT, IN DER SEXUELLES INTERESSE AN KINDERN FAST SO SCHLIMM ANGESEHEN WIRD WIE MORD, UND IN DER SEXUALITÄT MIT KINDERN AUCH FAST WIE MORD BESTRAFT WIRD. (HÖCHSTSTRAFE ZEHN JAHRE NACH §176.) SO IST DER WESENTLICHE VORTEIL, DEN DIE GRUPPE FÜR PÄDOPHILE DARSTELLT, NICHT DIE MÖGLICHKEIT, KONKRETE PROBLEME DURCHZUSPRECHEN, SONDERN EINFACH MIT MENSCHEN ZUSAMMENTRFFEN, DIE GLEICH EMPFINDEN, DIE GLEICHES ERLEBEN UND DIE WIRKLICH VERSTEHEN KÖNNEN, WIE ES EINEM ALS PÄDOPHILEN DIESER GESELLSCHAFT GEHT. AUF DIESE WEISE GELINGT DER UMGANG MIT DEN EIGENEN PÄDOPHILEN GEFÜHLEN STREBFREIER; SICHER AUCH ZUM NUTZEN DER BETEILIGTEN KINDER.

MATERIAL ...

WER SICH NAHER INFORMIEREN WILL, KRITIK ODER ANMERKUNGEN HAT, KANN UNS GERN SCHREIBEN. DIE ANSCHRIFT STEHT AUF DER RÜCKSEITE. DORT STEHT AUCH EINE AUFLISTUNG UNSERER MATERIALIEN, DIE BEI UNS ANGEFORDERT WERDEN KÖNNEN.

info for kids

Was sind Pados?

Männer verlieben sich in Frauen, Frauen verlieben sich in Männer, und irgendwann heiraten sie. Das kennst Du. Es gibt aber auch andere Menschen. "Schwule" zum Beispiel: Männer, die sich in Männer verlieben. Oder Frauen, die Frauen lieben: "Lesben".

Und dann gibt es auch Menschen, Erwachsene, die sich in Kinder verlieben, die lieber mit Kindern zusammen sind, etwas unternehmen, schmusen, als mit anderen Erwachsenen. Das sind "Pädophile" oder kurz "Pados". Es gibt Pados (meistens Männer), die lieber mit Jungs zusammen sind, und welche, die Mädchen lieber mögen.



Wie ist das mit Sex?

Wenn Männer und Frauen miteinander schlafen, Sex miteinander haben, dann können die Frauen dabei schwanger werden und Kinder bekommen. Oder sie wollen einfach nur Sex machen, weil es Spaß macht, ohne dabei schwanger zu werden und benutzen Verhütungsmittel (die Pille, Kondome u.s.w.).

Für die meisten Menschen bedeutet Sex mehr oder etwas anderes, als nur Kinder bekommen zu können. Mit jemandem, den man sehr liebt, ganz toll zu schmusen, sich überall zu streicheln, eben Sex, ist eine schöne Sache. Schwule machen das miteinander und Lesben, einfach, weil es halt Spaß macht.

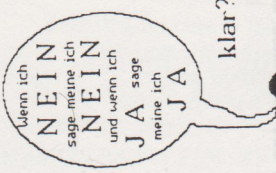
Sex mit Kindern?

Pados möchten oft auch gerne mit Kindern so zärtlich und sexuell zusammen sein. Kinder wollen das oft nicht. Wenn Erwachsene die Kinder dann überreden oder gar zwingen, trotzdem mitzumachen, ist das nicht in Ordnung. Es etwas passiert manchmal auch in Familien, daß Eltern oder andere Verwandte mit Kindern gegen deren Willen Sex machen. Wenn Dir so etwas passiert, holst Du Dir am besten Hilfe. Menschen, die Dir bei so etwas helfen können, findest Du auch anrufen, beim Kinderschutzbund. Hier kannst Du auch anrufen, ohne Deinen Namen zu sagen, wenn Dir das lieber ist. Die Telefonnummer vom Kinderschutzbund in Bielefeld ist 1552344. In anderen Städten findest Du die Nummer im Telefonbuch unter "Deutscher Kinderschutzbund" bei "D".



Tu nichts, was Du nicht wirklich willst!

Manchmal haben Kinder aber auch Lust, mit ihrem erwachsenen Freund (meist ein Pado) zärtlich zu sein oder auch Sex zu machen. Wenn Du einen erwachsenen Freund hast, der so etwas mit Dir machen möchte, dann überlege Dir gut, ob Du das auch wirklich willst. Laß Dich zu nichts überreden. Wenn ihr Sachen miteinander macht, die Dir wirklich Spaß machen, kann das sehr schön sein. Aber wenn Du etwas nicht tun möchtest, ist das auch in Ordnung. Wenn Dein Freund das nicht akzeptiert, ist es vielleicht besser, wenn ihr euch nicht mehr seht. Auf jeden Fall solltest Du nichts tun, auch nicht ihm zuliebe, was Du nicht wirklich möchtest.



klar?



Kannst Du mit jemandem über Deinen Freund reden?

Leider haben Kinder, die erwachsene Freunde haben, mit denen sie Sex machen, oft kaum jemanden, mit dem sie darüber reden können ohne Gefahr zu laufen, daß die Freundschaft von der Polizei oder anderen Erwachsenen zerstört wird. Ein Erwachsener, der mit Kindern Sex macht, kann dafür ins Gefängnis kommen, auch wenn das Kind völlig einverstanden war und gerne wollte und es ihm Spaß gemacht hat. Darum müssen beide sehr vorsichtig sein, wem sie davon erzählen. Für das Kind kann es aber auch sehr schwierig sein, niemanden zu haben, mit dem es darüber sprechen kann, zum Beispiel, wenn in der Freundschaft Probleme auftreten. Meist verstehen auch die Eltern der Kinder eine solche Beziehung nicht, so daß die Kinder nicht mit ihnen darüber sprechen können.

Im Notfall kannst Du aber auch bei solchen Problemen anonym (also ohne Deinen Namen zu nennen) beim Kinderschutzbund anrufen.

Machen Kinder und Pados, die befreundet sind, denn nur Sex miteinander?

Natürlich nicht. Sie machen all das zusammen, was Freunde miteinander machen und wo sie Lust zu haben. Sie gehen schwimmen, fahren Fahrrad, spielen Computer u.s.w. Und oft machen sie auch gar keinen Sex miteinander, einfach, weil das Kind keine Lust dazu hat. Daran erkennst Du übrigens einen erwachsenen Freund, der echt o.k. ist: Wenn er Dich genauso mag und genauso nett zu Dir ist, wenn Du keinen Sex mit ihm machst, und ihr trotzdem eine tolle Freundschaft habt.



pädlo-info

DU STEHST AUF JUNGS ?

ODER MACHEN? BIST DU ETWA PADO? DA BIST DU BEI UNS RICHTIG. WIR SIND EINE GRUPPE VON PADOHILFEN. ES IST ZIEMLICH BLÖD, ALS PADO IN DIESER GESELLSCHAFT ALLEINE DAZUSTEHEN. DAHER HABEN WIR VOR ÜBER SECHS JAHREN DIESE GRUPPE GEGRÜNDET, DAMIT WIR UNS TREFFEN KÖNNEN, UM ÜBER UNSER LEBEN ALS PADOS ZU REDEN. IN UNSERER GRUPPE SIND ZUR ZEIT ZWAR NUR MÄNNER, DIE AUF JUNGS STEHEN, ABER MÄDCHENLIEBHABER UND PADOHILFE FRAUEN SIND UNS AUCH SEHR WILLKOMMEN.

VON WO KOMMST DU ?

WIR KÖNNEN NICHT NUR AUS BIELEFELD. ES HAT SICH IM LAUF DER ZEIT HERAUSGESTELLT, DASS DIE BIELEFELDER GRUPPE EIN EINZUGSGEBIET HAT, DAS ETWA ZWISCHEN AACHEN UND HANNOVER LIEGT UND SOMIT DIE LÜCKE ZWISCHEN DER PADOGRUPPE BREMEN UND DER GRUPPE IM RUMRUBEIT SCHLIEBT. DAMIT DIE ANFAHRTSTRECKE GERECHT VERTEILT WIRD, TREFFEN WIR UNS DANER NICHT IMMER IN BIELEFELD, SONDERN AUCH MAL IN MÜNSTER ODER IN DER NAHE VON HANNOVER.

WANN HAST DU ZEIT ?

ORT UND ZEIT DES NÄCHSTEN TREFFENS LEGEN WIR NORMALERWEISE IMMER ERST BEIM TREFFEN VORHER FEST. SO KÖNNEN WIR FLEXIBEL AUF TERMIN- ODER ORTSWÄNSCHE EIN-GEHEN.

HAST DU ES GERNE PERSÖNLICH ?

IM GEGENSATZ ZU DEN MEISTEN ANDEREN PADOGRUPPEN IN DEUTSCHLAND SIND WIR KEINE OFFENE GRUPPE, DIE EINFACH TERMIN UND ORT BEKANNTGIBT UND DANN KANN KOMMEN WER WILL. IN SOLCHEN GRUPPEN MUß MAN MIT PERSÖNLICHEN ÄUßERUNGEN MEIST SEHR VORSICHTIG SEIN, DA MAN NIE WEIß, OB NICHT EIN POLIZEISPITZEL AN DEM TREFFEN TEILNIMMT. WIR ZIEHEN ES VOR, UNS DIE MÖGLICHKEIT ZU ERHALTEN, BEI DEN TREFFEN WIRKLICH VERTRAUTE GESPRÄCHE FÜHREN ZU KÖNNEN. DAS BEDEUTET ALLERDINGS FÜR NEUINTERESSIERTE, DASS SIE NICHT EINFACH ZU DEN TREFFEN KOMMEN KÖNNEN. NEUE LEUTE SCHAUEN WIR UNS ERST EINMAL BEI EINEM PERSÖNLICHEN VORAB-TREFFEN AN UND SIND AUCH MEIST BEI DEN ERSTEN TREFFEN, BEI DENEN NEUE LEUTE DABEI SIND, IMMER ETWAS ZURÜCKHALTENDER. DIESE ANFANGSZEIT IST FÜR LEUTE, DIE NEU IN DIE GRUPPE KOMMEN, PÄRHOCHAL ETWAS BLÖD, ABER DAFÜR IST ES DANN URSO BESSER, WENN DAS VERTRAUEN ERST EINMAL GEWACHSEN IST.

WAS WIR BEIM TREFFEN IN DER GRUPPE WOLLEN ...

WIR TREFFEN UNS, UM UNS ÜBER DAS ZU UNTERHALTEN, WAS UNS ALS PADOS BEWEGT. JE PERSÖNLICHER ES DABEI ZUGEHET, DESTO INTERESSANTER UND HILFREICHER IST ES MEIST. WICHTIG IST: WIR SIND EINE SELBSTHILFEGRUPPE, KEINE FREMDHILFEGRUPPE. JEDER KOMMT ERST EINMAL IN DIE GRUPPE, UM ETWAS FÜR SICH ZU TUN. WIR HABEN KEINEN LEITER, DER SAGT, WO ES LANGWEILIG, SONDERN FÜR DEN VERLAUF DER TREFFEN IST DIE GRUPPE UND JEDER EINZELNE SELBST VERANTWORTLICH. DABEI KANN JEDER SO HILFREICH FÜR ANDERE SEIN, WIE ER MÖCHTE ODER UM HILFE BITTEN, HILFE ZURÜCK-WEISEN ODER ANBIETEN. LETZTLICH GILT ABER: JEDER IST FÜR SICH SELBST ZUSTÄNDLICH. NIEMAND WIRD OBJEKTIV FÜR DAS, WAS ER SAGT, VERURTEILT. ICH KANN DIR KEINE PERSÖNLICHE MEINUNG VON DIR MITTEILEN, ZUM BEISPIEL, WENN NICHT ETWAS AN DIR STÖRT, NICHT AUFRREGT, ANGERLICH MACHT, FREUT ETC. SOLCHE ÖFFENHEIT IST SEHR FORDERLICH, ABER WENN JEMAND ETWAS SAGT, DANN IST ES IMMER EINE BOISCHAFT ÜBER SICH SELBER, ABER SEINE EIGENE WAHRNEHMUNG UND KEIN OBJEKTIVES URTEIL ÜBER DEN ANDEREN. WIR VERSUCHEN, UNS GEGENSEITIG ZU AKZEPTIEREN UND UNS EMPATHISCH IN

DENMENIGEN EINZUFÜHLEN, DER VON SICH ERZÄHLT. SPRECHEN TUT JEWEILS DERENICHT, DEM ES AM WICHTIGSTEN IST, ZEIT ETWAS ZU SAGEN. ES HAT SICH ALS HILFREICH ERWIESEN, WENN AM ANFANG UND AM ENDE JEDER KURZ ERZÄHLT, WIE ES IHM GERADE GEHT UND (AM ANFANG) WAS ER SPÄTER GERNE NOCH AUSFÜHRLICHER ERZÄHLEN MÖCHTE ODER BEIM TREFFEN ERREICHEN MÖCHTE UND (AM ENDE) WIE ER DAS TREFFEN ERLEBT HAT, WAS GUT WAR, WAS NICHT UND WIE ER SICH NACH DEM TREFFEN FÜHLT. DABEI MUß NATÜRLICH NIEMAND ETWAS SAGEN, INWIEWEIT SICH JEDER EINZELNE BEIM TREFFEN EINBRINGT, IST WIEDERUM IHM SELBST ÜBERLASSEN.

WAS WIR BEIM TREFFEN IN DER GRUPPE NICHT WOLLEN ...

VOR ODER WÄHREND DER TREFFEN SOLLEN KEIN ALKOHOL UND KEINE DROGEN KONSUMIERT WERDEN. DIE GRUPPENTREFFEN SIND NICHT ZUM TAUSCHEN ODER ANSEHEN VON PORNOHIFTEN ODER ANLICHEN GEDACHT. DAS WÜRD EDEM SELBSTVERSTÄNDNIS DER GRUPPE ALS SELBSTHILFEGRUPPE WIDERSPRECHEN. SCHRIFTLICHE ANFRAGEN NACH PORNOS SIND ZWECKLOS UND WERDEN NICHT BEANTWORTET. WIR VERMITTELN KEINE KONTAKTE ZU KINDERN ODER JUGENDLICHEN. WIR GEBEN AUCH KEINE ADRESSEN VON PADOS WEITER; PERSÖNLICHES KENNENLERNEN IST UNVERZICHTBAR.

WENN DU KOMMEN MÖCHTEST, BIST DU HERZLICH EINGELADEN !

WIR EINIGEN UNS DANN AUF EINEN TERMIN UND ORT FÜR EIN VORABTREFFEN, DAMIT DU BALD ZUM GRUPPENTREFFEN KOMMEN KANNST. WENN DU WEITER WEG WOHNST, DABEI DU ZWAR AUCH GERNE KOMMEN (WIR HABEN HIN UND WIEDER AUCH GÄSTE IN DER GRUPPE), ABER DANN IST ES WAHRSCHENLICH RATSAMER, DU WENDEST DICH AN EINE GRUPPE, DIE MEHR IN DEINER NAHE IST. ADRESSEN FINDEST DU UNTEN AUF DER SEITE.

WAS GIBT ES NOCH ZU SAGEN ?

POLITISCHE ARBEIT IM SINNE VON BREITER, AUFLÄRENDE OFFENTLICHKEITSARBEIT MIT DEM ZIEL, SEXUELLE KONTAKTE ZWISCHEN ERWACHSENEN UND KINDERN ZU ENTKRIMINALISIEREN, LEISTET DIE BIELEFELDER PADOGRUPPE NICHT. WIR VERSTEHEN UNS ALS KEINE SELBSTHILFEGRUPPE. IM POLITISCHEN BEREICH ARBEITEN WIR JE NACH UNSEREN MÖGLICHKEITEN BEI DER ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT PADOHILFE IM BUNDESVERBAND HOMOSEXUALITÄT (BVH) (ZUSAMMENSCHLUß DEUTSCHER PADOGRUPPEN) UND BEI DEM INTERNATIONAL FEDERAL FEDERATION AND CHILD EMANIPULATION CONGRESS (IFCE) (INTERNATIONALES PADO-TREFFEN) MIT. (ADRESSEN SIEHE UNTEN)

ADRESSEN:

Edit addresses.

DIE MÜNCHNER PÄDOGRUPPE 1993 AUF DEM SCHWULEN STRASSENFEST.

Schwieriger war's: Das Kreisverwaltungsreferat hatte strengere Auflagen als früher gemacht und sprach dabei auch unsere Aktivitäten an. Wir mußten alle für Kinder geplanten Spiele anmelden und außerdem den schwulen Organisatoren unsere Infoblätter vorlegen. Diese wurden insbesondere auf pornographische Inhalte hin überprüft. Nach mühsamen Diskussionen mit dem schwulen Hauptverantwortlichen wurde uns schließlich alles genehmigt. Die meisten Schwulen hatten sich für uns eingesetzt.

So geriet die PädO-Gruppe unter Zugzwang. Denn prophylaktisch hatten wir das maximal Mögliche beantragt. Die Realisierung überforderte dann aber die Courage der meisten Gruppenmitglieder. Im Gegensatz zu den vorhergegangenen Jahren wollten wir dieses Mal sichtbar als PädO-Gruppe (mit Transparent, Infotisch und Flugblatt für Kinder) auftreten und nicht, wie früher, nur mit den Spielen.

Als es am 21.8. an die Tat zu schreiten ging, warteten Ralph und ich frustriert auf die anderen. Wir starteten dann mit dem Infotisch, aber ohne Transparent und Kinderspiele. Zu solch einem traurigen Stand kam verständlicherweise kaum jemand. Auch die Kinder mußten uns suchen. Vom vorigen Jahr her wußten sie aber, daß es auf dem schwulen Straßenfest etwas für sie gibt. Das Sackhüpfen, Eierlaufen, Softballspielen, Schiedsrichtern und Preisverteilen konnte beginnen.

Die bisherigen Besucher des Infotisches hatten sich durchwegs interessiert gezeigt. Dies ermutigte, das Transparent auszurollen. Eine Anzahl sehr guter Gespräche folgte. Eigenartigerweise interessierten sich weniger schwule Männer, die überwiegenden Besucher des Straßenfests, als Heteropaare und Frauen. Aus deren Bekanntenkreis wurde uns auch über falsche Anschuldigungen wegen sexuellen Mißbrauchs in der Auseinandersetzung um das Sorgerecht berichtet. Besonderen Anklang fand das Infoblatt für Kinder. Es wurde von mehreren aufmerksam gelesen. Ein 12-jähriger Junge kam nachher extra zurück, um zu sagen, wie toll er das fände, was wir geschrieben hätten. Ihm ginge es genau so, wie es da stünde. Sex kenne er schon und der sei auch super, Zwang aber schlimm. Er würde darüber gerne mehr mit Erwachsenen reden können.

Nur zwei Gespräche waren unerfreulich. Ein Angetrunkener brüllte, er fände nicht gut, was wir machten; er wolle auch kein Infoblatt. Eine ältere Frau dagegen nahm sich jedes unserer Infomaterialien. Sie stellte sich als Psychoanalytikerin vor, die schon viel mit sexuellem Mißbrauch zu tun gehabt habe. Auf die Erläuterung, daß wir nur für einvernehmliche, insbesondere kindgemäße Sexualität eintreten und sexuelle Mißhandlungen verurteilen, aber absolute Schutzaltersgrenzen für untauglich halten, entgegnete sie: "Am liebsten würde ich Sie im Gefängnis sehen". Die Frau hatte offenbar nicht sachlich diskutieren wollen. Unerfreulich war auch ein Rollschuh-Unfall eines Jungen in unserer Nähe, der aber, wie sich später herausstellte, keine schlimmeren Folgen hatte.

Gegen Abend kamen doch noch einige andere Gruppenmitglieder, hielten aber meist einen Respektabstand vom Tisch. Der Spruch auf dem Transparent: "DEIN JA HEISST JA AUCH UNTER 14, PädO-Gruppe München" war bei einem von ihnen der Grund. Nicht daß er den Spruch für falsch gehalten hätte, er wollte nur nicht unter ihm gesehen werden. Wäre "16" (statt "14") draufgestanden, hätte er sich hingestellt. -

Beim nächsten Straßenfest ist unser Info- und Spielstand einer Wiederholung wert. Vielleicht sind dann ja auch jene Mitglieder unserer Gruppe dabei, die sich diesmal nicht getraut haben (?!). Die schönen Eindrücke überwiegen.

Paul



Arbeitsgemeinschaft Pädophilie im Bundesverband Homosexualität (AG-Pädo-BVH)

~~Unter den Linden 36-38, 10117-Berlin~~

↳ Boxhagenstraße 74-76, 10245 Berlin

7/9

Wissenschaftliche Arbeiten über konsensuale Pädophilie/Pädosexualität und Päderastie und verwandte Themen.

Die AG-Pädo-BVH erhält immer wieder Anfragen von Studenten, Diplomanden usw. um ihre Stellungnahme oder um Hinweise zum Thema. Die AG-Pädo-BVH sucht dem durch eine *beschränkte Materialsendung* zu entsprechen. Für weitere Anfragen steht sie gerne zur Verfügung, wenn die anfallenden Kosten im voraus erstattet werden (ca. 30 Pf. pro Kopie, plus Porto).

Um nützliche Hinweise geben zu können, *sammelt die AG-Pädo-BVH* wissenschaftliche Arbeiten zu homo- und heterosexueller Pädophilie/Pädosexualität bzw. Päderastie. Es ist geplant, eine kommentierte Liste solcher Arbeiten zu erstellen. Bereits jetzt können kommentierte Fachbuch-, Fachaufsatz-, Zeitschriften- und Belletristik-Literaturlisten zu Themen *einvernehmlicher* (Sexual-)Beziehungen zwischen Erwachsenen, Jugendlichen und Kindern angefordert werden.

Die AG-Pädo-BVH bittet Sie/Dich daher um:

- eine Mitteilung über das genaue Thema Ihrer/Deiner aktuellen themenbezogenen Arbeit(en) und über die darin vertretenen Hauptthesen;
- die Information, ob Sie/Du damit einverstanden sind/bist, wenn diese Information zusammen mit Ihrer/Deiner Adresse anderen Studenten, Doktoranden etc. zum Zweck wissenschaftlichen Austausches mitgeteilt wird;
- kostenlose Überlassung eines Exemplars Ihrer/Deiner fertigen Arbeit oder wenigstens um deren Kurzzusammenfassung mit Bezugshinweis;
- Hinweise auf andere Ihnen/Dir bekannte Doktor-, Diplom-, u.ä. Arbeiten zum Thema, mit deren Kurzbeschreibung und den entsprechenden Fundstellen-Angaben.

Bisher liegen folgende Arbeiten vor:

Thomas J. Göbel, 'Die Beratung Pädophiler, ein Desiderat', schriftlicher Teil der Diplom-Vorprüfung für Pädagogik, Fach Erziehungswissenschaften, 72 S. plus 24 S. Interviews, Fakultät für Pädagogik der Univ. Bielefeld 1986.

Anton Kehl, 'Das Kind als Wunschkörper, Versuch einer strukturalistischen Theorie über die Bedeutung der Sexualität des Kindes', 158 S., soziologische Diplomarbeit an der LM-Univ. München 1979.

Hinweise:

Eine 'Fundgrube' sind die schwulen und schwul-lesbischen Archive. Deren Verzeichnis, das 'BVH-Material Nr.2', ist über die BVH-Geschäftsstellen gegen Briefmarken im Wert von DM 4.- zuzüglich Porto erhältlich.

Weiteres zum Thema kann auch über die 'Arbeitsgemeinschaft Humane Sexualität' (AHS), Fachgruppe 'Kindersexualität und Pädophilie' erfragt werden; Ohlauerstr. 30, 10999 Berlin.

Derzeit wird am 'Institut für empirische und angewandte Soziologie' der Univ. Bremen, unter Prof. Rüdiger Lautmann, eine empirische Untersuchung nicht auffällig gewordener pädophiler Verhältnisse durchgeführt: 'Phänomenologie sexueller Kontakte zwischen Erwachsenen und Kindern' wird von der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft gefördert. Erste Ergebnisse sind frühestens 1993 zu erwarten.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen und vielem Dank für Ihre/Deine Mithilfe,

VSG e.V., Postfach 15 22 08, 80052 München.

PÄDO-COMING-OUT

Von P.S. und M.S., angelehnt an ein Papier der PädO-Gruppe Berlin, diskutiert in der PädO-Gruppe München, Mai 1993

Von der ersten Ahnung bis zu einem Sich-Annehmen verläuft das Coming-Out eines Pädophilen bei jeder Lebensgeschichte anders. Man sucht Antworten auf Fragen, wie:

- Bin ich wirklich pädosexuell oder ist mir das Kind ein "Ersatzobjekt" (Pseudo-Pädophilie)?
- Was ist die Ursache meiner Pädosexualität?
- Kann und soll ich etwas daran ändern?
- Wie kann ich besser mit dieser Veranlagung umgehen?
- Kann ich meine Sexualität zulassen, ohne dem Kind zu schaden?
- Auf welche Art erleben die Kinder Sexualität?
- Wie kann ich partnerschaftlich mit ihnen umgehen?
- Wie gehen andere Pädosexuelle mit Kindern um und wie kommen sie mit ihren eigenen Bedürfnissen zurecht?
- Welche (Ober-) Lebensstrategien gibt es für einen PädO?
- Ist eine davon für mich angemessen?

Jeder "PädO" muß unter den heutigen, ihn bedrohenden gesellschaftlichen und juristischen Bedingungen seinen eigenen Weg finden. Das gelingt dem einzelnen mehr oder weniger gut. Manche werden durch den Leidensdruck aggressiv und zynisch, einige führt ihr Weg in die Selbstisolation und Depression, zu Alkohol und Destruktivität. Nicht jeder findet allein zu einem ausgeglichenen Leben. Eine PädO-Coming-Out-Gruppe kann Hilfe anbieten. Durch den gegenseitigen Erfahrungsaustausch unterstützt sie das Selbstbewußtsein des einzelnen. Der Mißhandlung von Kindern soll vorgebeugt werden. Die sexuelle Identität kann objektiver gesehen und leichter akzeptiert und positive Perspektiven können entwickelt werden.

Grundsätzlich denkbar sind viele Verhaltensweisen, die aber nicht für jeden durchführbar und akzeptabel sind:

- Verleugnen und Verdrängen der pädophilen Empfindungen.
- Abwehr des Sexualwunsches durch schwärmerische Überhöhung der Kindheit.
- Vermeidung, indem man sich jeder Begegnung mit Kindern entzieht.

- Beschränkung auf Selbstbefriedigung und den Konsum von Pornoware.
- Notgedrungenes Ausweichen auf den Sextourismus oder auf gesellschaftlich akzeptierte Formen der Sexualität.
- Kompensation durch erfüllende Ablenkung auf anderen Gebieten.
- Verzicht aus juristischen Bedenken oder zölibatäre Abstinenz.
- Ausrichten des Lebens auf einen häufigen sozialen Umgang mit Kindern.
- Innere Aussöhnung mit der als konflikthaft erlebten Identität.
- Emanzipiertes Eintreten für seine Sexualität im eigenen Umfeld.
- Öffentlichkeitsarbeit und politisches Engagement für die Verbesserung der Rechtslage.
- Selbstbewußtes Bemühen um beidseitige einvernehmliche Beziehungen zu Kindern. Diese bergen allerdings immer noch die reale Gefahr von Diskriminierung und Strafverfolgung.

Keine dieser Strategien ist eine Garantie für eine befriedigende Lebensgestaltung. Eine große Stütze in der Auseinandersetzung mit all diesen Fragen kann das Mitmachen in einer PädO-Coming-Out-Gruppe sein.

(Adressen regionaler PädO-Gruppen sind erhältlich über jede PädOgruppe sowie über die Arbeitsgemeinschaft Pädophilie im BVH, c/o Bundesverband Homosexualität e.V., Unter den Linden 36-38, 10117 Berlin).



Das Gericht versuchte offensichtlich sofort seine eigene Verantwortlichkeit für die Inhaftierung von Tom auf Stellers Blablawissenschaftlichkeit abzuschieben. Dieser bringt es – allerdings mit sichtbar schlechtem Gewissen – tatsächlich fertig, unter bewußtem Verschweigen der kulturellen Bedeutung, die Aussage des Jungen, "Ich bin gefickt worden" (von wem, wievielen, wieviele Male, wann, wo und was – wird in jeder Aussage anders dargestellt) als glaubwürdige Beschuldigung gegen Tom hinzustellen !! Auf Einwände, daß die Begutachtung einer Aussage ohne *soziale* Entstehungs- und Motiverforschung unseriös ist, entgegnete Steller, er sei nicht dazu da, die Umstände der Aussage zu untersuchen und zu überprüfen, sondern er habe nur die bloße Teil- oder "Kernaussage" auf ihre Glaubhaftigkeit hin zu bewerten !!

Dann handelte er sich einen Befangenheitsantrag ein, als er versehentlich seine wahren Absichten verrät: "Ich habe nur den Auftrag, die Aussagen des Jungen hieb- und stichfest (!) zu machen!" Und so wird die "Glaubwürdigkeit" des Jungen zur Unglaubwürdigkeit des Gutachters selbst. Doch wer oder was treibt den armen Herrn Steller dazu?

Packen Sie aus, Herr Steller, treten Sie mit ihrem "Gutachten" endlich vor die Öffentlichkeit, oder treten Sie zurück!



Der vorsitzende Richter Handtke, inzwischen selbst von der Verteidigung wegen seiner Befangenheit abgelehnt (Handtke beschloß selbst, sich nicht für befangen zu halten) hatte auch die wichtige auseinandersetzung zwischen Tom und dem Gutachter (Steller: "bitte helfen Sie mir, Herr Vorsitzender!") an entscheidender Stelle verhindert. Als Steller zum Entsetzen des Handtke gerade dabei war, den wissenschaftlich begründeten "Absolutheitsanspruch" seines Papier s aufzugeben und sich seine bloße "Subjektivität", "Relativität" und ein "mögliches Fehler-Restrisiko" einzugestehen, entbrach Handtke den Angeklagten mehrmals mit zynischen Bemerkungen, mit Witz- und Hohngelächter, zuletzt brüllend mit der Bemerkung, "Hören sie jetzt endlich auf mit ihrem Gemähre!".

Wir verstehen diesen Prozeß als politischen Prozeß. Tom ist wie wir politisch aktiv für die uneingeschränkte Aufhebung der Trennung von Kindern und Erwachsenen, "

KINDER SOLLEN ENDLICH ERNSTGENOMMEN WERDEN

auch in ihren sexuellen Bedürfnissen und Nöten – sie sollen **nein und ja sagen** dürfen in allen Lebensbereichen. Auch sollen Erwachsene wieder (wie) Kinder werden und sich bewegen dürfen

- Schulpflicht und Noten abschaffen **Sitzenbleiben auch!**
- Lohn und Gehalt für Schul-Arbeit(en), Kindergeld den (Straßen-)Kindern
- Zusammen schlafen (übernachten) mit Freunden der eigenen Wahl
- Gewaltfreie, einvernehmliche Liebe, Sex und Zärtlichkeit für alle, **GEGEN**
- Aufenthaltsfreiheit für alle, egal wie alt **SEXUELLE**
- Verantwortlichkeit für alle, nicht nur für die Eltern **GEWALT**
- Heime und Kinderpsychiatrien **ABSCHAFFEN!**

Mensch mag diese politischen Forderungen, die auch wir mit vielen Straßenkindern in die Öffentlichkeit tragen, miss-verstehen, wie sie/er will. Ganz egal, wer was von diesen Forderungen hält: Sie sind Ursprung und Kern jeder echten Kinderrechtspolitik.

Wer sie diffamiert, abweist, zerstört, trägt die Mitschuld an immer gemeineren Sachen, die mit Kindern gemacht werden.

Aber niemand, auch nicht die Justiz hat das Recht, diese Forderungen mit den Mitteln einer "freien Glaubens-Bewelsführung" in eine vollzogene sexuelle Handlung umzuwandeln und jemand mit der Unterstellung "Wer an sowas denkt oder sowas fordert, der tut es auch" in den Knast (um) zu bringen!

Nach eigenen Angaben Stellers sind die benutzten angeblichen Kennzeichen von glaubwürdigen Aussagen bisher nirgendwo wissenschaftlich überprüft worden!!!

<p>Zur wissenschaftlichen Überprüfung der verwendeten Realkennzeichen liegen derzeit jedoch nur sehr wenige Untersuchungen vor, d.h. nur wenige Forschungsarbeiten haben sich bisher der Überprüfung der Frage gewidmet, ob die oben genannten Merkmale wahrer Bekundungen tatsächlich häufiger in wahren Aussagen als in Falschbezeichnungen auftreten.</p>	<p>Bei der Mehrzahl dieser wenigen bisher publizierten Untersuchungen ist die Übertragbarkeit der Ergebnisse auf die forensisch-psychologische Praxis insoweit fraglich, da die wahren und unwahren Aussagen, die in diesen Untersuchungen im Hinblick auf das Vorhandensein inhaltlicher Realkennzeichen verglichen worden waren, sich</p>	<p>auf Themen bezogen, die kaum vergleichbar mit dem forensisch relevanten Thema „sexueller Mißbrauch“ waren (Themen für die wahren und unwahren Aussagen waren z.B. „der Streik einer Familie am Abendessen“ oder „die Erlebnisse mit einer Katze“).</p>
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Aus: "Psychomed" Nr 292, Steller-Mitarbeiterin Petra Weltershaus

ES SIEHT SO AUS, ALS SOLLTEN DIESE WUNDERSAMEN "REALKENNZEICHEN", DIE SOWOHL KENNZEICHEN GLAUBWÜRDIGER ALS AUCH UNGLAUBWÜRDIGER AUSSAGEN SEIN KÖNNEN, DIE GRUNDLAGE FÜR TOMS VERURTEILUNG BILDEN SOLLTEN!

Jeden Tag kommen mehr Einzelheiten über die beiden Zweiergespanne |Handtke/Steller und Obst/Uhlich (Kripoermittler), ans Licht. Obst bzw. Uhlich fragt solange, bis Yami seine Beschuldigung bestätigt bzw. ausbaut.

Steller schiebt noch eine neue Lüge - "einen Holzstab in den Po des Jungen" - nach. Er greift selbst die medizinischen Tatsachen (keine Spuren und keine Verletzung am Po des Jungen, kein Sperma oder Blutspuren am Körper oder an Kleidungsstücken) mit den Mitteln seiner psychologischen Kriegsführung an. Wir sind überzeugt, daß nicht nur Yami sondern der Gutachter selbst ein Opfer der moralischen Erpressung des "gesunden Volksempfindens" geworden ist, ein "Jäter" seiner eigenen Phantasien, vor der Kinder und andere Menschen zurecht grosse ANGST haben müssen, weil er eine kulturell einseitige und daher arrogante und anmassende Sprache spricht, deren verfallgemeinerndes Gewicht einem Todesurteil gleichkommen kann.

Handwritten notes on the dog's back: "Steller, Verletzung, Linienzug"

Speech bubble: "je häufiger eine Formulierung bei der Befragung eines Kindes gebraucht wird, um so mehr steigt die Wahrscheinlichkeit (die Chance, d.s.!!!) daß diese Formulierung von den Kindern auch übernommen wird"

Handwritten note below dog: "Und so kann man einen Zeugen so lange nach Einzelheiten befragen, bis der Zeuge ungläubig nach 'du bist'... Und deshalb kann man einen Zeugen, so wenig nach Einzelheiten befragen, bis er glaubwürdig ist" (Erg. d.S.)

Text below dog: "der versuch des rationalen umgangs mit dem irratio(a?)nalen"

TITEL einer vorlesung im psychologisch/medizinischem seminar, winter semester 93/94

"Was hat denn ein kind in der badewanne eines erwachsenen suchen?" Zitat aus der waldesser-bibel "väter als täter" von b. kavemann und i. kostöter, begründerinnen des projekts "waldesser" gegen sexuellen mißbrauch

daraus ableitbar: wer mit einem kind nackt in der badewanne badet, der tut es auch!

52

WIR BEHAUPTEN, DASS DIE VIELEN KINDERSCHÜTZER-INNEN EIN EIGENES SEXUELLES INTERESSE BESTEHT, BEI DER AUSSPIONIERUNG VON MÄDCHEN UND JUNGEN IN IHREN INTIMSTEN GEFÜHLEN.

Immer deutlicher werden die

Umriss ihrer politischen Lüge, die versucht, jedes tiefe Liebesgefühl, das irgend jemand **ANDERES** zu Kindern hat, mit einer vollzogenen sexuellen Handlung gleichzusetzen, so wie sie Toms politisches Eintreten für die Rechte der Kinder mit "sexuellem Mißbrauch" gleichsetzt.

Damit knüpfen sie in unseren

Augen an die unaufgearbeiteten Methoden einer unrühmlichen Vergangenheit dieses

Landes an, in dem schon einmal Menschen aufgrund ihrer Lebensformen und ihrer

politischen, religiösen und sexuellen Orientierung durch Begutachtung definiert und

diffamiert und an die Justiz überführt wurden, die sie zur Ermordung in den Verbrennungsöfen und Gaskammern des Systems verurteilt! (damals hieß es u.a.: Juden vergewaltigen)

deutsche Kinder!

FREUNDSCHAFTLICH SPIELERISCH, zärtliche Atmosphäre = sexuelle Handlung = sexueller Mißbrauch

Genau das ist die Phantasie der Ankläger in diesem Verfahren, in die sie Tom real verwickeln. Die Wahrheit, daß nichts war, liegt auf dem Tisch. Die Widersprüche in Yamis Aussagen werden plattgebügelt, die entlastenden Dinge unterschlagen und entwertet.

2. Wir wollen mit unserem Hungerstreik aufzeigen, wie ein zärtliches Eingehen auf Kinder und jedes nichtstaatliche Unterstützen von mißhandelten Kindern, sogar jede Meinungsverschiedenheit unter Eltern oder mit Kindern von den KinderfängerInnen der "Sexuellen Mißbrauchsindustrie" ausgenutzt wird und wie "KinderschützerInnen" Kinder im ganzen Land mit verfeinerten Aussage- Erpressungsmethoden gegen ihre besten Freunde aufstacheln.

Fast alle PsychobegutachterInnen der BRD haben sich inzwischen auf der Basis ihrer "Überführungstechniken" vernetzt. Steller liefert die "wissenschaftliche" Technologie dafür, den zum Teil selbst erwirkten Aussagen der Kinder einen "unbedingten" Glauben zu schenken.

Tom ist kein Einzelfall. Immer mehr Freunde von Kindern - Eltern und andere Menschen - die mit Kindern zusammen sind und die sie liebhaben, fahren in den Knast ein, werden in Scheidungsprozessen von den Kids getrennt, verlieren ihre Existenz durch Leute die mit ihren fiesen Anschuldigungstrix die Kinder an sich reißen, um die es ihnen geht.

3. Wir richten uns mit diesem Hungerstreik auch gegen das neue verschärfte Sexualstrafrecht, das in Kürze im Bundestag verabschiedet werden soll: Demnach soll der Begriff "sexueller Mißbrauch von Kindern" auf alle

Jugendlichen ausgedehnt werden, wenn sie mit jemand unter 16 sexuelle Beziehungen eingehen, egal ob hetero, homo oder lesbisch. Damit werden zukünftige Prozesse - nach dem Schema Tom - Gutachtern und Justiz eine neue Hoch-Zeit bescheren, die Liebesverhältnisse von und mit Kindern und Jugendlichen zu zerstören und alle Beteiligten noch tiefer in die "Kriminalität", in Gewalt und Neofaschismus, in Erpressungsverhältnisse, in den Knast, AIDS und in den Tod zu treiben.



Ein liberales Sexualstrafgesetz muß alle einvernehmlichen sexuellen Liebesbeziehungen schützen und diese streng unterscheiden von "sexueller Gewaltanwendung".

Unser Vorschlag: Einheitliches "Schutzalter" für Europa wie in Holland auf 12 Jahre.

4. Nicht zuletzt wollen wir mit unserem Hungerstreik Vermittlungspersonen finden, die die Bedingungen dafür schaffen, daß Yami, der unverschuldet in seine falschen Anschuldigungen getrieben wurde, diese rechtzeitig wieder zurücknehmen kann.

Ohne daß ihm dabei irgendwelcher Druck, irgendwelche Gewalt von seiner Familie, seinem Bruder, der Justiz, dem Jugendamt, den Medien, Gutachtern oder KinderschützerInnen angetan wird.

Mischt Euch ein!
Macht mit!

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Eigendruck im Selbstverlag

Pressemitteilung

29.11.93

§ 175, § 182 StGB - ein gesellschaftspolitischer Skandal!
- Sexualität im drohenden Würgegriff staatlicher Kontrolle -

Die BAG Sexualität und Recht und zahlreiche homosexuelle Gruppierungen sind zutiefst schockiert über den derzeitigen Beratungsstand zur Neufassung des Jugendschutzalters und fordern erneut die ersatzlose Streichung des § 175 StGB. Vordergründig soll die längst überfällige Abschaffung des homosexuellen Schandparagraphen zu mehr Gleichberechtigung führen. Beim näheren Hinsehen entpuppt sich die Gesetzesreform jedoch als Werkzeug zur Verschärfung des veralteten Sexualstrafrechts. Unter dem Vorwand, Jugendliche "schützen" zu wollen, versuchen konservative Politiker/-innen die weitere Diskriminierung der Homosexualität sicherstellen.

Die angestrebte Neuregelung des Jugendschutzalters mit seiner einheitlichen Schutzaltersgrenze von 16 Jahren fällt dagegen noch hinter den Stand von 1813 zurück. Damals verzichtete das Königreich Bayern auf jegliche Sonderregelungen für Homosexuelle. Das Schutzalter wurde auf 15 Jahre festgesetzt. Die deutschen Mittelstaaten Braunschweig und Hannover zogen 1838 und 1840 nach.

Seit 120 Jahren gilt für heterosexuelle Beziehungen die generelle Schutzaltersgrenze von 14 Jahren. So werden durch die Heraufsetzung der Schutzaltersgrenze für heterosexuelle Freundschaftsbeziehungen von 14 auf 16 Jahre in Zukunft mehr als 1/3 der heute üblichen sexuellen Kontakte und Liebesbeziehungen junger Menschen strafrechtlich verfolgt werden. Damit drohen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland neue Generationen von Gesetzesbrecher/-innen heranzuwachsen. Hinzukommt, daß erstmals einvernehmliche lesbische Kontakte kriminalisiert werden sollen.

Die beabsichtigte Anhebung der Schutzaltersgrenze ist sachlich nicht vertretbar, steht im krassen Widerspruch zu allen kriminologischen und sexualwissenschaftlichen Erkenntnissen und geht an der tatsächlichen Lebenswirklichkeit Jugendlicher vorbei. Eine sachliche Lösung der Probleme kann nur in der Streichung der §§ 175, 182 und in einer konsequenten Reform/Abschaffung des Sexualstrafrechts liegen.

Die BAG Sexualität und Recht fordert insb. die lesbischen und schwulen Interessengruppierungen sowie die heterosexuellen Jugendverbände erneut dazu auf die verbleibenden Wochen bis zur Verabschiedung des Gesetzesentwurfes zu nutzen um allen Einfluß geltend zu machen, die §§ 175, 182 zu streichen, damit nicht ganze Generationen Jugendlicher ins sexuelle Mittelalter zurückgedrängt werden.

Für Rückfragen wenden Sie sich bitte an die BAG Sexualität und Recht. (Tel: 030/603 38 92)

Joshua Schröder

Pressemitteilung

Berlin, den 21.12.93

§§ 175, 182 StGB im Deutschen Bundestag - Soll Liebe und Sexualität im Jugendalter verboten werden?

Statt des menschenverachtenden § 175 StGB, der in seiner Geschichte unzähliges Leid über deutsche Homosexuelle gebracht hat, ersatzlos zu streichen, wie dies seit Jahrzehnten immer wieder von Schwulengruppen und Wissenschaftler/-innen gefordert wird, wird auch nach der für die Bundesregierung niederschmetternden Sachverständigenanhörung vom 20.10.93 weiterhin an der Verschärfung des Jugendschutzes festgehalten.

So wurde in der am 26.11.93 überraschend vom Bundesjustizministerium vorgelegten neuen Fassung des zukünftigen § 182 StGB vorgeschlagen, die "Ausnutzung der Unreife von jugendlichen Menschen" aus fachlicher Sicht ganz zu streichen, zumindest sollte das Wort "Unreife" durch den Ausdruck "fehlende Fähigkeit zur sexuellen Selbstbestimmung" ersetzt werden.

Doch beide Rechtsbegriffe sind beliebig auslegbar. Strafanträge und Ermittlungsverfahren würden geradezu herausgefordert werden. Bei einem Gerichtsverfahren müßte die Reife oder Unreife z.B. eines 15-jährigen Jugendlichen in einer unglaublich belastenden Prozedur von Gutachten und Gegengutachten vor Gericht ausgetragen bzw. herausgefunden werden.

In der von der Bundesregierung beabsichtigten Jugendschutzvorschrift § 182 geht es um folgende Tatbestandsmerkmale:

- (1) Ausnutzen einer Zwangslage,
- (2) Versprechen oder Gewähren eines Entgelts oder
- (3) vergleichbaren Vorteils,
- (4) Ausnutzen der Unreife junger Menschen (bzw. in der Neufassung vom 26.11.93: fehlende Fähigkeit zur sexuellen Selbstbestimmung)

(1) bezieht sich auf Liebeskontakte mit jugendlichen Treibeängern und Drogenabhängigen. Da nach (2) jetzt auch die Prostitution vollends kriminalisiert werden soll, werden Erpressungen und Gewaltdelikte in Stricher/Freier-Beziehungen zunehmen. Auch die Empfehlungen der Aids-Enquete-Kommission des Deutschen Bundestages zur Jugendprostitution finden keine Berücksichtigung. Eine Aids-Prävention wird so gut wie unmöglich werden.

Nach (3) können alle in einer Liebesbeziehung üblichen zwischenmenschliche Handlungen, wie das Duteilwerdenlassen von Geschenken, schon Grund genug sein für das Einschreiten des Staatsanwalts.

Durch (4) sollen jetzt zum ersten Mal junge Menschen zwischen 14 und 16 Jahren per juristischer Definition als prinzipiell unreif diffamiert werden - entgegen der sexualwissenschaftlich abgesicherten Tatsache, daß die sexuelle Reife heutzutage früher einsetzt als vor 120 Jahren. Das Coming-out vieler lesbisch und schwul empfindender Jugendlicher wird dadurch kriminalisiert.

In der Regierungsvorlage wird den Erziehungsberechtigten die Strafantragsmöglichkeit eingeräumt. Dadurch wird den Eltern ein Druckmittel in die Hand gegeben um unerwünschte Beziehungen unterbinden zu können.

Bei einer Neufassung des § 182 muß dem Jugendlichen zumindest ein Antrags- und Widerspruchsrecht bei Strafanzeigen eingeräumt werden. Außerdem müssen die beliebig auslegbaren Rechtsbegriffe "Ausnutzung der Unreife" und "Versprechen oder Gewähren eines Entgelts oder vergleichbaren Vorteils" ersatzlos gestrichen werden. Andernfalls drohen über 1/3 der heute üblichen Liebesbeziehungen junger Menschen strafrechtlich verfolgt zu werden.

BAG Sexualität und Recht

Joshua Schröder

Paris, octobre 1993.

NOUVELLES DE FRANCE.

Chers amis.

Je vous ai envoyé au mois d'avril dernier un courrier pour vous tenir au courant de la situation en France et contenant entre autres le DOSSIER que Ch. Chardon avait édité pour expliquer comment, à ses yeux, s'était passée l'affaire de sa condamnation comme directeur de la revue TANTALE.

Cette parution lui a valu encore des ennuis et des poursuites de la part de l'Administration qui lui enjoint de ne plus rien publier. Il devient un délit en France de parler de pédophilie.

Les lois à ce sujet sont assez vagues. Si l'on parle de pédophilie, on est accusé de faire du prosélytisme pour les relations adultes/mineurs. On est accusé d'inciter au détournement de mineurs et à l'exploitation des enfants pour des activités contraires aux bonnes moeurs. Bien plus, on a parfois assimilé des groupes de pédophiles à des "associations de malfaiteurs" et on les a poursuivis comme tels.

Tout étant très vague, on est à la merci de n'importe quel policier et au zèle de procureurs avides de répression au nom de la morale publique.

Le moindre fait de meurtre d'enfant après viol de celui-ci est exploité par les médias qui font l'amalgame entre ce genre de crime (en soi de droit commun) et la pédophilie et excite l'aversion contre les pédophiles dans la conscience populaire. Malheureusement il n'est pas rare qu'un tel crime se produise, et vous pouvez concevoir comment cela met en péril le moindre pédophile.

A la télévision, il y a souvent des reportages ou des magazines sur "l'exploitation sexuelle" des enfants en France ou ailleurs (au Pérou, en Thaïlande ou aux Philippines, par exemple...) On ne compte plus les émissions sur l'inceste, à croire qu'il n'existe que ce genre de crime pour effrayer la population. Ce serait pire que la drogue, ce n'est pas peu dire ! Mais on ne s'apitoie pas beaucoup sur les enfants qui périssent dans le drame yougoslave ou dans d'autres conflits raciaux ailleurs sur la planète.

Voilà, pour l'instant les nouvelles de France... où pratiquement il ne peut se constituer aucun groupe réunissant des pédophiles.

FRANCE : UN NOUVEAU CODE PÉNAL.

Un nouveau Code pénal sera mis en application en mars 1993. Il est dans son ensemble plus répressif que celui en vigueur jusqu'à maintenant.

Il n'a pas réintroduit de délit pour homosexualité, mais des dispositions sur le "harcèlement sexuel", qui ouvrent la porte à toutes sortes d'interprétations.

Je ne ferai que commenter ici ce qui concerne les mineurs.

Il faut remarquer dans ce Code, l'article 227-25, qui remplace l'article 331 de l'ancien Code. Celui-ci punissait l'attentat à la pudeur sans violence ... sur mineur de 15 ans, sans préciser l'âge du délinquant . L'article 227-25, du Nouveau Code punit l'atteinte sexuelle sans violence ... perpétrée par un majeur sur un mineur de 15 ans.

Les termes attentat à la pudeur et atteinte sexuelle, signifient-ils la même chose ? Ce sera, je crois, à préciser. Par ailleurs, le Nouveau Code semble légaliser les relations sexuelles entre eux des mineurs au-dessous de 15 ans avec ceux entre 15 et 18 ans. Autrement dit, un gars de 15 ou 16 ans pourra coucher avec une fille de 13-14 ans... et inversement, sans tomber sous le coup de la loi comme auparavant. En outre, une fille ou un garçon de 17-18 ans faisant du baby-sitting (garder des petits enfants) pourra leur sucer le zizi ou la chatte sans tomber sous le coup de la loi. Je ne sais pas si le législateur a vu cela (!) ou bien c'est une façon d'accepter les débordements sexuels des jeunes entre eux, car on ne sait que faire pour enrayer le SIDA, et on met officiellement maintenant des préservatifs à la disposition des jeunes à partir de 13 ans. On voit en outre qu'il y a ici une séparation flagrante entre les classes d'âge : adultes, mineurs, une sorte de discrimination que sournoisement on légalise.... On admet de plus en plus l'existence d'une classe, celle de l'adolescence, considérée en elle-même, et pour laquelle on a tendance aussi à prolonger la scolarité afin de la laisser le plus longtemps possible hors du monde des adultes et du travail. Sous cet aspect d'ailleurs l'adolescence dure jusqu'à vingt ans et plus, même vingt-cinq. Qu'en faut-il penser ?

Une remarque par ailleurs, il est légal de donner un préservatif à un mineur, mais on tombe sous le coup de la loi si on lui montre comment s'en servir, c'est en effet un acte d'incitation de mineur à la débauche. Pour cela le jeune ne doit recourir qu'à des textes imprimés (brochures sur la question) et s'exercer seul dans sa chambre, la porte fermée à clef, pour que ses parents ne le surprennent pas !

Il faut remarquer aussi l'art. 227-24, qui s'apparente à l'art. 283 de l'ancien Code qui sanctionnait toute publication contraire aux bonnes moeurs (sorte de censure). Dans le nouveau Code, il est fait mention en plus des mineurs car : tout ce qui est contraire aux bonnes moeurs et susceptible d'être vu ou perçu par un mineur tombe sous le coup de la loi. Non seulement on punit des

faits ou des intentions, mais en plus on sanctionne des éventualités, ce qui est nouveau et ramène à l'Inquisition. Si donc vous possédez chez vous des revues pornos et qu'un mineur vienne vous voir, même si vous ne les lui montrez pas, il est susceptible de les voir (surtout si elles traînent sur votre table), et donc il est prudent de ne pas laisser des jeunes entrer chez soi, même pour une simple visite et en toute innocence, ou par exemple pour les aider tout simplement à faire leurs devoirs.

On peut aussi penser que cet article a été conçu pour viser l'usage du MINITEL. Ainsi donc, de par la loi, on pourra interdire purement et simplement tout message interprété comme susceptible d'interpeller des mineurs.

Information complémentaire :

LA SITUATION AU JAPON

Dans le numéro 2 (Summer 1993) de KOINOS, revue qui paraît aux Pays-Bas, il y a un très intéressant article sur les relations adultes/mineurs au Japon. En ce pays, l'âge de consentement est de 13 ans. Lorsqu'un adulte a une relation avec un mineur (garçon ou fille), il n'y a de poursuites judiciaires contre l'adulte que si le mineur ou ses parents portent plainte. La plainte est recevable seulement si l'adulte a exercé des violences ou a abusé du mineur en lui donnant de l'argent ou s'il s'est servi de cette relation pour tirer profit du mineur. Par ailleurs, l'homosexualité est tolérée par l'opinion publique qui considère les affaires de mœurs comme des questions purement privées. On ne réprimande pas un garçon qui, dès 13 ans, a une relation avec un autre du même âge ou avec un jeune plus âgé que lui, ou même avec un homme, pourvu toutefois que le garçon travaille bien à l'école. Si la relation avec un adulte a une forme éducative ou aide au développement psychique du garçon, on n'y voit aucun inconvénient, les parents du garçon l'encouragent, de même ses professeurs où les hommes amis de sa famille. Il existe toute une littérature vantant les relations homosexuelles avec les garçons. Il existe aussi des revues et magazines pour les mineurs dans lesquels il est ouvertement fait état de relations sexuelles entre eux ou avec des adultes. Ces revues contiennent des photos (non pornographiques) et des dessins mettant en valeur la beauté des enfants et des adolescents, la plupart du temps montrés ou dessinés nus. Beaucoup de garçons préfèrent une relation homosexuelle à une relation avec des filles, qui, au Japon, est considérée comme une faiblesse et non un signe de virilité. Le Japon, même moderne, ne connaît pas les tabous chrétiens du monde occidental.

Doubting Children's Evidence

Persistent Questioning in Abuse Cases Found Unreliable

By Daniel Goleman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The testimony of small children has usually been considered truthful unless proved otherwise. Over the past decade such testimony has led to convictions in many child-abuse cases, and the younger the child, the less likely psychologists have thought it was that information could have been fabricated. But a series of recent studies has turned this conventional wisdom on its head.

Researchers have found new evidence that persistent questioning can lead young children to describe elaborate accounts of events that never occurred, even when at first they denied them.

The research is at the center of a continuing scientific debate over the vexing question of how much judges and juries should rely on a child's word when that is the only evidence of abuse.

While earlier research raised questions about the reliability of small children's accounts of sexual abuse, the new experimental studies are the first based on the methods commonly used to question children in legal cases.

These methods are used by investigators in cases like that of Margaret Kelly Michaels, the pre-

school teacher whose 1988 conviction on 115 counts of sexually abusing 19 children was overturned in March by a New Jersey appeals court. The charges against Ms. Michaels were based solely on assertions made by the 3- to 5-year-old children after they were extensively interviewed by investigators.

"Many people who specialize in these cases have a preconceived notion of what happened, and in the course of questioning suggest it to the child, who then report it as though it were true," said Dr. Maggie Bruck, a psychologist at McGill University. She and Dr. Stephen Ceci, a psychologist at Cornell University, published a review of scientific studies of children's suggestibility in the current issue of *Psychological Bulletin*.

Some researchers fear that the new findings will be used to muzzle investigators.

"It may take a certain amount of leading questioning to get a sexually abused child to disclose it," said Dr. Gail Goodman, a psychologist at the University of California at Davis who was co-editor of "Child Victims, Child Witnesses: Understanding and Improving Testimony," published last year by Guilford Press.

An estimated 20,000 children testify in sexual-abuse trials each year, and as many as 100,000 are involved in investigations, many of which never go to trial.

The new research focuses on children 6 and younger. A study of nearly 300 children identified as probable victims of sexual abuse in New York state found that close to 40 percent were in this age group.

Certain techniques often used by investigators with young children increase the likelihood of false reports, the findings show. One is persistent questioning over periods of several weeks. When sexual abuse is suspected, children are typically asked the same questions by case workers, police investigators and lawyers, as well as parents, before they testify in court.

But that repetition may lead some young children to concoct stories, according to results of a study by Dr. Ceci and colleagues reported last month at a meeting on

emotional memory at the University of Chicago.

In the study of children from 4 to 6, parents helped researchers make a list of two events that had occurred in each child's life and eight that had not. In weekly sessions the researchers reviewed the list with the child, asking each time "Has this ever happened to you?"

One 4-year-old boy, for example, answered truthfully, "No, I've never been to the hospital," the first time he was asked if he had gone to the hospital because his finger had got caught in a mousetrap.

But the next week, in response to the same question, he volunteered: "Yes, I cried." And by the 11th week, he was offering an elaborate tale about his brother's pushing him into the mousetrap.

Such accounts were common. By the 11th week, 36 percent of children reported at least one false event as true, and some children reported all the false events as true, Dr. Ceci said.

"The more often you ask young children to think about something, the easier it becomes for them to make something up that they think is a memory," he said.

What is more, the accounts of those false memories are often quite believable. Dr. Ceci has shown videotapes of children recounting both true and false "memories" to more than 1,000 professionals who specialize in cases of child abuse, including lawyers, social workers and psychiatrists.

"The experts are correct about whether the child's account is accurate about one-third of the time," Dr. Ceci said. "That's worse than chance."

International Herald
Tribune
IHT 0/2-13/93

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- 93-074 Agner Fog, PhD, Paraphilias and therapy, Nordisk Sexologi 1992; 10; 4 pp.
- 93-075 Ny Sexualpolitik, udgives af paedofilgruppen, nr 1-93 en nr 2-93; English supplement 8 pp.

- 93-081 Intergenerational intimacy and childrens rights, the libertarian/radical position, part 1, by the PCR (People for Childrens Rights) Collectiven UK, spring 1993; 26 pp.
- 93-082 Special Catalogue 2, Intermale Amsterdam, Spuistraat 251, 1012 VR.
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- 94-021 Many papers about the process against Tom, Berlin, 1993/94.



Bewährungsstrafe für sexuellen Mißbrauch

Mit einer Bewährungsstrafe von einem Jahr hat ein Berliner Gericht gestern den sexuellen Mißbrauch eines elfjährigen türkischen Jungen durch einen 26jährigen Homosexuellen geahndet. Das Gericht bezeichnete es als befremdend, daß ein arglos zugelaufenes und von den Eltern vermißtes Kind nicht zurückgegeben und nur durch Zufall von einem Verwandten aufgespürt worden war. Der Angeklagte hatte sich mehrfach an dem Jungen vergangen, so das Opfer. Nachweisbar war ein gemeinsames Bad mit sexuellen Attacken des Angeklagten.

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