



NEWSLETTER

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Valida Davila, Editor
Don Crestle, Assistant Editor

STATUTORY RAPE LAW NARROWLY UPHELD

Article in Sexual Law Reporter of Oct.-Dec. 1979, published with the assistance of the National Committee for Sexual Civil Liberties.

In the case of Michael M. filed November 5, 1979, the California Supreme Court upheld the so-called statutory rape law against constitutional challenge. Section 261.5 of the California Penal Code defines the offense of unlawful sexual intercourse as an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a female not the wife of the perpetrator where the female is under 18 years. Although the statute creates classification based on sex, the Supreme Court in a 4-3 decision held there was a compelling state interest justifying the discriminatory classification.

The defendant was a male 17½ year old who engaged in sexual intercourse with a 16 year old girl without coercion. The defendant sought a writ of prohibition from the Supreme Court to dismiss the charges against him on the ground that the statute violated the equal protection clauses of the United States and California Constitutions because only females are protected and only males prosecuted. Although the Supreme Court readily admitted that the statute discriminates on the basis of sex because only females may be victims and only males may violate the statute, this discriminatory classification is justified by an important state interest, in that it is supported by social convention and the immutable, physiological fact that it is the female only who can become pregnant. This changeless physical law together with the tragic human cost of illegitimate teen-age pregnancies, generates a compelling state interest in minimizing the number of such pregnancies and this disastrous consequence. Accordingly, the Legislature is amply justified in retaining its historic statutory rape law because of the potentially devastating social and economic consequences. The Legislature is well within its power of imposing criminal sanctions against males alone because they are the only persons who may cause the result which the law properly seeks to avoid.

The defendant suggested that the state's interest in preventing pregnancy could be equally well served by removing from the statute all those using birth control devices or techniques. The Supreme Court disagreed as legislatures are reluctant to rely on the doubtful efficiency of contraceptives and claim of non-emission of male charged with statutory rape.

The court noted it is quite possible for the Legislature to modify the statute to take into consideration one or more of the defendant's contentions but the Legislature is not compelled to do so. In all the states that have adopted a neutral statute, the change was made by the Legislature, not by judicial decree.

There was a lengthy dissent by Justice Mosk and Justice Tobriner and Justice Newman concurred. Portions of the dissent are:

1) Justice Mosk cannot subscribe to the implied premise of the majority that the female is weak, inferior and in need of paternalistic protection from the state. The concept is an anachronism in a society where females have achieved remarkable progress toward equality.

2) The majority gloss quickly over the facts of this case yet illustrates again the fundamental unfairness of the law that always punishes the young man and never the young woman for a joint act of which she was equally the cause.

3. The dissenting judges stated that neither the attorney general nor the majority offer support for this theory that the prevention of pregnancy is or ever was among the purposes of the section in regard to statutory rape. Both the history and the wording of the statute lead to a contrary conclusion. The history of the age of consent laws from the close of the 13th century on shows the common law is devoid of any evidence the statutory rape law was ever intended to prevent underage females from becoming pregnant. It is a known and indisputable fact that because the physiological immaturity, the chances of a 9-year old girl or younger being impregnated are essentially nil.

4. A more plausible explanation for raising the age of consent appears from other legislative history: the age defining this offense was undoubtedly increased because popular views changed both with regard for the suitable age of women for marriage and the age until they were deemed subject to protective legislation. And even after the age of consent had been raised to a level at which conception is possible, this court continued to declare that the obvious purpose of the statutory rape law is the protection of society by protecting from violation the virtue of young and unsophisticated girls. This purpose continued long after the age of consent was raised to 18. There were no exceptions allowed that would be effective in preventing pregnancy, not even if the female or male is sterile. Any sexual penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete the crime. As all girls under 18 fall within the scope of the law, the statute punishes intercourse with a substantial number for whom conception is a sheer impossibility because of physiological immaturity.

5. It is wishful thinking, considering the history of the age of consent and previous statutory rape laws, that the purpose of the California statutory rape law was enacted or re-enacted for the purpose of reducing teen age pregnancies. Therefore, it cannot be properly invoked to save the statute.

6. As many, if not most, acts of sexual intercourse between parties under 18 are done with mutual consent, only the male is punished for his part in the joint conduct. The judges felt this was unconstitutionally discriminatory.

7. It is permissible for the Legislature to enact statutes for the protection of the moral character of minors of both sexes and in particular to prevent their sexual exploitation by persons older or more mature than they, but if this is no compelling reason for doing so, equal protection forbids the law to foster one standard of socially acceptable conduct for male and another for females.

The majority in another context has agreed to hold otherwise defies not only common sense and reality but the fundamental laws of biology. The true intent of the Legislature in adopting the California statutory rape law is revealed in the draftsmen's notes to the Penal Code of 1872. The draftsmen then explained that the provision embodies the settled rule of the existing law--that a girl under 10 is incapable of giving any consent to an act of intercourse which can reduce it below the grade of rape. There was no mention whatever of pregnancy prevention. Nor does the gradual increase in the age of consent between 1889 and 1913 provide a legitimate basis for inferring that pregnancy prevention ever became a goal of the statute.

For a fuller report on the upholding of the statutory rape law in Nov. 1979, read The Sexual Law Reporter for Oct.-Dec. 1979. Address: 1800 N. Highland Ave. Los Angeles, California 90028. Estimated cost \$7.50 a copy.

--Valida--
Cultural Midwife

Some law libraries stock The Sexual Law Reporter.

Editorial Comment

Regarding the dissent written by Justice Mosk and concurred by Justices Lobriner and Newman in the paragraph on chances of a girl of 9 years or younger becoming pregnant are essentially nil according to the fundamental laws of biology -- this statement is incorrect. The experience of Planned Parenthood over the years has proved that a 9 year old girl can and does become pregnant as a result of sexual intercourse and they are giving contraceptive advice and devices to pre-puberty children. Also Mr. Midwife who has assisted in the natural birth of over 2500 babies used to specialize in attending girls 9-13 years because hospitals would not accept them without consent of their parents. Furthermore, Simons Book of Sexual Records recorded that the world's youngest mother was a 5 year old Chilean girl whose live baby was delivered by Caesarian section and within the last few weeks the National Enquirer had an article entitled "She's a Mother - at 9". A healthy 6 lb., 12 oz. baby boy was born on July 2, 1980 to a South-west African girl. Valencia did not know what had happened to her. The attending physician found from reading medical literature that there have been rare cases of girls ovulating at 6 years of age. The Guyon Society is now advocating the use of contraceptives for 4 year old girls! The judges sex education needs to be brought up to date.

Letter from Sexual Law Reporter dated September 5, 1980 stating that the U.S. Supreme Court has agreed to hear the appeal from the decision of the California Supreme Court, so maybe the California Statutory Rape Law will be declared unconstitutional.

SEXUALITY - A FAMILY MATTER

From article in Newsletter of the Association of Sexologists of August, 1980. Report of the International Symposium on Family Sexuality, June 1-3, 1980 at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. There were audio track, slides and movies from infant sexuality, senior citizen sexuality, sex and disability, coming out gay to one's family to a mother's passion for her son. There were shifts in consciousness as the issue of incest was considered from new perspectives that not all incest is child abuse and that not all abuse is physical. Following up on the articles in Psychology Today and Time magazine decrying the "Pro Incest Fully", James Ramey, and others, reiterated that the last tabus can and should be looked into. That researchers in this area such as Ramey, Warren Farrell, and Joan Nelson are not advocating incest but merely reporting what it and what people are doing. All of the studies these researchers made discovered that about 80% of the cases reported are considered positive experiences by the respondents, a far different story than those lifted off police blotters. Without doubt victimization and and trauma can, and often does, occur in an incestuous situation where there is an imbalance of power, but to presume this is always the case subtly reinforces the woman-as-victim, needs protecting, is irresponsible syndrome.

The most interesting foreign speaker was Thore Langfeldt, Ph.D of Oslo, Norway. He described how he talks to children, not just about reproduction, but about pleasure, how it works, how to get it and that it is not only okay but important. Michael Perry, the author of this article, observed regarding childhood sexuality that once we give back the child's birthright to be sexual they have the freedom to choose and the freedom to make mistakes. Herein lies the dilemma, herein is the grey area that makes even the seasoned professional nervous. For the unseasoned the choice is simple -- there is

no choice -- children are non-sexual and to be any other way is a loss of innocence, something that must be put off as long as possible, consensual sexual activity is not possible at all particularly between adults and children. Others would say that it can be and is possible, yet we wonder if children can really give informed consent and if so does that happen at 21? at 18? at 14? at 10? at 7? Just when? How do we minimize the possibility of abuse? How do we deal with it when it does occur?

Perry believes these questions may now be seeking answers because the questions are now being honestly asked. And the answers are diverse.

The Mary Calderone of SIECUS chided Perry by saying that we don't yet even know what effective sex ed is. This Symposium, and hopefully others to follow, are now searching for what our children need to know and experience.

New Sex Education Class Faces Issues

Title of an article in Los Angeles Herald Examiner of May 11, 1980.

The aim of this class is to stem the growing number of out-of-wedlock pregnancies among teenage girls and to intercept them at an earlier age. This is a pilot, sex ed program, an intensive 30 hour class taught as part of the 7th grade health course to students who wish to take it. The teacher stated the reason teenagers become pregnant so young is that they are not educated about sex early enough at home and cannot learn about it in school until the 7th grade. She considers even the 6th grade is too late. The program is designed to help young people not just with facts about the human body, but also how these decisions to practice sexuality will emotionally affect the student's lives, whether it be marriage, parenting or a relationship with a partner. Other topics discussed are teenage pregnancy, prenatal care, the costs of having children, both monetary and emotional, sexual exploitation, rape, defense, the more traditional topics such as the biology of the reproductive organs, conception, biological changes accompanying puberty and venereal disease. Throughout the program emphasis is on getting students to grapple with the pains of decisions and responsibilities that come with sex activity as the purpose of the course is to teach sex with responsibility, but not to advocate sexual abstinence outside of marriage. Yet this is just what the course actually does because the impact of it is to try to make students think long and hard about premarital sex activity.

So we may have less teen pregnancies as a result of such a course but more inhibited and frustrated youth. We will have more teen sex activity accompanied with more guilt and shame and more delinquency, school discipline problems, vandalism and other acts of violence to give vent to sexual frustration.

If the designers of this program really wanted to give young people, as they state, a much broader framework for viewing sexuality, they themselves need a broader view of what is necessary to think and do to solve the problem of teen pregnancy and venereal disease so rife in U.S. and other countries too. An overview should take into consideration that children are sensual beings from birth, have the need to express their sensual feelings, and to be responsible for their sexual activities. This means home sex education and later supplemented by school sex ed and the active cooperation of parents and teachers so that children can be sexually active and still responsible to society.

Suppression and repression breeds more of the same in an ever increasing amount.

In Sweden they recognize that personal relationships have to be taken into consideration when teaching sex ed and have revised their 1956 sex ed handbook in 1977 under the title Handbook for Instruction in Personal Relationships and was published by the National Board of Education. It is based on an 800 page government report with a summary in English which is available upon request to:

Current Sweden - a bulletin
 (published by the Swedish Institute)
 Svenska Institutet
 Box 7072, S-108-82
 Stockholm, Sweden

It arrives very quickly by airmail and is for free publication or background use. Many other titles on current Swedish life are also available and a list of these titles in English, French, German and Spanish will be sent upon request. This is invaluable material for sex researchers and writers on sexuality.

Valida
 Cultural Midwife

Governor Brown Signs New Age Legislation

Information from The Movement Newspaper, November, 1979.

In an effort to stop violence by growing healthy people and get to the roots of the causes of crime California State Assembly Bill 23 was signed into law on September 22, 1979 by Governor Brown and went into effect January 1, 1980. The New Age Caucus, a grass roots, non-partisan lobby in Los Angeles, were the backers of this bill. Fighting crime and violence has produced more of the same, including violence perpetuated by the police so a new approach has been made with this bill to get to the roots of crime and violence. Research in the areas of birthing techniques, parenting, nutrition, self-esteem, sexual repression, television, poverty and prejudice will all be compiled from research already completed and used to implement in homes, schools and other social institutions thru legislation, administrative policy changes and public education. California State Assemblyman John Vasconcellos, a liberal, was one of the backers of this bill. The appropriation of \$500,000 to be used in a 3 year period, 25 member panel study on the causes of crime seems a very small amount to tackle the tremendous problems of crime and violence.

It seems that the growing popularity of natural home birth is having an impact even on legislation in reducing crime because the article suggests that criminals are made as a result of a traumatic birth in a hospital with exposure to blinding lights, a spanking to welcome a child into the world and a dip into cold water, and that instead a baby should be welcomed with soft lights by simply removing the mucous from their throats and lungs with an aspirator to allow them to breathe naturally and then dipped into warm water (better yet gently rocking the baby to and fro to remove the mucous and no bathing until the baby is dirty, for nature envelopes the baby in a thin sack to protect its skin and it should remain until it scuffs off. Time enough then to wash the baby in warm water - edit).

Let's hope and follow up on this bill to find out if its purpose will be implemented, and not just another study to be filed and buried.

Valida
 Cultural Midwife

New Jersey Again Takes a Liberal Stand
on Sexuality

National NOW Time of September 1980 printed an article "Lesbian Mother Retains Custody in NOW LDE f Case" stating that a N.J. Superior Court judge made a precedent-setting decision that a lasbian mother would retain custody of her children while living with her partner. In the case of Belmont v. Belmont the N.J. court on July 22, 1980 issued an opinion that there is no evidence of any social emotional or psycho-sexual damage as a result of the mother's sexual orientation or lifestyle upon her children. The children are doing well in every respect and are being raised in a loving, tho unconventional family. The integrity of a lesbian family unit has been recognized and protected in an important state ruling.

It will be remembered that in August, 1979 the N.J. Legislature stirred up a furore because they had passed the new Criminal Code with the age of consent lowered to 13 and due to public pressure brought it back to 16. But there is a clause in the new code that made 13 the legal age so long as the partner is less than 4 years older, thereby legalizing peer sex among children. This decision was reported in CSC Nusletter of April, 1980, page 8, under the title "Trenton's Policy on Sexuality is Laessez-Faire".

Antony Comstock Disentombed

On July 24, 1980 2 Central Massachussetts men were indicted by a federal grand jury for receiving magazines depicting child erotica. These men were not indicted under either the Massachussetts or the federal kiddy porn laws. They were charged with violating one of the Comstock laws passed in 1812. These laws which forbid "obscene material" do not require any intent to distribute the materials but only receipt for personal use.

-Gay Community News, 8/16/80-

This law is obviously unconstitutional under the First Amendement to the U.S. Constitution but the burden of having it proved so rests upon the two men indicted, taking their time, energy and money.

Editor

NAM/BLA Marches in New York's March

For the first time man/boy lovers marched openly in the NYC Gay Parade March on June 29. Up to 40 individuals marched behind NAM/BLA's banner from time to time and handed out 4,000 leaflets with no hostile reaction. During the gay week end NAM participated in a gay forum and held their own conference during which ageism in NAM was discussed, resolutions passed condemning age of consent laws and demanding the release of all youths and adults imprisoned for consensual sex.

NAM publishes a news bulletin and a journal. Subscriptions to their publications or membership, including these publications, is \$10 a year running from June 1, 1980 to May 31, 1981. Back issues of the NAM Journal will be sent to new members. Address: NAM/BLA - P.O.B. 174 - Midtown Station, NY, NY 10018.

Gay Insurgent

Gay Insurgent, a gay left journal, No. 6 for summer, 1980, contains many thought-provoking articles, the most outstanding of which is "Postive Views of Gays" from Cuba and GDR (German Democratic Republic) with the German to Spanish-to-English translation of Chapter 10. Homosexuality in Man and Woman from the book "The Intimate Life of Man and Woman by Dr. Siegfried Schnabal, german sexologist and clinical psychologist. No mention of children's sexuality. Lesbians are well represented in articles both by lesbians and gay men. There are reviews of books, poems, sex research material, and gay periodicals, news items and letters from readers. And a CSC ad in exchange.

Gay Insurgent is a high grade literary journal with an 8-1/2" by 11" format with large clear type. Published 3 times a year. Single issues \$2.50 pp., \$3.00 foreign. Sub. \$5.50 year, pp. foreign \$8. Remit in U.S. currency only to P.O.B. 2337, Philadelphia, PA 19103, USA

Book Review:

YOUNG, GAY & PROUD!

Alyson Publications, Inc., Boston, Mass.

This is an excellent primer for the emerging homosexual. Aiming at young gays of both sexes, the writers try to stress the great importance of coming out of the closet, and treating their life-styles with dignity and respect. The book itself consists of many small, easy to understand chapters, very concise and complete. There is a large section on venereal diseases, causes, cures and prevention. This, I feel is a must for today's gay yough. This publication is also an asset to adults who wish to gain insight on the feelings and ideas of gay teens. It is my personal opinion that this book should be on the shelves of all school libraris, including elementary. Also, it should be made available to all youth organizations, such as The Boy and Girl Scouts. This book can be considered a major triumph in the struggle for childrens' liberation.

G. R. Jensen

Errata in Nusletter August, 1980

Page 4 under 4 years entry - the person with the highest ever recorded I.Q. is 210! not 2101, with an exclamation point after 210 that was printed as a 1.

Page 12, Newest CSC Reprints - no. 111. The correct price of a Brief Thesis on Rrgue Vaginalis is 2/\$1.00.

Other requests on children's liberation should read:

Other Reprints on Children's Liberation

THE DEATH DANCER'S CULT

by Bill Hall

Some latter-day wit once remarked that "the 1970's were the hole down which drained the Spirit of the Sixties." Along with the momentary rise in the mass consciousness in the Sixties a number of "utopian" communes blossomed only to suffer a fate not dissimilar to the movement that had spawned them: a paralysis of the analysis that too many movementeers disdained as "linear thinking."

Like a midsummer meteor the "Shivalila" cult founded in 1975 by its patriarch, Gridley Lorimer Wright IV, and his pride of eight women and eventually eight offspring consumed itself before it could ever strike a root on earth.

Disastrously named and inspired by Shiva the Destroyer with its emblem of Kali doing a death dance on the prostrate form of a child, it's not surprising that after the Commune's escape to India four of the five Shivalilas who died were children.

But the Shivalilas (a euphemism for Kali, the Hindu death goddess whose temple I've visited in Calcutta) had to have some redeeming values to keep them afloat for even the five years before their remnants were reduced this year to gypsy wanderers tenting in India's dusty Rajasthan (ancient cradleland of the gypsies). For the Shivalilas' prolonged lovemaking, their healthy (in California) and uninhibited children, and their simplicity and frugality made their patriarchal oppression somewhat more bearable. Perhaps Wright's harem consisted of women made vulnerable by their own powerful fathers (or brothers). Women who felt the "guilt" of violating the incest tabu or at least of harboring "incestuous" desires accordingly attached themselves to another "Big Daddy" with whom to masochistically punish their "first love" with a "worst love." If this is so, Wright certainly filled the bill with his strongbuild, flowing beard and "caveman philosophy" of returning to the Stone Age.

A similar psychodynamic distortion generated by the Great Tabu against incest was to be seen in Charlie Manson's harem, the pop-star groupies, and in the women who respond to ads of imprisoned "lonelies" hungry for women upon their release. One does not need to search for mystical sociobiological motivations of female DNA seeking out "aggressive" males to unite with for survival. It is our sado-masochist culture, rather than our genes, that programs consciousness.

However, sensibly wishing to be left alone in their frugal self-sufficiency, the Shivalilas as would-be child liberators seemed to have selected a safe and remote-enough retreat on Piute Mountain near Bodfish, California. So far so good. "The Children's Liberation Front" -- another avatar of Shivalila - promised to be one more calm needle's eye of life-culture centered in the death culture's hurricane.

But as with most hurricanes the quiet didn't last long. Scarce two years elapsed before in 1977 a reporter broke bread with the Shivalilas. If this intrusion was not masochistic enough the Shivalilas' next act verged on the insane. Inquiring about the delicious meat co had just eaten the reporter was informed that co had just helped the Shivalilas to "recycle" their now departed pet dog!

From hereon things began to run downhill fast for the reclusive commune as outraged pet lovers demanded to know just what was going on. Inquiries were inevitably made and Shivalia children legally kidnapped by the local authorities.

Although the children were finally returned, Wright saw the writing on the wall. His "Good Earth Commune" fled to the Philippines where it soon overstayed its welcome in trying to fraternize with "The Last Stone Age Tribe". For the Filipinos, one stone age tribe was enough despite all the "yah-ba-yah-ba-dooing" of Fred Flintstone.

Then it was on to India with the loss of four children to disease (no doctors needed in the Stone Age--people just got recycled quicker) and Wright himself got stabbed by a mad Australian. Soon Wright was recycled too with pneumonic complications but we're not sure whether he was eaten, burned or buried.

If there's a moral to this tragicomedy it might be: "Feed the reporter to your dog rather than your dog to the reporter. You'd get more sympathy."

Handbook of Sexology

History and Ideology - Vol I of five volumes. Edited by John Money and Herman Musaph. Pub. Elsevier North Holland, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., NY, NY 10017. Paper \$7.90 pp.

Vol II - Genetics, Hormones and Behavior - \$7.90

Vol III - Procreation and Parenthood - \$7.90

Vol IV - Selected Personal and Social Issues - \$7.90

Vol V - Selected Syndromes and Therapy - \$7.90

I bought Vol I only for CSC Library as the other volumes are for physicians and professional social scientists.

Although I have just begun to read Vol I, I have glanced through the book and already consider it valuable reference for anyone studying or writing on any aspect of sexology. It really is a handbook because it is easy reading and arranged for ready reference and is in full-size print on excellent paper. There is a list of the 21 contributors, including Money and Musaph, living in nine different countries; the most living in The Netherlands and US. The editors aimed to have it representative of western ideas on sexology.

The Handbook is designed to make it inexpensive in paperback editions so that it will be available to students, and the format and arrangement makes it easy to use for reference. Each paperback volume includes the contents, complete author and subject index and Vol I has short biographical sketches of 19th century pioneers in sexology. We should know them all. Money has a chapter on Determinants of Human Gender Identity/Role, his specialty.

For a more detailed account of the contents of the five volumes write for the brochure advertising the series to: Publishers - address above.

From Maxim Gorkys' "Mother"

"There will come a time, I know, when people will delight in one another and when each will be a star to the other, and when each will listen to his feelings as to music" ---- "those will be accounted the best who more widely embrace the whole world with their hearts. Then will life be great and the people will be great who live that life."

CUSTODIAL ACCOUNT

Shortly after my mother's death, I received a small inheritance. At the time, I had five young friends, all boys of ages 10 through 14. I decided to set up a savings account of \$1,000 in each of their names. The purpose was to set aside money to help them get a start in college, if they should choose to go. If they didn't wish to, they would have the right to withdraw the money to spend as they wished, after they were 21. Each account was started with \$1,000 in June 1973. The interest rate was 6 1/4%, so the accounts now each have \$1,382 in them, since no money was withdrawn (or added). One of the boys has just now begun to request some of his money to get him started in college.

Naturally, the way current interest rates are, it would be very easy now to find secure investments that would pay a far greater interest rate, and if I took the trouble, I could easily switch the funds in these accounts. However, since all the boys will shortly be old enough to withdraw the money, I probably will leave it where it is.

The procedure for setting up an account is rather simple. Each state has a "Uniform Gifts to Minors Act", which permits an adult to give money to a child, and then the adult can remain the custodian of that money until the child is 21 (or a different adult can be custodian). The child does not even have to be aware of the gift. However, the laws provide that money once given can not be taken back by the adult, and if the child upon reaching 21 feels that the money was mismanaged, he can request an accounting of how the money was invested or used. The money can be used for the support or benefit of the child and the custodian is free to make all the decisions until the child is 21. No parent approval is needed for any investment or expenditure.

One problem arises in opening any account which will draw interest or dividends. Uncle Sam requires that each such account have a Social Security number. Therefore, in order to give money to a young friend you usually must get the parent's cooperation in applying for such a number, since the Social Security application requires a parent's signature (for minors), as well as details such as the parent's birth date and birth place.

The name on the account in the bank, or on stock certificates, is always: (Name of adult), as custodian for (name of child) under the (name of state) uniform gifts to minors act. The last few words are often written as the initials CUGMA (for California).

These custodial accounts are not trust funds. A trust is a much more complicated legal document and it usually involves lawyers and much more red tape. Custodial accounts are far better for relatively small gifts.

Bill Adams

Newest CSC Reprints

112. Declaration Des Droits Sexuels De L'Enfant
(Declaration of the Reights of Children in French)
\$2.00 pp.
113. Una Declaracion De Los Derechos Sexuales Del Nino
(Declaration of the Rights of the Child in Spanish)
\$2.00 pp.

Other Reprints on Children's Liberation

- B Baby Killers by Alan Coult - part II. \$2.00 pp.

No more copies of Incest: Breaking the Tabu available

We recommend that you file all CSC Nusletters and inserts for study and reference. Reliable and positive information on children's liberation is difficult to come by. We consider parts of our Nusletter and our reprints to be source material.

Articles printed in this issue of CSC Nusletter express the opinions of the witters of the articles and are not necessarily those of CSC. Our Nusletter is an open forum for the expression on opinion concerning childrens' total liberation and related subjects.

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