

CHILDHOOD RIGHTS

The Forbidden Speech

Introduction

The BIRMINGHAM afternoon paper has been the subject of much controversy since its first issue in 1977, and perhaps of the decade.

A gentleman caller over the phone, having been invited to meet me, at the Birmingham Conference, said to me in a friendly way that he was a member of the Birmingham Evening Post. When he proposed to take me to lunch, I was surprised to find that he was a member of the Birmingham Evening Post. This is the first time that I have been invited to lunch by a member of the Birmingham Evening Post.

As a member of the Birmingham Evening Post, I am sure that you will be interested to hear that I am a member of the Birmingham Evening Post.

ON LOVING RELATIONSHIPS HUMAN AND HUMANE

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WHAT HAS PIE DONE SO FAR ?

no longer alone!

Inside: • age of consent bombshell
• new group to support PIE



TOLERANCE & RESPECTABILITY



PAEDOPHILIA

Some questions and answers



PIE TO HOLD FIRST PUBLIC MEETING



Magpie

contact! What's the story?

Magpie

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Magpie

Autumn '81

THE OBSERVER

Magpie

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GAY NEWS

NOTTINGHAM EVENING POST

GAY NOISE

LOVE IN EDUCATION

LEWIS CARROLL REVISITED

BOOK REVIEW

NEW BOOKS

POETRY

WORLD NEWS

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A SHORT HISTORY OF PIE

- September 1974: PIE founded by Michael Hanson—a gay student living in Edinburgh—under the aegis of the Scottish Minorities Group (now the Scottish Homosexual Rights Group).
- March 1975: Inaugural meeting of membership in Edinburgh. Constitution formulated.
- July 1975: Hanson succeeded by Keith Hose as PIE's Chairperson. Group's centre of activity shifts to London.
- November 1975: Following a major speech by Hose at the CHE annual conference in Sheffield, and on the recommendation of MIND (a mental health organisation), PIE composes and submits its own "Evidence on the Law Relating to, and Penalties for, Certain Sexual Offences Involving Children" to the Home Office Criminal Law Revision Committee.
- April 1976: After nine issues of a modest Newsletter PIE launches a new, more ambitious magazine—*Understanding Paedophilia*—under the editorship of Warren Middleton.
- August 1976: PIE publishes the results of a "Survey of the Membership" correlating the sexual "preferences" of some 100 respondents.
- January 1977: PIE incorporates remnants of fellow group—Paedophile Action for Liberation—following a cowardly attack on PAL by the Sunday People (PAL was a breakaway group of the South London Gay Liberation Front).
- March 1977: On the retirement of its editor, *Understanding Paedophilia* is superseded by *Maggie*—a compromise between house magazine and campaigning journal—published monthly for first seven issues, but later on an occasional basis. Simultaneously, the first of three broadsheets called "Childhood Rights" is produced by Secretary, David Grove.
- September 1977: PIE is catapulted into the public consciousness by its decision to hold its first public meeting (at London's Conway Hall), and by the much-publicised attendance of PIE's new Chairperson, Tom O'Carroll, at the British Psychological Society's conference "On Love and Attraction" at Swansea. In both cases, a carefully-orchestrated crescendo of press hysteria drowned the serious argument we tried to convey, demolishing all pretence about "freedom of speech" in the UK.
- December 1977: PIE wins a token victory against the media by achieving a Press Council verdict against The Guardian, which had refused us a right of reply to hollow allegations printed about PIE.
- May 1978: PIE publishes its booklet "Paedophilia: Some Questions and Answers" (initially compiled with the aid of the Albany Trust). Copies are sent to every member of both houses of parliament, to the media, and to many "prominent" individuals. It is still on sale.
- June 1978: An otherwise sedate AGM is disrupted by a freelance photographer working for the News of the World. Police later raid the homes of several Executive Committee members prompted—so they claim—by the resulting gutter press "expose". Many PIE documents (though not our membership list) are seized.
- July 1979: A year later, charges of "Conspiracy to Corrupt Public Morals" are brought against five past and present members of the Executive Committee, based on the penfriend service we provided for members. A separate obscenity charge (later dropped) is brought against the editors of *Understanding Paedophilia* No. 4.
- December 1979: Tom O'Carroll resigns from the Chair to prepare his defence and complete work on his book "Paedophilia—The Radical Case".
- August 1980: Under PIE's 4th Chairperson, Steven Adrian, an Open Letter proposing a trans-national federation of paedophile and children's rights groups is circulated to individuals and groups in Europe and the US. PIE begins compiling a number of *Information Sheets* on various topics, including extensive fiction and non-fiction reading lists.



SUGGESTED READING

- ADULT SEXUAL INTEREST IN CHILDREN.**
Cook & Howells (ed) (1981) Academic Press
- BIRTHRIGHTS: A Bill of Rights for Children**
Richard Farson (1974) Macmillan — NY
- THE BOSTON SEX SCANDAL**
Mitzel (1980) Glad Day Books — Boston
- BOYS SPEAK OUT ON MAN/BOY LOVE**
NAMBLA (1981) NAMBLA — NY
- CENTURIES OF CHILDHOOD**
Philip Aries (1962) Penguin — UK
- THE CHILD IN THE CITY**
C. Ward (1978) Architectural Press — UK
- GREEK LOVE**
J.Z. Eglinton (1971) Neville Spearman — UK
- INDECENT ASSAULT**
Roger Moody (1980) Word Is Out — UK
- PERSPECTIVES ON PAEDOPHILIA**
Brian Taylor (ed) (1981) Batsford — UK
- SEX WITHOUT SHAME**
Alayne Yates (1979) Temple Smith — UK
- THE WORLD, THE FLESH AND MYSELF**
Michael Davidson (1966) Mayflower Dell — UK
- YOUNG GAY AND PROUD!**
Melbourne Gay Teachers & Students Group (1979)

PAEDOPHILIA

TOM O'CARROLL

"Brave—controversial—challenging. It is a book which breaks new ground precisely because it is able to combine a passionate personal concern with a vigorous researching through the literature. Always he is too partisan, but he is willing to confront his critics on every major score, and he does so with an intelligence, an honesty, and a humanitarianism that is very impressive."

Ken Plummer — GAY NEWS

"Probably the law does not at present operate in the best interest of children. The debate on how society can best protect them is enriched by this book, for it gives an important argument which is nowhere else so ably sustained. It should be required reading for all whose response to paedophilia is unthinking rage."

Eric Taylor — NEW SOCIETY



Text & Layout: STEVEN ADRIAN
Cover artwork: DOMINIK

HOW CAN YOU HELP PIE?

For obvious reasons, committed paedophile activists are few and far between. The PIE Executive Committee has always been short-handed and overworked, thus volunteers to join the E.C. will always be especially needed. E.C. members must be able to attend meetings in London at least twice a year (most of us live in greater London, but we do have stalwarts who have travelled from as far afield as Birmingham and Lancashire for committee meetings). However, it is not necessary either to join the E.C. or to physically attend meetings, in order to make a very significant contribution to PIE. Indeed with as much as 50% of our membership living outside the UK, we are anxious to encourage these members to participate actively as well.

Accordingly, PIE has prepared a detailed **PARTICIPATION GUIDE** (available free on request) which describes numerous ways that the individual member can help in the work of our organisation. Some of these tasks—translation work for example—require special skills or abilities; others—such as counselling the distressed or guilt-ridden—require only discretion, understanding and mature judgement. Members with a flair for writing, for research, for liaising with outside groups—will all find within the guide a variety of tasks to suit their tastes, and members with a flair for nothing in particular will find some ideas for them too. Of course, everyone is welcome to contribute articles, letters or artwork to *MAGPIE* and *CONTACT!*—all these are in constant demand—but we hope that members will look beyond this, and wish to participate more fully in the expansion of PIE's activities and services into new and challenging dimensions. Order your copy of the **PIE PARTICIPATION GUIDE** today. And if you have clear ideas of your own as to how you could help us—so much the better!

THE NORTH AMERICAN MAN/BOY LOVE ASSOCIATION (NAMBLA)

P.O. Box 174 Midtown Station, New York 10018

The Radical Case

(PUB ~ Peter Owen UK 1980)

"Thought-provoking, readable, and well-researched."

Maurice Yaffe — NEW STATESMAN

"A powerful plea to us to recognise, from the wealth of special studies that he cites, that many paedophiles feel and give a great deal of affection, often in response to demands from the child himself."

Michele Roberts — TIME OUT

"I found the book illuminating—a genuine, lucid, coherent attempt to throw light into those dark corners of the human psyche that literally put the fear of death into some people. Any serious discussion of paedophilia in future will have to take account of this book. I thoroughly recommend it."

Alan Wakeman — FORUM

PAEDOPHILIA—THE RADICAL CASE is not a PIE publication. However, the PIE EC consider this book to be essential reading for anyone remotely concerned with the rights of young people or sexual minorities. It is an unparalleled work in its field, and a towering landmark on the road to paedophile emancipation. **PAEDOPHILIA—THE RADICAL CASE** is available direct from PIE, price £14.95 post and packing free. Copies will be sent overseas by printed paper rate. (If faster delivery is required, please enclose £2 extra.)

Some observers believe Tom O'Carroll was imprisoned for having written this book. There is known to have been an agreement between Fleet Street editors to suppress the news of its publication. Find out what makes **PAEDOPHILIA—THE RADICAL CASE** such a threat to the Establishment: buy the book, read it, and then why not make certain your local library has a copy on its shelves?

MEMBERSHIP RATES.

Joining fee = 1st year's membership =

Membership includes subscription to *MAGPIE* and *CONTACT!*

ON JOINING

New members receive: the current issues of *MAGPIE* and *CONTACT!*; a copy of PIE's Constitution; the booklet "PAEDOPHILIA—SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS"; and a membership card (your personal membership no. should be quoted on all future correspondence).

BACK ISSUES

Copies or photocopies of all PIE's previous publications are available—see separate PIE PRESS leaflet for prices and details.

PRISONERS

Membership of PIE is free of charge to persons serving sentences for consensual sexual acts with "under-age" partners.

NON-EARNERS

A concessionary rate is available on application to the Membership Secretary.



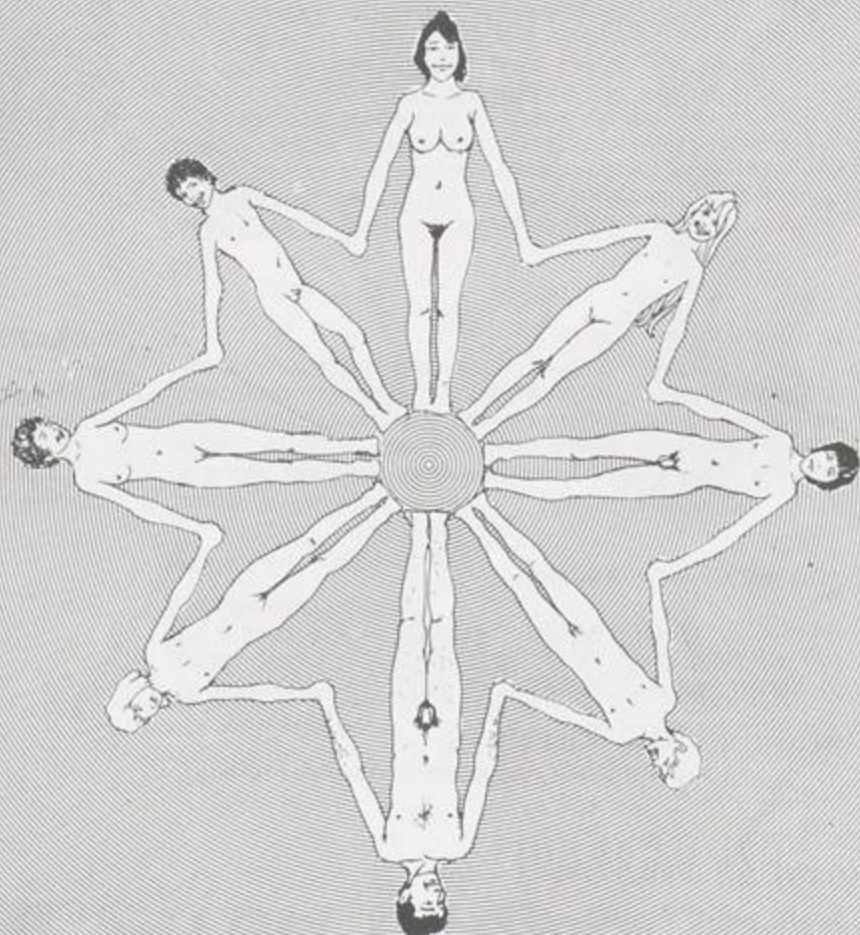
PIE'S HISTORY IN BRIEF.

- December 1980: Prevented from publicising our address through conventional means, PIE orders a first run of 50,000 stickers to be printed. Distribution of these is held over till conclusion of the trial.
- January 1981: PIE defendants Dagnall, O'Carroll, Parratt and Wade (the fifth—David Grove—having died of cancer shortly beforehand) face a full-fledged Old Bailey show trial charged with "conspiracy to corrupt public morals". The press, fearing an acquittal, give the trial very low-key coverage throughout. After the jury do acquit Wade altogether, and reach partial verdicts of "not guilty" against Parratt and Dagnall, judge John Leonard orders a re-trial.
- March 1981: On the eve of the re-trial, O'Carroll and Dagnall are re-arrested and charged for good measure with "conspiracy to commit an act of gross indecency"—a charge which is later dropped completely. The re-trial results in the total acquittal of Dagnall and Parratt, but former Chairperson Tom O'Carroll is sentenced to two years' imprisonment (by Judge John Leonard—who has since received a knighthood for his treachery to civil rights). With the victimisation of Tom O'Carroll it has become possible in the UK to be sent to prison for conspiracy with no specified person to commit an act which is not a criminal offence. In a pathetic post-script to the trial the liars of the British media generate a parliamentary scandal over an ex-PIE member who, as a retired diplomat, had enjoyed immunity from prosecution. Calls are made for PIE to be proscribed by Act of Parliament, as were the IRA, but the Government decide that present legislation will be "adequate" to deal with us.

Although Tom O'Carroll has been a major driving force in PIE, and his conviction was a severe blow to the Executive Committee, we have been united in our determination to continue the work for which he has so plainly been made an example by the forces of ignorance and intolerance. The press have already gone to great pains to single out another member of the PIE EC as a target for public abuse, but without success. With the introduction of a new bi-monthly magazine for members—*Contact!*—plus the *Information Sheets* and stickers, PIE has redoubled its energies after the trial.

(The above events—up until the commencement of the trial—are covered in greater depth in a "History of PIE" *Information Sheet*, obtainable only from PIE. The strategy and philosophy behind them are discussed by Tom O'Carroll in "Paedophilia, The Radical Case".)

an introduction to pie



WHAT IS P.I.E.?

The Paedophile Information Exchange is a campaigning self-help group which exists to promote a wider understanding and acceptance of paedophilia and the rights of young people.

WHAT DOES PAEDOPHILE MEAN?

Paedophiles are men and women who are sexually attracted to young people, most usually those around the age of puberty. Paedophiles are *not* "child molesters", rapists or murderers, and nor is paedophilia a sickness or "perversion". Paedophile love is as natural and beneficial as parental love and, like adult heterosexual and homosexual relationships, it is based upon the free and happy consent of *both* partners.

WHAT DOES P.I.E. STAND FOR?

We seek to dispel the harmful myths which surround paedophilia, and to show that most paedophiles desire gentle, loving and mutually-pleasurable relationships. We believe it is essential that society's attitudes towards young people should change, so that the existence of their sexuality and other feelings is recognised and respected. Our aim is to make public scientific, sociological, and above all *accurate*, information proving the value of paedophilia, and showing how the lives of children, as well as of paedophiles, are distorted and damaged by society's prohibitive values.

We campaign for the legal and social acceptance of paedophilia. We believe that a fundamental revision of the Law is needed, that it is unjust to children to outlaw their sexuality. The whole concept of an "age of consent" is a denial of children's rights in that, whilst acknowledging their right to say "no", it denies them the right to say "yes". PIE is opposed to the rape or physical assault of anyone, regardless of age, but we wish to see the removal from the statute books of all unjust laws which define mutually-desired and loving relationships between adult and child as "assaults".

PIE also seeks within the Law to bring paedophiles closer together in a spirit of mutual support and acceptance, and to help those whose lives have been distorted by ignorance and prejudice around them—the isolated and lonely, the frightened and the suicidal. Wherever possible, we offer guidance to those in legal difficulties arising from consensual sex acts with young partners.

PIE does not promote or encourage illegal acts, sexual or otherwise.

WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE JOIN P.I.E.?

Those who care enough to want to see an end to a social injustice. We have an international English-speaking membership (spanning more than 20 countries) which embraces people from all walks of life and of most political complexions. The majority of our members have in the past been homosexual male paedophiles (men attracted to boys or youths), but we have a growing number of heterosexual and bisexual members, and we would particularly welcome more women members, of whom we have seen too few to date.

CAN NON-PAEDOPHILES JOIN?

Yes. PIE is not a secret society. Membership is open to anyone who is sincerely committed to children's rights, and who is prepared to endorse PIE's aims and objectives. Corporate affiliation is open to societies, institutes, libraries, etc.

WHAT SERVICES AND FACILITIES DO MEMBERS ENJOY?

Beyond our magazine *Magpie*, and various one-off publications as described below, PIE was at one time organising local social meetings for members, a regular penfriend service through which isolated members could write to one another, and an Annual General Meeting in London at which future policies were decided, committee officials elected, etc. All these facilities have been curtailed due to the 1981 Old Bailey show trial. If in the future a *safe* and *legal* means can be found, whereby members can meet and befriend each other without jeopardising the freedom of Executive Committee members, then PIE will do all that it can to arrange this. In September, 1981, PIE launched *Contact!*—a new bi-monthly journal to supplement *Magpie*, providing members with a unique forum of paedophile opinion. Later in the year the first in a series of invaluable *Information Sheets* for the paedophile were published. Other services in the years ahead will depend largely on enough members coming forward to assist the Executive Committee with the extra work entailed. Remember that PIE is run on a voluntary, part-time basis.

CAN I OBTAIN PORNOGRAPHIC MATERIAL THROUGH P.I.E.?

No. Although PIE has not reached a formal policy on the subject of pornography, and opinions of E.C. members vary considerably, membership of PIE is on the strict understanding that *no attempt is made to obtain such material through us*. (However, we are perfectly willing to offer members guidance as to the legal position regarding possession of such material within the UK, if this is required.) ☐

☐ Please send me a copy of the PIE PARTICIPATION GUIDE

Where did you obtain PIE's address?

£... TOTAL ENCLOSED

£... donation

£... for publications (listed separately)

£... 1 year's membership

£... initial joining fee

I should like to become a member of PIE. I enclose:

I DECLARE THAT...

"I am not applying to join PIE in order to obtain introductions to children for sexual purposes, nor to exchange or solicit indecent or 'obscene' material concerning children. I am not acting as an agent on behalf of the press or news media, nor of any police or law enforcement agency. I fully endorse the aims and objectives of PIE, and I support the sexual rights both of children and paedophiles."

NEW MEMBERS: P.I.E., P.O. Box 75, London E5 8AQ, UK
(Make cheques and postal orders payable to PAEDOPHILE INFORMATION EXCHANGE)

Please complete and detach this slip, and return with your payment to:

Please note that the rates quoted above are the barest minimum charge to cover the cost of your own membership. *Anything* you can spare beyond this—even a few pounds—in the form of a donation will contribute towards the general improvement of PIE's services for all our members, many of whom are imprisoned or unemployed. Additional projects require additional funds. If you wish to see PIE expand its services and activities, please give generously. Thank you.

DONATIONS

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pie

Paedophile Information Exchange

CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT

75/76

INSTITUTE FOR SEX RESEARCH

NOV 10 1976

PIE c/o RELEASE, 1 ELGIN AVENUE, LONDON W9.

SEX ORGANIZATIONS - PAEDOPHILE
INFORMATION EXCHANGE. PIE

VERTICAL FILE

The year that has passed since our inaugural meeting in 1975 has been an extremely important one for PIE and Paedophiles. We have seen our membership shoot up from 43 to 171, a successful London group which meets regularly has been formed, the contact page is now sent out once a month, and the Newsletter which is already greatly improved is to be turned into a magazine. On the campaigning side PIE will go down in the pages of history as contributing to changing social attitudes to sexuality. We have spoken in support of paedophilia to many groups, numerous letters have been written to newspapers and various other bodies, and articles have appeared in several journals. Hundreds of letters from paedophiles all over Britain, and abroad, have been answered.

Among our major achievements are the following:

The passing of a motion at the Campaign for Homosexual Equality's conference in Sheffield, August 1975, in which the delegates held that paedophilia was an important subject. The result of which was the first positive publicity ever achieved on the paedophile issue in a British national daily newspaper in which the guilt free paedophiles viewpoint was expressed. Positive articles appeared in the Guardian, the Times Educational Supplement, Time Out and Gay News. This achievement, although slightly marred by an attack by John Torode a few days later, was magnified by the resulting discussion of the issues in both CHE and which appeared in the national press as a consequence of the motion.

Another conference causing quite a stir was the 'Sexual Minorities Workshop' held by MIND, the National Association of Mental Health, in September last year. At that I spoke about my own personal experiences as a paedophile. Not as an adult, but as a child growing up with an awareness of sexual feelings and of the social taboos. This awareness gradually formed from my earliest memories of them at 7 and 8 to the extreme guilt and isolation I felt when I became conscious of the unacceptability of first my homosexuality and then my paedophilia at 16 and 23. The candid nature of my speech shocked some conference delegates and touched others, and the lively and electric workshop group that followed effected many there. MIND-OUT the magazine of the institute ran a précis of my speech and published PIE's address. However, not everyone likes to be told the truth, and News of the World reporters visited the offices of Tony Smythe the director of MIND after the conference to ask, in what I was told was rather an impertinent manner, why he was giving support to paedophiles. A female social worker who attended the conference also complained to Tony Smythe, and it was when criticising evidence supplied to the Criminal Law Revision Committee, in an article in the TIMES that Ronald Butt quoted part of the speech I gave at MIND.

The evidence that we supplied to the Home Office Criminal Law Revision Committee in November 1975, proposing the abolition of 'ages of consent', and the removal of consensual sexual activity at all ages from the criminal law, was our most ambitious achievement so far, and I have been told by researchers and people involved in other pressure groups that it is the best evidence on the 'age of consent' issue they have seen to date. However, despite sending out a well prepared press release together with the report, to a comprehensive list of newspapers, radio and television companies and press agencies, the media coverage was sparse. Peace News, Gay News, Time Out and a little later Ronald Butt in the Times carried mentions of the report, and I had unreported interviews with the Scotsman and the Daily Mirror, but there seemed to be a deliberate editorial silence. In fact the more I see printed about paedophilia and the more newspapers who refuse to publish letters of reply and journalists refuse even to speak to me on the telephone, the more I feel that except for a few newspapers and magazines there is a policy to write only the negative arguments about adults who are sexually interested in children.

But despite the low level of press coverage of our PIE report it has affected many people who have read it. At a meeting of the Gay Rights sub-committee of the NCCL that I attended, changes were proposed to the draft NCCL evidence, including an incorporation of a few of the ideas and a couple of research quotes from our evidence. Copies of our evidence were sent to the executive of NCCL before their decision on their policy in this area was reached, and some of the proposals of the gay rights sub-committee were adopted. The section on paedophilia in the report would undoubtedly not have been as positive had it not been for our lobbying. Our report therefore had some effect on the NCCL evidence, which because of the sensational press coverage, has done more to raise the issue of the 'age of consent' than any other document. As a source of positive ideas and arguments towards paedophilia our report will continue to influence researchers, pressure groups and paedophiles who read it for a long time.

Presently we are near to the completion of the first stage in two other areas of work. We are compiling evidence on the 'treatment' of paedophiles with anti-libidinal drugs, that is chemical castration. We are particularly interested in those who are or were sex-offenders and who were treated with drugs such as Androcur, Benperidol, Oestrogen, etc. However, any information on this particular 'treatment' or any other maltreatment (including aversion therapy, physical violence etc) of paedophiles in or out of prison, is useful. We have started a campaign against this chemical castration, and we attempted to pass a motion calling on the NCCL AGM to condemn the practise on sex-offenders, but a move to refer the motion to the Executive Committee of NCCL was

passed marginally. It is important therefore that we collect enough evidence to force this committee to use their organisation to campaign against chemical castration in the coming year.

I spoke for the motion openly as a paedophile and this and another paedophile proposal certainly went a long way to educating NCCL members attending the meeting about paedophilia.

Data obtained from the PIE survey has been collated, and a report written, which will be published shortly. This contains some interesting results. PIE is no longer an exclusively male homosexual paedophile organization. More and more male heterosexual and male bisexual paedophiles are joining. Another interesting fact is that the majority of our membership also relate sexually to adults as well as children. We must realise that we are a pan-sexual organisation and may have to work on all sexual liberation issues, while concentrating on paedophilia and children's sexuality. In our survey, to help explain our results, it has been postulated that the definition of sexuality plays an important part in who is defined or who defines themselves as paedophile. An act which is objectively or subjectively defined by one person as sexual may not be by another person. This definition varies from culture to culture, sex to sex and from person to person. Females are treated differently from males and many acts which are regarded as being sexual in men are not regarded to be so in women. For instance, two men embracing is considered more a sexual relationship than two women embracing which is considered to be more of an emotional relationship. This could effect the definition of a woman as a paedophile, and explain why PIE has such few women members. Paedophilia is used to describe a sexual relationship with a child. Men are seen more in terms of sex than women and therefore would be more likely to define themselves as such. But this should not be used as an excuse nor the sole reason why we have such few women, and considering the nature of women's oppression as woman, we should accept that a group in which the vast majority of members are men is not likely to attract women. PIE should as soon as we have enough women to do it, try to set up a separate group for women. We should allow them to use separate advertising and campaigning if necessary to attract more women paedophiles to join the fight with us.

As with a group for some areas of the UK, a group for those male paedophiles interested in little girls is already a viable proposition. A group can be formed on, a letter writing basis if someone co-ordinates this. How about volunteer co-ordinators for this, or any regional groups contacting the PIE executive committee as soon as possible?

Despite all this progress and activity, any achievements have been made under difficult circumstances. The press and police harassment of PAL, the Playland Trial and the 'Johnny Go Home' programme have all contributed to make sure paedophiles remain oppressed. The 'expose' of PAL caused panick among some of the then serving E.C. members of PIE. Michael Hanson had planned to resign many months before the Sunday People article because of a move to live in Greece. Other E.C. members however, caught fright and it was left to me and co-opted E.C. member Warren Middleton to keep PIE alive. We did this believing that the only way for PIE to survive was to seek out as much publicity for the organisation as possible and that if we got bad publicity we would not run into a corner but stand and fight. We felt that the only way to get more paedophiles joining PIE, particularly more male heterosexual paedophiles and female paedophiles in general was to seek out and try to get all kinds of publications to print our organisations name and address and to make paedophilia a real public issue. But PIE has not come out of all this without receiving all kinds of attacks. John Torode in the Guardian wrote three articles condemning us and our 'Sheffield motion to CHE'. The hysteria in this article showed that even some of those who are regarded as serious and liberal journalists can not even discuss paedophilia rationally. Ronald Butt, not the most egalitarian of people, wrote an attack on our aims and my speech to the MIND conference and this was printed as the Times newspapers somewhat pathetic contribution to the discussion on sexual law reform. The NCCL evidence was received with a kind of paranoia by editors and journalists. The Daily Telegraph was still twitching with snide editorials about it weeks after it had been released. Some members may see these attacks as nothing but harmful and I would agree they are biased against us, but even some of the worst attacks have quoted some of what we say, and some of the quotes are even in context. The Ronald Butt article is an example in question, although he attacks Lord Beaumont savagely he obviously believes that we will be condemned by our own words. What I say is let them continue - we will win in the end!

More serious a handicap for PIE was the loss of our British Monmark address. This was as a result of the News of the World (they seem fond of us) harassment of the staff of this mailing service. The directors refused to handle our mail from then on, despite our obvious victim role in the whole affair. As a consequence we had no address for a period of 2 or 3 weeks. Through very hard work a new address was found. Many commercial firms refused to handle our mail after

they heard about British Monomark and some were too expensive, and because we felt the same thing might happen again, we tried alternative and left wing organisations. We knew that it was more likely that they would accept we had a right not to be molested and help us. RELEASE did, and we are truly grateful to them. They have assured us that visiting News of the World reporters would not get a comfortable ride. Since we used to pay for the BM address, I move that we give Release the same amount each year in donations. At the moment we pay them nothing. The loss of our address meant that many letters sent to us have had to be destroyed and that many people despite being informed of our new address may refer people to our old address by mistake. It is a mammoth task contacting again all those organisations informed of our existence and let me apologise publicly to any we may have overlooked.

We have had an extremely rough ride due to outside attacks but this has not been the only cause of hardship. With inflation and the rise in membership we have been running at a very substantial loss. Approaching a 50% loss! If it had not been for donations generously given in the past, particularly by Warren Middleton and past Newsletter editors, there would be no PIE. Despite this we have improved the Newsletter size and content, we have now started to run the contact page once a month, meetings in London are meeting more regularly and a series of campaigns and special projects are under way. We do this not because we are mad, but because we believe we are still only doing the minimum to achieve our aims. We want to see many more improvements to the services to our members, but to do this we have been forced to raise the membership to four pounds for U.K. and Ireland (Two pounds for non-earners) and seven pounds in other countries. Yet to achieve all that is necessary we need more money still. We have a number of ideas for making money for PIE, and need others, and help, to bring our ideas into practise. If you think you can help please make contact with the E.C.

Keith Rose
8th May 1976

This report was adopted at the Annual General Meeting
8th May 1976.

MAPIE 15

SPRING 81

JOURNAL OF THE PAEDOPHILE INFORMATION EXCHANGE



Child sex trial opens

Magazin 'unleashed stream of child porn'

By Alan
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fellow members."

Former Open Univer-
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O'Carroll, 34, of Newport
Pagnell, Bucks, and thr
other members deny
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Advertised for 'little girl lovers'

A WITNESS in the Old
Bailey trial of f
Paedophile
tha

Child sex group 'is a force for evil'

public morals through the
sheet.
Mr David Tudor-Price,
prosecuting, told the jury:
"These people are not
prosecuted for being
ers of PIE. You may
view that the
isation is sick
or evil."

Open University, of Lovat
Street, Newport Pagnell,
Buckinghamshire; David
Wade, 37, a lorry driver
Brooke Road, Stoke New
ington, London.
John Parrott, 32, ho
seller, of Upper Rich
Road, Putney,
S.W.; and teacher
Dagnall, 35, of
down Avenue,
Southampton.

Four deny porn sheet charges

MEMBERS of the Pae-
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Exchange wrote to each
other describing their
fantasies of having sex
children, an Old
jury heard yester-

Contact sheet incited child sex, jury told

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News of the World, January 25, 1981

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TOM JAILED

TOM O'CARROLL WAS SENTENCED ON MARCH 13TH TO 2 YEARS IMPRISONMENT FOR "CONSPIRACY TO CORRUPT PUBLIC MORALS". HE ALONE WAS CONVICTED—HIS 3 CO-DEFENDANTS WERE CLEARED OF ALL 6 CHARGES AGAINST THEM.

... NOW THE PRESS WOULD LIKE TO KNOW
—IS PIE FINISHED??

SEX ORGANIZATIONS - PAEDOPHILE INFORMATION EXCHANGE - PIE.



Mid Trial Summary

(PIE 4 CROWN 0)



The state's machinery of sexual oppression has had something of a spanner thrown in the works by PIE, as UK members may have gathered obliquely from a few downbeat mutterings in the national press (see p. 6).

For the catch-all charge of "conspiracy to corrupt public morals", deployed so successfully against the homosexual contact ads in *International Times* magazine a decade ago, failed to make the same impression at the Old Bailey against the ads in PIE's Contact Page.

Not a single "guilty" verdict was reached in relation to any of the four former and present PIE Executive Committee members in the dock, who each faced two charges in connection with the Contact Page. The more serious allegation in each case being that the defendants conspired to corrupt public morals in that they intended the Contact Page to be used to introduce adults to children for sex; the lesser charge was that there was an intention to "deprave and corrupt" those who used the Contact Page by encouraging them to swap pornography.

On the other hand, there were some acquittals. Trevor Wade (former Treasurer), Michael Dagnall (who edited *Magpie* under the name David Brown-ough) and John Parratt (who edited *Understanding Paedophilia*, as Warren Middleton), were all found "not guilty" of the more serious charge. Trevor Wade was also acquitted of the lesser one, and thus, so far as he is concerned, the victory has been total.

But for Michael Dagnall, John Parratt, and former Chairperson Tom O'Carroll, the trial turned out to be Round One, rather than the whole fight. After nine hours deliberation at the end of the eight-day trial, the jury had not reached any verdicts for these three on the lesser charge, or, for Tom O'Carroll, on the major one either. Instead of telling the jury to sweat it out until they reached a decision—by this time it was nearly ten o'clock in the evening—the judge dismissed them and ordered a re-trial, to be held probably in March.

The necessity for a re-trial was in fact only the last in a series of unpredictable, and unpredictable, twists of fate in the whole, seemingly never-ending saga, the first, and most dramatic, of which, occurred even before the trial began—and which cannot, for legal reasons, presently be disclosed.

Four of the key prosecution witnesses were former members of PIE, who had been raided by the police and had their arms twisted in various ways to give evidence for the Crown, notably in relation to the swapping of "child porn" magazines.

These witnesses turned out to be something of a liability to the prosecution, especially one, a member from Birmingham, who volunteered that his contact with PIE had given him a renewed feeling that life was worthwhile, after being previously on the edge of suicide. An eloquent, and moving, letter from this member was also before the court, in which he described the impossibility, for him, of getting across to non-paedophiles what it means to love a child—a letter which spoke more powerfully for the role of PIE in bringing together people of like mind and like feelings, through such means as the Contact Page, than anything the defence could have said.

Not that the defence was silent. Tom O'Carroll in particular, although he did not defend himself, as he had earlier planned and as the January Bulletin announced, nonetheless had plenty to say, spending seven hours in the witness box, and was described by *Gay News* as "a determined and quite uncompromising witness". His book, too, *Paedophilia: The Radical Case*, was praised from the witness box by child psychiatrist Dr. Eric Taylor, who spoke of it as a serious work which he recommended to those who were concerned with the effects on children of paedophile relationships.



Dr. Taylor appeared as a "character" witness for Tom O'Carroll, as did a mother of three young children (aged 10, 8 and 2) whom Tom has known for many years, who said she was happy for her children to be in his company.

But the defence was prevented by Judge Leonard (who prosecuted in the ABC secrets trial: remember the row over "Colonel B"?) from calling expert witnesses on the effects of pornography on paedophiles. The ruling, easily the most contentious of the whole case—the judge himself hinted at a later stage that it could be a matter for appeal, in the event of a conviction—effectively blocked the defence's chances of showing that so-called "child porn" does not "deprave and corrupt".

The judge's reasoning followed the well-worn conservative view that the "common sense" of the jury was to be trusted, i.e. evidence based on expert research, on hard facts, should not be allowed to cloud the jury's prejudice against unfamiliar or radical ideas.

Yet at the end of the day, the jury of eight men and four women (a youngish jury too, following the dismissal from the original panel of 10 members as a result of defence challenges) proved more open to ideas than perhaps the judge, or anyone else, expected. Soon after their long deliberation, and their dismissal by the judge, a member of the press spoke to one juror, who told him that the jury had not been hopelessly split over the remaining verdicts. If left to themselves a little longer, it was suggested, there was a good chance of their arriving at "not guilty" verdicts all round. They had been taken by surprise by the judge's action in dismissing them—after all, in their nine hours they had had a mountain of paper work to sift through and a lot of "talking through" to be done—and some were inclined to think he did this not because he thought that they could not agree, but precisely because he could see the way things were going, and was worried that they might find "not guilty".

Whatever the truth of the matter, it can only be an encouraging sign to know that the jury were closer to acquittal than conviction—and in Round Two, the fresh jury will have fewer issues to consider.

TOP—Obscene Detective Sergeant Brian Collins, who was ordered to raid PIE members' homes following an item in the gutter press.

BOTTOM—Judge John Leonard, QC, was a member of the forward-looking Williams Committees. He also prosecuted in the ABC conspiracy case.

INGREDIENTS

THEY SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

In the first of a new regular MAGPIE feature we print extracts from an interview with a gay Australian 13-year-old boy p 8

WOMEN AGAINST THE NEW PURITANS

Leading feminist Pat Califa makes a critical analysis of hostile attitudes towards paedophilia in sections of the women's movement p 11

FEEDBACK

Our companion groups in Europe and the US reply to a PIE Open Letter outlining a proposal for a new trans-national federation p 18

PAEDOPHILIA & PUBLIC MORALS

Close review of the first booklet published by the Conspiracy Against Public Morals p 16

THE DUTCH EXPERIENCE

Dr. Brongersma reports on optimistic trends in the Netherlands, as a breath of wind in the desert. p 4

NAMBLA Latest — p 10 / Is The Far East Going West? — P 15 / Arrest & Conviction, California Style — p 19.

REGULAR FEATURES: Encyclopedia p 5; Through PIE Eyes p 20; Prize Crossword p 23.



ANGUS

There was a man named Angus,
Who had a very big fangus,
When in the park
We had a lark,
When the fangus
suddenly went bangus.

(Adam Christie age 8)

LOVING IS TOO HOT FOR BOYS

By RONALD BEDFORD, Science Editor

CHANGING YOUR ADDRESS?
The Treasurer has informed us that several members have neglected to let us know when they have changed their addresses. Obviously it is in your own interest that PIE mail addressed to you should not go astray. Please notify us at once when you are moving. You should also remember that if for any reason you do not wish PIE mail to be posted to your home for a period—during a long absence for example—a number of alternatives are available to you on request. Please do not allow yourself to lose touch with the organisation simply because you regard your address to be unsafe.

DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT MEMBERSHIP

(Jan '81)

GRAFFITI IN THE BATHROOM

"Children can't wait for bathtime with these 12 non-toxic soaps disguised as crayons. They keep youngsters amused and clean at the same time..."



Soap crayons available at £1.20 per pack of 12, from... yes seriously, from—**WORLD WILDLIFE FUND (UK) TRADING LTD.**

PO Box 49, Burton-on-Trent DE14 3LQ
Send stamped addressed envelope for general catalogue and postage rates.

Quote from a Swiss father when asked what presents he proposed to buy for his son Joachim on his thirteenth birthday—
"Buy, buy, always buy! I have cut out the pockets from all his trousers so that he has something to play with!"

Source — S.A.P.



Edward BRONGERSMA

During my visit to England last year I had the opportunity to discuss the latest developments in the Netherlands with some friends. There are a number of more or less encouraging trends, and I was invited to give a short report about them to the readers of MAGPIE.

As to the media, the subject of paedophilia is certainly "in". Most weeklies, among them those magazines especially written for women or for parents, carried during the last two years substantial information about paedophilia, and the average quality of it was satisfactory. All of them cautioned against the popular view of the "child-molester" as a dirty, dangerous criminal bent on seducing and raping poor, struggling children, and said that had nothing in common with the reality of paedophilia. This was shown by interviews with children having sexual relationships with adult friends, by the opinions of consenting parents; and by talks with child-lovers. Such conversations were also part of a series of broadcasts. Television brought in October 1978 a full hour's programme on paedophilia with, as participants, a protestant clergyman, a woman who teaches sexual education in schools, two young men (one of them married) who had had relationships with boy lovers when they were boys, and myself. This programme, entirely favourable to paedophilia, was welcomed by the whole press, without exception, from roman-catholic to communist. It was repeated in July 1980.

THE Dutch Experience



The attitude of the judicial authorities has very much changed when compared to twenty years ago. According to our law a public prosecutor is free *not* to prosecute in a criminal case if he thinks this better serves the interests of society. At the most backward court, that of Leeuwarden in the North, only 35% of the known cases of "indecent with children" are left unpunished, but in Alkmaar (North Holland) the public prosecutor is convinced that sexual activities inspired by love, affection or tenderness cannot be considered "indecent", whatever the age of the partners may be, and so 94% of the known cases are not prosecuted. Nearly the same percentage is reached in cities like Amsterdam and Rotterdam. The chief inspector of the Rotterdam vice squad was, in 1977, one of the speakers at a congress seeking the abolition of all age limits in the Penal Code sections on sexual crimes and offences.

Regarding the judges themselves, in Amsterdam at least, the children's court is quite willing to make use of the special talents of a well-intentioned boy-lover when dealing with boys in trouble. When one of my clients, a 15-year old boy who had committed a serious aggressive crime, told the magistrate that he saw himself as a homophile and that he lived with an adult male friend, the judge invited the man (who had served two sentences of imprisonment for "indecent" with boys) to come to his office, talked with him for half an hour and then instructed the observation center, where the boy was detained, that this man was to be allowed to visit him. In several cases, young thieves of 14 and older were officially given into the custody of men, former sentenced for "indecent" with boys under sixteen, or otherwise known as paedophiles. This, as far as I know, with excellent results. In one case, which I was able to follow more closely, the boy broke his habit of shop-lifting, and his relationship with his family at home, as well as his school work, improved considerably. A love relationship can evidently do so much more to help a boy in overcoming his bad tendencies than the severe education of a reformatory school!

Most paedophiles, fortunately, never appear before the magistrate and when they do, sentences are lenient. According to the latest statistics, only in very exceptional cases (none in cases of "indecent" with boys under sixteen, one in forty in cases of abuse of authority or incest) was a prison term of more than one year imposed. As counsel for the defence I've often brought to the attention of the court, that my client had agreed to join the Paedophile Action Group, thereby establishing that he was now more adjusted to his own sexual inclinations, and hence less of a threat. This argument was

always well accepted and favourably impressed the judge. (In the Netherlands there are only professional judges, no juries).

Since April last year we have a new Queen: Beatrix. As princess she was a member of the National Committee for the Year of the Child. One of its activities was the publication of a book about the present-day situation of children. The chairman, a roman-catholic politician, was aghast when he discovered among the contributions an essay discussing the sexual problems of a nine-year old boy. This could not be included in the book, he decided, as it was absolutely stupid to suppose that such young boys could have any notion of sex. It was here that Princess Beatrix intervened: "I'm a mother of three sons," she declared, "and so I'm sure that nine year old boys indeed have sexual problems. The article should be included in our book." It was.

Such facts are encouraging and inspiring. Of course they don't make the whole picture, and there are also, unfortunately, examples of children traumatized by police examinations, of ugly remarks by prosecutors, of misguidance of public opinion and of prejudiced pronouncement by so-called experts. The Melai Committee, appointed by the Government to prepare a reform of the Penal Code's sections about sexual crimes and offenses, published in July 1980 its final report, dealing with rape and paedophilia. It proposes to maintain the present age of consent, which is sixteen, but not to punish any more the person who has sexual relations with children under that age, but only the person who takes the initiative to such relations. This means that the activity would be legal every time a child took the initiative. A second age limit is proposed of twelve years, when copulation, oral or anal relations, would be illegal irrespective of initiative. The age of consent for sexual relations with persons having some authority over young people would be lowered from the present 21 to 16.

Discussions of these proposals has not yet started and it is not at all certain whether the Minister of Justice will adopt them and present them to Parliament. Were such ideas to be incorporated in the law, I think two conflicting effects could be expected: Firstly, the difficulties of establishing and proving who took the initiative in any sexual activity might make public prosecutors *still more* inclined to abstain from prosecution; secondly, the same difficulties might induce the police to more severe and ruthless questioning of children, in the process traumatising them more and inflicting more damage.



ENCYCLOPIEDIA

"KIDS RULE OK!" says MISTER magazine, leading a very agreeable comment on MAGPIE:

"MAGPIE is a quarterly, black & white glossy news magazine, produced by PIE. Its a very informative publication (16 pages) which encourages its readers to contribute their views, often controversial, so that a continuing debate takes place, which is highly enlightening. MAGPIE also provides an essential reading list of books and research papers, which it hopes to expand in future issues. MAGPIE is usually on sale at GAY'S THE WORD bookshop, 66 Marchmont Street London WC1."

AUSTRALIAN GROUP SABOTAGED.

The following letter, dated January 31st, was received from an Australian member, now resigned, who had been involved in the initial stages of establishing an independent Australian paedophile group "SYBOL":

"A friend of mine was busted three weeks ago with three 17-year-old youths in the house. The police have laid on every conceivable charge, including "publishing an indecent article" because of all the (quite innocent) photos he'd taken. I won't go into all the details, but suffice it to say that my boyfriend and I have been living in dread since then, as we thought the cops had an address book with our names and phone no., etc. We've had to clear the house of every conceivable incriminating thing: MAGPIEs, address books, diaries, letters... It has been heart-wrenching and scary.

Some short time before that, there had been an attempt to get a semi-political association for paed going in Sydney. A lot of effort went into that, only to be destroyed by some members of a more conservative gay group threatening to go to the cops and give them the organisation's address. We therefore, had to close up shop, just as we'd begun to get quite positive responses from a lot of people and groups.

□ □ □ □ □

PIE has been invited to take a stall at the 1981 "Psychics & Mystics Fayre", with venues at Birmingham in March, Bristol in August, and London in September. They do say that adversity makes strange bedfellows, but even we might feel slightly out of our depth at an exhibition which boasts "Yoga, tarot, astrology, spirituality, clairvoyance, UFO's and much more!" However, if any members in these areas would be interested in running a stall for PIE, please write to the Secretary for further details, preferably with some practical suggestions as to what on earth we could mount on a PIE stall?

ERRATA

In the last edition of MAGPIE we listed a number of addresses under WORLD CONTACT GROUPS which are no longer correct. Please note the following amendments:

N.A.M.B.L.A., PO Box 174, Midtown Station, New York, NY 10018, U.S.A.
S.A.P. (Schweizerische Arbeitsgemeinschaft Padofilie) Postfach 1236, CH 3000 Bern 9 Switzerland.

The Swedish group listed in Aseda appears to have been a myth. We are assured by REVOLT magazines that there has never been a paedophile group at this address.

The Rene Guyon Society (USA) informs us that shortages of staff prevents their answering international mail. We trust this situation will improve, but unless otherwise informed, you are advised not to contact this group.

The Dutch NVSH Landelijke Werkgroep Pedofilie has changed its name to the Landelijke Werkgroep Jeugdemancipatie. The address remains the same.

(Members should note that an INFORMATION SHEET is in preparation with the co-operation of these groups which will provide more details of their activities, services, publications and so forth, available shortly from PIE).

We are asked to point out that the English language version of "BOY LOVE NEWS" is no longer published. Requests for back copies or further information must be accompanied by two international reply coupons. The address remains: Johannes Werres, P.O. Box 1250, D6242 Kronberg.

PIE regrets any inconvenience or distress our inaccuracies may have caused.



A petition "to legalise non-abusive sensual/sexual activity involving children" has been circulated single-handedly in Berkeley, California by former child-care worker Fred Harris, who was also "disruptive" at a meeting of his local Police Review Commission on the problem of sexual exploitation, at which he openly challenged "the basic legality of current laws on paedophilia and incest". Harris' petition has provoked the birth of a local chapter of SLAM (Concerned Citizens for Stronger Legislation Against Child Molesters) who have countered with a petition of their own calling for more severe penalties in the prosecution of paedophiles - a petition with the full endorsement of the Bay Area Women Against Rape. (Courtesy - SEXUAL FREEDOM Sept 80)

An Australian member has reported to us a very grave breach of professional ethics by an un-named psychoanalyst in that country. "Bob", worried about the threat to his career if his paedophilia were discovered, approached a psychologist for help. After nine months of "treatment", during which the psychologist naturally failed to effect any change in his patient's sexual orientation, "Bob" decided to discontinue the "treatment". In the course of his consultations, and under a guarantee of absolute confidentiality, he had discussed his sexuality in intimate detail, though at no time did he admit to any criminal offence. On hearing of his intention to withdraw, his psychologist told him that if he did so there would be no option but to expose him as a paedophile, and hence a "threat" to the public. He alleged that the protection of medical confidence was only good if "treatment" was completed. This was a simple lie. His threat was itself a serious criminal offence, and a most heinous professional misconduct. We are glad to record that, when "Bob" later confronted his blackmailer on just these grounds, the psychologist backed down, and said that there would be no "repercussions", that he had in fact bluffed "Bob" to bring him to his senses". Notwithstanding this favourable outcome for our member, PIE would wish to take the matter up most forcibly with the psychologist's professional body in Australia. There is no telling when such a scandalous abuse of privileged information might be repeated by such an individual. Understandably perhaps, though regrettably, our member declined to give the psychologist's name for fear that any investigation might rebound upon him. We strenuously urge members to contact PIE immediately they become aware of a similar occurrence. Without a doubt, any respectable professional body would take stern measures against such a person as this psychologist, if the matter were only drawn to their attention. In your own interest, *never* succumb to moral blackmail such as this, but in the interest of others, do not permit it to go unpunished either.



Devotees of Hollywood's younger stars may be interested in the following fan club address:

Brooke Shields:
Brooke Shields Co. Inc., 345 E 73 St,
New York 10021

Adam Rich:
c/o "Eight is Enough", 4151 Prospect
Avenue, Hollywood, Calif. 90027

Tatum O'Neal:
c/o ICM, 8899 Beverly Blvd, Los
Angeles, Calif. 90048.

ONE MEMBER'S VIEW



MEMBER 136

It is of course to be expected that PIE should be deeply committed to lobbying for a change in the law relating to sexual consent because here and now there are hundreds, perhaps thousands of decent loving adults whose deepest and strongest affection attach themselves to children rather than to adults, who are forced by the present law to live unfulfilled lives, to hide their feelings, or to put themselves severely at risk. It is not mere self interest either to want the law changed since there are children who depend on a paedophile as the only reliable source of love in their lives; there are children who have found with a paedophile friend some special and valuable relationship which answers some need of their particular personalities and these children are as much at risk from the law as the adults who love them. Such relationships can, and do exist without sexual expression but the suspicious interest of the agents of law can still be a destructive force. It also needs saying that where real mutual sexual feeling is present in the relationship, denying its expression can be as problematical as allowing it.

So there is ample justification in immediate terms for desiring a change in the law. But my concern is more strongly for the future of our society and for children's lives as a whole. The paedophile movement in its concern with children's sexuality inevitably raises the whole issue of the way society sees and responds to its children. In Holland, the liberalisation of the law has been part of an education of the public to at least some of the realities of children's experience, and consequently the fog of stereotyped thinking has been partially lifted. But that is still only a tiny chink of light and paedophile relationships are after all an issue at the margin of society's attitude to its children.

The self-aware paedophile must know something. He must know that his own nature, if he is exclusively paedophile or exclusively homosexual, has been established during infancy by the failings of the society which surrounds him. It is not good enough to declare that it is sufficient to be a good paedophile, to say that since no average heterosexual asks why he is heterosexual — then why should one be interested in why one is paedophile. The Gay movement makes much the same declaration. One can see that for the sake of persuading themselves and those around them that there is no reason to be shunned for their sexual nature, nor to feel guilty about it, that the statement has its own validity and purpose. However I do not see how it can be regarded as the ideal situation to grow up to be gay. To grow up to be paedophile is worse merely because it is so enormously difficult to lead a fulfilled life as a paedophile. We must therefore be interested in the processes which have led to becoming paedophile.

The paedophile was once a child. The children he loves, it seems to me, are in part a representation of the child he once was. Because the adults around him — his mother, his father — failed in providing his need for love and security he was left with only himself to trust and to love. Grown up, he loves children because he trusts childhood rather than adulthood, he determines that a child who seeks love shall not be rejected as he was, he sees himself and his own childhood feelings in the children around him. His story is one of the more extreme variations of the story shared by most of the children of our society. Children's growing up is commonly an experience of insufficient love, of rejection, punishment, the nurture of traitorous guilt. . . . These children grow up to be rigid, authoritarian, conformist, or confused, directionless and apathetic. They become Don Juans or puritans, alcoholics or rapists, the list is endless. This is the case in the western world generally but it is not so everywhere in the world, therefore the way we live must have causes behind it.

We want, the more so because we are paedophile, to see children be happy healthy free people. We want them to be loved with no strings attached, not as possessions but as individual human beings. We want them to have unfettered opportunity to enjoy the world around them. We want them to be confident in themselves, to learn about the world and about adult life in natural unregimented ways according to their own needs and interests rather than the convenience of adults. We want them to be free to experience and express their own sexuality and that of others as their own needs direct. They must never learn from adults to fear or hate their bodies or their emotions. The key to all this is that adults should, in the most mature sense possible, love the children around them, their own and everyone else's.

In this ideal world, most of the characteristics of society which Mrs Whitehouse finds so abhorrent would disappear (as she would herself, since she is as much a symptom of the ills of our society as any of her bete noirs). In the same way

paedophile, gays, etc. would no longer be identifiable groups, the few people who still came out that way would find acceptable and respected roles to play which suited their particular nature.

Any society left to itself tends to be self-perpetuating. The children our parents ruin become the parents who ruin another generation. So what can we do? We can despair. Or we can try to show how the habits, standards and beliefs of our society result in effects that most of us regard as horrifying. We can try to make people aware of the whirlwind they sow in their daily dealings with their infants and small children. We can try to persuade them to learn how to love.



MAGPIE COMMENT: We fully endorse this member's views on a change in society's attitudes to children. However, we do not accept that paedophilia, or for that matter homosexuality, is a perversion, i.e. — a manifestation of childhood neglect or maladjustment. The backgrounds of paedophiles, their temperaments and attitudes, are as diverse as those of any other group in society. There is no more evidence to support a pathological "cause" for our sexual attraction to young people than, say, for being left-handed. Paedophilia is simply a part of the natural heterogeneity of our species, and there would certainly be no fewer of us in a more mature society than exist today. Mary Whitehouse would become extinct, but we would not. To assume that because "it is so enormously difficult to lead a fulfilled life as a paedophile" in today's world, paedophilia itself is intrinsically unsatisfactory, is tantamount to saying that because blacks led a harrowing existence in the colonialist days of America there was something innately inferior about being black. Indeed, a lot of people fell prey to that idea at the time too, but no sensible person would hold that view today. QED.

PAEDOPHILIA: THE RADICAL CASE

By TOM O'CARROLL.

(Peter Owen, London, 1980; 280pp.)

"A serious study of paedophilia which reviews the scientific evidence available"—Dr. Eric Taylor, giving evidence to the Old Bailey trial.

Available from Gay News Mail Order, 1A Normand Gardens, Greyhound Road, London, W14 9SB; price £14.95, plus 40p p&p., (extra for foreign orders.)



- * Children who are persistent absconders from "care"
- * Exceptionally "unruly" or "disturbed" children
- * Epileptics; diabetics; and other boys requiring special medical supervision
- * Boys convicted of serious crimes (murder etc.)
- * Boys who show overt homosexual tendencies

These are the categories being given top priority by local authorities when placing children in "Secure Units" (hitherto known as Approved Schools), on the direct instruction of the Department of Health and Social Security. There are now some 400 places in twenty such "units" around the UK, and building continues. Begun in 1964, these establishments are designed to contain children too young for placement in Detention Centres. In one such "unit" in 1978 the average age of the inmates was twelve years and nine months. The opening of the first unit was postponed when, two-thirds complete, it was discovered that the design fell below the standards set by the UN Convention for humane treatment of adult prisoners! In another case, building was underway before someone pointed out that no windows had been provided for.

The regime of the Secure Unit has plainly been modelled on the more backward of adult prisons. An extract from the "standing orders" reads — "Boys rise at 6.30 and move smartly. Standing around with hands in pockets is to be discouraged. Life within the units is to be conducted at a brisk pace. In the event of a disturbance duty staff are to return the boys to their rooms or, if this is impracticable, isolate the troublemakers." At 7 am every day the boys have to line up carrying the chamberpots from their cells for "stopping out". Said a Principal Officer of this Dickensian practice "... If each boy was given his own W.C. there would be a possibility of misuse. I've come to regard stopping out as a useful exercise." A rough translation of which might read "If each boy

A MAGPIE Children's Rights Report



KIDS IN CAGES

— BRITAIN'S SHORT SHARP SOLUTION

was given his own W.C. the construction costs would be higher. I've come to regard stopping out as an exemplary degradation technique." The main punishment for inmates is allegedly solitary confinement, however each boy is locked into a separate cell every night. Punishment is therefore quite indiscriminate.

Take another look at the fifth category for priority inmates cited above. You will note it does not specify boys convicted of homosexual "offences", but simply children displaying marked homosexual propensities. To this a DHSS spokesperson remarked "There is no particular policy with regard to homosexuality, though considering the ages of the boys in these units one would obviously consider such tendencies to be undesirable. . . . Our attitude in this is no different from that towards other forms of disruptive or unco-operative behaviour". The definition of homosexuality as "unco-operative behaviour" is interesting, as is the plain admission of the DHSS that young children are quite capable of showing "overt homosexual tendencies". The DHSS apparently are not conversant with the terms of the United Nations declaration of children's rights, of which this is a flagrant breach. Moreover, research conducted in 1974 showed that 30 per cent of the children imprisoned in these "Secure Units" had committed no offence for which any adult would have been imprisoned. Internment without trial is not confined to Ulster it seems.

Britain has more children confined in prison cells than any other nation in Western Europe, and more than most states of the USA. In 1978, 642 of the 1,458 children aged 16 or younger in these institutions were being held on remand, and had been convicted of no offence. Only 192 of those 642 later received custodial sentences. And how effective are these "Secure Units" in deterring young offenders, homosexuals and epileptics from further "unco-operative" behaviour? Of the first 120 boys to pass through one such unit, how many were later committed to borstal, prison or "special hospitals"?—119. One single boy "reformed". That is a failure rate of 99.92 per cent. Inhumane. Indecent. And Ineffective.

(Based on an article by TIM GIBBON in TIME OUT MAGAZINE)

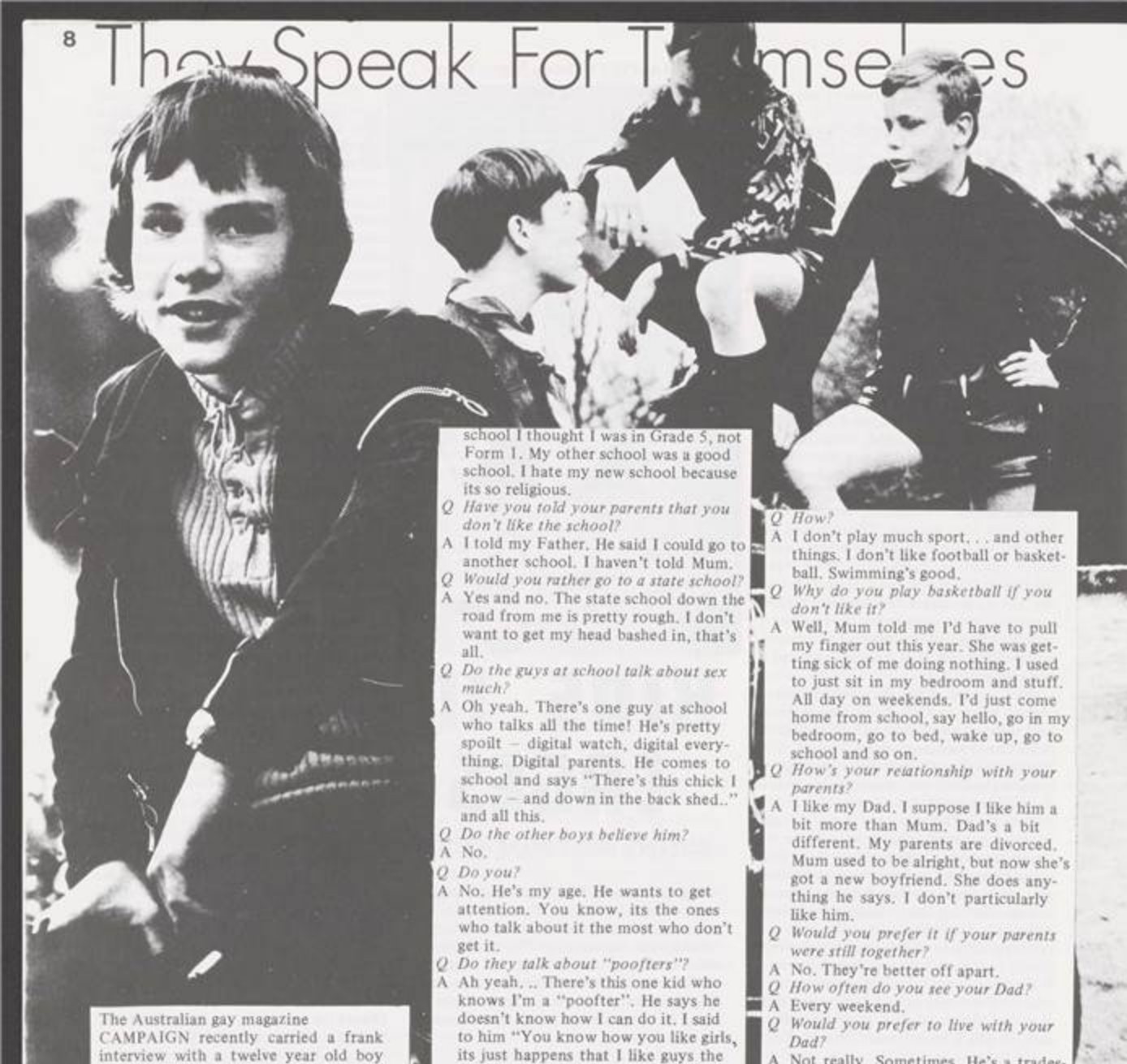
A report appearing in MILWAUKEE JOURNAL has determined that the growing incidence of venereal disease among pre-pubescent children suggests "transmission from child to child through games or other sexual contacts", contrary to the previous assumption that infected children had been the victims of adult "interference", or indirect transmission from infected adults.

The report cited numerous cases of VD arising from peer-group sexual activity between children: a nine-year old girl and seven-year old boy from one school, both of whom were found to be infected, admitted having had sexual relations with each other in the school's cloakroom; two sisters aged 5 and 6, both with gonorrhea, said they had had sexual contact with five other children.

13 YEAR OLD GIVEN 114 YEAR SENTENCE!

Thirteen-year old Eve Postell was sentenced to 114 years imprisonment in Miami, Florida earlier this year for the second-degree murder of an 85-year old man. Judge Jon I. Gordon (who seems to take an extraordinary view of his own longevity) said he would retain a right of veto over her parole for 88 years. Postell, together with four other teenagers, attacked the man in the course of robbing his home. He died a month later of the injuries sustained. Eve Postell may not rejoin the outside world until the year 2068, at the age of 101.

A report to the Home Office Criminal Law Revision Committee by sociologist Susan Cunningham claims that a growing number of adolescent girls with poor career prospects are playing truant and taking to prostitution. Cunningham interviewed female prostitutes from London, Bradford, Leeds and Newcastle — some aged 15 and 14 — and concludes that girls at school learn from their older friends "how lucrative prostitution is and how it is becoming more acceptable. They know they're in line for dead-end jobs — if they can get work at all." Cunningham goes on to suggest "Most are already sleeping with their boyfriends. Doing it for money comes next." Ms Cunningham did not reveal at what stage "doing it for money" became a logical progression in her own sexual development.



The Australian gay magazine CAMPAIGN recently carried a frank interview with a twelve year old boy remarkably confident in his own homosexuality. He had approached his local gay youth group entirely of his own volition, and the interview took place after he had attended his first meeting. Here are some extracts, and a couple of letters which appeared in response to the article:

- Q** Peter, why do you think you're gay?
A It's just the way I was born. It's not because my parents are divorced. That doesn't worry me. I'm kinda glad. . .
Q How do you feel about being homosexual?
A It worries me sometimes. It used to worry me. Mainly about getting bashed up.
Q Do you think it's wrong to be gay?
A No. Teachers say it's wrong.
Q How do you get on with the other boys (at your new school)?
A It's a Catholic school. Boys only. It's a drag. When I first went to the new

school I thought I was in Grade 5, not Form 1. My other school was a good school. I hate my new school because it's so religious.

- Q** Have you told your parents that you don't like the school?
A I told my Father. He said I could go to another school. I haven't told Mum.
Q Would you rather go to a state school?
A Yes and no. The state school down the road from me is pretty rough. I don't want to get my head bashed in, that's all.
Q Do the guys at school talk about sex much?
A Oh yeah. There's one guy at school who talks all the time! He's pretty spoilt — digital watch, digital everything. Digital parents. He comes to school and says "There's this chick I know — and down in the back shed..." and all this.

- Q** Do the other boys believe him?
A No.
Q Do you?
A No. He's my age. He wants to get attention. You know, it's the ones who talk about it the most who don't get it.
Q Do they talk about "poofers"?
A Ah yeah. . . There's this one kid who knows I'm a "poofster". He says he doesn't know how I can do it. I said to him "You know how you like girls, it just happens that I like guys the same way".

- Q** What do you say to guys when they call you a "poofster"?
A I vaguely say yes. There's one guy at school who flaps his wrists and sticks his tongue out at me. I said "Yeah I'm a poofster and I'm glad". He kept on doing it and I punched him. I got sent out of the room. The teacher gave him a lecture and he got into trouble. But he still does it. But he's a smart-arse and he stirs everybody. He's racist too he calls everybody else a wog, and he's Greek!

- Q** Would you like to go to a co-ed school?
A Yeah. Girls are nice to talk to. Even if you're a "poofster" you can be friends with girls. Just because you like boys doesn't mean you can't like girls.
Q Do you think your family knows you're gay?
A Probably.

Q How?

- A** I don't play much sport. . . and other things. I don't like football or basketball. Swimming's good.
Q Why do you play basketball if you don't like it?
A Well, Mum told me I'd have to pull my finger out this year. She was getting sick of me doing nothing. I used to just sit in my bedroom and stuff. All day on weekends. I'd just come home from school, say hello, go in my bedroom, go to bed, wake up, go to school and so on.

- Q** How's your relationship with your parents?
A I like my Dad. I suppose I like him a bit more than Mum. Dad's a bit different. My parents are divorced. Mum used to be alright, but now she's got a new boyfriend. She does anything he says. I don't particularly like him.

- Q** Would you prefer it if your parents were still together?
A No. They're better off apart.
Q How often do you see your Dad?
A Every weekend.
Q Would you prefer to live with your Dad?

- A** Not really. Sometimes. He's a tradesman and a musician in a band.
Q Do you think you've learned more about life from Mum or Dad?
A Dad. He's more aware. Mum doesn't talk to me much. Today she said I'd better start thinking about what I'm going to do. She said "Why don't you become an architect? Something that will bring in lots of money". The only reason she rings up Dad is for the weekly cheque.

- Q** Are money and other things like clothes important to your Dad?
A Other Dads come to school with their blazers and ties on. But my Dad hasn't got anything like that. It's not important to him. He just wants his jeans with the holes in them!
Q How do you think your parents would react if they knew you were gay?
A Dad would take it alright, I reckon. I think some of his friends are gay, so it would probably be OK. Mum....

▷ ▷ ▷

- Q** You've just been to a Young Gays meeting. What did you think of it?
A It was pretty good. I can't really judge. It's the first group I've been to. The people were nice. Sometimes I didn't understand what they were talking about. But they make sense. Some time I might like to add something.

- Q** Do you know that we could get into a lot of trouble if people knew you were going to Young Gays? Does that make you feel scared?
A Sort of. I wouldn't tell anyone. But if my mother did find out, she would just wait outside.
Q How do you recognise gay people?
A I dunno. Just everything. The way they talk; the way they dress.

- Q** What contacts have you had with gays?
A Just a few. Kids and some guys. I know one kid. . . he was at my last school, except he. . . I dunno, I don't think he was gay, though we mucked around. There was this guy I met in the park one day. I went in the toilet then he went in the toilet. I came out and he came out. I went back in, so did he. He smiled at me and we went

ANOTHER GAY YOUTH WRITES

I'm writing to you after reading your article, *Goodbye 12, Hello 13*.

I was extremely pleased with what the young man had to say. He holds pride in being "gay," just as I do; I'm only slightly older than him (I am 16 yo). I had my first "gay" experience at the age of 12 and it was something beautiful.

I hold tremendous pride in being "gay" and it's been hard, but I finally came "out-of-the-closet;" I revealed my identity to my parents and a few other people.

This resulted in conflict; and I tried taking my life twice, in a span of two months. Now I've realised I want to and will always be "gay." I love the life, and most of all I love people.

C.D., South Australia.

SUPPORT FOR GAY YOUTH

It takes a lot of "guts" for a boy of Peter's age to admit to being gay. There are countless numbers of such young boys in Australia who are homosexual; our society must be completely stupid to think that a 12-year-old boy isn't old enough to understand the meaning of his own homosexuality.

These young (gay) fellows have to either put up with the ridicule of their mates at school or else keep the secret to themselves. Eventually, of course, sexual frustration takes over, and the boy becomes aggressive or else completely shrinks into a shell.

I am gay myself (and have been since I was ten, may I add!), and genuinely concerned at the lack of social opportunities available to the younger gay boys.

S.G., Darwin, N.T.

down to some bushes. He said later "Come back next Monday at 12.30. And I did."

- Q** What do you think of all the gay people you've met in the past few weeks?
A They're good.

- Q** You don't find them a bit scary?
A No. Why should I?
Q Do you think you have much in common with them?

- A** I don't really know yet. I haven't met a whole stack of them. But there's something. . . I don't know.

- Q** Have you ever thought about being a father?
A No, I couldn't be anyway. I'm a "poofster". But I might start to like girls. Then I could be a father. Maybe I could adopt. . .

- Q** What did you think of "Young, Gay and Proud" (a selection of writings on homosexuality designed for secondary school age)?
A It was good. It wasn't just a whole stack of writing. It was written with words I could understand. I didn't know just how it was against the law before.

YOU'RE AMONGST FRIENDS!

Although nothing stated in your article, *Goodbye 12, Hello 13* (Campaign, issue 57), was unique, new or different to the experiences of many other adolescents, it created considerable ridicule and disquiet amongst those of my friends who read it.

To say that I was surprised and disgusted by this reaction on their part is an understatement. Homosexuals have had a long, hard battle for acceptance by the "straight" population and the war is far from won; but surely we are not all that old or inflicted with fading memories of our own youthful years, or such great pillars of the sexual "establishment," to deny the existence of child and adolescent sexuality.

Most so-called "normal" parents take pride and pleasure in the development of their children — until, suddenly, something happens that is most often passed over in embarrassed silence, wilfully ignored, although, to the child, it is of the utmost importance: he becomes sexually mature.

At the same time the fantasies and thoughts accompanying growth into puberty and an increasing awareness that his own sexual desires are stimulated by others make the adolescent realise that not only can he experience alone, with his own body, the most exquisite pleasures, but also that he himself can create this same joy in others. This "discovery" is accompanied by mental changes that add new depths to his capacity for affection and love, as well as his appreciation of men.

In cultures close to nature this ripening of a young person's body is an occasion for rejoicing; impressive rites celebrate his farewell from childhood and entrance into society as a new

Q Does the law worry you?

- A** No. I think it's stupid.
Q What sort of guys do you like?
A Guys that are older than me. They know more things about everything. And they're grown up in the body. I like people that are cool, not drags.

Q Would you like one day to have a long term relationship?

- A** I dunno. I reckon if you see someone too much it's just like being married. If you're married it's just like everyone gets divorced I reckon.

Q What do you think of people who sleep with a lot of different people?

- A** That's alright. Sounds kind of exciting!
Q Do you think you will ever tell your parents that you're gay?

- A** That depends on my parents, I think.
Q What if your Mum asked you tomorrow, what would you tell her?
A I'd probably say yes. But if she asked more, I'd probably tell her to mind her own business.

Q Do you think your choice of a career will be affected by being gay?

- A** No. Even though I'm a "poofster", I could do anything.

adult. In our culture, however there is usually just an embarrassed silence. The youth himself is both embarrassed and confused by the changes that are occurring, and he receives no solace from the adult members of his own family; no word of encouragement or understanding, and little or no factual information to enable him to put his own emotions and feelings into perspective.

So much for the "straight" world. What of the gay community? Is it prepared to deal with and support the sexual and physical development of young persons, or do we intend to brush the problem under the carpet, pretending that it doesn't exist, until a "suitable" age is reached (say, 21, as they do in Britain)? That particular approach has been adopted by the "straight" society, and I personally am saddened to see that it is also followed by a great majority of gays.

The conflicts, confusion and questioning that surely occur when young people discover their homosexuality must be colossal. Although most of the issues of puberty are largely ignored by society in general, the "straight" world does provide the mass media and peer-group pressure as an indicator to adolescents on how his sexuality has to be channelled and directed. But what assistance is a gay youth given? He cannot turn to his family or friends or his teachers, for in his "different" sexuality he is lost and virtually abandoned by everyone who had previously supported him.

In these circumstances, surely, the gay community has a duty, indeed, an obligation, to welcome into its midst the hapless homosexual youngster. Through gay youth organisations a network of social support must be allowed to flourish for young people such as Peter. Steve, Sydney, NSW.

NAMBLA LATEST

In December the North American Man/Boy Love Association celebrated its second anniversary as an organisation and the first anniversary of its publication NAMBLA BULLETIN. In MAGPIE 16 we will be reviewing the standard of the group's output to date, but meanwhile here are just some items of interest from NAMBLA BULLETIN 10 and NAMBLA NEWS 4.



Travelling acrobat Robert Burdett Butler received in July "the most horrendous sentence ever handed down in this State (Nevada) for less than a capital crime." He was sentenced to TWENTY TWO TERMS OF LIFE IMPRISONMENT to run CONSECUTIVELY, for an alleged sexual relationship with ONE boy! The boy had been abandoned at age six by his father, and was neglected by his ex-prostitute mother. Just a week after the trial the judge publicly announced his candidacy for the post of State Supreme Court Justice. Butler is now embarking on a vigorous campaign to have the sentence set aside and a re-trial ordered. As he says: "I have every intention of being exonerated and then suing everyone in sight. My case will set some landmark precedents if properly handled."

U.S. Congressman Bob Bauman, head of the American Conservative Union, and outspoken attacker of gays, paedophiles and all who "threaten" The American Family, was himself arrested last year for felling a sixteen-year old youth. Sources in the Washington gay movement indicate that Bauman is far from being the only arch-hypocrite among the "New Right" who is practising what he preaches against. As NAMBLA NEWS put it "They exploit popular prejudices for financial gain and political power, while at the same time engaging in the very kind of behaviour they publicly denounce". Should we be taking a fresh look at our own critics here in the UK, one wonders?

Annual membership of NAMBLA is currently \$10, or \$15 outside the US. Further enquiries to: N.A.M.B.L.A., P.O. Box 174, MIDTOWN STATION, NEW YORK, NY 10018, U.S.A.

December 6th. NAMBLA's 5th(!) National Conference was held in Boston with an attendance of 75 men and teenage youths. Speakers included Attorney John Ward and BODY POLITIC magazine's Alex Wilson. Two teenagers addressed the meeting on the positive sexual relationships they had enjoyed with men.

December 7th. A demonstration was staged at the Bridgewater "Treatment Center" by some thirty NAMBLA members and sympathisers against the imprisonment there of twenty five men designated as "sexually dangerous persons". The protest was organised and led by Tom Reeves. A delegation admitted into the "Treatment Center" were later ejected when Steering Committee member David Thorstad handed a copy of NAMBLA NEWS to inmate Richard Peluso. Peluso has been the subject of an intense legal battle orchestrated by NAMBLA.

New legal proposals under discussion in Washington D.C. would mean that sexual activity involving people below the "age of consent" would no longer be illegal where there was a difference of five years or less between the ages of the partners. I.E. - a sixteen-year old and an eleven-year old, of either sex presumably, could sleep together without fear of legal interference. Good news for young people, if not for paedophiles.

The notorious Martin Locker/Lazar, from the Prohibited Mailings section of the US postal service is not, it appears, the only US postal worker engaged in a national entrapment drive, inciting known paedophiles to commit a breach of the postal laws by the sale or exchange of "child porn". A letter was recently received by a NAMBLA member from a Bob Diederich, Soliciting professional or amateur "material" featuring "youthful models".

(IMPORTANT EDITORIAL NOTE - The dutch magazine "PAN" recently reprinted a similar letter, ostensibly from a 14-year old Bob Shaw of Worth, Illinois, where the implicit invitation involved more than the exchange of magazines. Clearly, this is a dangerous and nakedly unethical trend which may spread beyond the US authorities. If any PIE member should receive a suspicious letter from a stranger inviting, implicitly or explicitly, the sale or exchange of sexual material, or which suggests however indirectly that a sexual involvement with a child is available, you should under no circumstances reply, but forward this letter AT ONCE to PIE's Chairperson for immediate legal action to be taken. Entrapment of this kind is a clear criminal offense within the UK.)

May I visit your home?



I would like to quietly visit your home early every morning and bring you all the news. I'm your Gazette carrier.

Call The Gazette for my home delivery service



"Hi there! If you haven't discovered the Northern American Man/Boy Love Association yet you better wake your ideas up - with me in the White House, the continent of North America may not be around much longer!"



E.C. APPEAL 1980

In February of last year an appeal for assistance in the fundamental work of the Executive Committee was distributed to the membership. At that time the very continuation of PIE lay in the balance, and not because of police action or the impending prosecution, but because inevitable attrition had worn the E.C. down to a handful of members, and the energies of those remaining few were on the point of exhaustion. The work of maintaining our organisation is such that many routine secretarial duties, specific research tasks, publicity or information-gathering projects, can be assigned to members who are either unable or unwilling to attend the regular E.C. meetings which are held every month in London, and in many cases our membership outside the UK can make a very real contribution to this work. We accordingly made our appeal, in the belief that the majority of our members would be willing to make some active contribution, however small, to the survival of our group, and that even those who felt they could not do so would welcome the opportunity to reaffirm their support for our endeavours. In this sense the appeal was also a vote of confidence. The diagram opposite shows how you responded.

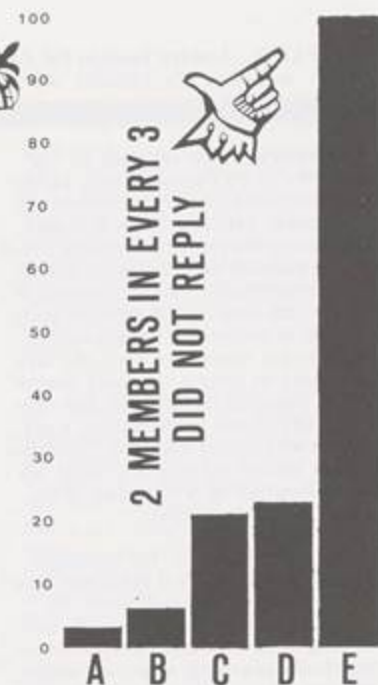
With the temporary loss of both MAGPIE and the Contact Service, due in part to the state of committee, many members had already abandoned PIE as defunct, and at the time of the appeal our paid-up membership had dwindled to 150. Worse still, from that 150 a full two-thirds did not trouble to return the appeal slip and endorse the efforts of the E.C. The majority of those who did so, and who offered some assistance (22 members) were living abroad, mostly in the U.S. Only nine UK members felt able to contribute any work at all, and just three to attend EC meetings. Even from these nine, two members soon had second thoughts, took fright, and resigned from the organisation altogether before we could follow up their offers.

This response (particularly 66% of the membership not replying at all) was so poor that we have been unable to organise work for those members abroad who did offer their help. Naturally, we were very grateful to all who replied, and the expressions of support we received were very reassuring. A full year has now elapsed, and with the help of a few fresh recruits the E.C. has succeeded in getting some of our projects off the ground once more - the sticker campaign, the information sheets, this edition of MAGPIE. But we cannot stress strongly enough that this work, and especially this magazine, can only be sustained by the unrelenting efforts of volunteers from the membership.

IF we had more people willing to come forward with not simply ideas, but time, skills and energy to channel into the organisation, there would be many comparatively ambitious schemes and services, shelved by committee in the past, which might be put into operation. In most cases these services would be of immediate practical benefit to PIE's members, such as a revival of local group meetings (we have a significant concentration of members in California for example), organised package holidays abroad, film evenings, a legal aid programme. But there are other activities, equally important within the aims set out in our constitution, which have also been neglected for want of human resources - a PIE public education film to supplement our shortage of speakers, a leaflet campaign to counter the growing police propaganda on the "dangers" of "talking to strangers", a prison visiting scheme, etc.

On a more modest scale, there are many practical ways in which members can assist committee that do not entail an ability to co-ordinate a complex operation or a close involvement with committee policymaking - we need a fast, efficient photocopying service, competent translators, people to promote MAGPIE around local bookshops, and much besides. Even a few extra hands to put MAGPIEs in envelopes would not go amiss. A detailed PARTICIPATION GUIDE is being prepared which will explain more fully just how you can contribute some work to PIE. Copies of this will automatically be sent to those of you who came forward in response to our appeal, but other members can obtain a copy (at no obligation) by sending a stamped addressed envelope marked "PARTICIPATION GUIDE" to PIE.

Without the convenience of an Annual General Meeting, at which we would ordinarily hold elections to replenish the E.C., we rely entirely on volunteers to come forward and fill the vacancies which inevitably arise. At the time of going to press committee has a strength of ten members, but just six months hence it could easily be half that number. Every person on the PIE E.C. has sacrificed much of his spare time and energies to sustaining the organisation, yet none of us is willing to make that sacrifice indefinitely. We do not expect that many among you will be prepared to make this degree of commitment, but if there are none at all then our future as a group is no more assured than it was at this time a year ago. It would be futile of us to keep re-iterating this position to you. The writing on the wall is clear enough.



A = UK members prepared both to help and to attend EC meetings.
B = Members prepared to help but not to attend EC meetings.
C = Overseas members prepared to help in any way possible.
D = Members *not* prepared or able to offer any help, but who replied in order to reaffirm their support for PIE and the E.C.
E = Members who did not reply to the appeal in any form.

With the new PIE stickers we have the means to double our number by the end of 1981, yet if we are to keep these new people in PIE we must offer them something more substantial than good intentions. Only your help will translate ideas into realities. It is easy to overestimate the peril attached to working for PIE. None of us is seeking martyrdom, and if the dangers were as palpable as our two resignees must have imagined committee would be unable to function at all. What is more, the element of risk which one cannot deny is amply compensated by a profound sense of achievement in all that we manage to accomplish, and a degree of self-acceptance, shared understanding, and yes, camaraderie, which the most enlightened of us could not have attained without the experience of working closely with a team of fellow paedophiles to the greater good, or so we believe, of all paedophiles and young people.

The ball now rests squarely in your court once again. Let us hope that the sticker campaign will promote, more than anything else, a sense of active involvement in the future of PIE among every one of us.

Steven Adrian, Chairperson

PART I Lesbian feminist Pat Califia. Extracts from an article in the U.S. gay magazine, *The Advocate*, with an introduction by Maggie.

Pat Califia's, which appeared in *The Advocate* of 30 October, 1980, addresses itself both to the gay movement and to women. Referring to an economic situation in the United States with which we are painfully familiar here — increasing unemployment, falling standards of living — she suggests that gays can easily be used as scapegoats. Being aware of this, the gay movement itself, she says, is inclined to jettison the more controversial planks in its platform. She cites the words of one Steve Endean, a gay activist who opined that "Our movement cannot survive the man-boy issue. It's not a question of who's right, it's a matter of political naivete."

Ms Califia takes up the challenge: "Who's being naive is debatable. First of all, nobody is fooled when we proclaim that the gay movement has nothing to do with kids and their sexuality. Lesbians and gay men don't magically spring into existence at some arbitrary age of consent. Many of us know from the time that we are small children that we are attracted to members of our own sex. Many of us — both women and men — had our first homosexual experience with partners who were older than ourselves. . . .

"Endean and others who argue for a politics of expediency are dead wrong. Gay rights is a question of right and wrong. Our strength comes from a conviction that we are combatting injustice. Our enemies espouse simple-minded obedience to outmoded, inhumane superstitions. They are not moral, they are moralistic. But our movement is profoundly moral. It stands for the ethics of self-determination, for human happiness, and against the tyranny of conformity. By abandoning boy-lovers to the police and gay kids to their homophobic families, we may hasten the day when adult lesbians and gay men have full civil rights, but — will we ever be able to forgive ourselves? Can we honestly say we have freedom if gay minors do not? Our movement cannot survive the loss of its conscience.



The US National Organisation for Women, in its definition of lesbian rights, was at pains to condemn the rights of nearly everyone else. Among the issues which it felt were contaminating discussion of the rights of gay (adult only) females, was perhaps surprisingly "pederasty", of which N.O.W. had this to say: "Pederasty is an issue of exploitation or violence, not affectional/sexual preference/orientation. N.O.W. does not support pederasty, since to do so would violate the feminist principles upon which this organisation was founded".

"When the police set up a hotline to take anonymous tips that would lead to further arrests, this lesbian legislator actually urged the gay community of Boston to cooperate.

"As a sacrilegious, defiant deviant bent on corrupting anyone who's susceptible, I am angered by the sight of another lesbian, vehemently waving American-flag-and-apple-pie slogans. Noble blindly accepts the Judeo-Christian belief that sex is dangerous and bad and the ridiculous notion that children are asexual. Young lesbians and gay men don't need to be protected from 'corruption' — they need protection from their repressive families, nonjudgemental information about human sexuality and gay lifestyles, and the economic freedom to make their own choices. . . .

"Robin Morgan gave her . . . views on cross-generational sex to Jill Clark. They are less simplistic than Noble's, but have the same law-and-order flavour.

"I think boy-love is a euphemism for rape, regardless of whether the victim seems to invite it. That is what has been said of the women rape victim. When somebody relatively powerless is getting fucked, literally and figuratively, by somebody powerful, that is a rape situation. Let's not blame the victim."

"Of course, there are those who claim that we must disassociate ourselves from paedophiles as a matter of principle. They agree with the stars of the Great Kiddy Porn Panic that it is wrong for adults and young people to have sex with each other. It is sometimes hard to tell the right-wing position on this issue from the position that many prominent lesbian feminists have promulgated. For instance, there's Elaine Noble's response to the 1977 Revere arrests.

"Gross personal abuse and affront to innocent children is a sacrilege of the highest order. Adults involved in the corruption of unprotected impressionable children by drugs, alcohol and sex must be immediately halted and reprimanded. We will not tolerate nor in any way condone through lack of aggressive action the perpetuation of such deviant, defiant behaviour."

"Morgan acknowledges that children are sexual, but states that 'the only way that sexuality has a chance of flowering in any non-damaging, power-free relationship is with another child.' If there is a difference of more than three or four years between the children or if one partner is bigger and stronger than the other, Morgan questions the consensuality of their relationship. She believes that young people are not attracted to adults because they are sexually appealing or have likeable personalities, but because 'power is attractive and interesting, especially to the powerless'. She perceives a female/male split over the issue of boy-love (and pornography and sadomasochism and

An increasingly militant hostility to men has been making itself felt in the women's movement in recent years. What started as a legitimate challenge to male sexual arrogance and aggression in our society, has developed into the doctrine that all male sexual expression is inherently suspect. Thus men — all men, no matter how mild or pleasant they may be as individuals — have been dubbed "potential rapists". Mothers, who have gone along to feminist conferences with their children in tow, have been told that girls were welcome, but boys, even as young as six or seven, could not stay, because delegates objected to the repugnant presence of little would-be rapists. These new puritans, whose anti-sexuality is more thoroughgoing than anything from Cromwellian or Victorian England, reserve their most potent venom for attacking paedophilia, which they describe almost entirely in terms of brutish men raping helpless little girls.

This view, simplistic and inaccurate as it is, has nonetheless gained an alarming degree of currency among feminists: indeed, its proponents invariably preface their verbal assaults with such phrases as "in their hearts women know that. . .", or "our experience as women tell us. . .", as though all women thought and felt the same way. Of course, they do not. This is simply the rhetoric of illusionism. Although such views constitute an important element in the women's liberation movement, they are far from being the whole story. There are millions of feminists who are not anti-male, and there are some very prominent thinkers, such as Kate Millett and Germaine Greer, whose theory does not support an anti-paedophile stance. Amongst those women who do see a positive potential in sexual expression between children and adults of both sexes, are two — Pat Califia and Jacqueline Livingston — who have each had major articles published recently in the United States.

THE FIRST OF 3 ARTICLES

IN WHICH WOMEN TAKE A POSITIVE VIEW OF CHILD-ADULT LOVE

WOMEN AGAINST THE new puritans

promiscuity) which she attributes to 'the bonding of women, straight or gay' which opposes 'the bonding of men.' She goes so far as to state that 'the issue of child-love is almost zilch among lesbians.' Her theory is that women don't eroticize children, because they raise them. Specifically, she mentions the process of changing a diaper and dealing with baby shit as an experience that prevents women from being sexually turned on to children's asses. She suggests that if more men did childcare, fewer of them would find children sexy. This interview includes an interesting statement: ' . . . there comes a point when you realise that sexuality and emotions are involved with one another, and to break the one off from the other is to do something horrible divisive to your own psyche and spirit, let alone to the other person.'

"The core of Morgan's argument is her characterisation of boy-love as 'a euphemism for rape'. Feminist anti-rape activists have worked long and hard to educate the public about the difference between consensual intercourse and rape. Many, if not most, people blur these two categories, and believe that every sexual act involves a degree of force which a woman invites and enjoys. Thus, there is no such thing as rape, just a more or less forceful attitude on the part of the male partner. This view of sex is based

on the assumption that women don't enjoy sex, don't initiate it, and never give clear consent to engage in it. Thus, women must be taught to initiate sex and explicitly indicate their interest or lack of interest in it. The onus of guessing when 'no' means 'maybe' must be taken from men's shoulders. People also need the kind of sex education that makes mutually pleasurable sex possible. Morgan's specious redefinition of rape could undo years of laborious public education. There is a clear difference between a consensual sex act which takes place between two people of different social status and a sexual assault (which can easily take place between people of equal social status). Her concept of rape implies that all kinds of relationships are inherently nonconsensual — sex between men and women, between people of different racial or ethnic backgrounds, between people of different socioeconomic levels, between able-bodied and physically challenged people, and even between partners who differ greatly in size and strength. It harks back to the days when everyone believed that homosexuals forcibly seduced impressionable victims into a life of vice and misery. It seemed obvious then that nobody would freely choose a lesbian or male homosexual lover.

"Our society is made up of class systems and runs on arbitrarily assigned privilege. Loving relationships are one way to cross barriers, forge alliance and redistribute power. Granted, they are no substitute for full-scale social change. But we cannot forgo all intimacy until these inequities are abolished. There is nothing wrong with a more privileged adult offering a young person money, privacy, freedom of movement, new ideas and sexual pleasure.

"Morgan's assumption that adults have more power than young people is not an adequate description of the social conditions that surround a cross-generational relationship. Any minor has the potential power to send an adult partner to jail for half of her or his life. It is condescending to assume that young people are so dazzled by the power of adults that they cannot tell the difference between being molested and being in love or being horny. Any child old enough to decide whether or not she or he wants to eat spinach, play with trucks or wear shoes is old enough to decide whether or not she or he wants to run around naked in the sun, masturbate, sit in somebody's lap or engage in sexual activity. We should be working to end the artificial state of sexual ignorance that children are kept in — not perpetuating or defending it.

"Morgan's contention that there is a natural female/male split on this issue is questionable. It seems to be based on an acceptance of traditional sex roles. To begin with, all women are not mothers. Some of us find the notion of pregnancy and child-rearing repugnant. It is possible that more sexual activity occurs between mothers and other women and children than between men and children. Women have more access to kids, and there are fewer taboos on women handling young people's bodies. Granted, given feminine conditioning, the women who have erotic contact with young people probably don't think of it as sex, but this is hypocrisy, not liberation. . . .

"Why is there no discussion of the frustrating and tragic situation of young girls who know they are lesbians in grade school, junior high or high school? As Beth Kelly has pointed out in her autobiographical article 'Speaking out on women/girl love', relationships between young girls and women do exist. Why are lesbians willing to cooperate with the patriarchal conspiracy to silence the truth about the intensity and diversity of female sexuality? This attempt to define paedophilia as a male issue simply alienates and estranges women whose lesbian experience include cross-generational contact. It is one more brick in the Great Wall of Feminist Propriety that separates the ladylike lesbians from the female sex pervers. This new category of sexual deviants, created by reactionary feminists,

includes women who do S/M, women who cross-dress, butches and femmes, women who are promiscuous, women who use pornography, transsexual women, women who work in the sex industry, women who have fetishes, girl-lovers, bisexual women, and just about anybody who has a clearly defined sexual preference and spends time trying to fulfill it. . . .

"The anti-porn movement's position on boy-love doesn't differ that much from the other arguments cited above. It's just more extreme. Women Against Violence in Pornography and the Media (WAVPM) sees erotic activity between adults and young people as a part of the backlash against feminism. According to their analysis, as women become more powerful, men become so intimidated that they turn to helpless little girls and pictures of helpless little girls. Thus by definition, every paedophile is anti-feminist.

"This argument is tautological. Boy-love is bad because it is anti-feminist. How do we know David Thorstad is anti-feminist? Because he is a boy-lover! Never mind that Thorstad has worked for many years to support the goals of the women's movement (and made himself unpopular with many gay men in the process). His political identity is being defined by his sexual identity. This is like saying that all homosexuals are godless communists or that all sadomasochists are secret fascists. There is no one-to-one correlation between an individual's sex life and his or her political views.

"WAVPM's theory does not explain why an adult man would prefer boys (who have more social and physical power than girls) if he is motivated simply by a fear of powerful partners. It also does not explain why women have sexual relationships with girls. Yet this theory, which might explain heterosexual paedophilia, is being used to attack gay men.

***** WHEN IS A PAEDOPHILE NOT A PAEDOPHILE? WHEN SHE IS A WOMAN *****

"I find my daughter movingly, passionately beautiful: when I see her running naked, or coiled sleeping, I feel something which is not (I hope) lust, but alarmingly akin to it — a physical delight and recognition: and a desire to elicit from her a similar response."

Thus Sara Maitland, feminist and writer, in a new book on motherhood (*Why Children?* edited by Stephanie Dowrick and Sibyl Grundberg, Women's Press, 1980).

And they say only men are paedophiles. . . .



"What is missing from all this sanctimonious cant is the fact that some adults and young people care so deeply about each other that they are willing to risk long prison sentences, social stigma and violence to make contact with each other. Morgan is right: sexuality and emotions cannot be separated from each other, without doing something horrible to the human spirit. But whatever makes her think that tenderness is not present in cross-generational relationships? The shrink establishment used to say that about lesbian relationships — that they were hopelessly neurotic because two women couldn't really love each other.

"I think it is interesting that so much of the new, ostensibly feminist morality dovetails with the old, Judeo-Christian morality. The American left is used to dealing with its own sectarian elements. The women's movement is not. But we do have a conservative wing that is trying to turn feminism into a campaign against pornography, boy-lovers, sadomasochists, drag queens, transsexuals and prostitutes. It cannot be mere coincidence that

so many groups of people who have already been outlawed, depersonalised and termed sick are being turned into symbols of women's oppression. The feminist jargon that justifies this process is becoming the new language of sexual repression, the new justification for punishing or eradicating dissenting sexualities. It may replace the language of the New Testament and psychiatric rhetoric.

"Fortunately, not every feminist falls back on conventional sexual mores... Kate Millett has made a statement that is supportive of youth sexuality, including children's right to express themselves sexually with adults if they choose to do so. Of course, she believes that increased sexual freedom for young people must be part of a complete programme for their liberation.

"It is disheartening that some boy-lovers have not taken note of the diversity of feminist thinking on this issue, and assume that all women oppose cross-generational sex. This assumption has been the excuse for some misogynistic statements on the part of boy-lovers that do nothing to further their cause with lesbians and feminists..."

GENITAL MUTILATION

— AN OPEN AND SHUT CASE

Sexual oppression takes many forms: those of us who look enviously to the relative acceptance of boy-love in North Africa should not blind ourselves to the cruel sexual mutilation of girls in much of that continent and the middle eastern countries.

It is conservatively estimated that around 30 million girls and women, in order to safeguard their chastity, have been "circumcised", often at the age of six or seven.

The word itself, "circumcision", belies the drastic nature of the act. Unlike the circumcision of males, which involves only the removal of a small quantity of skin, the operation on females implies cutting away sexually sensitive tissue — rather like cutting into the glans penis itself.

There are different degrees of severity. "Clitoridectomy" consists of the removal of the tip of the clitoris. "Excision" involves removal of the entire clitoris, and is sometimes accompanied by paring of the minor lips.

Most drastic of all is "infibulation". All the outside genitalia are cut away. The clitoris and minor lips are removed. The fleshy parts of the major lips are then pared down, leaving enough skin for them to be sewn together. In this way the genital opening is entirely closed, except for a small channel to let out urine and menstrual blood.

Adverse results of infibulation include condemning women to a lifetime of debilitating infections, painful intercourse, difficult childbirth and even to their death and the death of their offspring.

Infibulation is nonetheless on the increase in rural areas, the only concession to modern times being in the use of anaesthetics and in the use of gut to close the vulva, instead of acacia thorns or binding the legs together.

The principal rationale for infibulation is to preserve a girl's virginity: there is even a saying in the Sudan that a woman is like a water-melon, because "there is no way in". Consequently, when a girl marries, enlargement of the orifice has to be made by the husband, or by a midwife.

It is also suggested that infibulation increases a man's satisfaction by narrowing the vaginal orifice. It has even been said that the prevalence of homosexuality in Somalia contributes to attempts to give the sexual aperture a form similar to the anal opening. Women, too, sometimes claim that their intercourse is made more enjoyable, rather than more painful.

There can be no doubt, however, that the practice is a gross violation of the rights of female children, denying them, as it does, a proper opportunity for their own sexual satisfaction, and causing, as it does, so many major health hazards.

The practice has in fact been condemned by the World Health Organisation. PIE members can exert their own pressure by making sure that any charities they support, which work in the Third World, know their own views on the subject.

(Source: The Observer)



One of the more unsavoury offerings from the feminist movement last year was a new book by Florence Rush "The BEST KEPT SECRET—Sexual Abuse of Children" boasting an introduction by termagant Susan Brownmiller. It will suffice to quote from the advertising blurb for same:

"The sexual abuse of children wears many disguises. The Greeks called it Boy Love. Victorians lauded "the cult of the little girl". Today we are told that "Childhood is the best time to learn". In this chilling and provocative study of child molestation through history, Florence Rush, an acknowledged expert in the field (!), shows how patterns and precedents... have helped perpetuate an atmosphere which permits child/adult sex. THE BEST KEPT SECRET is particularly timely today. The past few years have seen the creation of such groups as C.S.C., N.A.M.B.L.A., and P.I.E., devoted to championing child/adult sex. In our era of sexual liberation and "new" morality, THE BEST KEPT SECRET stands as a reminder and a warning."



BOYS CAN RAPE... BUT NOT CONSENT

Rape can in reality be committed by boys under 14, despite the law's present presumption that it cannot. Such is among the remarkable discoveries of the Criminal Law Revision Committee, reported in its recent Working Paper on Sexual Offence (HMSO, £3.70).

The deliberations of the fifteen-member committee, consisting largely of judges and Home Office legal advisors, have not surprisingly resulted in predominantly conservative recommendations: although they wanted to make boys under 14 criminally responsible in cases of rape, there was no comparable recognition that children under 14 are capable of consent. It was felt that it should remain an offence to have intercourse with a girl under 16, although "reasonable" belief that a girl was older would become an available defence; buggery of a girl over 16 should no longer be an offence, they said, but — evidence of an anti-homosexual bias — buggery between males should not be permitted below 18 years.

"BOYS CAN BE FATHERS TOO!... but still not consent"

Legal history was made in December, when a youth of 16 was ordered to pay maintenance of 5p a week for a child he fathered at the age of 13. The mother's age at the time of conception was 15, and they had been having sex together several times a week for over a year, or so the girl alleged. The youth, of Hartlepool Cleveland, denied to magistrates that there had been a sexual relationship between them, he had visited the girl's home frequently only to play cards... with her brother.



IS THE FAR EAST GOING WEST?

We had no problems at all with regard to pickpockets and the like, but of course one must be careful here as in all other places where a large part of the population live in poverty and in extremely bad housing conditions. The present government of the Philippines is a dictatorship, under President Marcos. Generally speaking, however, it appears that the Filipinos are satisfied with the political situation in their country; all those with whom we came in contact agreed that conditions had improved for a large proportion of the population in the course of the last few years.

"Even so, conditions in the slum districts made a deep impression on us. Birth control instruction is now given in the schools, but it is still usual for there to be 8 - 10 children in a family. Consequently, it is common for several children to sleep in the same bed, and it is perhaps because of this that the Filipinos have a completely different and more natural outlook on physical contact than we are used to. All this, of course, contributes to the fact that prostitution is pretty widespread. Every hotel boy and taxi driver do their best to offer their "chicks" to tourists. Even the poshest hotel have their "massage ladies" — it's just that the price is higher the posher you live. Call boys right down to 12 years of age offer their girl friends or themselves quite openly to tourists in Manila.

"For those not interested in commercial sex we would recommend a trip to one of the smaller towns in the Philippines where there are fewer tourists. Here it is easier to come into contact with the local population, and we found it quite easy to build a really friendly relationship in a very short time. We went to a town called Bacolod on the island of Negros and stayed there for eight days. In this comparatively short time we became known to a large number of people of all ages and both sexes. The standard of the hotels is good and the prices are very low. We often invited a large number of our friends to dinner at a good restaurant; everyone ate and drank as much as they wanted to, and the bill was seldom more than 50 Kr. (£5.00). A single room at our hotel was about the same price. That we had many guests in our room caused no eye-brow raising. We were invited to the homes of the boys we knew best and met their parents and family. Apparently, the parents thought it was a great honour that their sons had become so well-known to us. They told us how clever junior was at giving "massages"..."

"This is exceptional treatment to one who is used to our cold and unfriendly world in the north, and it took several days for it to sink in that we were in fact accepted and that our lifestyle was not regarded as something unusual. In the Philippines there are no discriminatory laws on homosexuality, nor is there a minimum age for sex. We got the impression that sex play is common between boys. Parents see this as something quite natural and healthy; and neither do they have any misgivings or objection about sex and love between grown men and boys.

"The two of us who went on this tour are most interested in boys, so we have no personal experience about the sexual life of girls in the Philippines. Since there are comparatively strong reactions to pre-marital sex girls seem to have many more restrictions on their sex lives than boys. The Filipinos are Catholics, although they rarely practise the kind of servility of women that one finds, for example, in the Mohammedan countries. It is completely accepted that boys turn to prostitute girls if they wish to have heterosexual contact before or outside marriage, but girls who become prostitutes are looked down upon. The majority of boys we came in contact with wished to have good relations with a girl, but almost none of them had had heterosexual experience, even the 16-18 year old age group."



We are reliably informed by a member travelling in the Far East that the present Roman Catholic Primate of the Philippines is a gentleman rejoicing under the name of... Cardinal Sin. Truly! No

The Campaign Against Public Morals (CAPM) have produced a valuable booklet "PAEDOPHILIA AND PUBLIC MORALS", aimed specifically at the radical left of the feminist, gay and youth movements, in order to alert those people to the crucial issues underlying the PIE trial, and to promote among them an informed discussion. The purpose of this review is to assess the booklet's success in identifying the relevant issues, and the clarity with which they are defined.

The booklet also contains, not surprisingly, a chapter on PIE itself — its theory, programme and practice, through which the authors make a fundamental attack on the integrity and credibility of our organisation. As they say — "We are not defending the PIE five (ie, including David Grove) because we agree with their politics. Many of the arguments in this pamphlet run counter to what some of the defendants believe. We are not defending them because they are wonderful right-on people with impeccable revolutionary socialist credentials. . . . The distortions and misrepresentations contained in that chapter, and in articles by the booklet's authors printed elsewhere, will be discussed separately (see Maggie 16). Though they choose not to recognise the fact, CAPM's position on many questions is perfectly congruent with the position taken on those questions by the majority of the PIE Executive Committee. It is these areas of common ground which constitute the greater part of the booklet and will be examined here.

CAPM's analysis of every key issue — the age of consent, pornography, incest — is made within the rigid framework of a perceived revolutionary Class Struggle, and thus their diagnoses of the motivation behind the oppression of women, children and paedophiles in our society become unnecessarily doctrinaire and simplistic. They do provide a concise historical analysis of our political structures, the mechanisms of patriarchy, and the pivotal significance of the nuclear family, which is both shrewd and illuminating (though in my opinion the concept of a sharply-defined "working class" in contemporary society does not bear close examination, it is an obsolete rhetorical cypher). The equation between the impotence of women and the impotence of children in a male-dominated establishment is effectively drawn. But even if readers are able to ride out the booklet's occasional lapses into dogmatist cant, I suspect that many will be bemused by, if not derisive of, for example — a direct analogy made between the "welfare state" and the Hitler Youth movement. . . . It is a pity that CAPM, in common with people such as Roger Moody and the editors of GAY NOISE (a welcome new paper giving extensive coverage to paedophilia and the PIE trial), have pitched their arguments exclusively towards a very narrow, albeit very active, band of the political spectrum — the radical left, an audience to which Tom O'Carroll's book was specifically not addressed, and the many valid and important assertions they make will consequently be lost on a wider readership.

THE ROLE OF CHILDREN

"The whole point about the construction of childhood in the nineteenth century is that children are not people in their own right, but are teleological objects; they are potential adults, they exist not in their own right, but as future adults. It is the determination of this future which concerns the state, not their rights and needs in the present."

THE POWERLESS CHILD

"Children do not have any choice whatsoever as to their parents, their teachers, their social workers. . . . Inside the structures of the family and the state the child has no power of consent or dissent. Nobody seems to be fussed by the fact that children are forced to do things all the time within the confines of the family and the state. Yet they cry 'abuse of power' at an adult whom the child can actually choose to see or not to see, to know or not to know, to love or not to love. A strange logic."

PORNOGRAPHY

"The general harsh judgement one would pass upon persistent consumers of porn (as opposed to being involuntarily bombarded by page 3's, advertising etc) cannot be applied to consumers of paedophile porn, though harsh judgement must be passed upon porn itself and its producers. . . . For paedophiles, pornography may represent the only assertion of identity, the one confident statement, in an otherwise silent world, that child/adult sex can be a reality. It is a disgraceful tragedy that the porn merchants have a monopoly of the paedophile expression. . . . Rather than reflecting badly on paedophiles, the responsibility falls squarely on the shoulders of the state with its age of consent. The state keeps the paed porn merchants in business."

The above are just a sample of the cogent points made with force and admirable brevity in the booklet. It addresses the keystones of the radical anti-paedophile position — those of power, and the ability of the child to give informed consent to a sexual relationship to which they reply: "Does the child know of the consequences of going to school? Does the child know the consequences of religious education? The answer is simple. *Nobody ever asks the child.* It isn't supposed to matter. It only matters when the child refuses. But in a paedophile relationship, it only matters when the child consents. Strange logic." In discussing age of consent legislation, the emphasis throughout is on the callous and devious ways these laws, whilst professing to be for the protection of children, in practice work only to control and repress their own sexuality.

Scant attention is given to the dichotomy between boys and girls as potential free partners to a paedophile relationship. There is some weight to the feminist contention that young girls are actively conditioned to acquiesce to male advances, and that this learned passivity raises a question of "assent or consent" with girls, which does not arise so clearly with boys. The booklet does, however, contain among other "case histories", an article by a young lesbian who as a child was frustrated in her desire for a relationship with an older woman — a most rare perspective to be glimpsed outside of the women's movement, and a welcome one.

If the strength of the booklet lies in its definition of paedophilia as a fundamental question of children's rights, it is weaker and more emotive when describing the abuses which paedophiles suffer, for instance at the hands of the medical and psychiatric professions. Among these horrors is the technique of "stereotaxic therapy", by which specific areas of the brain are partially destroyed to excise "deviant" characteristics from the patient. I must confess however, that if anything were to prompt one to reach for a machine gun and hop on the next bus to Westminster, it is the revelation that the selfsame technique has been used (albeit in the USA) on children:

"An offshoot of the American National Psychiatric Association, the Gender Reinforcement Agency, has also made use of the same technique for eradicating effeminacy in young boys. If one such kid holds his arms at, for example, an angle deemed to be of a feminine rather than a masculine pose, specks of Yttrium, which have a very short half life, can be implanted in the boy's forehead to destroy those offending brain cells that have been deemed to be responsible for the offending behaviour."

Regrettably, the text becomes incoherent and frankly absurd when it has to approach specific practical solutions to the problems it has identified: in recommending the abolition of all age-of-consent laws whilst preserving safeguards for children and women against authentic rape or abuse, CAPM suggest —

"The current onus of responsibility in an under-age heterosexual relationship is placed upon the girl and not the boy or man. If we were to shift this. . . then the logical solution would be to impose an age of consent upon males from say 16 up to whatever age in a man's life that he becomes impotent. This would leave girls and boys free to fuck away and completely bugger up rape both inside and outside the family. In fact it would bugger up the nuclear family altogether. A most desirable solution."

Giving them the benefit of the doubt, that this was a clumsy attempt at humour, their solution to the traumas to which children are subjected in court hearings arising from sexual acts is that

The poem below, entitled "Square and Brown Inside", is taken from a brochure published in conjunction with a recent exhibition of children's art in Melbourne, Australia. The 14-year old author took his own life shortly after handing this poem to his English teacher. We publish it here in memory of ex-PIE secretary David Grove, who himself died of cancer last December.

He always wanted to explain things,
but nobody cared
So he drew . . .
Sometimes he would just draw and it
was anything
He wanted to carve it in stone
or write it on the sky
And it would be the Skies and things
inside him that needed saying
And it was a beautiful picture.
He kept it under his pillow and would
let no-one else see it
and he would look at it every night
and think about it
And when it was dark and his eyes
were closed he could see it still
And it was all of him and he loved it.
When he started school he brought it
with him
Not to show anyone else
Just to have it with him like a friend.
It was funny at school
He sat in a square brown desk
like all the other square brown desks
And he thought it would be red
And his room was square brown
like all the other rooms
And it was tight and close and stiff.
He hated to hold the pencil and chalk
with his arms stiff and feet flat on the
floor
Stiff with the teacher watching. . .
The teacher came and spoke to him.
She told him to wear a tie like all the
other boys

He said he didn't like them
And she said it didn't matter. . .
After that they drew
And he drew all yellow and it was the
way he felt about morning
And it was beautiful.
The teacher came and smiled at him
"What's this?" she said
"Why don't you draw something like
Ken's drawing?
Isn't it beautiful?"
After that his mother bought him a tie
like everyone else
And he always drew aeroplanes and
rocket ships like everyone else
And he threw his old picture away
And then he lay alone looking at the
sky and it was big and blue and all of
everything
But he wasn't anymore. . .
He was brown and square inside and
his hands were stiff and he was like
everyone else.
And the things inside that needed saying
didn't anymore
It had stopped pushing and it was
crushed. . .
Stiff like everything else.

for david



An Open Letter from PIE's Executive Committee was circulated last August to all known paedophile groups in Europe, Scandinavia and North America, as well as to prominent individuals, and sympathetic groups in the broader children's rights and sexual freedom movements. The letter outlined PIE's proposal for a new trans-national federation, through which member groups would work closely together toward the definition of fundamental common principles and objectives, as well as combining their material resources for joint educational and research projects. Much more than a simple mutual aid society, such a federation would be the consolidation of a coherent international paedophile and children's rights movement out of the present chaos of tiny national groups working largely oblivious of each other. The International Gay Association (IGA) provides a ready example of the practicability and the benefits of such collaboration.

The general reception of this PIE initiative was a mixture of guarded approval and weary scepticism—such a scheme has been mooted before—and practical suggestions were not readily forthcoming. We received 12 replies from the 30 letters sent out, and we note with regret that the well-established German group DSAP were among those who did not reply at all. Surprisingly, the most enthusiastic reactions came from individuals such as Dr. Brongersma, Dr. Bernard and Valida Davila of CSC, not to mention REVOLT magazine in Sweden, none of whom ostensibly have so much to gain from such a federation as the paedophile groups themselves.

PIE will continue to press during 1981 for an early conference in Europe at which both the guiding principles and the mechanics of close liaison can be worked out in detail. News of any further progress will be given in MAGPIE 16, but until then here are some of the replies we did receive.

MAGPIE Editorial Committee; P.O. Box 318, London SE3 8QD.

Your Open Letter to the paedophile groups has been discussed at a board meeting, and in all aspects we principally agree on your proposals. We sympathise with your ideas to have a coherent world-wide movement. A similar idea was discussed during our '79 conference in Oslo—"Amnesty for Love and Affection"—as a result of which we tried to establish an international group under the name of "Amnesty for Child Sexuality", but this has not yet come into being.

If you bring up more concrete ideas we would gladly discuss these in our group. We might also join meetings abroad, if they are considered of some importance (until today we have mostly heard about meetings once they were over).

—N.A.F.P. Norway.



The Steering Committee of NAMBLA is very supportive of PIE's efforts at establishing a central clearing (printing) house and at establishing links among national paedophile groups. The sense of our committee, however, was to wait and see what leadership develops on these concepts and to lend whatever support seems appropriate. The U.S. is so vast and has such a bewildering patchwork of laws and sexual attitudes that all our initiative will be needed here for a long time to come. We are slowly growing. The rate of growth will now hinge on the aggressiveness of our advertising—we need workers too! Money is no problem at the moment. It is my feeling that what we need most are creative minds who can think of effective, worthwhile projects. We need more volunteers with initiative. The funds to fuel good projects is the easiest problem to solve.

—NAMBLA committee member. USA

I thought your Open Letter excellent, and will ask the Werkgroep Jeugdemancipatie NVSH (of which I am legal adviser), and the German DSAP (of which I am member of the "Kuratorium") to give it special consideration. I look forward to your information about the results.

—Dr. Edward Brongersma, Brongersma Foundation, Netherlands.



I am thrilled with the news that you are organising a trans-national paedophile federation as stated in your Open Letter. I am in complete agreement with your plans to organise paedos around the world, and keep in touch with them continuously. This will be a large order to fill and will need a lot of devoted workers. Are you mobilised to do this? or have you good prospects of obtaining these workers in this atmosphere of hysteria against paedos? Some people are ruined by oppression and persecution, others are fired to fight back. I see your committee has chosen the latter road. I admire you for having the courage of your convictions and for fighting the opposition to your inalienable rights.

I would like to stress again that CSC is a children's liberation organisation, not a paedophile organisation. In spite of my repeating this some people, including some of our members, still consider us a paedophile group. Please list CSC as a support group in future. I can see from your Open Letter that you have already gained considerable support. It might interest you to learn that Lloyd Martin, a Los Angeles policeman who is majoring in persecuting and finding paedos, is giving you good publicity. He has stated on TV that there is already a world-wide organisation of paedos. He anticipates you! More power to your liberation.

—Valida Davila, C.S.C. USA.

We in Revolt strongly support the paedophile movement, which we see as a very important part of the general sexual liberation movement. We think the idea of an international association for paedophiles excellent, and we'll write about it positively in our next issue. If there is anything we can do to support, never hesitate to ask.

I don't think the time is yet ready for a great association that would support both gays and paedophiles. There are still too many prejudices in the various camps, and paedophile liberation has some very specific aspects which certainly would be overlooked (or neglected) in a general gay association. We hope you'll be very successful in forming the international paedophile association!

—REVOLT magazine, Sweden.



We received your Open Letter and we read it with interest. We also received a copy of the reply from Spartacus to you. Spartacus mentions several objections against the organisation you proposed and we do agree with them. This however does not mean that we deny the benefits of mutual support across-the-border. On the contrary, the problems you are faced with underline the necessity of such support.

But we also have to put priorities and for us they are domestic, especially because the struggle for the modification of the penal code concerning public morality has reached a critical phase here. And to be honest we do not see how the foreign paedophile groups could support us in this struggle at the moment. In our opinion the I.G.A. is doing a good job, also when paedophilia and child sexuality are concerned. We think it would be wiser not to isolate international co-operation between paedophile groups from the IGA, but to incorporate them into a broader association of the IGA. Wherever possible we will contribute to international supporting actions started by this association. We are in contact with the NVIH COC (Dutch Union for Gay Integration) which is at present involved in paedophilia as well.

—NVSH Landelijke Werkgroep Jeugdemancipatie, Netherlands.

MORE ON PAGE 21



Fear of prison haunts many paedophiles, whether they have contravened the law or not. It is not simply a fear of losing one's liberty, but a compound of beliefs which combine to make the prison experience more traumatic than it need otherwise be. Some readers of my account may, one day, tread the same path of arrest, conviction, and imprisonment as myself. I am addressing myself to them—to you—in the hope that even a little foreknowledge makes that difficult path slightly easier.

ARREST & CONVICTION — CALIFORNIA-STYLE

When I was arrested, I was already on parole from a previous paedophile conviction. One condition of parole was that I "must not associate with any child under the age of fourteen, without being in the presence of a responsible adult". As far as I can figure, my landlady must have been informed of the parole conditions, because, almost certainly, she was responsible for my arrest.

I had developed a close friendship with a mother and her three sons. Connie, the mother, was fully aware of my involvement with the boys, and had suggested that I marry her. On the eve of the fateful day, I had taken the two younger boys to a baseball game, and, as it finished late, we went straight to my apartment, and to bed. I had gotten up early next morning, made our breakfast, prepared the boys for school and myself for work. As we walked out of the apartment, all I remember is being tackled by one bull of a man, while another kicked me in the solar plexus, and held his .38 Cal. pistol three inches from my head. The "Bull" slapped a pair of handcuffs on me, and, in a haze, I heard the word, "... under arrest for parole violation". The boys stood watching the whole episode with tears streaming down their faces. I daren't think of the psychological impact it must have had on them, but, as I was driven away, Jimmy, the elder boy, overcame his fear and distress, and defiantly gave me the peace sign.

In the police station, my parole officer told me that I would only spend a week in jail, unless "something" turned up. This was music to my ears. I felt so fortunate that my arrest report had only stated "PV" (parole violator), and the ominous "something" in the parole officer's words failed to make an impact on my mind. A couple of days later Connie visited me, and said that the police had been questioning the boys all day, but she had told them not to confess to anything. Stupid me! I convinced myself that I would be released within five days. What I didn't know was that the police and the Social Services Dept were already beginning to intimidate Connie and the boys. The police were trying their best to coerce statements from the boys, and the Social Services Dept were soon to

threaten to take Connie to court, declare her an unfit parent, and place her sons in foster homes. When Connie next came to see me, she was a different girl. Her resistance was destroyed, and she was terrified at the thought of losing her children. I told her I didn't want her and the boys to go through more torment. Let them make statements, and take the stand at the preliminary hearing. I would plead guilty, and the boys would avoid the ordeal of a long, emotional trial. She hesitantly agreed.

At the start of the trial, I expected to go down for at least fifteen years, for I was charged with five counts of "lewd and lascivious conduct", and five counts of "oral copulation". But after a discussion between my attorney, the District Attorney, the judge and all concerned all but three of the charges were dropped "in the interest of justice". I pleaded guilty to those charges, and was sentenced to five years.



After a man is sentenced to prison in California, he must first go to a Reception and Guidance Center for ninety days, for psychological and emotional "testing". For me this was the roughest part of my time. The inmates process you in on arrival. That includes fingerprinting, photographing, and recording all details of your convictions. Many of the inmates on this job are first timers, intent on building their macho reputations. For example, while I was taking my shower—obligatory on arrival—one of them threw a shoe at me, and struck me on the head. When I turned around, there was, of course, nobody there. Once I had completed my ninety days, I was transferred to The California Mens' Colony where I was to complete my sentence, and the going became much easier.

In the California penal system there are two prisons where paedophiles are usually sent: The California Medical Facility near Sacramento, and the California Mens' Colony (CMC) in San Luis Obispo, midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco. At CMC there is plenty of green grass, flowers, and, yes, even, freedom. We are allowed outside until 10pm, and we even have our own keys to our cells. But this is still a prison, with prisoners maiming and occasionally killing one another, and a few sadistic officers constantly harassing inmates. From my experience prison guards rarely single out their victims according to the offences they have committed. Instead they seem to enjoy harassing inmates who, they feel, are "assholes". They preserve this term of endearment for someone who blatantly reacts against the prison system, lumbering them with extra work. I can recall only one sex offender who was hassled by the officers, and it must have been due to his offence, not for any other reason. This guy had been convicted for selling his eight-year old daughter for sexual purposes, and using her in porn films. He was constantly transferred from one cell to another, and his mail was deliberately delayed.

There are 2400 inmates at CMC, and at a reasonable guess, two thirds of them are in for some sort of sexual offence, ranging from true paedophiles, down the ladder to the heavy sex crimes, such as rape, murder and mutilation. Unlike county jail, or the reception unit, most everyone likes to "do his own number", meaning that we discourage interference in one another's private affairs. When, as sometimes happens, an inmate persists in making a fool of himself, one or two of the lifers will pull him aside, and give him a word of warning. When I am asked, I usually say I'm in for embezzlement or forgery. Most of my acquaintances (I have only a couple of friends whom I might want to meet outside) don't even care to know what my offense was. One guy said to me, "Don't tell me. I like you for you, not for what you did to get here". The few paedophiles who do get hassled are those who openly talk about their exploits, or who have had a lot of press coverage. If a prisoner is hassled, there is only one way out: go into protective custody. But once in "PC", you are considered weak, a snitch. Your "PC" status remains in your record, even after release.

The chances of a paedophile returning to prison are quite high (I'm a second timer), and the courts will increase the sentence on each subsequent conviction. For example, I know a gentleman who is back for his fifth time, and is now serving twelve years.

Until 1978 California had an indeterminate sentencing law, which meant that you could serve as little as one year, or as much as life, if the parole board and the psychiatrists deemed it appropriate. Since then, California has adopted a determinate sentencing law, where courts follow certain criteria for each offence, and impose a fixed sentence. Also we can now get "good time" and "work time" credits, amounting to up to one third off the sentence. I am serving just over three years on a five year sentence, with a one year parole period.

To sum up. If you feel your total involvement in the community, including a sexual involvement, is worth the possible loss of your little friends—putting them through the rigours of harassment from the authorities—and the risk of prison, OK, continue. But remember, the odds are against your not coming under the suspicious eyes of parents and the authorities.

I wish I could have a beautiful loving and caring relationship, where we needn't worry about nosy neighbours and all that crap we usually put to the backs of our minds until it is too late. I hope that groups like PIE and NAMBLA will help change things, because I'm afraid to come back for a third time. I'm fully convinced that paedophile relationships are right, if BOTH PARTNERS recognise that it is a natural and loving relationship, and, most important, if BOTH PARTNERS know of the possible consequences that could arise.

by LAIRD

THROUGH PIE EYES



"An early PIE logo? — No, a Lewis Carroll albumen print of Ms Beatrice Hatch, c1873".

"LEWIS CARROLL: A BIOGRAPHY" by Anne Clark.

(J.M. Dent & Sons, 1979)

As a former secretary of the "Lewis Carroll Society", Anne Clark seems better qualified than most to write a careful and informed account of the life of Charles Dodgson, the man now known to the world as Lewis Carroll. In one way, "Lewis Carroll: A Biography", does not disappoint, being a meticulously-researched, fascinating and highly readable piece of work. In other ways, it is far less satisfying.

Since Lewis Carroll's death more than eighty years ago, there have been surprisingly few full-length biographies of him. Much, however, has been written of his interest in little girls, and more still about the unorthodox sexuality lying just below the surface of the two "Alice" books. I find it somewhat curious, therefore, that Ms. Clark, normally so frank and penetrating in her examination of Carroll's life, should feel the need to overlook the possibility of his sexual attraction to small children. Her unwillingness to confront this matter is not only irritating, but threatens to undermine the soundness of the whole book.

The reader may wish to know, for instance, why Carroll decided not to proceed to full orders in the Anglican Church. Ms. Clark's suggestion is that he felt himself unsuited to the duties of the office. A second explanation, one supported by several of the more intimate

entries in his diary, is that he was obsessed with sin and guilt, and couldn't face the searching self-examination required of him by his Anglican upbringing. The reader may be puzzled, too, as to why, in 1880, Carroll suddenly gave up photographing nude girls. Ms. Clark proposes that he wished to devote more time to his literary projects. Maybe, but why are we told so little of the wagging tongues at Oxford, and nothing at all about the scandal that developed in July of that year?

Nor are we given a convincing explanation of events in the summer of 1863 when Mrs. Liddell, mother of 11-year-old Alice, became suspicious of Lewis Carroll's attentions to her daughter. This, the biggest mystery of them all, is quite inadequately handled. Indeed, Ms. Clark even adds to the mystery when she reveals that Carroll considered it wise to destroy one of the pages from his diary, the page dealing with the circumstances of that fateful afternoon when he accompanied the Liddell children, alone, on a tea party to Nuneham. Ms. Clark is full of quaint and sober ideas—Carroll was "romantically attached" to Alice; perhaps he wished "to perpetuate her childish affection in marriage"—but this seems hardly good enough, and one feels rightly cheated at the end of it all.

Reviewed by 457.

"LEWIS CARROLL'S PHOTOGRAPHS OF NUDE CHILDREN" with an introduction by Morton N. Cohen.

(The Philip H. & A.S.W. Rothenbach Foundation, Philadelphia, 1978.)

Before he died, Lewis Carroll stipulated that all his photographs of nude girls should be returned to their sitters or else destroyed. Fortunately, not all of them have been destroyed, and recently, two studies have been exhibited at the National Portrait Gallery. Four other photographs have now been collected together in this delightful-sounding little book, with an introduction by Morton N. Cohen. How to get hold of this publication, is, of course, a problem.

Reviewed by 457.



"Several psychiatrists have classified (J.M. Barrie) as a paedophile, while a number of critics and viewers jumped to the same conclusion on watching 'The Lost Boys', (including us—see review in MAGPIE 12—ed.). It would seem that sexual categories, like so many judgements, lie in the eye of the beholder, and some readers will inevitably behold similar ambiguities in this book."

Notwithstanding his equivocal foreword, Birkin goes on to provide 300 pages of fairly unequivocal evidence from Barrie's diaries, letters and works. That Barrie was a paedophile is beyond doubt. Whether he was aware of it we will probably never know. He did, however, write: "Strange that a little boy can give so much pleasure..."

LOLITA ON STAGE

Nabokov's classic story of paedophile love, "Lolita", has been rehased as a Broadway musical by avant-garde playwright Edward Albee. Directed by Frank Dunlop, Donald Sutherland will play the part of Humbert Humbert, the man who falls passionately in love with an 11-year-old girl.

When Stanley Kubrick filmed this story in 1961, the actress he chose for the role of Lolita was Sue Lyon — and she was already 14 years old. For Albee's play, however, the girl will be a 24-year-old woman! According to interviews in the American press, Sutherland expects the play to be "devastating stuff".



FEEDBACK—OPEN LETTER RESPONSE (CONT)

Thank you very much for sending us your Open Letter. As you know, I have always been advocating international contacts (for nearly three decades!). I founded the International Enclave Circle in the fifties—an organisation that is considered to have been the predecessor of today's workgroups. Enclave published a series of books and pamphlets on the subject in those years, and in several languages. As you will remember, Tom O'Carroll, Jan-Edgar Rekstad and myself founded an international board in Oslo two years ago. A program is being worked out. Finally, I am dealing with the international affairs of the NVSH workgroups since the beginning and am in touch with all groups in the world. I am a member of the board of directors of the German DSAP e.V., the GFSS e.V., etc. There is a lot of co-operation on the continent. I am very much in favour of international contacts. I would welcome a meeting to discuss the matter in the near future, here in Rotterdam, or perhaps in London? This needs preparation. —Dr. Frits Bernard, Bernard Foundation, Netherlands.



I think that our people would agree to start with an international organisation, linked in some way or other with the IGA. We have published some articles in our monthly paper ILIA on paedophilia, and we have organised several meetings on the issue, with some famous people such as Dr. Brongersma and Gabriel Matzneff. In my many lectures all over France and abroad I

"It's a wonderful play. And if I'm capable of doing it correctly, the relationship with the girl won't be too difficult, even though the sex is quite explicit on stage. ... I'll be surprised if the majority of the audience last night out."

Sutherland seems well cast in the role of the Humbert Humbert. In the film "Alex In Wonderland" he was seen taking a bath with his teeny weeny daughter.

have mentioned the main problems of paedophiles. We have provided several times medical and legal, as well as pastoral and psychological, help when paedophiles were in trouble. I have also witnessed several times in court for paedophiles, and we have good lawyers. On an international level you may mention our organisation, and that we speak English, French, Dutch, German and Italian as well as Spanish. If I can be of any help in the formation of an international paedophile fellowship please let me know. If anyone from your organisation comes to Paris I will be very pleased to meet them, and we can study possibilities.

—Pasteur J. Douce, Centre du Christ Libérateur, France.



We have an interest in your wish to work together between the nations. Our function is to fight for the children's rights. Our second function is to support people who run away from parenthouses and homes. We have disagreements with DSAP all the time—we criticise them for not trying to live together with minors (we are almost all minors, or just 18-20 years old), we live in a commune but they hide their friends! They call us "unnormals" but our behaviour is different from the "scientific adult". We scream and cry and live more intensively, more directly. We see a difficulty at the moment to repair the misunderstandings—they say openly that they will not work together with us, but we still want to join a basic forum.

—Indianerkommune, Germany.

I appreciate—and welcome—very much the fighting spirit evinced by your Open Letter. However, I have serious reservations about your proposals, which I'll try to outline now. My main argument is not directed against the proposal for closer trans-national co-ordination, but against the grandiose scheme clearly intended to follow on the heels of such co-ordination. I am, to put it as briefly as possible, against any organisational consolidation which doesn't derive from a theoretical of philosophical consolidation. It is a myth—sometimes a dangerous one—to assume that all we have to do to iron out differences and broaden campaigns, is to climb onto a bigger bandwagon. It is also, in my opinion, a myth to assume that the larger the structure, the more radical the action. The opposite is almost always the case. As for the assumption that centralisation and "bigness" deters repression: that can be true, but only so long as the size represents real strength—and "spread out" strength at that. It seems that your argument boils down to the formula: "We're oppressed because we're small and not united, so let's get big and together". I offer another interpretation of our oppression: we're not united because of fundamental differences. Settle those differences and we can begin to make allies. Out of that comes a network of support whose very strength is in its diversity and adaptability.

What are the differences we should be determined to expose and argue through? First, the difference between those groups working towards establishing children's rights in toto, not simply sexual rights (largely predefined by adults), and those consisting only of "paedophiles". Second, those rooted in a gay liberation perspective, and those which haven't made (or largely discount) any analysis of the difference between man/boy and man/girl sexually-based relationships. Third, the difference in strategy between those groups which advocate parliamentary reform (usually around the Age of Consent) and those which manifestly do not address themselves to reformist measures. Fourth, those groups which organise and operate as collectives and those which depend, to any degree, on hierarchical structuring.

I would welcome and join in any initiative designed to formulate these differences (and perhaps there are others I haven't mentioned) leaving completely open any question of international co-ordination, but I would also want to extend an invitation to many groups not listed in your own Open Letter, such as gay organisations, women's groups and secondary school student groups.

—Roger Moody, UK.



(Next issue FEEDBACK will resume with members' letters as normal)

Continued from p16

in such cases the courts should be run by children (and heard by child magistrates?). The logic goes like this: "If five-year old children can take on the militarily superior forces of the occupying British Army in the streets of Belfast, or Apartheid in the ghettos of Soweto, then the only people who have anything to fear are the oppressors."

The presumption that today's children are neither sexist nor reactionary, and that a child should find it any less embarrassing or humiliating to be cross-examined on an intimate or painful subject by his/her peers, is as naive as it is patronising.

In fact the booklet frankly ignores the over-riding imperative which is ultimately essential to all redistribution of societal power and authority — free and rigorous education of the population at large. Illustrations abound of the futility of legislative change which is not coupled to a thorough restructuring of prevailing social attitudes — the "legalisation" of homosexuality, the Sex Discrimination Act... Independent campaigns directed against, for example, sexism in advertising or the filmic celebration of violence against women, do nothing to create a wider understanding and acceptance of the manifest offensiveness of such material to many women. One cannot simply ignore the general public (particularly whilst championing the proletariat!), and ultimately CAPM and their booklet do totally disregard the non-radical Great Unwashed. The membership of PIE is drawn from the entire political spectrum, and there are attitudes among some of our members which are less than desirable, and perhaps on account of this CAPM seem determined to totally disregard us too. However, we in PIE recognise that the consciousness-raising of the total paedophile population — to the validity of women's and children's rights for example — is an essential task as part of the re-education of society as a whole. In that CAPM disdain to confront this task,

I feel they are elitist and discriminatory on a wholesale scale. It is dismaying that a booklet which contains so much energy and intensity of conviction is couched in a jargon which will inevitably exasperate or antagonise those who would profit most from reading it. And what, I wonder, would the child on the street make of it?

Finally, it should be noted that visually the booklet has been put together with great imagination. The selection of illustrations and graphics which amount to half the content of the book displays an inventiveness and resourcefulness which are sorely needed in MAGPIE. To draw an unfair comparison, Tom O'Carroll's book is presented in an austere and formidably academic format which is hardly calculated to inspire one to read it, the CAPM booklet is visually exciting and attention-grabbing and is cleverly designed to draw one into the text. A pity then that the text is peppered with more typographical errors than commas.

Criticisms of PIE aside, the book provides a detailed insight to the thinking of the hyper-active radical left of our society. In this alone it is instructive, but in its political analysis of the problems we face it provides a fresh perspective which is not at all to be dismissed lightly. We hope that in the post-trial years CAPM will continue to add its energies and commitment to our common struggle, and better yet, that it will respond to the overtures of PIE so that our two groups may come to a less superficial understanding of our respective positions and objectives. I do not think we will find them to be mutually exclusive.

STEVEN ADRIAN



WE HEAR ~

That a secret top-level agreement was reached in Fleet Street between the national dailies NOT to give any coverage to T.O.C.'s new book — from a reliable press source.

That publisher Peter Owen purposefully overpriced aforementioned book to see it beyond the pockets of the "dirty raincoat" brigade — their words — on the advice of their attorneys. "We don't want it read by the wrong people" said Owen.

That the editors of PAN magazine have followed PIE's lead in offering the book at a reduced rate to their subscribers. We welcome this news — though Peter Owen may not...

That new legislation in the UK will soon enable single men to foster children officially. Previously, although single men could adopt, only single women and couples were permitted to foster children — contrary to the Sex Discrimination Act. That the new application form for single prospective foster-fathers carries the question "Are you a homosexual?" and "Are you a paedophile?" — needless to say, the authorities have no right to information concerning an individual's sex-life.

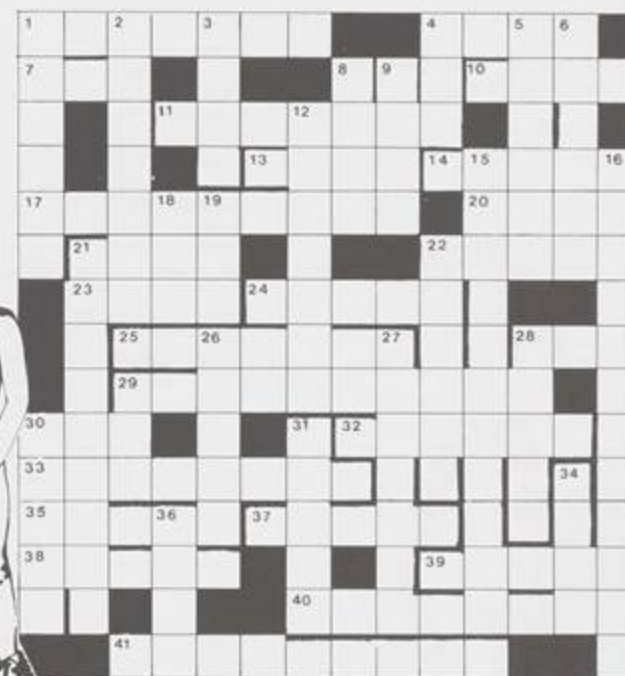
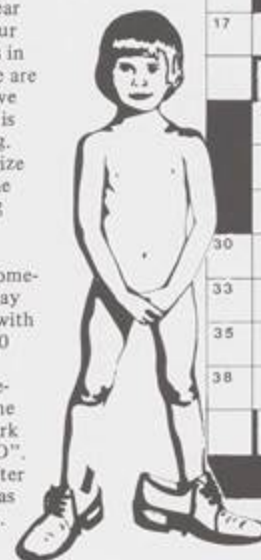
That a current spate of murders of black children in Alabama, USA has escalated racial tensions — with fears of the Klu Klux Klan, and black reprisals against white children. The victims had been strangled, stabbed or shot, and there has been no indication of a sexual, or any other, motive behind the killings. Nevertheless, the report on British television news was rounded off with a folksy song performed by a multiracial group of children, ending with the lyrics:

"Be friendly to your neighbours
And to your loved-ones too
But never talk to strangers
Cos you don't know what they'll do"

£10 PRIZE

As you all know, MAGPIE has taken a lot of stick over the photographic content of recent issues, mostly from 'hard-line' feminists. You may be surprised to hear that these critics have also found our cartoons offensive, and even the clues in our "specialist" crosswords! Whilst we are sensitive to sobre feminist opinion, we find the total humourlessness which is often displayed dreary and cavilling. Accordingly we dedicate this first prize crossword to all those who regard the slightest levity about sex as gloating chauvinism.

MAGPIE's crosswords have become something of a tradition, yet we have no way of judging just how popular they are with you the readership. By offering a £10 prize for the first correct solution received, we shall judge from your response whether or not to abandon the crossword in future issues. Please mark your entries "MAGPIE CROSSWORD". The winner will be chosen a month after the distribution date, to give overseas readers time to post in their entries. Result next issue.



CLUES ACROSS

- 1 : Oriental slang for little girls? Perhaps. (7)
4 : Unsuitable for skating on. Sounds dull, but might not be! (4)
7 : Brownie leader gives the girls something to yell about. (3)
10 : Talkative boy gets laid on end and reaches for the phone. (4)
11 : Paedophile bunch goes hairless with excitement at the riding school. (7)
13 : Applied in school when its broken, often against the regulation. (4)
14 : Kim lies back. Let's give him two points for sound equipment. (5)
17 : Boy scout's anus?? Well it certainly makes a convenient receptacle... for a few notes! (5 & 4)
20 : Carry a tent around, and profit by the results. (4)
21 : Roman boy keeps his virginity, but only after a struggle. (4)
22 : In Elizabethan times, it was normal for a boy to take the woman's role with a man this way (sigh!) (5)
23 : Ecstatic cry of the arab youngster — peculiar to the Persian Gulf. (4)
24 : 100 bottoms for barging in? Should wet your appetite. (5)
25 : Drake's golden cabin boys keep their quarters warm and welcoming. (7)
28 : (& 37 Across) A sin lark? About the best place for it these days, so we're told. (3 & 5)
29 : Bob-a-job boy touting for business in Playland will soon find there are only coppers going in there! (10)
30 : Jimmy plays his trump card in bed, but not too literally we hope. (3)
32 : Something that only seems to happen when I come. (6)

- 33 : Greet sir in a bad mood, and have your name taken for it! (8)
35 : 14 Across gets mixed up with a tenant of Dotheboys Hall. (5)
37 : See 28 Across.
38 : An arab boy might lead you to a spot where dates can be made without palms being greased. (5)
39 : Sex, needs experimentation among kids — furtive initially. (5)
40 : She's "it" at Edward's house, but he ought to think twice before looking for her inside the bed. (8)
41 : Choirboy enjoying the hanky panky of his rector. (10)

CLUES DOWN

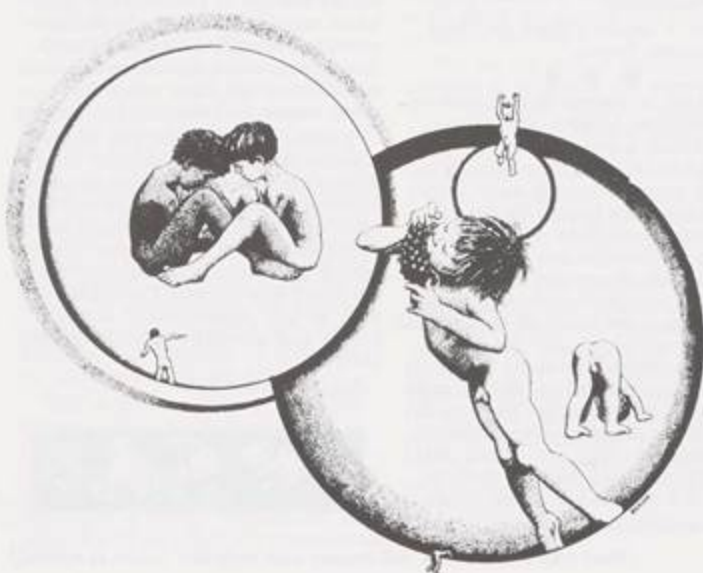
- 1 : Lay off the sex! The girls a new-comer (or soon might be!) (6)
2 : We hear the Roman led the way to a fruity end. (7)
3 : A cloth particularly popular among paedophiles, to judge from the magazines! (4)
4 : Small debutante gets her come-uppance in the boudoir. (3)
5 : Upstanding and French reaction to watching the boys at Wimbledon? No, that wouldn't be cricket! (6)
6 : Defy the child. Nothing is lost if he's too dear! (4 & 2)
8 : Special parks set aside by the Americans for fondlers? (4)
9 : Have a quick feel about... and run for it! (4)
12 : A boy nut! You ought not to get into deep water like this! (7)
15 : European bedwetter has nothing to do with sailors. (11)
16 : Perhaps CHE would like to see this as compulsory wear for their hetero critics? (12)

- 18 : A couple of padded cells het peds are always delighted to get into. (3)
19 : Develop a taste for Japanese boys and pay for it! (3)
21 : Start up a short operation to delouse the chap... and just look what emerges! (9)
22 : The way gets lost amid real lust, but the youngsters still have their charm. (6)
26 : See 29 Down.
27 : Gives swimming practice to his kids... in a water bed? (7)
28 : Young Steven takes his shirt off seductively. He's just the right age for itchy fingers! (5)
29 : (& 26 Down) A place where boys were always rivetted to their seats during training sessions. (3 & 5)
30 : Ignite the lad's bottom with passion? It's a real crime! (5)
31 : Small chap goes East and turns around to display his wares, as in the old song. (5)
34 : Spanker employing a new rhythm method with his boys! (4)
36 : Lipping child asking for love from an old acquaintance. (4)

Quote

"A child is a savage, cruel, noisy, dirty, frightful, inquisitive being, indiscreet to the point of telling the truth on all occasions, and regardless of the feelings of others. Persons who live with their children do so because they cannot afford to do otherwise."

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW



PIE PRESS.

PAEDOPHILIA: SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS — 60p (inc. p&p.) for UK; 80p (inc. p&p.) for overseas.
MAGPIE 14 — £1 (inc. p&p.) for UK; £1.30 (inc. p&p.) for overseas.

Order from PIE address.

Regret, all other publications sold out.

PHOTOCOPY SERVICE (sold out items)

We regret that due to difficulties this service has been suspended—we hope to reinstate it once suitable facilities have been found.



MAGPIE aims to provide paedophiles with their own journal and tries to further the understanding and acceptance of true love for children in today's society.

MAGPIE does not promote or otherwise encourage unlawful acts, sexual or otherwise.

All opinions expressed are those of their respective authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the editor, or of PIE.

MAGPIE welcomes criticism, advice, contributions, and comments from its readers. Reprints from MAGPIE are welcomed; please credit your source.

MAGPIE is published by the Paedophile Information Exchange (PIE), the national paedophile organisation and research group. Correspondence for the magazine should be addressed to the editor, whilst all other communications should be addressed to the secretary.

Our address is: PIE,
PO Box 318,
London SE3 8QD.

STOP PRESS

The Editors regret that it has not been possible to include here a full and comprehensive report on the closing stages of the trial. The tone and content of this edition were determined long before the March re-trial began, and certain items may now seem inappropriate, or even obsolete. There is no mention within of the final verdict, or the judge's extraordinary remarks in summing up; no mention either of the general press coverage which the trial received, or the subsequent scandal surrounding Sir Peter Hayman's membership, and no mention of the arrest of Tom and co-defendant Michael Dagnall, a week before the retrial began, and their being charged with yet another "conspiracy"—this time "Conspiracy to commit an act of gross indecency"; or the News of the World's cowardly follow-up to the trial—a malicious barrage of lies directed against another EC member. Attempting to cover these events adequately here would be like a solitary street-cleaner following a stampede of elephants with dysentery.

For the second time in PIE's brief history we have found ourselves (gagged and bound) at the centre of another storm of hostile attention from press, TV and radio. "Questions" have been "asked" in the House, calls for PIE to be outlawed by Parliament have been made. How then does PIE stand today? And how will the public victimisation of Tom O'Carroll (injustice having been seen to be done)—with all that implies for the present Executive Committee—

affect the conduct of PIE's affairs in the future? The threat of a repeat prosecution hangs diffusely over everything we may do. Would organising a PIE A.G.M. henceforth constitute a "Conspiracy to Corrupt Public Morals"? Or publishing MAGPIE . . . ?

When the EC have considered this fully an announcement will be made to members in a bulletin which, it is hoped, will contain a more thorough analysis of the trial and its repercussions. For the present, pending legal advice, the EC have decided to suspend the sticker campaign.

Since the death last year of David Grove, who sponsored our present P.O. box, it has become necessary to open a new box in another postal district. Legal complication have meant a considerable delay in mail being forwarded to our new box, so members awaiting replies should note that this delay is entirely beyond our control, and will be resolved as soon as possible. The new address will not be released until then.

Member may write to Tom, who is in solitary confinement at HM Prison Wormwood Scrubs, Du Cane Road, London, W.12. His outgoing correspondence is restricted to two letters per week, so please do not expect a personal reply. Remember that all incoming mail is censored, and names and addresses may be noted.

If ignorance of the law is no excuse . . . what excuse is there for an ignorant law?



CSC
NUSLETER



A publication of the CHILDHOOD SENSUALITY CIRCLE OF AMERICA, has news of the Children's Liberation Movement with an emphasis on children's sexual freedom.

CSC membership rates (including 1 year subscription to Nusleter, and penfriend service by direct contact):

USA and Canada: \$25.00
All other countries (by airmail): \$30.00

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Address: Childhood Sensuality Circle, PO Box 5164, San Diego, Ca. 92105 USA.

(Send remittance by bank draft in US dollars, or by international postal order.)

FROM THE EDITORIAL COLLECTIVE

Recent months have seen many changes in the composition and structure of the Executive Committee of PIE. Steven Adrian has now resigned as PIE's chairperson, and we saw this as a good opportunity to do away with the posts of chairperson and secretary altogether. This decision was taken unanimously at an EC meeting, because we felt that to retain such 'officers' as part of the structure of PIE would place a disproportionate burden on those individuals. Consequently, collective responsibility—and, we hope, a roughly equal share of the work—is now borne by all members of the Executive Committee.

Maggie.

Similarly, MAGPIE is now being produced by an editorial collective, answerable to the EC—we no longer have an individual Editor. As far as MAGPIE's contents are concerned, we are highly dependent on your contributions, in the form of both letters and articles. Suitable letters will be printed on a separate, duplicated sheet which will be sent to all members, although those we feel to be of particular interest will continue to be printed in MAGPIE itself. (Please mark your letter clearly if not for publication.) If you wish to illustrate your material with photographs or drawings, we will be pleased to publish them.

Stickers.

Some members have written to us for information on how they can best participate in PIE's campaigning and political work, and we are still working on the promised 'Participation Guide'—please be patient with us. We are launching a new membership drive, principally by means of a sticker campaign. Stickers, bearing PIE's logo and address, will be circulated automatically to London members; if you live outside London, and wish to receive stickers, write to us, enclosing a large s.a.e.

New address.

Although the stickers carry PIE's old address, and mail is still being forwarded to us from there, we do now have a new address, which should be used for all future correspondence. It is PO BOX 75, LONDON, E5 8AQ.

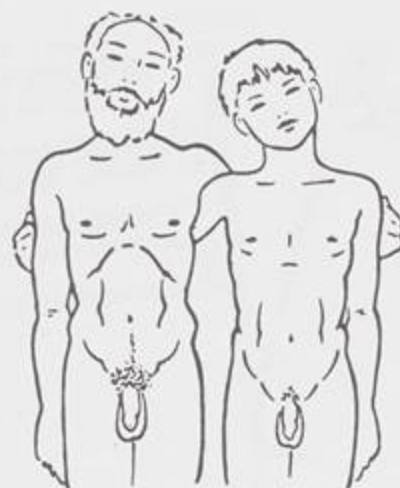
Apologies.

Due to organizational difficulties resulting from the change of editorship, as well as lack of resources, we have been obliged to produce a much smaller MAGPIE 16 than we would have hoped. We are confident that subsequent issues will be more substantial, and that we will be able to bring you at a later date the major articles on NAMBLA and on the Far East promised in MAGPIE 15. The crossword in MAGPIE 15 evinced little response from readers, and we have no plans at the moment to include a crossword in later issues.

News from NAMBLA

NAMBLA JOURNAL

NUMBER THREE



BOY-LOVERS CRASH "CONFERENCE" AIMED AT MAN-BOY SEX

On March 12 NAMBLA members picketed a queer-bashing, pseudo-scientific orgy at Boston University calling itself a "Conference on Child Victimization: Pornography, Prostitution and Sex-rings". Organised by a nurse, Ann Burgess, who recently received 50,000 dollars from the US government to "rehabilitate" children photographed by paedophiles, its major speaker was Det. Lloyd Martin of the Los Angeles Police Dept., whose interrogation techniques include hanging children as young as 10 by their ankles over cliffs. Martin poses as a leader in the "Child Protection" movement. One third of the conference members were from law-enforcement agencies—many of them armed.

NAMBLA members distributed two papers which addressed the issues of pornography, child and adolescent sexuality, and the unscientific methods of those featured at the "conference". One NAMBLA member was threatened by police and FBI agents when he distributed a leaflet. The leaflet, which showed two photos, one of a boy murdered by the Mexican army with US-made weapons, and the other of a boy enjoying sex with his adult lover, posed the question, "What is Child Pornography?"

Addressing the meeting, Tom Reeves of NAMBLA described Det. Martin's speech as "sensationalism of the worst sort. It certainly has no place on a university campus."

NAMBLA demanded the immediate sacking of Martin and Burgess, and called for an investigation into Burgess' use of government funds in her anti-paedophile crusade.

NEW YORK POLICE TRY TO LAUNCH WITCHHUNT—MEDIA DISTORT FACTS IN SEX CASE.

Four men, including two NAMBLA members, were arrested on July 11 and charged with offenses against boys. After charges were laid, Nassau County District Attorney's office sought to sensationalise the arrests by falsely alleging that the boys were brought to one of the member's homes "under the auspices" of NAMBLA for "immoral purposes". This lie was broadcast repeatedly on July 13 by a local radio station, WINS Radio. On July 14 the New York Post ran an account under the incendiary headline, "Man-Boy Sex Ring Smashed", implying that NAMBLA is the "sex ring". This too is false. NAMBLA has never transported any man or boy anywhere for "immoral purposes". The purpose behind these fanciful charges seems to be to inflame public opinion and launch a witchhunt against NAMBLA.

The PIE Editorial Sub-Committee apologises to readers that it has not yet been able to publish a review of NAMBLA's output to date, as was promised in Maggie 15.

HACKNEY'S DECENT PEOPLE.

The dirty tricks brigade were out in force during the Greater London Council's recent elections. Under the heading—"A Warning to the Decent People of North Hackney. Do You Want a Pervert to Represent You at County Hall?"—they leafleted the London borough with a crude piece of trash directed against the Labour candidate, Gerry Ross.

Gerry was said to have a "shady and sinister past," to be a "prolific writer and advertiser in . . . Maggie," to be a "close acquaintance of Tom O'Carroll," and "constant companion of Peter Bremner."

"Total fabrication"

Peter, a member of PIE's Executive Committee comments, "It's a total fabrication, of course; a primitive attempt by the lunatic fringe of the right wing to smear Mr. Ross." Was Gerry a constant companion? "I don't think I've ever met him in my life, though I'd like to. Gerry Ross is a well-known councillor in Hackney, and I respect his political views. But I can understand his anger at the leaflet. It claims, in one forged news cutting, that he was a defendant at the first PIE trial and a second so-called cutting comes from a fictitious newspaper. Who wouldn't be angry about that?"

Increased majority.

The leaflet has been referred to the police for action on criminal libel. We are pleased to report that Gerry was elected councillor for North Hackney with a greatly increased majority.

Paradise Lost?



Once upon a time there was a resplendent isle with coconut trees fringing the sandy beaches washed by tropical waters—the jewel of the Indian Ocean: we called it Ceylon. It was a poor country but the people were generally happy, and smiling faces abounded. The predominant religion was Buddhism, a gentle religion which advocated tolerance and understanding. Minority religions (Hinduism, Catholicism and Islam) were accepted by the Buddhists and integrated into the society. Ceylon (later to be known by its Sinhalese name, Sri Lanka, upon the direction of Prime Minister Mrs. Bandaranaike) was also a place where paederasty (man/boy sexual relationships) was a fact among the indigenous population. It was not uncommon, but it was discreet and accepted, tolerated or simply ignored. In any case, nobody appears to have suffered in any way. Ceylon was also well known amongst a clique of European boy lovers, notably the English, as a place where loving and relatively open relationships with boys could develop in an atmosphere of freedom, happiness and sexual harmony.

I have experienced some of that happiness and freedom in the arms of affectionate, love-hungry boys, and of the frenzied sexual passion that most all boys through puberty possess; uninhibited and guilt-free. To me, after a boyhood and early adulthood of repression in the west, this was indeed a paradise. To be sure, it didn't have all the material goodies of the west, but the importance of such wealth paled in the presence of the wealth of human warmth and happiness shared between me and my young companions. Sex games with the younger boys and more serious love-making with the young adolescents were all part and parcel of our total relationship. We respected each other and there was no hate or jealousy between us, being fully aware that our relationships, by their very nature, were only transitory. With one or two boys I developed a special friendship, helping them through difficult periods of their life with guidance, and with moral and financial support. One of my Ceylon boys is now a young man and is studying English, and is enrolled at a trade school. Instilling him with the desire and then providing the wherewithal to enable him to study for a career, perhaps I have saved one boy at least from a grim future on the street.

In recent years, the new Sri Lanka government has made some radical changes in policy. Imports have been liberalised, improving the standard of living for some, and the cost of living for

all. There has been huge foreign investment, especially in the area of tourism, making it now the third-largest foreign exchange earner after tea and rubber. With improved tourist facilities and cheap charter flights, more and more boy lovers have found their way to the island, spurred on in no small measure by its exposure as a BL paradise in such widely-circulated publications as SPARTACUS Gay Guide.

Predominantly now it was German tourists who came to find the boys for pleasure. And they came in their hundreds. Many acted with prudence, discretion and responsibility, but by no means all. It is a sad fact but it can be quite clearly understood that many of these sexually distraught boy lovers, with their frustrations bottled up inside them while in Europe, and with only one or two weeks to enjoy themselves, should fairly explode when they reached Sri Lanka and have sex and more sex with any boy who cared to come along (a tentative parallel could perhaps be drawn with sailors coming in on shore leave!) and, unaware of (or simply insensitive to) the cultural and economic gulf between them would shower money, cigarettes, watches and pocket calculators onto the boys. This easy money attracted more and more boys to follow tourists and to tout and pester them openly, and it then seemed it would only be a matter of time before the authorities would have to act to prevent their precious tourists from this nuisance. Also, the blatant exhibitionism of the paedophile and gay tourist men and their boys offended the sensibilities of many local people. (Even I was guilty of that in the beginning, I'm ashamed to admit.)

Well, it all began with the police arresting the boys and charging them with soliciting, or vagrancy. The topic began to be raised at international level in conferences on tourism. Remember that the western media had picked up on the item in Spartacus by John D. Stamford concerning the "rape of the third world". In reply to one such question at a conference in Colombo, the Minister of State, Anandatissa deAlwis, tried to play it down with statements such as, "Why do tourists come here? Because there are beautiful girls and beautiful boys!" and "Homosexuality existed here long before tourism". However, his heroic stand was short-lived.

There then appeared on the scene a sort of Christian missionary to impose the misery and suffering of Christian dogma and repression as we know it today. His name was Tim Bond, a Briton, tall, slim, broad shouldered, fair haired, public school educated, aged around 34, and unmarried. Yes, unmarried. He was an emissary from TERRE DES HOMMES, a Christian children's welfare organisation ("au secours de l'enfance meurtrie") based in Lausanne, Switzerland, who had worked in Bangladesh and Thailand (where, to his credit, he exposed a child slave labour racket). This time, however, he arrived armed with a copy of Sparta-

cus Gay Guide (it is an open question as to why he obtained one in the first place) and proceeded to visit the spots it recommended for finding boys. He later wrote a report in which he condemned boy prostitution, not specifically because of the sexual content but because, after the lads had lost their charm and boyish beauty, the tourists no longer wanted them, and they therefore had to resort to real crime (such as theft) to provide a continuing income since they had acquired no marketable skills. This is probably true in a few instances but, in my view, it is a very small percentage. Besides, there are plenty of villains of the peace in Sri Lanka who never offered themselves to tourists when they were boys. Many of the prostitute boys I knew a couple of years ago are now working at some kind of job, and some are now working as tourist guides for the gay visitors. It is always the exception, the sore thumb which attracts attention and makes authority blindly assume that the whole body is sore.

Well, in that report which Bond submitted to the government, the police and the press, he admits that he first had to get drunk on beer before he could find enough "courage" to speak to a boy who was on the game. (That's hardly setting a good example, is it?) He was regularly quoted (and misquoted) in the press, and it was getting harder for the government to continue to ignore or play down the situation. By April the local press was beginning to quote that most illustrious of all newspapers(!), the News of the World, by merely repeating, with no first hand knowledge of the facts, the fetid headlines and verbiage. By early May they caught onto another NOTW slant: "PIE'S DIRTY EYE ON LANKA" proclaimed the WEEKEND newspaper; "HAVEN OF SIN" said CHIC on page 3 in two-inch block caps. In earlier months, the local papers had referred to European paeders honestly as "coming here to satisfy their sexual needs" (as opposed to the more British *perverted lusts*). I could read no real hostility between the lines. But now, in imitation of the British rags, sexual pleasure was being equated with evil and sin. The NOTW's suggestion that PIE might have connections with the Mafia (Heaven forbid!) were given wide coverage in the press. Some of the NOTW's other wild speculations were transcribed into fact by WEEKEND on May 10: "PIE is responsible for preparing hard core child porn films and distribution among members as well as assisting the membership to procure children for their activities. PIE is said to have been supplied with 'snuff' films, showing children sexually tortured to death, by the Mafia." It made my stomach turn to read it. I am familiar enough with PIE to know that they would outright condemn any kind of sadism or violence against children. How can this be paedophilia—love of and for children? But with libellous and inflammatory statements such as these appearing in the national press, is it any wonder that all BL tourists would be

treated with great suspicion?

Last year, a resident guest, known by most people as "Charles White" was brutally murdered in his home in Colombo. He was a boy lover and had many personal contacts around the world. WEEKEND, in referring to PIE, claims that the police in Colombo stumbled onto a link when they came across some letters in his home written in English and French to which he had replied about the possibilities of "perverted activity here". Some of the letters were from Morocco, and it is alleged that some of his Moroccan contacts had connections with the Mafia and "international sex rings". The report then admits that, in fact, no direct links with PIE were shown in the Colombo letters. It is widely believed, however, that this is the incident which made the government decide to scrap its resident guest scheme. It can probably be presumed that the majority of the 60-odd resident guests in Sri Lanka are, in fact, boy lovers. Incidentally, the renowned sci-fi writer, Arthur C. Clarke, is a resident guest, and dear to the hearts of Sri Lankans.

Anyway, the die was already cast and the gears were irreversible. The government has, at this writing, prepared draft legislation to prohibit anyone under 18 from being in the vicinity of a hotel or place set aside for tourist accommodation (unless accompanied by a guardian) and a tourist will be guilty of an offence if he is "in the company of a young person". Two German tourists were sentenced in April in Negombo for "unnatural" sex with young boys, under a law which was placed on the books by the British (of course!) during colonial times.

The tolerance and gentleness of Buddhism has yielded rapidly to something else. What is it? Puritanism? Western scandal-mongering hysteria? Or is it simply commercialism? Loss of assistance from international relief organisations, and loss of revenue from tourism would hit where it hurts. Whatever the reason, it is external pressure, not internal, which has precipitated the new anti-sex stance, although it was helped along by the irresponsible behaviour of some of the tourists: but we all have to pay the price. The boys who could have benefitted from knowing us will also lose. It still amazes me how people (and authorities) are so short-sighted as to believe that they can solve a problem by curing the symptoms, or applying a coat of paint. Bond is an introvert paedophile: he loves boys; he wants to help them. I think he does what he does in order to cover up his own guilt complex about sex. I know a lot more about his activities than he would ever realise, but I shall say nothing. We must not fight evil with evil!

Similar things are happening in the Philippines. Bond was going to try to stir things up there but another paedophile—an extrovert this time—by the name of Guido Franco (a French playboy millionaire, I am told) has already done the dirty work for him. He travelled the

tourist route to Colombo and Manila, staying at the popular places, and meeting (and photographing) many call boys and having sex with them; then exposed everything in a book, written in French, called "Desert Patrol" (after a video game in a popular amusement centre). Following many comments in the Philippine press, American newsmen flocked to Manila to try and get some dirt for the folks back home. The whole world loves a scandal, it seems. Whatever happened to tolerance, common sense and morality? I fear that perhaps they were all lost with the scuttling of paradise. In any event, there has been a huge jump in the cost of loving.

... by a friend of PIE

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

We should like to stress that, while PIE has no set views on child pornography, we unreservedly condemn "snuff" films and other forms of pornography which cause physical or psychological harm to young people. Their use is totally against our philosophy of sexuality based on love and affection. We should also add that PIE does not, and never has had any links with the Mafia. This ridiculous allegation was one of many originating in a News of the World reporter's stunted little mind. Although PIE does not keep records of its past members, Charles White was never, to the best of our knowledge a member of PIE.

"Australia will soon reach zero population, with more and more parents reluctant to have children. . ."

Ceylon Daily News

That popular children's TV puppet Basil Brush has been recruited to front a police film for circulation around Kent primary schools — to frighten children against talking to "strangers". Such underhand propaganda methods are calculated to exploit the suggestibility of a captive audience. We await "Sooty vs Dirty Old Men".

HYPOCRISY

— A NUDIST PROTESTS

The following extract is from a letter by a Frankfurt woman, printed in an old issue of *Health & Efficiency*, ostensibly at least, a naturist magazine:

"In issue No.3 was only one small child! That's a scandal! And I am not being funny. Please change this situation! Children are charming and beautiful. Who denies this is lying against himself and is afraid of alleged taboos. Even our FKK people are not natural. They are shocked about the idea of caressing their naked children (who they ought to love more than anything else). You said that being naked and sex have something to do with each other. And children feel

that too! But I think this subject is too daring for your magazine. Your own attitude may be natural, but there could be people who misunderstand you.

When seeing pictures of naked little girls one (women also) feels the conscious or unconscious wish to touch and caress these girls. We all like to touch everything that appeals to us. If you deny such an impulse when seeing an 8-10 year old girl then you better not print any more photos of children. What I miss in your magazine are boys. Do you think the 10-12 year old males are too ugly to be shown?

I love to think back on a scene which I saw on an official nudist beach. Two girls 8-9 years old, were riding on the back of their father, who was stroking their thighs, and there was this not-too-little girl who lay down belly-to-belly with her mother, and she caressed her daughter's whole body, even between the legs, to warm her after the swim. No protest was to be heard. No "law" came to proceed against this. These naked people felt nothing but tolerance. Many of them watched these demonstrations of love for children. Two scenes which could not be more natural indeed. But so far, I never saw any father being loving-erotic with his son.

I think it is extremely bad that you called homosexuality . . . a 'handicap', and you showed a very negative attitude against it this way. I protest! Where is your tolerance? There is none at all! And you dare to write things like that in three languages! Then you better forget about nudism because it lives on tolerance. You call yourself progressive . . . but you write something like that about an erotic and sexual way of life which is as natural as heterosexuality, and which is based on the same love. Love, eroticism and sexuality are very individual, and everyone has to make his own decisions about these. I am not lesbian, but I think it is much better to practise lesbian or homosexual love than to stay one's whole life alone.

You condemn a photographer who wants to make pictures of beautiful children same as you do; you call him intruder and want to drive him away. I would not trust my eyes when I read these arrogant words. On the same page you show your hypocrisy by praising the beautiful things of life, the joy of watching happy naturists and beautiful naked females. Has (this man) as our human companion no right to look at beautiful children and their young beauty, and to make pictures of it for himself? Again: where is the tolerance . . . or are you really nothing but businessmen? I am sure this man who wants to take pictures of the little female and male beauties suffers very much from not having children of his own whose nakedness he could enjoy. We can help him. We all who call ourselves naturists and nudists. He is welcome to take pictures of OUR two children, for even naked they are 'dressed', because our daughter said:

"My most beautiful dress is my skin." >>

SEXUAL POLITICS

The New Right & The Sexual Fringe

In a recent article for "The Leaping Lesbian", influential feminist writer Gayle Rubin attempted to summarise the situation for sexual minorities as it now stands. She warned of the growing strength of the reactionary Right in response to the emergence of sexual "fringe" movements, and made a passionate plea to gays and feminists not to isolate groups such as paedophiles, but to study their ideas in greater depth and with more sympathy. Rubin's study related chiefly to events in the USA, but within her words there is a subtle message for British gays and feminists alike. In this edited version MAGPIE follows Rubin's comments as they relate to paedophiles. . .

At a time when feminists are called lesbians, when homosexuals are portrayed as "child molesters", and when "child molesters" are presented as the four horsemen of the apocalypse, it would seem suicidal to try to defend the more exotic sexual minorities.

I would like to argue the exact opposite. It has never been more imperative that the women's and gay movements develop more sensitivity to the problems, humanity, and legitimate claims of stigmatised minorities. If not, we will be contributing to a sexual witch-hunt. The actions of the "pro-family" forces at Houston are only the most widely-publicised aspects of the current sexual reaction. A more subtle and insidious repression is occurring elsewhere. It is in the pattern of arrests as well as in the "results" of referenda. It is in the new laws to regulate pornography and sexual behaviour that have been speeding through legislative bodies. It is in the New Journalism of self-conceived sexual muck-raking. . .

Although the reaction is aimed at feminism and gay liberation, both the women's and gay movements are relatively strong and enjoy some measure of popular support. Lovers of young people, and others, are easier targets. There has been a marked increase in the tempo of arrests for sex "offences". Many people have lost jobs and face sentences ranging from minor to many years in prison. While feminists and garden-variety gays are not exactly secure, it has been the more legally-vulnerable, more stigmatised, and less easily-defended groups which have sustained the highest casualties.

The issue which exemplifies these trends most dramatically is that of sex between adults and young people. "Boy-love" seems to be for Anita Bryant what communism was to Joe McCarthy. Gay men are reluctant to defend paederasts for fear of being confused with them. Feminists are wary of the subject out of a concern to end the sexual abuse of young people, and out of an awareness of the ways in which social power infects intimate relationships. Thus neither feminism nor gay liberation was prepared to respond when a national hysteria over the sex lives of the young developed in the months preceding the Miami vote.

The lack of sociological sophistication displayed by both the media and the police was unnerving. There was a lot of talk of "national conspiracies" to draft boys into white slavery. From such data as actually appeared, it could be deduced that the "conspiracy" consisted primarily of the kind of contacts through ads, letters, and word of mouth, which characterises virtually every sexual sub-culture in the country. The "national conspiracy" was no more than the rudimentary social organisation of a sexual sub-group. By such criteria, the personal ads in "The New York Review of Books" would constitute a national conspiracy.

The campaign may have increased public awareness over the real abuse and exploitation to which many young people are subjected, but the most visible and immediate results were considerable less salutary. The media campaign shared with the sex statutes the concept that sex in general, and homosexuality in particular, are inimical to the well-being of the young. By emphasising "protection" of the young and ignoring the rights of the young, the campaign undoubtedly set back the aspirations of youth liberation. Youth liberation has argued for some time that young people should have the right to have sex as well as not to have it, and with whom they choose. The statutory structure of the sex laws has been identified as oppressive and insulting to young people. A range of sexual activities are legally defined as "molestation", regardless of the quality of the relationship or the amount of consent involved. A crackdown on statutory molestation is not the best way to defend the rights of youth.

The incipient political mobilisation of paedophiles has been another victim. Over the last few years there have been occasional articles in the gay press which claim that most relationships between men and boys are consensual, loving, and beneficial to the young people involved. It has been argued that such relationships are to be distinguished from abuse, just as rape is to be distinguished from love in other contexts. There are journals of paedophile liberation, out of print classics of boy-love are being reprinted. . .

The "kiddie porn" campaign made the position of this movement rather untenable, and it manipulated concern over

the welfare of young people to rationalise new legal attacks upon sexuality. Politicians cannot afford to oppose much of the new legislation, but groups like ACLU have criticised many of the proposed laws for containing dangerous restrictions on civil liberties and freedom of expression.

The recent career of boy-love in the public mind should serve as an alert that the self-interests of the feminist and gay movements are linked to simple justice for stigmatised sexual minorities. Such groups have been mobilising in the margins of the sexual left for some time, but their presence can no longer be ignored nor their claims dismissed.

There are also other reasons why we should pay attention to stigmatised sexual expression. For the existence of political organisations for groups like paedophiles is a manifestation of a deeper change. An increase in sexual awareness is evident from the imagery of movies, music and advertising, and this imagery is now diversifying. There have been TV programmes with lesbians, gay men, transsexuals and prostitutes. Ads play upon semi-conscious fantasy, and new wave rock characteristically celebrates, among other things, sex offenders, transvestitism, and anal sex.

Some of this newer erotic imagery can be attributed to the reaction against feminism, as for instance the ads which suggest violence against women. But much of it represents a return of some of the diversity of human sexuality from the shadows to which it has been banished. This return of the repressed contains a lot of untamed energy, some of which is feeding the wave of sexual reaction we have witnessed in recent months. Thus far, it has been primarily the Right which has responded to this profusion of erotic form, but it would be a great loss to leave it to the reactionaries to orchestrate a societal response to this widening of sexual consciousness. The women's movement has always been suspicious of sex, and for good reason, since sexuality is the locus through which women's oppression is managed. But rational paranoia can easily become a form of erotophobia.

The sexual fringe is a scary place, and those who do not live there are advised that it is a dangerous place to visit. But the fringe is also a repository for various examples of sexual expression which have been rejected by society. Much of it is worth reclaiming, and there is so much to learn out on the fringe. Both the mobilisation of the sexual fringe, and the increasing politicisation of sexuality challenge feminism to develop a politics which can be pro-sex while remaining anti-sexist.

AS MUCH A MARTYR AS WILDE

An Account of the PIE Re-trial and the Imprisonment of Tom O'Carroll.

Following the Crown's dramatic failure to pin us down at the first trial, there was a chance, so we were told, of the remaining charges against us being dropped. Given most ordinary cases, this was probably what would have happened. But the iniquitous common law offence of conspiracy to corrupt public morals was no ordinary charge and paedophiles were, to society at least, no ordinary people. The prosecution knew fully well that a re-trial with a new jury would still give it an excellent chance of success because of the vague nature of this law and the unpopularity of paedophiles.

So on March the 5th, 1981, just one month and eight days after our first ordeal, O'Carroll, Dagnall and myself found ourselves back in the dock at London's Old Bailey facing yet another show trial. The personal intervention of Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers, had ensured the Crown a second bite, and this time its efforts were to prove more rewarding. It was to have its pound of flesh.

The first day of the new trial was taken up, almost entirely, by defence submissions that the charges should be scrapped. In turn, each counsel pointed out that there was not sufficient evidence to support the re-trial. But their eloquent pleas fell upon deaf ears. This time around, the judge, John Leonard, QC, who had presided over the previous trial, appeared conspicuously reluctant to acquit on a question of law. With a possible eye to his reputation, he wanted, he said, "the case to go before the jury."

The jury, too, were decidedly different in two important respects. Whereas at the first trial there had been more men than women, the sexes were now equally divided and the new jurors considerably older—points which almost certainly favoured the prosecution. I watched O'Carroll's face drop as they were sworn in.

After the defence submissions had been overruled, the indictment was changed once again, as had happened on a number of occasions since the commitment. These amendments were, undoubtedly, among the most controversial developments of the trials and are certainly deserving of further investigation (some hope). By repeatedly narrowing the line of fire, these too, were clearly favourable to the prosecution and had the added effect of excising any possible mention of Sir Peter Hayman, Britain's former High Commissioner to Canada who, under the pseudonym of 'Henderson', had been a member of PIE. Whether this was done by accident or design we shall probably never know. But it certainly

left a nasty taste in the mouth and the possibility, by no means unreasonable, that the trial itself was rigged.

On the second day, the Crown began to outline its case (if that was what one could call it). Prosecuting, Mr. David Tudor Price, QC, claimed that PIE was "a force for evil," whose members were "sad degenerates and emotional cripples." As we faced this barrage of abuse, I began to muse upon whether I should now register as disabled and instruct our membership to do likewise.

The main thrust of the charges was, of course, aimed at PIE's contact service, designed to put lonely, isolated members in touch with one another for friendship and help. This the Crown conceded, but added that the service was also used "with the intention of facilitating breaches of the law; firstly, by encouraging advertisers to seek sexual contact with children, and secondly, by encouraging the exchange of child pornography." Needless to say, these claims were vigorously denied by the accused, only one of whom—O'Carroll—still faced both counts, as his co-defendants had been acquitted on count one at the previous trial. To make its point, the prosecution referred to the ambiguous wording of some of these advertisements and produced examples of editing. Such editing of offensive advertisements made them appear more respectable, and was, according to the Crown, "simply an exercise in window dressing."

The prosecution relied upon the same four witnesses as before; all of them ex-PIE members. One, Cyril Hall, quickly destroyed the notion that the Exchange was a force for evil by admitting it had saved him from suicide. It was at this point, more than any other, that the gross unfairness of it all really came home to me. While the Crown had been perfectly free to coerce members into an act of betrayal, our own hands were tied since we were unable to ask other members to defend us, for reasons that should be obvious to all.

O'Carroll was the only one of the defendants to call character witnesses. Among them were Richard McCance, a former vice chairperson of the Campaign for Homosexual Equality, and Dr. John Gunn, a psychiatrist who spoke in glowing terms about Tom's book, much as Dr. Eric Taylor had done at the first trial. But once again, our application to bring in expert witnesses was refused on the grounds that paedophiles were "not a special class of people." The judge admitted, however, that this ruling might later form the basis for an appeal.

by John Parratt (Warren Middleton)

In *Magpie* No.15, we gave a summary of the trial of four past and present PIE executive committee members on charges of 'conspiracy to corrupt public morals'. Through the eyes of one of the acquitted, we will now take a look at the re-trial which ended with the tragic imprisonment for two years of Tom O'Carroll, the courageous freedom fighter who, as ex-chairperson of the group, was one of its most respected figures.



"I know - let's go out and corrupt public morals!"

Thus, Dagnall and myself were in a position to distance ourselves from them as much as possible. Unfortunately, O'Carroll could never have hoped to achieve such a move.

When Tom had left the box, I read a statement from the dock. In it, I made several points I thought were in danger of being overlooked. I revealed that PIE had been investigated several times, and on each occasion had been cleared, despite the fact that its contact service had been operational throughout. Reminding the jury that virtually all of the group's publications had carried a warning that it could not condone illegal activities, I asked what more the executive committee could have done. Challenging the Crown to produce any evidence of my guilt, I rounded-off by borrowing those immortal words of Sir Thomas More: 'If it is justice which threatens me, then I have nothing to fear'.

Next into the witness box was Michael Dagnall, a former editor of 'Magpie'. He volunteered nothing and was completely uncompromising. With Dagnall, the prosecution took a long time to get precisely nowhere.

At first, O'Carroll stood up well to the ordeal of the witness box, proving an easy match for the prosecutor. Indeed, there were times when the atmosphere in court number ten was absolutely electric. One would need to have been very hard-headed not to have admired O'Carroll's sincerity and courage while under pressure. But as the questioning rolled relentlessly on, he began to wilt, volunteering more and more information on the way. Though always scrupulously honest, at the end of the day it could be said that by his over-eagerness to co-operate, he had, arguably, helped tighten the noose around his own neck.

But then O'Carroll always knew he would have more explaining to do than the rest of us. He had, after all, been PIE's chairperson, and more importantly in the context of the trial, editor of the contact sheets. In the course of these proceedings, it was disclosed that there had only been three editors of the contact pages throughout the period of the indictment; a certain D.B. (who shall remain anonymous), Trevor Wade, who had already been acquitted, and O'Carroll.

After Dagnall had been dismissed from the box, Mr. David Tudor Price, QC, stood up for the last time. The Crown, he said, had "only to rely upon the wording and editing of the advertisements themselves to claim that the defendants, and/or others named on the indictment, had deliberately hatched a plot to corrupt public morals; for these speak for themselves." Through their contact service, he added, the accused had "knowingly set out to encourage others to break the law." Defining the corruption of public morals as "conduct—calculated to threaten the fabric of society," it was the prosecution's contention, he said, that the accused had "strayed well beyond the bounds of what is generally regarded as decent and acceptable behaviour."

As I listened, I could not help thinking how dangerously totalitarian this was, and how close it came to attempted thought control. I remembered the words of Wilde who warned that 'public opinion

exists only where there are no ideas'. But then none of us had ever been under any illusions about the type of law we were dealing with. We knew that conspiracy to corrupt public morals was the law of the majority, and that by refusing to be brainwashed, we had threatened its sacred cow. We had been too individualistic by far. By rejecting the restrictive negativism inherent in the view that heterosexuality within the family unit was the only real option, and denying that human sexuality was in itself something base and sinful that the young must never be 'allowed' to engage in, we had marked ourselves out as different and were now facing the consequences. As in the past, this law was being used to subdue an unpopular minority, and as such, remained a threat to the whole reformist lobby. While I sat pondering on these things from the dock, I recalled the maxim, 'all men are equal before the law'. Surely the mere fact that we were facing such charges was proof enough in itself that some are definitely more equal than others.

It was then the turn of the three defence counsel to deliver their closing speeches; and one by one, they scored some good points. Answering the various allegations, they told the court that the Crown had "picked on little more than a handful of PIE's advertisements, ignoring the vast majority, literally hundreds, which were completely innocuous." Far from proving an intention to encourage the breaking of the law, the editing of offensive material showed, they said, "a genuine concern to steer clear of trouble." Warning the jury of the danger of confusing fantasy with reality, they went on to point out that there was a distinction to be made "between being paedophile on the one hand, and putting it into practice on the other" for clearly, no child, they said, was "alleged to have been harmed as a direct result of the group's contact service." Concluding for the defence, John Archer, QC, again reminded the jury that there was not enough evidence to substantiate the charges which, he maintained, "simply will not wash."

On Friday the 13th of March '81 (black Friday to the superstitious), Judge Leonard, QC, the Common Sergeant of London, began his summing-up. Taking each defendant in turn, he sifted the evidence—what little there was of it—against them, coming down noticeably heavier on O'Carroll than he had at the previous trial. He then went on to instruct the jury that in order to be satisfied of guilt, various requirements would need to be met. They would have to be sure, he said, that at some time or other, "two or more of the accused, and/or others named on the indictment, had put their heads together to make an agreement, since no-one could be deemed guilty of a one-man conspiracy." If they were satisfied of this, they would then need to be equally certain that the conspirators had "intended to induce others to break the law in the manner set out on the indictment, in the knowledge that they were corrupting public morals." If they were unsure of these things, he said, then they were "duty bound to acquit."

After lunch on the same day, Judge Leonard sent the jury out to consider the evidence, directing them, if possible, to return unanimous verdicts. Just three and a half hours later, they were back—and the rest is, by now, common knowledge to all. They convicted O'Carroll and found his two co-defendants not guilty. The second count against O'Carroll was then duly discharged by the court.

How, one might ask, was O'Carroll convicted, while all his co-defendants were cleared? The answer is that one or both of the others named on the first count of the indictment were adjudged to be his co-conspirators. These two were, respectively, Keith Hose, an ex-chairperson of PIE, and David Grove, its former secretary. Yet neither were charged (though Grove had been at one point, the charges were later dropped), nor present, nor indeed given the benefit of any form of legal defence, since Hose had long since emigrated and Grove was, by then, dead. In addition, and just as worrying, no details about them were at any time disclosed to the court, other than the fact that both had previously been PIE officials.



TOM IN PRISON

The jailing of Tom O'Carroll on Friday, 13th March, for two years, was a shattering blow to many of us, not least myself. He had been staying with me while on bail during the two trials, and when we parted on that final morning, I had fully expected to down a few pints of beer with him in the evening. We had often discussed the possible outcome of the trial, including the chances of a custodial sentence if there was a guilty verdict, but this seemed so remote to me that I scarcely gave it serious consideration. Tom, I think, felt the same way. If we retained some vestige of faith in British justice, it was utterly destroyed on that day. You can't get to know a guy over some years, discuss all the issues relating to paedophilia, including very personal feelings, without having a clear idea how his mind works. I KNOW that Tom was not guilty!

Pound of flesh.

I attended the last day of that show trial, heard the guilty verdict, saw Tom's shoulders slump when the verdict was pronounced, felt a momentary elation when John and Michael were acquitted and, within minutes, was plunged into deep despair when Judge Leonard sentenced Tom to two years. Not even a suspended sentence! The "Public" wanted their pound of flesh!

Argument.

In my need to escape the oppressive atmosphere of that packed court-room, with its nest of Fleet Street vipers, and its hypocritical stench of moral superiority, I missed the violent argument between Sergeant Collins, who had been in charge of the investigation, and John Parratt, one of the acquitted defendants. I managed to speak with Tom through a grille for a frantic five minutes, before he was taken from the Old Bailey.

What then, was the evidence against these two which proved to be so damaging? Against Hose, it consisted solely of one letter, which even the prosecution had to admit was "like clutching at a straw in the wind." Even so, by no stretch of the imagination could this letter have been considered relevant to count one of the indictment. Against Grove, the only evidence was a notebook he had kept which recorded incoming PIE mail and members' applications to be put on the contact sheets. These he would then forward to the appropriate person, O'Carroll. There was not a single shred of corroborative evidence—no letters, documents nothing—which suggested, even remotely, that Hose and/or Grove had conspired with anyone to do anything, except perhaps to breathe, and nothing to validate the claim that they intended others to commit breaches of the law via the contact service. It seems likely, therefore, that one or both of

Red tape.

Two days later we finally discovered that Tom had been sent to one of London's more notorious prisons, Wormwood Scrubs, scene of serious riots a year ago. Anyone who has ever tried to communicate with a prisoner in Britain's jails will know that it is first necessary to wade through a bureaucratic jungle of red tape and bumbling inefficiency. So we knew very little of what had happened to Tom until some weeks later.

"Rule 43"

On arrival at the prison, he had immediately applied to go on to "Rule 43", which, effectively, is isolation from the general prison population. He is confined to his cell for twenty-three hours a day, the remaining hour being allowed for exercise with other Rule 43 prisoners. In the last few weeks, he has been shunted back and forth between the Segregation Block and B Wing, usually sharing a cell with another prisoner. On the few occasions when he has been in contact with the main body of prisoners, he has had verbal abuse, and one half-hearted attempt at physical assault from a disturbed rapist who had previously tried to smother another paedophile. But he feels he can deal with it.

Letters.

Tom's incoming letters are limited to personal friends, and he is allowed to write two letters a week. All letters are strictly censored, contrary to the recommendation of the European Commission for Human Rights. Initially he was allowed to send short notes to other people, along with his letters to me, but that has now been stopped. He is allowed a visit, restricted to thirty minutes, once a month, or twice a month if he behaves himself. After an initial delay of some weeks, his visits have been regular. When I first saw him, three weeks after the trial, he was very cheerful, almost snazzy in his

prison gear, and looked as though he had just returned from a walk over the Welsh hills. He had had some inkling of the massive press coverage of the Hayman affair after the PIE trials by overhearing snippets of conversation between warders. One told him, "I've stopped reading the papers; they're always on about you or Hayman." When I saw him next in May, he was still in good spirits, but had lost a lot of weight, and had developed the prison pallor and sunken cheeks of an inmate.

Home Office.

We have succeeded in getting some items through to Tom: a regular subscription to a newspaper, a radio, some books, jigsaw puzzles and some money. But other items have been arbitrarily stopped. He is not allowed to receive publications from paedophile groups, including Magpie, and our complaint to the Prison Governor has been referred to the Home Office.

Parole.

A person sentenced to more than eighteen months is eligible for parole after one third of his sentence, or twelve months, whichever is greater. Parole is rarely given after the minimum period, twelve months in Tom's case, but his chances may be quite good. If he were paroled after twelve months, he would then be subject to restrictions on employment and place of habitation for the remaining year. Otherwise, he will be automatically released after sixteen months, providing he hasn't lost any remission of sentence. Almost certainly, he will remain on Rule 43 for the rest of the sentence. After some months, he could be transferred to a special Rule 43 prison, such as Maidstone, where there are recreational facilities and greater provision for association between inmates, but the waiting list is so long that he could well spend his entire sentence at Wormwood Scrubs.

Peter Bremner

ted there was no proof that the contact service had caused actual harm to children, but maintained that the consequences "could have been serious." The judge said he would "take into consideration" the treatment O'Carroll was likely to receive in prison. He then gaoled him for two years.

Scarcely had I recovered from the shock of such a savage sentence, when an indignant barrister took me aside. It was to be the final twist to an altogether sad saga. As if to add insult to injury, he told me that Judge Leonard had once sat on a committee of inquiry which had been investigating, among other things, the law in relation to this very offence. "I think you should know," he said, "that he was one of the people who recommended its abolition." If this is true—and I have no reason to doubt its authenticity—then, clearly, the learned judge still does not know the correct meaning of the word HYPOCRITE.

LOOKING FOR LITTLE GIRLS

David Arkell:

"Looking for Laforgue"
248pp. Carcanet New Press. £6.95

Jules Laforgue (1860-1887) has been proclaimed one of the most accomplished and influential poets of the last hundred years, yet surprisingly he is almost unknown in this country. David Arkell, in his recently published biography of Laforgue, sets out to give a life to the man, to define his subject's contribution to the history of modern poetry. As far as possible, he lets Laforgue tell his own story, quoting at length from his letters, journal and notebooks. The reader is therefore allowed to perceive for himself the wholeness of Laforgue's life, the circumstances surrounding the development of his genius, the growth of the personality behind the fascinating poetry. This strategy has an advantage, for it permits the reader to be his own judge as to significance of Laforgue's sexuality, his fetish for underwear, for example, or his attraction to thin-legged and flat-chested little girls. Indeed, one of the many striking features of this book is Mr. Arkell's willingness to be frank about Laforgue's paedophilia.

Jules Laforgue was born in Montevideo on August 16, 1860, the second son of a French bank clerk. As a boy he was sent to France for his schooling, boarded at the Lycée in Tarbes (by a wonderful coincidence also the school of that other Uruguayan paedophile, Lautreamont), and later at the Lycée Fontanes in Paris. While at Tarbes — generally, a miserable time for Laforgue — he became infatuated with a young girl, Marguerite, who eternally wore blue ribbons tied to her pigtales. This one-sided romance, — later recalled in the short story "Amours de la Quinzième Année" ("Lovers of the Fifteenth Year") — seems to have obsessed Laforgue for years afterwards, and many indeed suggest a clue as to the origin of his adult heteropaedophilia. Laforgue presumably thought so, too. He once remarked: "The way our puberty happens: that's everything and everything and everything stems from there. An hour of our fifteenth year decides our character."

After a short time at the Ecole de Beaux-Arts, and as secretary to the artist Charles Ephrussi, Laforgue, aged 22, was appointed French Reader to the Empress Augusta of Germany. For five long years Laforgue accompanied the Imperial Court around Europe, taking vacations in Paris whenever he could, writing poetry and fiction at odd moments. A good deal of what Laforgue thought about love and sex, women and small girl-children, is revealed in the letters he wrote from Germany to friends back in Paris. On the whole, Mr. Arkell has done a fine job, skillfully and tastefully, in editing them.

As Laforgue traipsed around Europe he was forever noticing pretty little girls in socks and Greenaway hats. At Coblenz he especially enjoyed the view from his chapel window, which looked

down onto an English finishing school. Of this view he wrote to a woman friend:

"I go to the window and watch them come out: the whole English colony at Coblenz, including a school for young ladies, all adorably thin and flat, in exquisite dresses pleated and gathered. And I find myself dreaming of flirtations on fashionable beaches — along the fringes of the resounding sea."

Dreaming of flirtations was as close as Laforgue ever came to a relationship with a child-friend, though he was soon to become fond of boating parties, Lewis Carroll-like, on the still waters of the Rhine. "Thin" and "flat" are the two words Laforgue uses most when writing down his erotic fantasies. He typically enquired of a correspondent:

"Do you like breasts? Really flat? I don't mean for Louis Boulhet's reason — because 'flat bosoms are nearer the heart' — no, I'm talking of a really depraved taste for thinness."

Laforgue sometimes affected a disinterest in grown women, "I've told no woman I love her because to do so would be to tell a lie" — but the impression created by his letters is one of a man very much absorbed but more often than not too frustrated to do anything about it. By emphasising the child-like qualities of the older teenagers whom Laforgue doted on, and of the English girl Leah Lee whom he married in 1886, Mr. Arkell seems to be suggesting that Laforgue's attraction to young girls was only a substitute emotion for a preferred purity in women. There is little evidence for this suggestion, least of all in the correspondence Mr. Arkell quotes, and I wish he had let his well-marshalled facts stand alone.

During the months of indecision which preceded his engagement and marriage, Laforgue began writing poetry at break-neck speed. Mr. Arkell comments that the poems of this time — the *Fleurs de Bonne Volonté* and the remarkable *Dernier Vers* — owe everything to Leah Lee. This seems a rather simplistic analysis, for the tensions and obsessions which give Laforgue's poetry its rare quality are clearly more complex in origin, and no doubt owe as much to his interest in very young girls. At times, Mr. Arkell says as much himself. With the *Dernier Vers* Laforgue arrived at the purest expression of his own style. Surreal and technically astonishing, these verses, published posthumously, have won for Laforgue the right to be considered an inventor of modern poetry: one critic has singled out this collection as "the most important volume published in Europe since the seventeenth century". Encouraged by his growing literary celebrity, Laforgue resigned his post to the Court.

Back in Paris after a quiet wedding in London, Laforgue struggled to earn his living as a writer, shortly finding himself in debt to his friend and publisher. He died on August 20, 1887, aged 27. He had been married just seven months, and

as tuberculosis steadily made progress had been able to add nothing to his body of work. The pathetic end has an irony which Laforgue himself might have appreciated. Of Laforgue's poetic vision David Arkell discerningly quotes the statement of one critic that "Fundamentally, it is the view of man as both a ridiculous and a tragic figure, and of his life's quest as both a defeat and an affirmation." "Looking for Laforgue" reveals how one man's quest for youth, its beauty and its soul, expressed itself in great literary and historic achievement.

— Gerald Matheson

The following is an extract from a Police recruiting advertisement which appeared in the Sunday colour supplements, entitled "A POLICE CAREER. FACT AND FICTION." You shouldn't have too much trouble sorting out which is which.

"Some of us still think of every policeman as an old-fashioned Mr. Plod. . . . Today's policeman has to rely on. . . the very latest scientific and technical equipment and knowledge. Still. . . he is involved with people. He helps those who cannot, or will not, help themselves. He does not turn his back when someone is in trouble. He defends a person's right to speak even though he may disagree with what that person has to say. And he does his best to keep the peace for everybody without infringing the rights of anybody. It adds up to quite a tall order."

It certainly adds up to quite a tall story. Somewhere, Blair Peach is laughing.

QUOTE

"Children should be the property of no-one. The child himself should have the right to decide whom to live with: whether a lesbian mother or a gay father, the 'natural' parents, a boy-lover or someone else."

David Thorstad, NAMBLA

NEWS EXTRA

URGENT APPEAL FROM NAMBLA.

Following arrest of NAMBLA members, Swinbank and Fox, on July 11, two more members were arrested ten days later. Four supporters, trying to protect Swinbank's home from looting, were taken into custody. FBI claim that twenty three more members are "scheduled" for arrest. Members in California, Michigan, and New Hampshire have been interrogated.

On July 25 and 27, NAMBLA issued an urgent appeal for support, above all money to pay legal fees and bail expenses. You can help by contributing to the NAMBLA Emergency Defense Fund, and sending statements of support to: NAMBLA, Box 174, Midtown Station, New York, NY 10018.

THE RENE GUYON SOCIETY — ITS VIEWPOINT ON PIE — by Tim O'Hara, Spokesperson.

Dear Editor,

It seems to us that the supporters of PIE would get further in changing child-sex laws if they would give prominence in their deliberations and publications to those sexually inactive paedophiles who want law change, and keep those who are actually breaking the laws now in the closet. Your government seems logical in arresting those who defy its authority and question its ability to incarcerate. What your government would have grave difficulty in defending is attempting to stop those who say they are not breaking present bad laws, but want to change the laws NOW. The best newspapers would have difficulty ignoring your intellectual thrust.

Thus we lead into the operations of the Guyon Society in America. We do not accept financial support from anyone we know is breaking present bad laws, nor do we consider such persons part of our membership (we can take this stringent stand because we are a larger country). Thus we are welcomed into colleges and before TV cameras readily. We may become part of the training of peace officers (and possibly gain their political support!) if immediate plans come thru. We have lectured in front of groups of policemen and, on some occasions, met with NO hostility. We have support in the California state capitol at Sacramento in the Northern part of the state. Legislators there imply that they are awaiting our public education program.

This is all called "having political moxie." When you don't display having it, you make our public education on this side of the Atlantic all the more difficult.

Your magazine is a treat to read, but no one must have told you that anti-child-sex bias originated in the brain of Saint Monica (about 380 A.D.) and her son, Saint Augustine. Augustine was such a lamebrain that he followed astrology for many years. The two of them created BODY GUILT-shame for the naked body and shame for premarital sexuality. If you would publicise this on a regular basis, you would peel off support for Mary Whitehouse (and maybe even gain Mary herself!). World psychiatrists since 1910 have been united in their opposition to body guilt. They say it creates drug abuse, alcoholism, suicide, reckless driving, marital discord, graffiti, burglary, mugging — you name it. Publicizing this data on a regular basis in Magpie would attract intellectuals who are repelled by your lack of knowledge of these basics of Psychiatry.

MAGPIE REPLIES —

Passing rather swiftly over astrology, graffiti, and reckless driving Tim, we feel that it is you, rather than we, who dis-

plays a lack of knowledge of the basics of psychiatry. Whereas widespread sexual prejudice is certainly based on ignorance, it is a wilful ignorance, wilfully compounded by the Church, the Press, and the education establishment. It is not founded on logic or reason or human decency, and cannot be dispelled by appealing to those qualities. Like it or not, paedophilia is more a political, than a sexual issue. Far more than homosexuality or feminism, it presents a "threat" to the established order of society, by undermining (as society sees it) the very root of authoritarianism, and social conditioning, the nuclear family itself. Give children the right and the freedom to think and decide for themselves, break the monopoly of parental influence and control, and you have a recipe for anarchy.

PIE has always striven, and will continue to strive, for a wider understanding of the true nature of paedophilia, and its potential good for a mature society, yet your contention that we have only to "speak the truth", and the press would have difficulty ignoring our intellectual thrust, is rather naive. Copies of our "Q & A" booklet were sent not only to the press, but to every member of Parliament several years ago, and not one of them displayed the slightest difficulty in completely ignoring our "intellectual thrust". The same can be said of our submission to the Criminal Law Reform Committee. We are not faced with rational objections and cool-headed reservations, we are floundering in a sea of lie, deceit and naked bigotry. And as for gaining Mary Whitehouse (does anyone want her?), when Tom O'Carroll is Prime Minister, and every high street has a dating agency for kids, perhaps... but not before.

Your idea of "political moxie" is highly debatable. We feel that expediency can be carried to the point of hypocrisy. If you have read the disclaimer which has appeared on every issue of MAGPIE you will know that PIE has never encouraged or endorsed the breaking of existing laws, however execrable they may be. Nor has any spokesperson of PIE declared himself to be actively doing so. We have the courage to accept and admit that we are all paedophiles, we admit nothing beyond that. But let us not delude ourselves, there is little safety in protesting one's celibacy. Our catch-all legislation is so designed that it is virtually impossible to live as a paedophile without falling prey to one law or another. The laws on prostitution are a similar case: it is not illegal to be a prostitute, it is simply almost impossible to make a living that way without committing some "offense". Our notorious "Child Protection Act" served to tie up any loopholes whereby a paedophile might preserve his sanity, so that, whereas it is not illegal as yet to be a paedophile, the law renders it impossible to be one and yet conform, as you have suggested. Tom O'Carroll and the others found themselves facing trial not because they conspired to break the law, but because

they allegedly conspired to do something which is NOT itself against the law. In the UK the only way to survive persecution is to "play dead". Lie still and keep your mouth shut, and maybe no-one will notice you're a paedophile. PIE will not lie still, and will not keep its mouth shut, until the notion of Justice is re-introduced to the LAW, and society grows out of its perverted delight in witch-hunting.

"ARE YOU LEGAL, DECENT, HONEST AND TRUTHFUL?"

Well bully for you. We would have liked to recommend our readers to obtain a copy of the revised 6th edition of the British Code of Advertising Practice, issued by the Advertising Standards Authority. This carries a specific appendix of guidelines to govern advertising which is directed at children, and in many respects these guidelines are sensible and important. The code recognises (rightly) that advertisers are capable of exploiting children's "credulity, their lack of experience, or their sense of loyalty", and lays down strict parameters to prevent this. It constrains advertisers to a meticulous observation of home safety factors — "Small children should not be shown climbing up to high shelves..." — and the Highway Code — "(Children) should not be shown stepping carelessly off the pavement or crossing the road without due care..." It is important for the public to be aware of these guidelines, so that they may act when advertisers breach them. Regrettably, PIE cannot endorse the Code beyond this. It speaks gravely of advertising "which might result in (children's) physical, mental, or moral harm..." (It is difficult to conceive of a profession founded on more dubious "moral" principles than the advertising world). Furthermore, the very first item listed under the heading of "SAFETY" reads:

"No advertisement, particularly for a collecting scheme, should encourage children to enter strange places or to converse with strangers in an effort to collect coupons, wrappers, labels or the like."

Evidently the A.S.A. share, in common with the police and all too many parents, the tacit assumption that the average member of the public should be regarded as a potential threat to the safety of children. (One could be forgiven for assuming from the determined promulgation of this myth that children are being slaughtered, attacked, and kidnapped, in their thousands every year). More fundamentally, the whole question of training children to be "avid consumers", preying on their acquisitiveness, the ethics of "one-upmanship" and material greed, are pointedly ignored.

As a post script, the pamphlet we received bore the legend "Children should not be seen leaning dangerously over bridges", above which was a prominent photograph showing... children leaning dangerously over a bridge. So much for the Code.

BOOKSBOOKSBOOKSBOOKSBOOK

Adult Sexual Interest in Children

Edited by Mark Cook & Kevin Howells

(Academic Press £16.40)

Until recently, anybody embarking on a search for informative works on paedophilia in the English language would realise that s/he had stumbled into a barren, and sometimes grotesque, cultural desert. The occasional mirage—a tempting title, or a preface assuring one of the author's total objectivity—would all too often dissolve into a wilderness of outright prejudice or humble apologetics. For instance, one self-styled expert may claim that paedophiles really hate children (presumably because we aren't overly keen on beating them into submission like "normal" adults), while another may insist that we are all narcissistic, loving our own images as children. (Rather difficult for the male girl-lover or the female boy-lover to swallow that one, I think.)

But deserts can bloom, given a little nurturing, and two recent books indicate that the ground is not quite as infertile as it may seem.

Both Cook and Howells' *Adult Sexual Interest in Children* and Taylor's *Perspectives on Paedophilia* are composed of contributions from the legal, medical and sociological professions and are largely intended for others working in related fields. Inevitably, their content overlaps somewhat, but the authors' different approaches, as well as the editors' attempts to reach on one hand, the academic, and on the other, the field worker, merit separate consideration of the books.

Adult Sexual Interest in Children covers, as its title implies, a broader social spectrum than paedophilia alone, extending to physical and sexual child abuse and sexual development of children. A persistent difficulty faced by many contributors in both books lies in their apparent need to use the value-laden terms of the ill-defined expressions of their predecessors when reviewing earlier research, and this is particularly apparent in Avery-Clark's opening chapter, on intrafamilial physical and sexual child abuse. Although she recognises the problem, she finally settles on such a sweeping definition for sexual abuse that leads one to question the criteria, if any, in her choice of reports, and, equally important, to question her conclusions.

Mohr provides a useful and informative chapter on age structures in paedophilia, and is well worth reading, despite his heavy prose style.

Howells' interesting essay on the aetiology (origin) of paedophilia is highly critical of psychoanalytical theories, but he points out that a single

Perspectives on Paedophilia

Edited by Brian Taylor

(Batsford Books £6.95 paperback)

monolithic theory is inapplicable. For my part, I wonder whether we wouldn't reach a deeper understanding of paedophilia if we viewed it as part and parcel of the whole spectrum of sexual behaviour, rather than as a unique phenomenon, limited to a small segment of the population.

The sexual development of children, based largely on observations of young Norwegians, is described by the child psychologist, Thore Langfeldt, who, in a deceptively simple and refreshing way, argues for a dramatic change in attitude to children's sexuality as well as to their problems. Staying for the moment with Junior, the Finnish psychiatrist, Virkunen, and associates have moved some way towards recognising that children can be the sexual partners of adults, but still can't swallow the fact that they aren't victims in any real sense at all. So they have coined the expression, "participating victims"! Such children passively accept a sexual approach or may assist it—presumably because they consider it trivial (which it often is) or rather interesting. Virkunen's own attitude is constrained by the classical psychiatric dogma that "the law cannot be questioned, so we must perceive paedophile relationships in terms of 'crimes', 'offenders', and 'victims'".

In what might otherwise be sad and depressing accounts of assessment and treatments of paedophiles, there is a distinctively hopeful theme: to isolate the dangerous sexual offender so that the rest might receive treatment in the community.

The final chapters examine child/adult sexual interactions in their wider social context. In a speculative and sympathetic study, Plummer considers how arguments used by sociologists to debunk the myths about homosexuality can be applied to paedophilia, and D.J. West, professor of criminology, concludes with a highly critical account of the present criminal law.

Perspectives on Paedophilia is an altogether more down-market book, intended for social and community workers, and child-care and probation officers. Its loss in academic scholarship is amply compensated by its relatively cheap price.

Richard Card's opening chapter on paedophilia and the law is factually useful, though it could have been far more critical. The second and third chapters deal with the tricky problem of definition. Peter Righton's excellent essay on "the Adult" provides a valuable contri-

bution to the question, "What is a paedophile?". As for the psychiatrist, Morris Fraser, the kindest suggestion I could make is that the reader look elsewhere for a definitive account of the child in a paedophile relationship, for this chapter mars what is otherwise a good book.

Fraser disregards statistical methods and dismisses results from what he calls "spurious" surveys (we aren't told which), preferring instead clinical "impressions" of "experienced but uncommitted professionals" of which, we are expected to believe, he is one. Inevitably the results of his quest for "hard evidence" (his words) and objectivity are almost embarrassing in their bias—a sprinkling of his own questionably typical case histories, and some even less representative references to famous paedophile authors. According to Fraser, "children must conform to society's major norms—otherwise they will become ill, depressed or delinquent". What an astonishing proposition! Are we seriously being asked to believe that conformity is a panacea for their health and happiness?

Graham and Chalkley, in a useful review on the effects of paedophile attention on the child, conclude that paedophile "assaults" rarely damage children, though particular children may occasionally react catastrophically—largely as a consequence of their own guilt or shame.

Three subsequent chapters, discussing assessment and treatment, appropriate punishments, and problems of social workers who encounter paedophile relationships, reflect something of the dilemmas which have faced the respective authors. As part of the existing legal and social order, they are obliged to tailor their conclusions to fit the system, with occasionally amusing consequences. For instance, Maurice Yaffe, having described a range of medical treatments, including some hot from the press of Belsen Publications Ltd., finally recommends that paedophiles with little motivation for change be advised to go to Morocco or Turkey!

The indirect influence of PIE in the publication of both books will be evident to those involved in the paedophile movement in the last few years. To be sure, a number of the old, timeworn clichés about paedophilia are still present in both books, but their publication, hard on the heels of O'Carroll's *Paedophilia: The Radical Case*, represents a significant forward trend in attitudes to paedophilia, and a final acceptance by conventional publishers that it is no longer a taboo subject.

Hunger-strike in Hambourg

Hambourg, Germany, June 14th.

Three members of the Nurnberg Indianerkommune have started a public sit-in and hunger-strike in Hambourg. This city was chosen because the General meeting of the German Protestant Church and Gay Liberation Week are being held here. The Indianerkommune want to draw attention to the repression exerted on them and to the plight of Ulli. Ulli was accused by a 14-year-old boy of having had sexual relations with a 13-year-old boy. That is not true and there are suspicions that the boy was forced, and put under pressure by the police as he was a runaway from an educational centre. During the Indianerkommune's existence they have been the object of repression, surveillance and pursuits. In the last raids the police confiscated the address-file with 2000 names of sympathisers and supporters. They threaten parents of children living in the Kommune by withdrawing their parental rights, imprison children they find there, mostly youth runaways from public institutions, schools or monstrous parents.

The Kommune grants home, affection and other help to all children who urgently need it, that is to say almost all children. They also draw attention to the scandal in the PTI, the Padagogische-therapeutisch Intensivstation of the Nurnberg Youth Education Centre where children are beaten and locked in the "Zero-Cell", a small, empty and damp, dark room for 48 hours or more. So the public institutions tried everything to keep the Kommune quiet and every method was good enough to put Ulli in jail. In fact there are no charges against him and the Indianerkommune and friends in Hambourg will continue to strike as long as Ulli is not set free from his imprisonment on remand.



The strike started on June 14th and is unlimited. PIE has enough trouble on its own, but it would help Ulli greatly to hear that friends sympathise. So please, if you feel like, write some words to Ulli, he's absolutely isolated, has no one to give him a little affection or courage, on the contrary, he's constantly humiliated and beaten. And send, if you can, some pennies to the Kommune to allow them to get a lawyer. Our struggle is the same.

Thank you.

Address:
INDIANERKOMMUNE,
Mittlere Kanalstrasse, 34,
D - 8500 NURNBERG. (West
Germany.)



Police raid Indianerkommune

PIE PRESS.

PAEDOPHILIA: SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—60p. UK; 80p overseas.
MAGPIE 11—75p UK; £1 overseas.
MAGPIE 14—£1 UK; £1.50 overseas.
MAGPIE 15—£1 UK; £1.50 overseas.
All prices include postage and packing.
Order from PIE address.

Regret, all other publications sold out.

PHOTOCOPY SERVICE (sold out items)

We regret that due to difficulties this service has been suspended—we hope to reinstate it once suitable facilities have been found.

MAGPIE aims to provide paedophiles with their own journal and tries to further the understanding and acceptance of true love for children in today's society. MAGPIE does not promote or otherwise encourage unlawful acts, sexual or otherwise.

All opinions expressed are those of their respective authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the editorial collective, or of PIE.

MAGPIE welcomes criticism, advice, contributions and comment from its readers. Reprints from MAGPIE are welcomed; please credit your source.

MAGPIE is published by the Paedophile Information Exchange (PIE), the national paedophile organization and research group. Correspondence for the magazine should be addressed to 'The Editorial Collective', all other communications to 'The Executive Committee'.

Our address is: PIE,
PO BOX 75,
LONDON, E5 8AQ

VF

PRESS RELEASE

FROM: The Ad Hoc Committee Against the Conspiracy to Corrupt Public Morals Trial.

RE: Picket of the trial of four members of the Paedophile Information Exchange (PIE), Old Bailey, 12 noon to 2pm today (12th January)

This trial is a show trial. It was instigated by the News of the World who infiltrated PIE with the express intention of smashing it. They published vicious 'expose' articles calling for action to be taken to destroy PIE. They passed information to the police which led to the investigation which laid the foundation for the present prosecutions. When the police had concluded that investigation they passed their findings to the DPP who did nothing about it for some six to nine months. It was not until the News of the World published yet another scurrilous article on PIE that the DPP decided to press charges against the defendants in August 1979.

This involvement of the press in the construction of this trial strongly suggests that there are people who intend to use this trial as a weapon: people who wish to ensure that not only are the defendants tried in court but that thousands of others are tried by the media. This is why we have no hesitation in calling this trial a show trial.

The four defendants have been charged with Conspiracy to Corrupt Public Morals. The existence of this charge flies in the face of the principles of civil liberties and democratic rights. It is a common law charge which means that it was created by the courts and has never been sanctioned by Parliament. Its scope and the severity of sentences are wholly determined by courtroom precedence. It refers to no specific criminal act; there is no such law as 'corrupting public morals'. The vagueist connection between those charged under this law and the alleged activities of quite different people is sufficient evidence to convict.

Until 1977 all conspiracy laws were common law charges. On the recommendation of the Law Commission Parliament abolished all common law conspiracy with one exception and established specific conspiracies referring to definite crimes with maximum sentences (This was part of the Criminal Law Act 1977). While this still left problems of possible conviction on weak evidence it was certainly a step forward in relation to the mass of conspiracy law that existed previously. The one exception was the Conspiracy to Corrupt Public Morals.

Apart from the defendants themselves, who are the likely victims of this show trial? Most obviously paedophiles against whom there is likely to be an unprecedented witchhunt. But the net is cast wider than that. Lesbian and gay adults are severely threatened,

SEX ORGANIZATIONS - PAEDOPHILE INFORMATION EXCHANGE, PIE

VERTICAL FILE

especially those who come into contact with children; i.e. parents, teachers, social workers, school caretakers etc. Already we have seen the sacking of gay people whose supposed unsuitability for working with children has been upheld by Industrial Tribunals. Already we have seen Clywd County Council adopt a policy of not employing homosexuals. We fear that the trial could be used to generalise these oppressive practices. We also fear that the climate created by such a trial can only act as an incitement to the police to increase harrassment of homosexuals.

In a period of massive unemployment and public expenditure cut-backs the Tory Government is facing mounting opposition from the millions of women who are being asked once more to be full time mothers and to rally to bolster up family life. If this trial is used to place the spectre of vulnerable children in front of the public eye it would constitute a perfect weapon for the government to undermine such opposition. Thus women are attacked by this trial.

Perhaps most important of all is the way this trial might be used to attack young people. Youth who are trying to determine thier own sexuality have always been severely harrassed. They will be in the front line for further attack. But the trial can be used in other ways against young people. The government is presently involved in tightening legislation against 'juvenile crime'. The trial affords an opportunity for the law and order lobby to raise the cry of 'more discipline, less independence, its for their own good and protection'.

The popular press already act as 'guardians' of youth and create concern among women in particular about the growing independence of 'their kids'. The trial can be used to step up this process under the guise of 'care and protection of youth'.

For these reasons we demand:

That the Show Trial be STOPPED!

That the Charges Against the PIE Four be DROPPED!

That the Conspiracy Laws be SCRAPPED!

That Paedophiles should have the RIGHT TO MEET AND HAVE ORGANISATIONS!

That State Harrassment of Young People should CEASE!

This is why we are picketting.

PRESS BRIEFING

FROM: CAMPAIGN AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS.....January 27th 1981.

The Campaign Against Public Morals (CAPM) exist to defend the four PIE defendants and alert people to the dangers surrounding that trial. The basic demands of CAPM are as follows:

- * STOP THE SHOW TRIAL OF THE PIE FOUR
- * DROP THE CHARGES AGAINST THE PIE FOUR
- FOR THE RIGHT OF PAEDOPHILES TO ORGANISE
- * NO STATE HARRASSMENT OF YOUNG PEOPLE
- * FOR THE ABOLITION OF CONSPIRACY LAWS

This briefing endeavours to keep the Left and Sexual Political press up to date on the significant events which have taken place in the trial so far and to correct any distortions which have appeared in the press.

The trial began on 19th January after two postponements. The prosecution have finished presenting their evidence, most of which revolved around PIE's contact ad sheet; the uses to which it had been put to by some of its recipients and contributors and correspondence between some of those contributors and the defendants.

A substantial amount of evidence which the DPP had presented at the Committal Proceedings in February 1980 was omitted. Furthermore the prosecution had indicated at those proceedings that there were to be many more witnesses than the number who have appeared at the Old Bailey this week. They seem to have dropped nine witnesses. Indeed one of the witnesses they presented at the committal did not appear at the Bailey. The Judge has already commented at the end of the prosecution's case on the paucity of the prosecutions evidence.

Perhaps the most significant events that have taken place so far in the trial have been the discussions concerning the nature of the indictment and the scope of the charge.

Judge Leonard, presiding over the case, has stated, that, under his reading of the law as it presently stands, the proprietor of a gay bar who openly advertises it as such, or even 'who does nothing about' homosexuals meeting there "possibly for sexual purposes", could be acting unlawfully, and two co-proprietors of a gay pub in such a situation could be indicted on a Conspiracy to Corrupt Public Morals Charge. In this, he is expressing agreement with the judgement of Lord Tucker in DPP v Shaw, 1961, who said:

"Suppose Parliament tomorrow enacts that homosexual practices between adult consenting males is no longer to be criminal, is it to be said that a conspiracy to further and encourage such practices amongst adult males could not be the subject of a criminal charge fit to be left to a jury? Similarly with regard to a conspiracy to encourage and promote lesbianism today, or incestuous sexual intercourse in the year 1907?"

But Judge Leonard is possibly also seeking to extend the scope of the charge by allowing the 'knowing provision of opportunity' for 'immoral behaviour' to take the place of 'intent to bring about' such behaviour, in implying conspiracy.

A further extension of the scope of conspiracy laws is implied in the wording of the indictment against the PIE defendants itself, a wording defended by Judge Leonard against criticism from the defence. The terms in which the indictments are couched extend the legal concept of 'conspiracy' by allowing a much looser connection between the 'conspirators' and the actions or events which are supposed to have resulted, or have been intended to result, from the 'conspiracy', than has previously been allowed in Conspiracy to Corrupt Public Morals cases — not forgetting that this charge is already more loosely defined in law than other 'conspiracies'.

Mr Archer, for the defence, cited the IT, OZ and Shaw (Ladies' Directory) cases, in all of which the intent that immoral sexual acts should take place had been in the forefront of the matter. In the present case this was not even alleged, and the wording of the indictment did not allow for acquittal in the case of non-sexual paedophile activities being involved. The mere provision of opportunity he said, was not enough on which to base a conspiracy charge. The judge, rejecting his submission, replied that in the cases Archer had cited, what was at issue was the establishing of direct contact through advertisements between prostitutes and their clients, or between homosexuals and other homosexuals. Here, however, the corruption arose from the whole apparatus by which paedophiles were put in contact with each other, leading to the passing of information about contacting children for possible 'paedophile purposes'. Thus, he maintained, the wording of the indictment was admissible, and further justified his position by declaring that: "We have a greater interest in the morals of young children".

The judge directed that the original indictment be split into two. The defendants now accused of conspiring to publish PIE's contact page

- 1) With intent that advertisers should thereby induce readers to provide the advertisers with opportunities to commit unlawful sexual offences with children.

and

- 2) With intent that advertisers should thereby induce readers to publish obscene articles to them, and to send such articles through the post.

He explained to the jury that he took this decision because of the "manifest difference in gravity" between the two allegations and directed them to acquit one of the defendants, Trevor Wade, on the first charge, because of the lack of evidence against him.

The press have been relatively quiet about the trial so far. There have, nevertheless, been some distorting reports and headlines.

Predictably the News of the World were the worst culprits. In an article which gloated about how they instigated the investigation of PIE (26th January) they described PIE as "an organisation promoting sexual love with children". This is wholly inaccurate if it is meant to be a description of PIE's ostensive aims. There is a world of difference between being an organisation most of whose members are paedophile and which aims to bring paedophiles together, and 'promoting sexual love with children'. Furthermore there is nothing in PIE's public practice which supports such a description. It is true that the prosecution alleges that the defendants had that aim. If this is what the News of the World means then they should say so.

The other distortions were contained in headlines. PIE was described as a "Child Sex Group" (Daily Mail 21st January) and Magpie (PIE's journal) as a "Child Sex Mag" (Daily Star 21st January). Most disturbing, because they should know better, the Morning Star's headline (21st January) called the trial a "Child Sex Case". None of the defendants stand accused of having sex with children.

FROM: CAMPAIGN AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS

RE-TRIAL FOR THREE OF THE PIE DEFENDANTS

On the evening of the 28th January the Conspiracy to Corrupt Public Morals trial of four members of the Paedophile Information Exchange (PIE) came to an indeterminate end at the Old Bailey.

The Indictment, Conspiracy to Corrupt Public Morals, was split into two counts:

- 1) The defendants are accused of conspiring with Keith Hose (not present at the trial) and other members of the Executive Committee of PIE to publish a contact sheet with the intent that advertisers should thereby induce readers to provide the advertisers with opportunities to commit unlawful sexual offences with children, with intent to debauch and corrupt the morals of children and adults alike.
- 2) Conspiring with Keith Hose and others to publish a contact sheet with the intent that advertisers should thereby induce readers to publish obscene articles to them, and send such articles through the post, contrary to the Post Offices Act, with intent to debauch and corrupt the morals of children and adults alike.

In the first week of the trial, which started on the 19th January, the defendant Trevor Wade was acquitted on the first count because of lack of evidence on the direction of the Judge.

At the end of the trial the jury retired for nearly nine hours after the judge's summing up.

- * They decided to acquitt Trevor Wade on the second count, which means that he has been acquitted completely.
- * The defendants John Parratt and Michael Dagnall were acquitted on the first count but no decisions were made on the second count despite the fact that the judge allowed that the jury should make a majority verdict. The jury were unable to arrive at such a verdict.
- * The jury could not reach a decision on either count against Tom O'Carroll.

Because of this indecision there is to be a re-trial for the charges which still stand. The same judge, Common Sergeant of London John Leonard, QC, is to preside. As far as we know, no date has been set yet.

CAPM, BM 1151, London WC1N 3XX.

AUG 04 1980

INSTITUTE FOR SEX RESEARCH

VERTICAL FILE

If the hypothetical visitor from outer space were to make an objective study of the human race, he would no doubt be astonished at the extraordinary way we deal with one of the most important aspects of our human nature, our sexuality. Only rarely are we honest with ourselves and, often under the guise of religion, we are capable of telling lies and distorting the truth to justify the suppression of sex in ourselves and the instigation of persecutions and witch hunts of others.

In spite of the suppressions and the humbug, every newspaper editor knows that nothing is so likely to attract a wide circulation as stories about sex. Not so long ago, the gays were the target of public vilification, and in 1952 a Sunday newspaper carried a banner headline "These Evil Men" over a story about homosexual activities taking place in private between consenting adults, activities which are now perfectly legal and which would no longer rate a mention. Now gays are relatively safe, paedophiles are the natural target of the gutter press.

Despite much emotional opposition, Kinsey was able to carry out a serious statistical study of human sexual behaviour. It emerged, according to Kinsey, that each of us could be classified on a six point scale according to our sexual orientation. At one end of the scale was the person who was exclusively homo, and at the other end the person who was exclusively heterosexual. The truly "normal" person is somewhere in the middle, with a balance between the homo and the hetero sexual elements of his or her nature, although in practice they might conform to the socially desirable convention of "normal" married life.

I have begun to wonder if, in fact, further study would reveal that paedophilia is also much more widespread than has hitherto been imagined, and if a similar scale exists for paedophile tendencies, so that some degree of them represents normality. Just as it has been suggested that true comradeship between individuals of the same sex depends on an unconscious homosexual element in their nature, is it possible that love for a younger person, such as the love of parents for their children, depends on an unconscious paedophile element? Recently a close friend of mine, who is also a mother, brought this to my attention. She says that it is quite natural for a mother, when changing her child's nappies, to tickle its genitals, which causes the child to squeal with pleasure. There is nothing consciously sexual in this, but it may well have the important psychological effect of fixing the child's special relationship with its mother, just as sexual contact does that of husband and wife. In other cultures with less hang ups than ours, it is quite common for children to be lulled to sleep by genital manipulation by parents and nurses, and I recently saw a meeting between two West Indian ladies in which one greeted the other's small boy by tickling him in what we call the "private" place.

The Victorian idea that children were "innocent", i.e., non sexual, is fast losing ground, but the discovery of proof of childhood sexuality still produces a reaction of astonishment in those brought up on the old ideas. We are grateful to the reader who sent us these two items from a recent edition of Parents magazine:-

"Clare, (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ years) liked to get into bed with her brother Charles (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ years) where they rolled around, laughing and giggling. Their mother noticed that Clare deliberately tickled her brother's genitals."

"When Mr D. entered the bathroom, he saw his eight year old son Alistair lying back in the bath with a blissful expression on his face while his sister Lucy, aged seven years, sucked the tip of his penis. Mr D. was horrified. He felt sure that Alistair must be perverted and took him at once to the family doctor."

AUG 05 1980

Anthropologists will know that this kind of behaviour is very common in some societies, where it is accepted, joked about and even encouraged as part of the child's natural growing up and discovery of sex. Perhaps it is our own society which is "out of line" in denying our children the opportunity to develop naturally.

As defined in its Constitution, the first aim of PIE is "to clear away, where possible, the myths connected with paedophilia by various means including the making public of scientific, sociological and similar information." As stated in the information sheet sent to enquirers about PIE, "We want to dispel the myths connected with paedophilia, and show that most paedophiles desire gentle, loving and mutually pleasurable relationships. The group believes that it is essential that attitudes towards young people should change, so that the existence of sexuality and other feelings are recognised and accepted. Our aim is to make public the scientific, sociological and similar information proving the value of paedophilia and showing how the lives of children and paedophiles are distorted by society's prohibitive values."

PIE is deeply concerned, therefore, with the good of children, and with the Truth. It is a tragedy that PIE's potential for advancing human knowledge of ourselves, and improving the lot of our fellows, is so often hampered by wrongly inspired witch hunts. Perhaps it has always been so, and paedophiles have always been misrepresented.

In modern times, Oscar Wilde provides a moving, if not in all respects a personally appropriate, defence of the Socratic relationship.

Mr C.F. Gill (cross examining); "What is the "Love that dare not speak its name?" "

Wilde; "The "Love that dare not speak its name" in this century is such a great affection of an elder for a younger man as there was between David and Jonathan, such as Plato made the very basis of his philosophy, and such as you find in the sonnets of Michaelangelo and Shakespeare. It is that deep, spiritual affection that is as pure as it is perfect. It dictates and pervades great works of art like those of Shakespeare and Michaelangelo, and those two letters of mine, such as they are. It is in this century misunderstood, so much misunderstood it may be described as the "Love that dare not speak its name", and on that account of it I am placed where I am now. It is beautiful, it is fine, it is the noblest form of affection. There is nothing unnatural about it. It is intellectual, and it repeatedly exists between an elder and a younger man, when the elder man has intellect, and the younger man has all the hope, joy and glamour of life before him. That it should be so, the world does not understand. The world mocks at it, and sometimes puts one on the pillory for it".

(The Trials of Oscar Wilde, edited by H. Montgomery Hyde)

When the Homosexual Law Reform Society, among others, were campaigning for a change in the law and a change in public attitudes towards homosexuals, much use was made of the large body of literature which has been produced during the last two thousand years dealing with the idealistic beauty of homosexual love, almost always between an older and a younger person. In fact, almost the whole of this very beautiful literature actually refers to the kind of love which is very clearly paedophile in nature. It is ironic, therefore, that now they are safely within the law, provided they observe the artificial age of consent laws, many homosexuals seek to dissociate themselves from paedophiles and to pretend that paedophilia is something completely different. Why, then, were homosexuals happy to use this paedophile literature to achieve their ends?

Perhaps those of our gay brothers and sisters who now like to feel on the side of the Establishment should pause to consider that if paedophiles are vulnerable they are vulnerable too. If the Establishment succeeds in abusing the Conspiracy Laws to attack paedophiles, they will use it next to attack gay groups. Perhaps those short sighted officials in the Campaign for Homosexual Equality who are currently being less than helpful to PIE would do well to consider this. After all, there are plenty of people around who would like to reverse the homosexual law reforms.

West Weighs In.

Clear support for legalising consensual sex between children and adults came recently from a weighty and, it may be thought, unlikely figure; E.J. West, the Professor of Clinical Criminology at Cambridge University, and author of two books on homosexuality.

Writing in the January issue of the *British Journal of Criminology*, Professor West said the following, in a commentary on another article in the same issue, by Dr Edward Brongersma:

"I happen to agree that the criminal prosecution of consensual sexual acts is inappropriate, whatever the age of the participants. Brongersma cites some telling points in favour of this view, including the failure of surveys to demonstrate that children who have had sexual contact with adults suffer lasting ill-effects, the fact that children often enjoy and seek out such experience, and the observation that in some cultures children's sexuality is openly recognised and approved. Furthermore some authorities... are beginning to question whether parental discouragement of masturbation or any other sign of sexual feeling in children may not have a deleterious effect upon later sexual development."

The fact that Dr Brongersma was able to publish his work in the usually conservative pages of the *British Journal of Criminology* was itself an important breakthrough, and Professor West's endorsement of his position is bound to create quite a stir in establishment thinking.

Uppsala Convention Spells it Out

The right of children to sexual self pleasuring and the formation of loving relationships with people of all ages has been spelt out in Uppsala, Sweden.

The occasion was an international convention organised by the Sex Education and Information Council of the United States (SEICUS) and the New York University Colloquium for Sex Education, which produced a bill to set forth a philosophy of sexuality and sex education.

Two sections of the 19-point bill refer to children's sexual expression in the following terms:-

"In providing healthy perspectives on sexual practices and attitudes for children, the aim should be to facilitate a child's capacity and right to explore, enjoy and integrate sexuality into his or her developing self concept. Thus the most constructive response to, for example, masturbation, nudity and rehearsal sex play, would be to teach children to understand them as personal rights that are subject to responsibility for the rights of others and to appropriate degrees of privacy within the family and the community. It should be regarded that such experiences can contribute positively to their future sexual health."

"Children of all ages have the capacity to establish caring, loving relationships with people of all ages. These relationships should be seen as important elements in the development of their sexuality, and some can even continue throughout life."

Anita Bryant, Again

Those who are at peace with themselves are usually at peace with others. They live and let live. On the other hand, those who would impose their morality on others invariably have a lot to work on themselves. A further case in point supporting this truism was given by a recent news item. Anita, the defender of the American Family, and paragon of heterosexual virtue, has filed for a divorce from her husband, Bob Green.

(acknowledgements to NAMBLA Bulletin.)

Heaven Sent Support?

It fell to the "Fallen Angels", rather than FIE, to take advantage of a heaven-sent opportunity earlier this year and get together some much-needed international support for we oppressed Britons.

The Angels, a group of radical gays, who more than most, are aware of the devastating potential of the conspiracy trial, took wing to Barcelona for the International Gay Association conference -- and came away having achieved a remarkable degree of solidarity against the persecution of FIE and in favour of recognising the legitimacy of consensual paedophilic relations -- significantly, only the British contingent, from GHE, felt unable to offer its support to the paedophilic movement.

It remains to be seen how much the laudable sentiments expressed at Barcelona will be translated into firm action, but from one group at least -- GGF, in Germany -- there has been a promise of a very practical helping hand, concerning the production of an English language bulletin. We await developments with keen anticipation.

The On-going Debate

The lively and much-hated (by the police) radical magazine The Leveller, has been giving a lot of space lately to the age-of-consent debate, starting with a virulent feminist piece (anti) in the March issue. Both this, and replies by Tom O'Connell and Roger Marsh of FIE in the May issue, have promoted interesting letters.

It's not too late to start contributing to the debate yourself -- if there's a radical bookshop in your town, get hold of the Leveller and take it from there: you'll probably see a letter that is worth replying to.

While you are at it, get hold of Gay Left No. 10 (the current issue), which contains an interesting and important analysis of the politics surrounding the FIE conspiracy case, by Dave Landau.

Book Review: "Indecent Assault" by Roger Moody

How do you defend yourself against a charge you didn't commit, but nonetheless don't consider criminal? Not an uncommon dilemma for paedophiles in conflict with the law, and one of many that Roger Moody, a well-known radical journalist, faced when arrested for indecent assault and attempted buggery with a 10-year old boy friend. Roger was raided by the police, not as a result of a complaint, but because he has never hidden the fact that he is a paedophile, and has often been outspoken in the defence of paedophilia. Police mentality dictates that "paedophile" equals "child molester" equals "potential pornographer", and what better reason could there be for "turning him over"?

The book, composed largely of extracts from Roger's diary between his arrest and dramatic acquittal at the Old Bailey two years later, is a painfully vivid account of the events, his personal thoughts about them, and their effects upon his friends and acquaintances. Most important, he has not ignored the reactions of the boys and their parents. It would have been well nigh impossible, in the circumstances, to have obtained accounts of all the boys' or their parents' feelings at first hand, and thus the author's objectivity could be questioned, but wherever he has permitted himself some conjecture, it appears to have been well founded.

The pressures brought by the police on the boys and their families were often heavy handed rather than illegal, but no less poisonous for that. Occasionally these pressures had an air of pretended naivety, as when, during the committal proceedings, the boy, Leo was due to testify. The defence barrister had asked for the court to be cleared, to relieve pressure on Leo, and to avoid the possibility of police intimidation merely by their presence. People in the Public Gallery, and six of the seven police men present (why so many?) dutifully left. The seventh policeman -- "the fat one, the one I hate most" was how he was described by another of the boys -- "ambled from the

well of the courtroom, to place himself on a chair right next to where Lee would testify. For two minutes he sat there implacably while my barrister reiterated his demand that the court be cleared of police. The prosecutor didn't seem to know what to do and the magistrates seemed powerless to act on their own instructions. Only after another two demands did Mr Wolstenholme finally leave the court."

Apparently minor occurrences such as this leave one with the inevitable question; How would a police officer who tried to exert psychological pressure on a young witness in a public courtroom conduct his investigation in the privacy of a police station? The book, in answering this question, is a damning indictment of police techniques, and the political hierarchy which supports their existence.

The judicial destruction of one man's friendship with children does not make pleasant reading, and occasionally the author's thoughts are confused, reflecting his state of mind at the time. But this is undoubtedly the most important book on a paedophile theme from the British press to date. At 60p it is excellent value for money, and is a must for all paedophiles.

Currently on sale at radical/alternative bookshops. Or, write to the publishers (NOT FIE please) at; Word is Out, c/o 5 Caledonian Road, London N1. Enclose extra for postage; U.K. 20p; Other countries (surface mail); 65p Air Mail (by Book Post); U.S., Canada, Africa; 02½p. Australia and New Zealand; 96p.

The Turn of the Screw

Henry James' novella "The Turn of the Screw" was published in 1898. On being turned into an opera in 1954 by Benjamin Britten, it immediately established itself as a masterpiece of its genre, a melodramatic thriller, a ghost story dealing with the corruption of innocence. Two orphans, Miles aged eleven and his sister Flora aged eight are in the charge of a young governess. Soon after her appointment, she begins to see two apparitions about the house; Quint, a former valet, and Miss Jessel, the Children's former governess.

What was the nature of the suspect relationship between Quint and Miles? James, despite reservations natural to his temperament and times, explains to a degree; "...There had been matters in his life... strange passages... secret disorders... vices more than suspected..." and of the relationship; "...Quint was much too free... with Miles... with everyone."

The governess, "My face was close to his and he let me kiss him...", admits her love for the boy in a way not to be shrouded in innocence, and on one occasion refers to them as "some young couple who, on their wedding night at the inn, feel shy in the presence of the waiter."

The tragic irony of the plot is that in wrestling with Quint for the possession of the boy, her motives, not as we have seen being entirely innocent, drive the boy to his eventual death.

(Kent Opera Company performance at Gaddlers Wells, July 1988)

The Tin Drum

This film would be better if it was not a compromise. It is about a boy who, at the age of three decides not to enter the world of adults; he devises an accident so that he does not grow up. We see him presumably later on in life in various sexual encounters, still looking about ten, although actually in his twenties. I wonder how far this film would have got had it openly admitted being about a kid aged ten enjoying sexual relationships with adults?

NAMBLA

In our magazine "Magpie", number 14, we erroneously listed an out-dated address for NAMBLA - The North American Man/Boy Love Association. Their correct current address is as follows:-

NAMBLA, c/o GAA, P.O.Box 2, Village Station, N.Y. 10014, U.S.A.

Rene Guyon Society

Also in Magpie 14, we listed an address for the Rene Guyon Society which they left several years ago, for which, also, we apologise. The correct address is:-

Rene Guyon Society, 256 G. Robertson Blvd., Beverly Hills, CA 90211.

WARNING! Possible Entrapment

This particularly concerns our Members in North America. Advertisements have appeared urging readers to contact a person in New York through a P.O. Box. This person is a "darkroom enthusiast" and seeks "pen pals". Also, handwritten and duplicated letters have been received by some members of NAMBLA and PIE with the same return address; Martin Lazar, P.O. Box 621, Church Street Station, N.Y., N.Y. 10036, U.S.A. One person, who at Lazar's urging brought personal photographs to New York, has been arrested. He has implicated others, some of whom have also been arrested.

Although we draw no conclusions concerning any person or motives, we urge members to consider these facts and use extreme caution if they see the ad. or receive a letter of the kind indicated.

Occasional Notes.

We cannot emphasize too strongly that PIE does not promote or in any way encourage unlawful acts, sexual or otherwise.

The establishment is logical in arresting those who defy its authority and question its ability to incarcerate. It would be completely wrong, however, were they to attempt to stop those of us who are NOT breaking the present bad laws but merely want to change them. The work of PIE is much too important to risk by breaking the law.

We would like to encourage more members who are not paedophiles, and who therefore cannot be thought to be motivated by self interest. At PIE's first public meeting in the Conway Hall, a very high proportion of those present were not paedophiles, but people who had a serious interest in paedophilia. The audience included psychiatrists, researchers, a paediatrician, social workers and parents. It was more than a little sad that an attempt to initiate serious public discussion on important public issues was marred by the Press, since we understand that it was an irresponsible reporter seeking to manufacture a story who invited along members of the National Front to scream abuse and offer violence. Since then, a section of the gutter press has regularly sought to infiltrate meetings, and their accounts have certainly not been notable for their truthfulness.

If you are interested in what we are trying to do and would like to help, or if you think we could help you, please write to us.

Our address is:-

PIE, P.O. Box 213, London SE13 3JD

UF. PIE
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THE PIE CONSPIRACY TRIAL...WHAT IT'S ABOUT...WHY IT AFFECTS YOU

INSTITUTE FOR SEX RESEARCH

FEB 27 1980

VERTICAL FILE

Sex Organization - Paedophile Information
Exchange - PIE

PUBLIC MORALS

In July 1979, several members of the Paedophile Information Exchange (PIE) were arrested and charged with the common law offence of conspiracy to corrupt public morals. The Old Bailey trial is expected to take place in the latter half of 1980.

What is PIE?

The Paedophile Information Exchange is a research and campaigning group which aims for changes in social attitudes and the criminal law, especially in relation to the age of consent.

The charges

The charges are based on contact advertisements by which PIE members, many of whom are desperately isolated, have sought to befriend each other. Although it has consistently warned its members of the dangers involved in breaking the law, PIE is being held responsible for any unlawful acts which the people thus put in contact with each other might possibly have committed.

PIE is not being charged with a substantive offence. PIE is being prosecuted for the things it says. The case follows an attempt to have PIE officially proscribed, as well as press attacks (particularly by the News of the World) on PIE's right to exist.

This prosecution is an attack on PIE's right to freedom of speech and freedom of association.

Conspiracy

Because it is completely arbitrary who is charged, conspiracy charges have often been used against activists such as the Shrewsbury pickets and anti-apartheid campaigner Peter Hain. But with the charge of conspiracy to corrupt public morals, the purpose need not even be unlawful. A conviction carrying a maximum theoretical sentence of life imprisonment may be obtained for conspiracy to do something which is not in itself a crime.

Is it any wonder that the abolition of this disreputable common law charge has been recommended by the Law Commission?

An attack on us all

This is a trumped-up charge designed to silence a group merely because it is unpopular with the guardians of public morality. Have YOU ever held radical views? Have YOU ever campaigned for social change? Because if you have, it could be YOUR turn next. Our freedom to communicate and organise is under attack.

The Conspiracy Against Public Morals (CAPM) is a group set up to campaign around the issues raised by this case.

What we demand

DROP THE CHARGES AGAINST THE PIE MEMBERS !

SCRAP THE CONSPIRACY TO CORRUPT PUBLIC MORALS CHARGE !

What you can do

- Write to your MP
- Discuss the case in your trade union branch or other group
- Call a public meeting - CAPM will supply speakers and leaflets
- Set up a local CAPM group

IF THIS PROSECUTION SUCCEEDS - WHO WILL BE NEXT?

printed and published by
CAPM, BM 1151, London WC1V 6XX

"CONSPIRACY": LATEST NEWS

VERTICAL FILE

INSTITUTE FOR SEX RESEARCH

FEB 27 1960

The PIE Five, who face a charge of "conspiracy to corrupt public morals", have been committed for trial at the Old Bailey, following a week-long hearing in February at Wells St Magistrates Court, London.

The charge relates to PIE contact ads, which, it is alleged, involved a conspiracy to bring about illegal activities, such as sexual offences against children and sending indecent material through the post.

It is estimated that the trial itself will run for at least six weeks -- that is, when it eventually gets off the ground, which could be as late as this time next year. Meanwhile, the Five -- Tom, David, Trevor, Michael and John -- are having to make shift as best they can in the face of precarious, or non-existent, employment prospects, although they at least have the consolation that their bail has been extended until the trial.

The committal, something of a brief dress rehearsal for the prosecution case, provided plenty of interest. Mingling uneasily at the back of a packed courtroom, where PIE supporters wore radical badges with slogans like "Take your filthy laws off my body", Fleet St reporters could be heard muttering what a pity it was that reporting restrictions had not been lifted. And anyone surprised at the fact that there were any PIE supporters present should note that the defence group, "Campaign Against Public Morals", picketed the court and distributed some 2,000 leaflets about the case to those on a protest march that same week against the Corrie abortion bill.

In sharp contrast to the histrionics with which the prosecution might in time hope to impress a jury, the atmosphere in the committal courtroom was remarkably low-key: the PIE Five, seated comfortably in lounge chairs near their counsel, not in a dock, were courtiously addressed as Mister whoever, or as "these gentlemen" (without a hint of sarcasm), by an urbane, relaxed crown barrister, who appeared totally confident that the stipendiary magistrate was in no danger of taking too much notice of any defence submissions.

Nor did he. After hearing a number of witnesses during the week, the magistrate lost no time at all in deciding that there was a case for all five to answer. (At one point he told the court that his copy of the prosecution evidence appeared to have every other page missing. "I don't know if it matters," he enquired!)

We feel it would not be sound to discuss the evidence at this stage -- except to say it appears extremely feeble -- but it should be emphasised that not too much should be read into the magistrate's unhesitating decision: committal is little more than a formality in a case of this nature.

Three of the Five also faced a summons in relation to an allegedly obscene article published in Understanding Paedophilia, the journal which preceded Magpie. This has been indefinitely adjourned, and can effectively be discounted, as it is unlikely to be pursued at any stage.

Sex Organizations - Paedophile Information Exchange - PIE

pie

c/o RELEASE, 1 ELGIN AVENUE, LONDON W9.

paedophile information exchange

INFORMATION ABOUT "PIE"

PIE was founded in October 1974, recognising that there was a need in Britain for a group for those men and women who are sexually attracted to young people of 17 and below. The inaugural meeting of its members took place in March 1975.

What does PIE stand for?

We are an organisation for those adults sexually attracted to children. We want to dispel the myths connected with paedophilia, and show that most paedophiles desire gentle, loving and mutually pleasurable relationships. The group believes that it is essential that attitudes towards young people should change, so that the existence of their sexuality and other feelings are recognised and accepted. Our aim is to make public scientific, sociological and similar information proving the value of paedophilia and showing how the lives of children and paedophiles are distorted by society's prohibitive values.

We campaign for the legal and social acceptance of paedophilia. We believe it is inhumane to children to outlaw their sexuality, and we support moves to lower the 'age of consent'. We are against the rape and physical assault of anyone, but we want to see the removal from the statute books of the unjust laws which define mutual and loving relationships with children as assaults.

We hope to provide a means by which paedophiles can communicate with one another, and to help those whose lives have been distorted by oppressive attitudes; such as those guilty, isolated, lonely and others in legal difficulties concerning sexual acts with consenting 'under-age' partners.

What has PIE done so far?

By the time of PIE's Annual General Meeting in 1976 the organisation consisted of 170 members, and although a relatively new organisation we had by then made efforts to attain the objectives expressed in our aims. Besides establishing a regular newsletter, the first of its kind for British paedophiles, we have begun to tackle the question of the legal 'age of consent' by submitting evidence to the Criminal Law Revision Committee. We have spoken in support of paedophilia to many groups, numerous letters have been written to newspapers and various other bodies, and articles have appeared in several journals. Hundreds of letters from paedophiles all over Britain, and abroad, have been answered.

We are running a series of continuous campaigns and surveys, and we always need information about chemical castration or other maltreatment of paedophiles both in and out of Prison.

The Newsletter

The Newsletter is sent out every 8 weeks to all PIE subscribers. It contains news, information, book reviews, articles etc of a paedophile interest.

Meetings of PIE members

There is a general meeting for all members of PIE once each year, but it is hoped that regional groups may start up. A London group is already in existence, and a Sussex and Kent group proposed.

Other ways of contacting paedophiles

There is a Contact Sheet sent out once a month enabling paedophiles to contact one another.

Who does PIE represent?

Most paedophiles who have contacted PIE so far have been men who are attracted to boys, but as we become more well known we hope we will find that more female and/or heterosexual paedophiles will join.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

United Kingdom and Ireland: Four Pounds (Two Pounds for non-earners).

Holland/W.Germany: f/DM 35.00 Australia/N.Z.: \$ 15.00

France: F. fr. 60.00 Belgium: B. fr. 500.00

Switzerland: Sw. fr. 35.00 Canada/U.S.A.: \$ 15.00

DONATIONS

As a newly emerging organisation we are always short of cash. In order to become involved in useful and relevant work we need a continuous supply of funds. Hence, additional donations are always welcome.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

I WOULD LIKE TO BECOME A MEMBER OF "PIE", AND I AM ENCLOSING _____ AS PAYMENT FOR ONE YEARS SUBSCRIPTION. I UNDERSTAND THAT ALL COMMUNICATION WITH "PIE" WILL BE HELD IN STRICT CONFIDENCE AND THAT MY NAME AND ADDRESS WILL BE PROTECTED IN ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, AND WILL NOT BE PROVIDED TO ANYONE WITHOUT MY PERMISSION.

NAME _____
BLOCK _____
LETTERS ADDRESS _____
PLEASE _____

SIGNED _____ DATED _____

QUESTIONNAIRE

Please help us by completing the following questionnaire. There is no obligation to fill in this section or answer all of the questions.

ARE YOU PAEDOPHILE? YES/NO * (* delete where inapplicable)

ARE YOU MALE OR FEMALE? _____ ARE YOU MARRIED OR SINGLE? _____

WHAT IS YOUR AGE? _____ I LIKE GIRLS/BOYS/BOTH BOYS AND GIRLS *

ARE YOU EXCLUSIVELY PAEDOPHILE YES/NO *

WHAT IS THE EXCLUSIVE OR PREDOMINANT AGE RANGE OF CHILDREN WHICH ATTRACTS YOU MOST?

_____ TO _____
WHAT WAS YOUR FIRST SEXUAL EXPERIENCE (Heterosexual, Homosexual, Masturbation)?

AT WHAT AGE WAS THIS EXPERIENCE? _____

NOV 01 1976

INSTITUTE FOR SEX RESEARCH



c/o RELEASE, 1 ELGIN AVENUE, LONDON W9.

paedophile information exchange



CONSTITUTION

1) Name of the group

The name of the group is Paedophile Information Exchange, commonly known as "PIE".

2) Aims of the group

- a: to clear away, where possible, the myths connected with paedophilia by various means, including the making public of scientific, sociological and similar information.
- b: to give advice and counsel to those isolated or lonely because of their paedophile orientation.
- c: to help those in legal difficulties concerning sexual acts with under-age partners that took place with the latter's consent.
- d: to campaign, as members see fit, for the legal and social acceptance of paedophile love.
- e: to provide a means whereby paedophiles might get in contact with each other.

As a result of the above the group believes that it is essential that attitudes towards young people should change.

3) Definition of paedophilia

The group defines paedophilia as the sexual or intellectual or emotional (or any combination of these three) relationship between a sexually mature person and a sexually immature child or maturing adolescent. A paedophile is the older partner in such a relationship.

4) Membership of the group

One becomes a member of the group by paying an annual subscription and accepting the constitution and aims of the group.

5) Organisation of the membership

a: general membership

- i: the general membership shall elect the Executive Committee.
- ii: the general membership alone may alter and amend the constitution.

b: Executive Committee

- i: the general management of the group is vested in the Executive Committee.
- ii: the Executive Committee shall consist of 4 members elected by the Annual General Meeting with the power to co-opt 3 further members.
- iii: the quorum for the Executive Committee shall be 4 members.
- iv: Membership of the Executive Committee shall be for the period between Annual General Meetings; retiring members are eligible for re-election.
- v: in the event of an Executive Committee member resigning it shall have the power to co-opt a replacement.

6) General meetings

- a: the supreme government of the group shall be vested in the Annual General Meeting, the date and venue of which to be decided by the Executive Committee.
- b: Extraordinary General Meetings may be called under special circumstances at the written request of 50% or more of the membership.
- c: Extraordinary General Meetings may also be called by the Executive Committee.

d: Written notification of all General Meetings must be sent to all members giving at least one calendar month's notice.

7) PIE newsletter

The subscribers to the PIE newsletter are considered members of the group.

This constitution was adopted at the first General Meeting on 22 March 1975 in Edinburgh.

VF
pie

c/o RELEASE, 1 ELGIN AVENUE, LONDON W9.

paedophile information exchange



Dr Paul H Gebhard
Institute for Sex Research
Indiana University
Bloomington
Indiana
USA

INSTITUTE FOR SEX RESEARCH

22nd October 1976

Dear Dr Gebhard,

It was suggested that I write to the Institute for Sex Research to inform you of the existence, aims and work of PIE. Enclosed for your reference and to outline our aims is a copy of our information sheet and a copy of our constitution.

As you see we were started in Scotland, but are an organisation for the whole of the U.K. (although approximately 10% of our members are from non-U.K. countries). We have just celebrated our second birthday.

We now have over 200 members, although about three times that number of paedophiles have written to us for various reasons. Some write to find out more about us, some because they are in trouble with the law, and a proportion write because they are guilty or ashamed of their paedophilia. Many have never before knowingly communicated with another paedophile.

An important function of PIE is to provide a means for paedophiles to communicate with each other in groups and via a regular list of personal ads. We have until recently published a newsletter which has now been replaced by a magazine called Understanding Paedophilia. This is published twice monthly.

NOV 26 1976

We were started by male homosexual paedophiles from within the gay movement, and as a consequence attract mainly male homosexual paedophiles. However, we are an organisation for all paedophiles and have attracted some male heterosexual paedophiles and a few women paedophiles to our ranks. However, proportionately, we still need to attract more.

VERTICAL FILE

Not a paedophile - Paedophile Information
Exchange - PIE

We are very much a campaigning pressure group, hoping to change public attitudes and the law in relation to childhood sexuality and paedophilia. We have spoken at conferences and workshops and to small groups about paedophilia. Last November we published 'Evidence On The Law Relating To And Penalties For Certain Sexual Offences Involving Children - For The Home Office Criminal Law Revision Committee' which contains research evidence, argument and makes proposals for the abolition of ages of consent. Although this was distributed with a press release to many British newspapers and press agencies etc. it recieved little coverage.

Just recently we have completed a second report, this time a survey of our members. Ninety-six of our members took part. They were asked about their age, marital status, sex and the age and sex of the children they found attractive. They also gave information about their first sexual experience and the age it took place. I have enclosed a copy of both these reports in case these are of interest to you.

Also enclosed, is a copy of the Chairperson's Report for 75/76 which will let you know what we were doing over this period.

We have some references and information about paedophilia you may not have, and obviously you will have references and information we do not know about. How about keeping each other informed?

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Keith Rose".

Keith Rose
Chairperson

MAR 12 1982 Vertical File

INSTITUTE FOR SEX RESEARCH

MAQPIE

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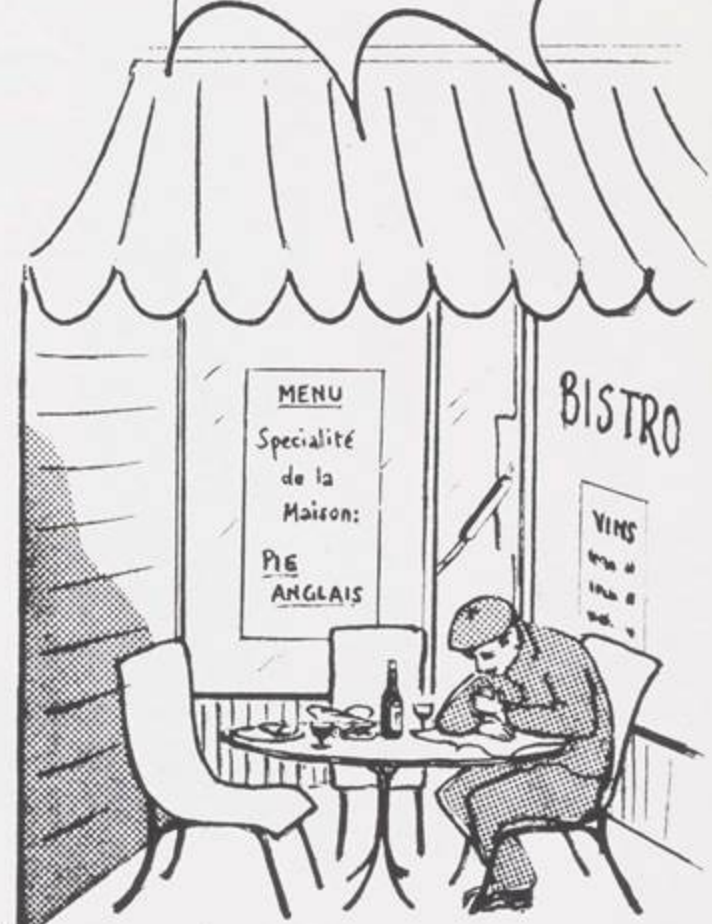
JOURNAL OF THE PAEDOPHILE INFORMATION EXCHANGE

SEX ORGANIZATIONS - PAEDOPHILE INFORMATION EXCHANGE, P.T.E.



CONGRÈS

PIE GOES
TO PARIS!
FULL REPORT INSIDE



Dominik

INGREDIENTS

MARK MOFFETT IN INTERVIEW: p16

"Before I was a teenager, I was attracted to men with hairy chests, it was for that and no other reason. Then I was attracted to more parts of their bodies. Then I was just attracted to men. That's what started it—physical attraction."

If you were the editors of MAGPIE, or of NAMBLA NEWS, what would you make of a new magazine which now boasts itself: "The only international English-language publication left which deals honestly with boy-love"? Our editorial on p7 considers the magazine which would like to be - even if it isn't yet - the only fish in the pond.

JANE RULE: p8

"For every child traumatized by overt and brutal sexual treatment, there are many, many more suffering the damage of ignorance and repression which makes masochistic women and sadistic men the norms of our society."

PIE GOES TO PARIS p3

Hopes (and blood pressures) rise in France as the age of consent drops under Mitterrand; a propitious enough time for any paedophile group to emerge—and one has... with a vengeance! Report by Peter Saxon.

ZAMBIA - A FIRST GLIMPSE by John Finnin p6

ONE LAW FOR CHILDREN - ONE FOR ADULTS by Dominik p6

EDITORIAL: THE SPARTACUS STRATEGY p7

PIE rebuts the damaging series of exaggerations, distortions, and downright scaremongering which has been published about us last year by Spartacus of Amsterdam and tries to separate fact from fiction in their "gay guide".

MAKING ADULTS EASIER TO SEDUCE by Jane Rule p8

TOM - attacked three times in three weeks p9

Or how O'Carroll learned the hard way that "protective custody" is not all that one might expect, and that under the prison regime self-defence is a punishable act, and that parole board puppets are not entirely sympathetic towards paedophile activists.

HOW TRUTH KILLED GAVIN MITCHELL by Roger Nash p10

A prospective PIE member driven to take his own life by the vicious terrible lies of a paper called "Truth".

CHARITY BEGINS - AT THE NURSERY DOOR by Steven Adrian p12

BYE-BYE BARRY! p15

THEY SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES p16

Gay 15-year-old Mark Moffett's celebrated interview with the US newspaper SEMIOTEXT(E), here printed in full for the first time outside the US.

STRIKING A BLOW FOR THE INDIANS p22

Follow-up report to last issue's article on the hunger-strike in support of the Indianercommune.

PLUS REGULAR MAGPIE FEATURES:

Through PIE Eyes - p21; NAMBLA NOTES - p22; MAGPIE Droppings - p23; PIE Press - p23.



14 ans,
363 jours...!
14 ans,
364 jours...!



Children's charities—merely another form of prostitution for the most utterly vulnerable people in our society? Steven Adrian suggests they are. p12



MAGPIE'S "OAF OF THE YEAR" AWARD GOES TO SACKED NOTW EDITOR BARRY (THE BIGOT) ASKEW - ABOVE, ON P15 WE BID A FOND FAREWELL TO THIS MURDOCH BOOT-BOY

PIE GOES TO PARIS

by PETER SAXON

On the weekend of November 28th/29th, the French group GRED (Groupe de Recherche pour une Enfance Différente) held its first national conference in Paris. Four representatives of PIE attended as GRED's guests, and were impressed by the amount of activity and discussion currently going on around paedophilia in France—some of it negative: the recent conviction of Jacques Dugue, and a vigorous wave of attacks in the press, but much of it encouraging: the conference itself, the apparent strength of GRED and the supportiveness of other groups, the lowering to 15 of the age of homosexual consent, the emergence of a small group of lesbian girl-lovers. Below we print their report of what our neighbours across the channel are up to.

THE PAEDOPHILE MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.

GRED is by no means the first paedophile organization to be formed in France. Previous groups have been short-lived, their successes, to say the least, uneven. Is GRED any different, and can it hope for better results?

Paedophiles first emerged as an organized group in France five years ago, when a number of people got together to resist police persecution and to defend those standing trial at the time in Versailles on charges of indecency with children. At a public meeting in April 1977, the ambitiously named Paedophile Liberation Front (FLIP) was formed. FLIP itself can hardly be said to have left an indelible mark on sexual politics in France—riven from the start by internal differences, that first meeting was to be FLIP's last. However, one should not underestimate the psychological importance of the meeting taking place, leaving the way open for subsequent initiatives.

The range of political positions and attitudes to paedophilia within FLIP was wide, but the principal rift seems to have hinged on the issue of young people's liberation. Those who, in common with PIE, regarded this as the inevitable corollary of 'paedophile liberation' found that they could not co-exist in the same organization with those they regarded as elitist or exploitative, or who saw cross-generational sex as a one-sided 'initiation' into adult sexuality. Those who did not withdraw from the fray altogether thus split into two groups, the first a defence committee for those accused at Versailles, which dissolved not long after their conviction, the second FRED (Action Research Group for a Different Childhood and Adolescence).

FRED, the direct predecessor of GRED, took as the starting point of its political analysis an awareness of the specific oppression (sexual, social, economic...) of young people, and over a period of two years published an impressive range of radical theoretical papers in a variety of far left periodicals. At the same time it instigated or took part in a number of one-off political actions, including joining with the young people of Les Halles in resisting the 'redevelopment' of their quarter (setting up squats in the empty buildings there, etc.), helping young people to fight the commercial recuperation and confinement to special areas of skateboarding, active co-operation with the youth liberation movement Mineurs en Lutte, and giving interviews on the gay radio station Radio Fil-Rose.



Journal du Groupe de Recherche pour une Enfance Différente

Ça y est,
la Pédophilie...



...est de sortie!

Throughout the time it existed, though, FRED remained a very small and unstructured group—which brought inevitable problems of organization: an inability to cope with the day-to-day functioning of the group (answering letters, etc.), or to formulate and put into effect any long-term strategy. GRED's view (and most of FRED's former members are now in GRED) is that FRED's effectiveness was hampered both by a hypertheoretical approach, and by personal rivalries within the group. For whatever reasons, FRED was effectively dead after two years, and the French paedophile movement remained dormant until the emergence of GRED at the Gay Summer University at Marseille in July 1979.

With its 70 or so members, GRED dwarfs previous efforts to organize around the politics of childhood in France. The first group to combine radicalism of policy and purpose with substantial membership and clearly defined organizational structures, its future does indeed look promising. This must in part be put down to GRED's learning from the partial failures of former attempts, and the care it has taken to set a workable foundation for itself. Its members have spent many, many months discussing general policy and strategy, then structuring the organization accordingly. It has neither, like FRED (or Fallen Angels, here?), rushed with small membership into ambitious projects or declarations, nor (like PIE at one time?) been too keen to increase its membership numerically at a rate disproportionate to its growth in terms of political consciousness. GRED's 70 members are 70 people virtually all of whom are actively involved to some degree in the discussion, activities and decision making of the group.

More importantly, though, external factors have favoured GRED's success. Although GRED has a substantial minority of heterosexual members, its phase of consolidation and structuring have taken place in the context of a highly sympathetic and supportive gay movement. This stands in direct contrast to our own situation in England and Wales, where major gay organizations have shown themselves willing to betray young gay people and their lovers for the sake of their dubious gains for 'adult' gay men. (At the International Gay Association Conference in 1980 CHE was one of only four organizations which voted against supporting the abolition of the age of consent, and requested that its opposition be minuted.)

In the wider context, France now has a Socialist government publicly committed to social reform, which has already reduced the age of homosexual consent from 18 to 15. Specifically this means that the issue of young people's sexuality, and their right to sexual self-determination, is open for discussion, and more generally that further changes, like the outright abolition of the age of consent, or the granting of legal rights to young people to act contrary to the wishes of their parents, cease to be utopian, as they were under Giscard and before, and as they are here. Even the current press attack on paedophilia operates in a way in GRED's favour as a consolidating force, and, since the attack comes so unambiguously from the political right, gaining for GRED much needed support from the left.

For all these reasons, GRED seems clearly to be the most important paedophile grouping to emerge in Europe in recent years. We wish it every success.

THE DUGUE TRIAL

Jacques Dugue was a commercial agent living in the Paris suburb of St. Ouen, where he was a local Communist Party activist. He is a paedophile who had already been convicted in 1971 of "indecent assault on a minor of the same sex". Nonetheless, he was constantly surrounded by a circle of young friends, with the full knowledge of their parents, some of whom were also his friends, and was the unpaid trainer of a local basketball team.

His arrest resulted directly from the police persecution of boy-lovers in the United States. In 1978, a paedophile was arrested in California, and Jacques Dugue's name was found in his address book. The French police were informed of this through Interpol, and placed him under surveillance. He was arrested on September 27th that year, and has remained in prison ever since. His case did not come before the court until November of this year.

Yet after more than three years of investigation, the only charge retained by the prosecution was that of "indecent assault without violence on a child of less than fifteen years": the allegation was thus simply that Dugue had sex with a number of boys under 15, a charge which he has not sought to deny, and which it would hardly seem to take three years to substantiate. There is no suggestion that Dugue ever used force, coercion or bribery to obtain sex, or that he profited financially from his young friends' sexuality, either directly or through pornography. Psychologists who examined Dugue's lovers (= 'victims') stated that none of them had suffered any psychological damage (indeed, why should they?)—except one, who was severely distressed, NOT by sex with Dugue, but by the latter's arrest and imprisonment.

Such are the facts in the Dugue case, and they stand in striking contrast to the sordid fantasy dreamed up by the French press almost from the moment of Dugue's arrest. First into the fray was the weekly *Minute*, who in January 1979 headlined the story: "MORALS CASE IN THE CP: Party activists prostituting children". According to *Minute*, children were drugged, then sold for £500 apiece by Communist Party officials to depraved old men who tortured them and brutally raped them before either casting them out onto the street or doing away with them. Dugue is supposed to have amassed a fortune in this way, and to have been at the centre of an international vice network of child pornography and prostitution. (Haven't I heard that phrase somewhere before? ...)

There can be no doubt that it was such press lies which fuelled the hysteria and cries for mob vengeance during the trial from some of the parents claiming civil damages. They gratefully lapped up the gutter press's fantasy of cynical coercion and torture, desperately clinging to their image of the paedophile as a depraved, sadistic monster in the face of the most clear and unambiguous evidence to the contrary—including the many letters of love and friendship written to Jacques Dugue by his 'victims'. They need to cling to this myth above all to avoid admitting that their 'innocent' children could willingly enter into and enjoy a sexual relationship with an adult. Indeed, so perverse is the 'reasoning' of such people that when confronted with this stark fact, it becomes for them further evidence of Dugue's wickedness—Dugue perverted and abused their children so much that they actually enjoyed it (horrors!). Their bogey-man vision of the paedophile is a projection of their fear, ultimately not of Dugue's sexuality, but of that of their own children.

Jacques Dugue was found guilty of "indecent assault without violence" and was sentenced to six years imprisonment; since he has already spent three years in gaol, his lawyers expect him to serve not more than a further six months. He was also ordered to pay 'damages' of £8,000 to each of five 'victims'. The claim of the upright parents of St. Ouen for money for their children is the final grotesque irony in the Dugue affair: having failed to show that Dugue prostituted their children, they have done the job themselves. Victims, yes, but of whom? ...

minute

AFFAIRE DE MOEURS AU PC: Des militants prostitueraient des enfants!

The end of the Dugue trial does not, of course, mean the end of media hysteria around paedophilia. The press had already been back into action after the arrest of Patrice Amaniera on August 2nd at Creteil, on the outskirts of Paris. The arrest took place after complaints were lodged by the parents of two boys who were friendly with Amaniera. It was found that he had close friendships with a number of other children, but also that he had taken photographs of these children, some naked, which he had subsequently sold. There seems to be no evidence to support the further claim that Amaniera supplied not merely photographs, but children themselves to his 'clients'.

More recently, two men from Colmar (Alsace) were charged, on November 26th, with a number of sexual offences involving young people. They were apparently involved in a small group of adults who invited schoolboys aged 14 to 16 to the home of one of them to look at pornographic magazines and to watch hard-core films. Each adult paid between £20 and £30 for the evening, although it has not yet been established whether they had sex with the boys.

I have no wish to defend those who make money from young people's sexuality, be it directly or through pornography. The objectionable role of the press is in using these cases as the springboard for a general attack on paedophiles and paedophilia. Paedophilia is presented as synonymous with child-prostitution, and anyone who is a paedophile is assumed to be involved in some vast, sinister international conspiracy. In this last respect, the papers could not have asked for a better location than Colmar, with the Swiss and German frontiers respectively 35 and 10 miles away ...

The details of the newspaper reports of these cases are too depressingly familiar from our own experiences with the press to be worth cataloguing here, but it is not without significance that this wave of press interest came just before the debate in the National Assembly on the lowering of the age of homosexual consent, many of the reports themselves drawing attention to the imminent change in the law. It seems as though the recent highlighting of paedophilia in the press has taken place not simply in the interests of sensationalism, but as part of a concerted media campaign against the law-change. This view receives much support from the showing on French television at around the same time of the 'documentary' *The Pavements of Manila*, about child-prostitution in the Philippines, which its director, Francois Debre, openly acknowledges was made "to support a political campaign against the lowering of the age of sexual majority in France". Happily, it failed.

MORE ABOUT GRED

GRED comprises five Regional Groups, which provide opportunities for members in particular areas of the country to meet, discuss, and hopefully to organize local action. Each regional group is represented on the Executive Committee, which has about a dozen members in all, elected at the conference. Meeting monthly, the EC is responsible for decision-making between conferences and the day-to-day running of the organization. Various special areas of responsibility are dealt with by a number of Technical Commissions (Magazine Commission, International Commission, Legal Commission ...) meeting as they see fit. In addition GRED holds quarterly information/reception meetings, where those interested can meet members of the group, and where informal discussion can take place.

GRED does not define itself as strictly a paedophile group, but rather as a group which seeks to attack the myth and radically alter the reality of childhood in our society. Thus, while it addresses itself to child-lovers in general, the group is open to all who are seriously concerned with the social and sexual liberation of young people, and with questioning the social categories of 'adult' and 'child'. Its principal tactic at present is to work as a pressure group within the existing sexual political movements (i.e. the gay and women's movements), but it also hopes to instigate action within or directed at social institutions concerned with young people—schools, clubs, social welfare organizations, etc., as well as to develop an effective strategy in relation to the communications media.

The Legal Commission is currently working on compiling a register of sympathetic lawyers and useful character witnesses in all areas of France, which should prove an invaluable resource in defending those under attack from the law. GRED produces a magazine, *Le Petit Gredin*, cost 8 francs an issue, or 30 francs for a year's subscription. We hope to have copies of Issue 2 available from PIE when it comes out, in the meantime GRED's address is: c/o SEP, 1 rue Keller, 75011 Paris.

KOREPHILIA

About half a dozen women were present at the conference, and apparently there exists a small group of lesbian girl-lovers ('korephiles') in Paris. We regret we have no more information about the group at present, but any woman interested should be able to contact them via GRED. They welcome enquiries from women boy-lovers too.

AGE OF CONSENT

While we were in France, there was much talk of the imminent reduction of the age of homosexual consent from 18 to 15, bringing it into line with the age of consent for heterosexuals. The decriminalization of homosexuality was one of the election promises of French president Francois Mitterand, and it was felt that the large Socialist majority in the National Assembly would ensure the easy repeal of the discriminatory law. This repeal has since taken place (on December 20th), carried by a substantial majority.

While the quashing of this law is undoubtedly a major gain for the French gay movement, we would be misled if we thought it spelt an end to the legal harassment of gay 15-18 year olds and their lovers. A number of laws on the French statute book are currently used to restrict the sexual freedom of heterosexuals in this age group, and there is every reason to suppose that, with continuing social prejudice against homosexuality, they will be used more frequently and with greater severity to penalize homosexual relationships. This is made all the more likely by the fact that some of these laws (like many of our own) are couched in vague and moralistic terms which facilitate the operation of such a double standard.

A good example is the law of 'incitement of minors to debauch' (maximum sentence 10 years), which allows for the conviction not only of adults who have sex with people under 18, but also of those who provide the opportunity for them to have sex with each other (e.g. by lending them a room or flat for that purpose). A number of years ago a teacher was successfully prosecuted under this law for providing young people with contraceptives. Although at the present time many French courts would probably be reluctant to regard heterosexual activity between 16 and 17 year olds as 'debauch' or 'corruption', a prosecutor could no doubt still persuade them to see homosexuality in this light.

Another important law in this context is the all-embracing 'détournement de mineur', under which it is an offence to 'take a minor away from the authority of his/her legal guardian'. You are guilty of this offence if you allow a person under 18 to spend so much as one night in your home without parental permission. Although this law has nothing to do with sex, it has been used in the past to break up otherwise lawful sexual relationships disapproved of by the parents of the younger

party. The case of Gabrielle Russier, who was convicted under this law while involved in a heterosexual relationship with one of her students, shows how easily it can operate, regardless of the sex of those involved—which is not to say that we can expect this law to affect homosexual and heterosexual young people equally in the future: as the bringing of a case generally depends on parents making a complaint, greater parental disapproval of homosexual behaviour in their offspring is likely to be reflected in a higher proportion of gay people being prosecuted.

Today, Gabrielle Russier could be more efficiently prosecuted under a law passed in 1980, punishing with up to three years in prison anyone involved in a sexual relationship with a person under 18 over whom they have authority by virtue of their familial or professional status. This law may appear at first reading to be well-motivated: given the power which parents, teachers, care officers, etc. have over young people, there is a real risk of such a relationship being subtly or overtly coercive. Such an argument does not really stand up, however, as French law deals quite separately with sexual offences involving violence, coercion or deception. Rather, since so many of the adults with whom 'minors' come into day-to-day contact are deemed to have 'authority' over them, the law functions as a severe restriction of young people's choice of sexual partner.

Despite these reservations, the lowering of the age of homosexual consent does provide some measure of legal protection to adults involved in a lesbian or gay relationship with young people over 15. On the other hand, it is very doubtful that it provides much protection to those young people themselves. It will still be possible for parents to obtain an order from a juvenile court declaring their child to be 'in danger', and delivering her/him up to the tender mercies of the psychiatric profession. The change in the law does not truly grant to young people, as it should, the right to determine their own sexuality, since on both sides of the channel, 'minors' exercise legal rights only at the whim of their parents or guardians. Any real measure of freedom for young people, in sex or in anything else, will only come when the concept of 'minor' is removed completely from our legal systems, or at the very least when the right of parents to interfere with the lives of their children is severely curtailed.



INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

GRED is keen to establish greater contact between paedophile groups in different countries, and to develop a framework for effective action on the international front. Despite the small number of foreign groups represented—apart from us there was a delegate from the Flemish speaking Belgian group, David Thorstad of NAMBLA who "happened to be in Paris anyway", and Dr. Frits Bernard who "represented the Dutch and German movements"—we were able, in a special session on Sunday afternoon, to work out, provisionally, some structures for closer international co-operation.

First among these was the idea that all the European paedophile groups should join the International Gay Association (NAMBLA is already a member), to put pressure on the gay movement world-wide to give fuller and more effective support to paedophiles and young gay people. This year's IGA conference is to be held in Washington (USA), but there is to be a preliminary conference for European member-organisations in Strasbourg at Easter. We agreed that paedophile groups should be strongly represented in Strasbourg, and that we should meet there before the conference to work out a joint resolution to present to the IGA. PIE was asked to make the preliminary draft of the resolution.

We made it clear that PIE would not be happy to put forward a motion which referred solely to homosexual and lesbian paedophilia; GRED concurred wholeheartedly with this view, and it is hoped that we will be able to arrive at a formulation which is acceptable both to the European groups and to NAMBLA, who regard gay and heterosexual paedophilia as quite separate issues. We hope to bring you more concrete information about the IGA resolution and conference in our next issue. It is possible that paedophiles will also be represented at this year's conference of ILIS (International Lesbian Sisterhood).

Although PIE's original suggestion, first put forward in 1978, to set up an autonomous international paedophile organisation with currently existing groups as its national 'branches' was not felt to be workable, or to offer great advantages to the paedophile movement at this point, there is the possibility of an international paedophile conference at a later date, and of a rather looser coalition of paedophile groups. There is also a commitment to a greater flow of information between individual groups, and it was felt that each organisation should have at least one member responsible for international contact (GRED has a whole sub-committee for this!).

We feel that PIE has everything to gain from fostering such international links, and we welcome the suggestions of members and non-members in regard to the Strasbourg conference, or other forms of international co-operation.

PIE's own "DIRECTORY OF THE INTERNATIONAL PAEDOPHILE AND CHILDREN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT" is still under preparation. We hope to make this available to members with MAGPIE 18. It will be the most comprehensive guide to PIE's companion groups abroad ever published.)

Learning a lesson in French



Sir, — The cartoon strip *In France* may well be as lively and humorous as your reviewer says (October 2), but I question the usefulness of language like "le mousse est délicieux!" since the range of situations in which one needs to say "the cabin-boy is delicious!" is (mercifully) limited.

Perhaps someone ought to tell the publishers — and whoever selected the extract for reprinting in the *TES* — that the gooey stuff is "la mousse". STEPHANIE RYBAK, 45 Regency Court, Wkhdean Rise, Brighton.

ZAMBIA — a first glimpse

by John Finnin

One's first impression of Zambia on stepping off the big metal bird at Lusaka International Airport, is that of an easy-going friendly world, (it takes about two hours to clear customs). The people here smile all the time, a habit which wouldn't do a great deal of harm to some of their European counterparts.

The country is hot and dry. The rainy season lasts for about ten weeks, during February to April which is autumn here. Zambia is also very poor, and this is evident everywhere, although it is not so much poverty, but a way of life. Schooling is not compulsory, and as such, many children do not go to school; there aren't enough schools here to cope with the child population anyway. Scores of children walk barefoot in the streets, the wiser ones selling cigarettes or local curios which, more than likely, have been stolen or come by illegally. Their features are ebony black with high cheekbones and a startling smile with rows of pearly white teeth. English is taught in most schools, but most children still converse, both with their friends and at home, in the local tribal language. They do as they wish during the day, and since they have no toys to play with are amazingly innovative.

They make toys from almost anything, old wire, pieces of wood, etc., but what's more important, these toys are entirely functional, and provide them with lots of fun.

Many visitors soon realize that it is almost impossible once here to Westernize the Africans, and it is themselves who are obliged to become Africanized.

Children's rights in Zambia are practically non-existent. Boys before puberty usually spend their time playing with friends if they don't go to school, or spend the long hot days as best they can. Most families have little money, and if the Father works then his wages are only just enough to live on. Girls do much the same, although once they reach puberty



they are closely watched, and pre-marital sex is extremely dangerous as a girl found having sexual relations with a boy immediately becomes an outcast. Boys however, both pre-pubescent and those in their late teens enjoy a fairly relaxed social life.

Boys of all ages can be seen daily in the big cities holding hands and caressing one another openly. This has no sexual overtones, but is generally regarded as displaying affection, and is looked upon as healthy. At times one can see grown men displaying similar actions.

By the time they have reached puberty, boys in most parts of the bush must go through an initiation ceremony which involves circumcision. This is quite painful since the implements used are both primitive and extremely unhygienic. The boy is then considered a man and is expected to hunt with the rest of the men, and marry as soon as possible. Girls too, marry early, and most marriages in tribal villages are arranged. Western culture however is slowly creeping in here. There is television, and advertising, and women are not as subdued as during earlier days before independence from colonial rule.

In general children here seem in many ways to have a happy and idyllic life, compared with their European counterparts. The days are long, there is no pressure upon them to go to school, and they generally do as they please. They tend to be a little cautious of whites, but one can quite easily strike up a conversation with a group of youngsters at anytime, especially in the bush. Boys often have sex with each other. It is considered natural, and not unusual to see two youngsters masturbating each other quietly behind their hut, or at the side of a dirt track road deep in the bush. Boys often walk about with their hands in one another's pockets. It is not too difficult to imagine that fathers sleep with their sons, and older men with other boys.

Thank God that the paranoia and hysteria of the western culture towards sex among the young and old alike has not yet reached Zambia.

ONE LAW FOR ADULTS ~ ONE FOR CHILDREN

by DOMINIK

In its report "The Law on Incest in Scotland" (HMSO £4.80) the Scottish Law Commission proposes removal of the prohibition of sexual intercourse between relatives by affinity such as parent-in-law, grandparent-in-law, step-parent and stepchild as it feels that "there is no justification for treating intercourse between consenting adults, who are related only by affinity, as a criminal act", although such persons would remain within the forbidden decrees for marriage. However, it goes on to say that to "protect stepchildren against sexual molestation by stepparents", it recommends that a new offence be created which, unlike the plain incest law, would be restricted to a stepparent who has intercourse with a stepchild under the age of 16. The Commission also suggests strengthening the law to protect a child from any adult, such as a guardian or foster parent, who is in a position of authority over a child. It proposes that the new offence should carry a maximum penalty of life imprisonment.

Protection? Well now, I would have thought there were plenty of anti-sex laws pertaining to young people without the need to dream up even more. It appears that these committees, whenever they advocate the easing of certain laws pertaining to adult sexual relationships, always have to "justify" this by tightening up on the laws relating to pre-adult relationships (remember Wolfenden?). This report also begs four questions. Does the Commission believe that a mutually desired and enjoyed sexual relationship constitutes "sexual molestation"? Presumably it does if one of the parties involved is under the age of 16, but not if they are both over; which presumes, therefore, that a person under 16 does not, could not and, indeed, must not desire and express sexual feelings towards

another (to another who is over 16, at any rate). Also it is very easy to bandy about terms of "life imprisonment" when referring to sexual offences. Maybe—just maybe—life imprisonment could be justified in the case of a vicious sexual attack against a young person (or anyone, for that matter), but certainly not for a consenting relationship or for even mild persuasion. After all, life imprisonment is never contemplated as punishment for a guardian who forces a child to scrub out a toilet bowl against its will. Let us at least get our perspectives right. There should be laws to protect against abuse, certainly; but only against genuine abuse of power or position, and not only, or specifically, against sexual abuse.

Family Unit

Apart from discrimination on the basis of age, the Commission also recommends that incest remain a crime under Scots law in order to "maintain the family unit, protect its members from harm and to reduce the risk of genetically defective children". On the third point, the use of contraceptives would eliminate the risk of having unwanted children, let alone defective ones. On the second point: what harm? The risk of a family member being harmed by a loving relationship is no greater than a spouse or an "outsider" being harmed by such; and the risk is much less than it is by exposure to the motor car, domestic fire, kitchen knife or stairs. (Perhaps they should be outlawed too? Actually, fire guards are required in homes which are inhabited by children up to the age of 12—an age of consent for exposure to fire, I suppose.) Then finally, ignoring the question of the necessity for maintaining a family as a unit, I would have thought that if two people within that family loved each other so much that they wanted to enjoy an intimate relationship, that, in itself, would keep the family unit together more than anything. No?



"If it's the police, don't answer it"

THE SPARTACUS STRATEGY



MAGPIE 17 EDITORIAL

Spartacus was a Thracian gladiator who, in the Third Servile War (73-71BC) mustered an army of slaves about him and proceeded to lay waste the Italian countryside. The revolt was savagely crushed and Spartacus, together with the better part of his slave army, was crucified. The modern day Spartacus employs a somewhat different strategy. Sequestering himself in a foreign sanctuary, he settles down to mercilessly criticise his oppressors in the strongest possible terms; he shuns any fellow slave who so much as breathes of open revolt, and shakes his worried head at the imprudence, the impetuosity, of those of his comrades who do begin to organise and fight back. Today's Spartacus has forgotten what captivity really means.

The Spartacus in question is a gay soft porn company, based in the Netherlands, which has in recent years branched into glossy non-pornographic magazines such as PAN. Unlike (strange coincidence) REVOLT, the Swedish gay publishing house, who have been very supportive of PIE, and the first glimmerings of international paedophile co-operation, the attitude of Spartacus toward both has been ambivalent and largely mute. We did not print their response to our "Open Letter" proposals along with the other replies in MAGPIE 15, but it was a clear thumbs down. Some years ago, Spartacus—which is controlled and overseen by English ex-patriot John Stamford—published a "Holiday Help Portfolio" on paedophile vacations around the world, which was basically a guide to boy prostitution in the Third World (Stamford has since done much proselytising about the shameful exploitation of the Third World poor by Western paedophile tourists whom—he now discovers—often have more money than sense, and pay little regard to the long-term consequences of their self-indulgence). The PIE E.C. of that time expressed misgivings about the portfolio in both its approach and substance. It was, they said, "at best superficial and at worst inaccurate" (MAGPIE 8). John Stamford, it appears, is not about to forget those words in a hurry.



When in June 1979, the first edition of PAN appeared, PIE greeted the newcomer with total sincerity, believing that an independent magazine in the English language—particularly one backed by the resources of a company such as Spartacus—could be nothing but an asset to the paedophile movement. It was disappointing that PAN's editors chose to ignore both women paedophiles and "girl-loving" men, but this was perhaps an excusable fault from a gay company. Here at last would be some much-needed support for PIE, or so we thought. We suggested a reciprocal distribution arrangement for MAGPIE and PAN: Executive Editor Frank Torey declined; we proposed a reciprocal advertising arrangement: PAN didn't want to know. "Spartacus" as Torey explained, "is not encouraging people to join PIE, not because we disagree at all with what you stand for and are fighting for, but purely for safety reasons. As long as PIE keeps its membership list in the UK or any other police state for paedophiles we will have to stick to this policy"

(No suggestions for an alternative location for PIE's membership records were forthcoming, but then—as we shall see—what Torey means was that he and Stamford were opposed to any paedophile organisation being run within the UK.) Stamford demonstrated his support for PIE, what we stand for and are fighting for, in the following words: "The Paedophile Information Exchange is, perhaps inadvertently one of the paedophile's worst enemies, in that it has become far too public far too quickly, and has thus drawn attention to a phenomenon which to some extent lay dormant in the public eye before PIE existed."

—and this from a man who cruises the Far East in a minibus bearing the registration "BOY 1!"

Matters came to a head last year, before the Old Bailey trial had got underway, with the publication of the 1981 Spartacus Gay Guide. The listing for our organisation published in that guide (we were not consulted about it) is printed below in its shameful entirety:

P.I.E. (Paedophile Information Exchange)

Currently has no address

The Thatcher government is spending enormous sums to eliminate this organization from the face of the earth and jail everyone connected with it. The big show trial of PIE executive committee members was about to get underway as we went to press. Police have possession of the organization's mailing list and are regularly raiding private residences of members. As a result, PIE has more or less gone underground. Anyone contacting this organization should carefully think out beforehand his position vis-à-vis confrontation with the authorities.

British paedophile readers of this Guide are invited to write to Spartacus. Our boy-love magazine PAN is a serious, English-language, non-pornographic magazine which has never had any difficulties with UK Customs and will be of interest to those who received MAGPIE, the magazine/newsletter PIE used to publish. We will try at least partially to fill the gap opened by the savage persecution of British paedophile organizations.

This is quite simply, a tissue of lies concocted by Stamford and Torey; a cold, calculated attempt to scare away any potential PIE member who might read it. What paedophile with his head on straight would want to join any group as described above? Not only are Spartacus "not encouraging" people to join us, they are at great pains to frighten prospective members away, with more than a hint that they would like to see more custom coming PAN's way instead—that PAN would in some measure compensate for the extinction of MAGPIE (there have been as many MAGPIEs as PANs since the trial, be it noted—plus four issues of CONTACT! besides). Hardly was Tom O'Carroll settled in his cell before PAN was trying to rake up some customers from PIE's misfortunes. We hope it is not necessary to reassure our members that the police do not have possession of any "mailing list", nor are they "regularly raiding private residences of members". Such a tale would be worthy of the News Of The World.

It would be foolish of us to deny that there was a great deal of anxiety around as the show trial approached, and perhaps some allowance must be made for hysterical exaggeration. However, the Executive Committee sent a strong protest to Spartacus' Peter Glencross, demanding that Spartacus publish a retraction of these scurrilous rumours. The reply—from Frank Torey—suggested that we were over-reacting, and declined to do so. A second edition of the guide was printed for the Autumn wherein, so far from a public retraction appearing, not a word of the above entry was altered. To print such details about PIE in the first place,

without contacting us or making any attempt to verify the accuracy of them, was wrong of Spartacus (one trusts that the rest of the "guide" contains a little more fact than fiction!); to print the details again knowing them perfectly well to be false, is rather treacherous. Spartacus could have expressed their disdain of PIE by carrying no entry about us at all, but they chose instead deliberate scare-mongering. Nevertheless, rather than have our enemies gloat over a fracas within the paedophile movement, we sat back and bit our tongues.

Then PAN 9 appeared. It contained, under the curious heading "A Tale Of Two Cultures", a vitriolic attack on PIE in the form of a letter (actually it was patched together from several letters for the requisite effect) from an anonymous reader in Sri Lanka. Members will recall that in 1980 a letter was circulated asking for anyone with extensive knowledge of the Far East to contact a couple of E.C. members who were considering emigrating there. This harmless circular was taken up and—as usual—distorted out of all recognition in the pages of NOTW. The journalistic sewers of the world flow freely into one another, and in no time at all this story was surfacing in the gutter dreadfuls of Australia and even Sri Lanka itself. By this time creative license had wrecked havoc upon our circular until we had become a vast Mafia-connected global porn-and-prostitution racket, torturing and murdering children for the film cameras... and we were hell-bent on setting up a base in Sri Lanka. This is what PAN's reader had to say on the matter: "I don't know who is in charge of strategy of tactics for PIE but there certainly seems to be a deplorable lack of security among the remnants of that ill-fated organisation... It is characteristic of the carelessness in all PIE's activities, that they should not take elementary precautions to protect themselves or unconnected third parties from the inevitable consequences of their actions. How like them, even now, to allow confidential, potentially explosive correspondence to fall into their opponents' hands, and be published in the press!"

The writer goes on to postulate an alternative approach to life as a paedophile: we are treated by society as disgusting criminals, therefore let us organise and conduct ourselves like disgusting criminals, "a freemasonry... of criminals intending to succeed in their enterprise". PAN was very quick to dissociate itself from these daft ideas, but elected not to pass comment on the remainder. PIE's Executive Committee were not alone in interpreting this as a silent endorsement of the criticisms expressed (PAN does not generally publish readers' letters), for several of our fellow "remnants"—among them Valida Davila of C.S.C.—wrote to us expressing their dismay at PAN's attack on PIE. Once more the E.C. sent a protest to Spartacus, for publication in PAN 10. Again Torey wrote back, again he suggested we were over-reacting, again he refused our request. PAN 10 has since appeared (after 5 months). It does not contain our reply, nor an apology from the editors. It does, however, contain a further letter from the author of the previous one.

PIE has many enemies among the press (we are proud to say). When the NOTW prints its perverse fantasies about us we do not protest, and we do not expect such a paper to recognise our right of reply. We are not surprised when a widely-respected paper such as the Guardian also rejects our right of reply, revealing a glimpse of the paper's true colours. But when a specifically paedophile publication treats us in

CONTINUED ON
BACK PAGE

Continuing our series of major articles by leading feminists, this issue we reprint lesbian writer Jane Rule's cogent provocative essay:



making ADULTS easier to seduce

Jane Rule, in addition to being an eminent novelist, has also long been active in the gay liberation movement, being an early (pre-Stonewall) gay-identified writer and still a regular contributor to Toronto's *The Body Politic*. She was born in Plainfield, New Jersey in 1931, became a Canadian citizen in 1956, and lives at present on Galiano Island, B.C.

As a society we are so fearful of sexual initiation we pretend that by ignoring it, it will not take place. What we really want is not to know when or how it does. We no longer frighten our children with threats of insanity and death as results of masturbation. It is, instead, clumped with picking one's nose, belching, farting—something not to be done in public, by implication not to be done by nice people at all—but we give our children enough privacy so that the guilty pleasure can be discovered and practised not only alone but in the company of other unsupervised children. Children caught may be shamed, the more sexually aggressive children ostracised, but it is not, as it used to be, a cause for brutal retribution.

Our embarrassed liberality on this matter does not extend to encounters between children and adults. Though anyone who spends any time with very young children knows that they are aggressively curious about bodies—everyone's bodies—apt to stick a finger not only in another's eye or nose but to reach for a nipple or penis, we pretend that these assaults have nothing to do with sex, are only part of the random and innocent activity which can be ignored or distracted. The adult who actively participates in sexual instruction of children—whether the nurse who teaches a child masturbation as a sedative or the adult male who complies with a four-year-old's demand, "Show me your penis"—is simply criminal.

Sexual education in this culture, when undertaken at all, is presented impersonally in abstract diagrams, unlike any other teaching of bodily function or domestic habit. Once the breast is unavailable for nourishment and the lap outgrown, sexual pleasure is presented as a far off and nearly mystical reward for years of asexual (or at least secret) behaviour. If defecating and eating were left to the same secrecy and chance, we might face the same problems with basic sanitation and nutrition that we do with sex. When the relatively simple task of teaching table manners takes so many years, why do we assume that sexual manners need not be taught at all?

Formal sexual initiations in other cultures may serve as bad examples of what we might teach if given permission: the mutilation of female genitals and the equating of sexual satisfaction with the kill in males. Both these puberty rituals express attitudes towards sexuality in our own culture, and it is no wonder that we can therefore be alarmed at

exposing children to adult sexuality. If we viewed sex as a basic appetite normally satisfied and gradually cultivated, we would not need to keep our children isolated and in ignorance for so long, building in them what we have ourselves experienced: intense fear and desire which, so long uninstructed, produce dangerous stupidity. Of course we don't want dangerously stupid adults initiating our children. Fear of that leaves the children to themselves, not out of our conviction that children are, in this matter, the best teachers, but by default. We have so little trust in what we have to teach that we not only abdicate our responsibility, but label criminal any adult who might attempt instruction.

There are adults who do sexually exploit, damage and kill children. It makes no more sense to deal with the question by taking them as the norm than it would to take rapists as the norm for heterosexual relationships between adults. To say that any sexual activity between adults and children is exploitative because of the superior size and power of the adult is really to acknowledge that, overall, relationships between children and adults are unequal. Why we feel more concerned over children's sexual dependence than over their physical, emotional and intellectual dependence says more about us as sexual incompetents than as responsible adults.

Children are at our mercy. They are at each other's mercy as well. It makes about as much sense to leave children's sexual nourishment to their peers as it would to assume that the mud pies they make for each other are an adequate lunch. I use the term "sexual" rather than "sensual" because it seems to me that both our embarrassment about and focus on genitals make us the inept sexual creatures most of us are. A child's need for physical contact is as sexual as our own. It takes as little imagination to know that a child's sexual appetite is different from an adult's as it does to figure out that a new born baby can't eat an apple or a steak. We don't therefore refuse to feed an infant.

If children's sexual independence were as thoughtfully taught as their ability to feed themselves, masturbation would become the satisfying accomplishment that it should be. Being able to gratify oneself provides an autonomy that is basic to self respect and therefore respect for others. Sexual play based on the understanding of pleasure can have associated with it as many small courtesies as eating with

other people, as much ritual wonder as the most sacred of games. Just as children gradually learn greater autonomy and responsibility in all other aspects of living, so their development in sexuality should be gradual until they come to the choices of commitment in relationships, in parenting, not as sex-starved barbarians willing to barter anything for the experience so long forbidden, not as infantile, gluttonous, guilty and dangerously stupid, but as warm, sexually intelligent human beings.

Until we have a responsible view of our own sexuality, we will go on shirking our responsibility to our children. We live in so homophobic a society that most adults are terrified of expressing any affection with children of their own sex, and even discourage those friendships often most meaningful among children. Mothers can be jealous of, rather than delighted in, their daughters' sexuality, so ambivalent about themselves as women that they don't know what sort of victimization to recommend. Fathers compete with sons, warning them off the lotus land of sexual pleasure which will only deter them from the conquest of whatever world has been chosen for them, be it military service or medical school. For every child traumatized by overt and brutal sexual treatment, there are many, many more suffering the damage of ignorance and repression which makes masochistic women and sadistic men the norms of our society.

The choice is not really between child-rape and chastity into late adolescence, nor is it between perversion and orthodox heterosexuality. We do have the further option of accepting our own sexuality and therefore that of our children as a complex blessing which we and they must learn neither to exploit nor deny, but to enjoy with sensitivity and intelligence.

Such a change in attitude doesn't come quickly or easily. It will not come at all unless we are willing to address the question seriously and openly. Police who use violence and intimidation to silence such discussion, who see in every adult interested in the sexuality of children a molester and murderer, are themselves victims as well as perpetrators of our sexual sickness. . . . If we question the motives of paedophiles, we must as certainly question our own in allowing our children to choose

CONTINUED ON P19



TOM

ATTACKED THREE TIMES IN THREE WEEKS WHILE UNDER PROTECTION.

(Tom O'Carroll, ex-chairman of PIE, was convicted of "conspiracy to corrupt public morals" in March 1981, and given a two year prison sentence.)

After 6 months of being shuffled back and forth between Segregation Unit and B Block at Wormwood Scrubs, Tom O'Carroll was eventually allocated a cell on a landing in B Block shared equally among Rule 43 and remand prisoners. In theory, people on Rule 43 are kept apart from other inmates, but in practice some contact is inevitable in prisons without special Rule 43 provisions. Tom, whose publicity has made him well-known amongst other prisoners, was rapidly singled out for special treatment.

In September, while returning to his cell with his meal tray, he was subjected to a sudden and unprovoked attack from a remand prisoner, and thrown down a flight of metal stairs. The duty warden was absent at the time. Luckily he escaped with only minor cuts and bruises. His attacker was punished with 2 weeks' loss of privileges, and a further 2 weeks' remand.

A fortnight later, Tom was transferred to another of London's archaic prisons, Wandsworth, which has barely changed since Oscar Wilde picked oakum for mailbags there nearly 90 years ago. In contrast to the Scrubs, Wandsworth has a large Rule 43 (isolation) wing, composed largely of rapists and police informers. Within 2 days of arrival, he was attacked twice more, on the same day. On the first occasion, during "slopout", he was punched a number of times by an epileptic with a record of violence against other prisoners. After the first flurry of blows, Tom succeeded in returning some punches, and put his attacker on the ground, for which he was later charged with "fighting". His not guilty plea was dismissed, and he received a formal caution.

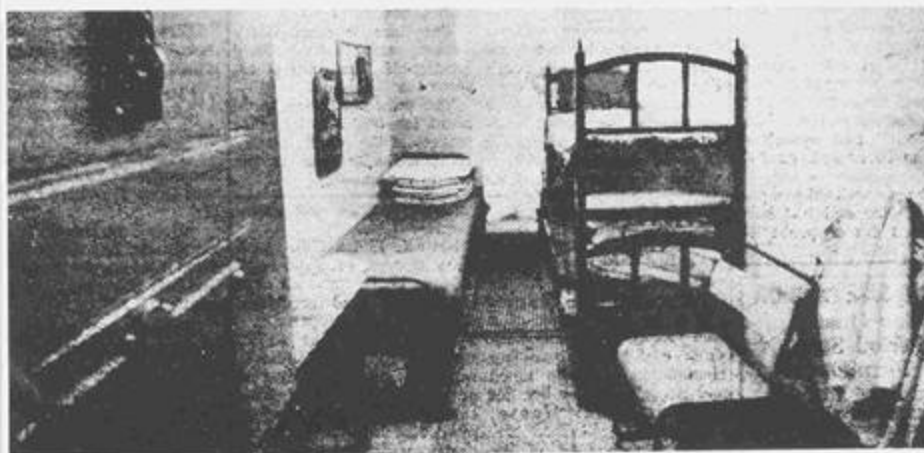
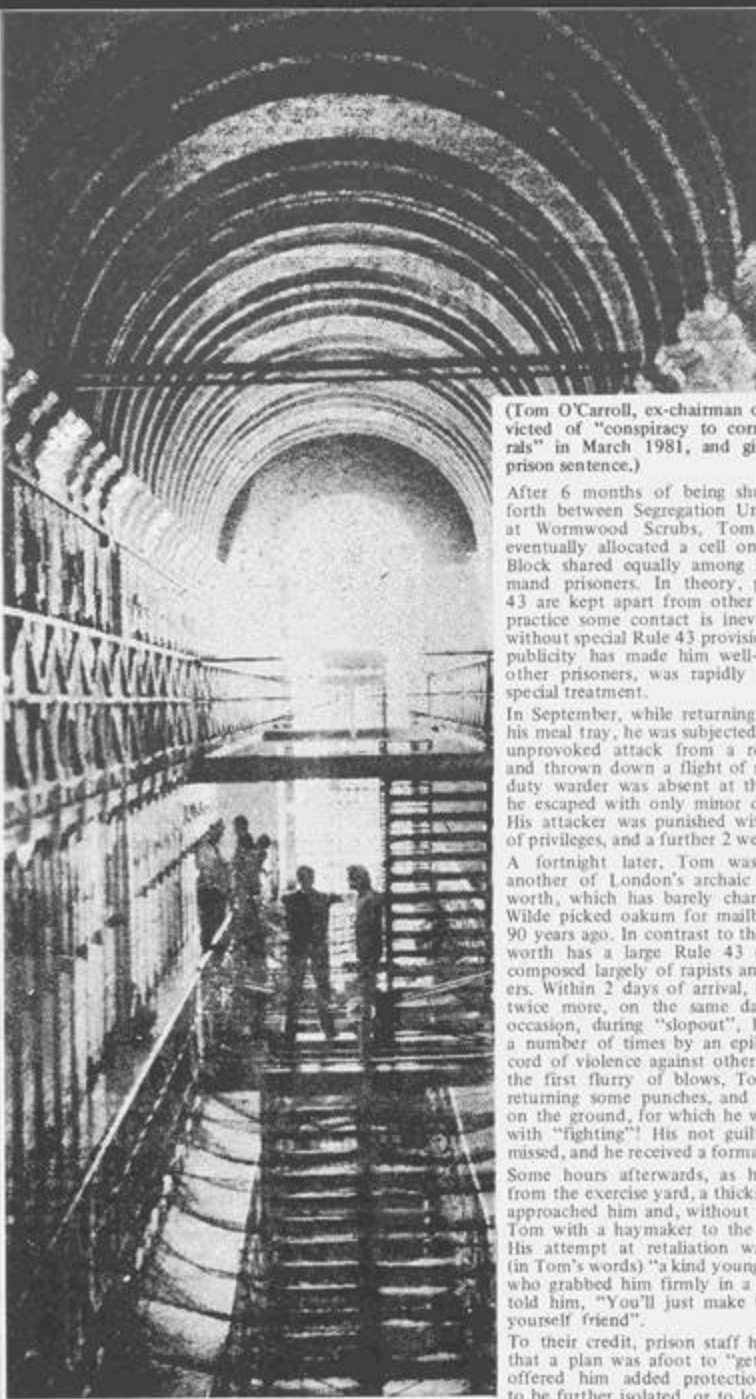
Some hours afterwards, as he was returning from the exercise yard, a thickset, bearded man approached him and, without warning, floored Tom with a haymaker to the side of the jaw. His attempt at retaliation was prevented by (in Tom's words) "a kind young giant, a hippie" who grabbed him firmly in a half-nelson, and told him, "You'll just make things worse for yourself friend".

To their credit, prison staff had warned Tom that a plan was afoot to "get" him, and had offered him added protection. Not wanting to be further isolated, or to lose the friends he

had already made amongst other Rule 43 prisoners, he refused the offer at first, but prudently decided to accept it after the second attack, and is now on "double Rule 43". Basically, this means that Tom is currently restricted to associating—for one hour each day—with only one or two other prisoners. Despite the obvious disadvantage of even greater isolation, double Rule 43 has provided at least some minor benefits: he now has a cell to himself, and slopout (the uniquely degrading custom in UK prisons when long lines of inmates queue daily to empty their stinking pots overflowing with urine and faeces) is now at least fractionally less offensive. The queue is shorter!

Earlier in 1981, Tom was arbitrarily refused almost all literature with a pro-paedophile content, or only grudgingly admitted access after prolonged complaints. However, the September declaration by the European Commission for Human Rights that the censorship of correspondence with prisoners is contrary to the Geneva Convention has caused the Home Office to relax some of its regulations. The autumn editions of *Maggie* and *Contact* were admitted after a remarkably short delay, and, even more surprisingly, the spring issue of *Maggie*, which had previously been firmly rejected by the Governor of Wormwood Scrubs on advice from the Home Office, suddenly appeared in Tom's mail. To my knowledge, this is the first time that a UK prisoner has been officially permitted access to a paedophile publication.

Tom expects to receive formal notice of whether parole has been granted or not in January, 1982, though he now believes his chances are slim. Parole boards are self-perpetuating institutions, whose members are chosen, under Home Office direction, from the ranks of "upright" citizens. They are largely composed of senior prison staff, senile magistrates, retired headmasters and probation officers. Prisoners are not permitted representation at the hearings, reasons for the boards' decision are secret, and there is no right of appeal. Tom's recent interview with a member of the local parole board proved less than fruitful. He was told that he hadn't been an "ideal prisoner", because, apparently, he had upset prison staff by using the complaints procedure! His book, too, appears to be a factor against him. Having read it, the same interviewer told him, "It's quite clear, O'Carroll, that you practise what you preach!" □



GOVERNOR GUINAN

HOW



KILLED GAVIN MITCHELL

by ROGER NASH



GAVIN

Take the letters in "LIE", "DISTORTION", and "INNUENDO", and make the word "TRUTH" from them. Impossible? Not at all! Not, at least, if you are a self-styled 'investigative journalist', working directly or otherwise for Rupert K. Murdoch. Murdoch, commonly known as the Dirty Digger, heads a network of companies, including News International Ltd., News Ltd., (Australia), and News America Publishing Inc., which, in turn, own some of the most vicious exponents of the art of malicious propaganda that this planet has ever seen.

While the UK is brainwashed weekly by the odious News of the World, and the US by a rag called the Globe, in New Zealand this international broth of lie, distortion and innuendo has spawned a monstrous abortion, an obscene parody of a newspaper, calling itself "Truth".

On May 24, 1981, a young man called Gavin Mitchell hanged himself in a lonely police cell in the small New Zealand town of Wanganui. He had been arrested some hours before on what police vaguely claimed were "charges with indecency connotations". After an incident, which police refused to disclose, he was transferred from a holding cell to a "less equipped" cell, where, police claim, he was found alive but barely breathing twenty minutes later. He died on the way to hospital. In describing him as a convicted sex offender, recounting his trial in 1979, and scrupulously avoiding any word of regret at his death, "Truth" (June 22, 1981) was inviting its captive readers to agree that this was Gavin Mitchell's fitting end. What they studiously avoided telling their readers was their own ugly participation in the events leading to Gavin's death.

I first learned of Gavin Mitchell two years ago when a member sent PIE a book of news cuttings culled from the New Zealand press. All were of men convicted of sexual offences with young people. Most of the reports were angled to convey the impression of predatory sex monsters, whose sole motivation was to violate "our innocent youth". Perhaps some of the accounts were factually correct. Perhaps some of those people might be fairly described as "sex monsters"—children certainly are sometimes brutally assaulted—though the remarkable absence of any mention of physical violence or intimidation in almost all the reports leads me to believe otherwise. In Gavin's case

"Truth's" story of the trial seemed not to hang together properly. For reasons best known to himself, the photographer assigned to the case failed to get an appropriately sinister picture of Gavin. Instead, the photo showed a tall young man—barely more than a youth—with long wavy hair, a wide, sensitive mouth, and a shy, almost diffident expression. In violent contrast, the accompanying text painted the picture of an ogre, deservedly convicted of the "horrifying" total of twenty three offences of "indecencies with children".

At first sight, twenty three charges may seem an unusually large number—until one understands what is meant by "indecencies with children", and something of the techniques employed to bring about a prosecution in such cases. Indecency with a child covers a multitude of acts, short of buggery or rape. Fifteen charges against Gavin were of inducing children to do indecent acts, and two were of committing them. In none of these instances did he touch the children. In other words, seventeen of the twenty three charges were of encouraging children not to feel ashamed of their own sexual natures, no more than any intelligent, progressive parent might do. The remaining six charges included one of inciting a boy to indecently assault another, and five of indecent assault with two girls and three boys. In indecent assault, the adult must have touched the child, or allowed himself to be touched by the child, usually (though not necessarily) around or over the genitals. Even in our society, staggering under its self-imposed burden of guilt and shame, there are instances when touch, and even erotic enjoyment between adults and children is permissible. A parent may technically commit a dozen indecent assaults a day—fondling, bathing, taking to the toilet—with his or her child, and we recognise them for what they properly are, expressions of care and affection. Yet let a paedophile perform an identical act, and the spectre of prison looms large. Had any of these so-called assaults been unwanted, or disturbed the children, then it is fair that Gavin should have been accountable for them, and for them alone, not for a massive series of other events which neither children nor parents considered worthy of complaint. None of the five children whom Gavin was said to have sexually assaulted

appears to have made any complaint, either to parents or to any other adult. The police investigation was apparently initiated after some unknown adult had seen one or more photos of the children which Gavin had taken, probably while bathing.

When a sexual offence is seen, even by police, as relatively trivial, an invariable tactic is to persuade the suspect to admit to a multiplicity of equivalent offences. They need not even necessarily have a sexual motivation; a friendly cuddle can, with adroit manipulation of language, be made to look like an indecent assault, and an invitation to bathe nude will, in the cold light of a court, be transformed into inducing a child to perform an indecent act. The purpose of all this extra padding is to permit the Crown to aim for a medium term prison sentence, rather than a short suspended sentence, or a fine. If the defendant pleads guilty, no substantiating evidence is required, so the presiding judge or magistrate need know nothing beyond what the accused has been "persuaded" to say about himself, and what the police may choose to say.

Of course, "Truth", in its perverted quest for a suitably distorted image of Gavin, failed to describe the trivial nature of the charges against him. They did not print the fact that Gavin was a committed naturalist, recognising the importance of physical contact as an ex-

pression of affection. They did not print the fact that the parents of three of the boys concerned had strongly supported him, because they knew and understood him and his feelings for their sons. In their final report, they were so intent on excusing police culpability for Gavin's death, and relating, for the fourth time, his 1979 conviction that they lacked space to tell readers that only a few weeks before he died, he had saved a boy from drowning. Facts, such as these, would have cracked the gargoyle-like mask they had so carefully created for him. They didn't print the opinions of those people who had known Gavin personally, since they, too, would have demolished their precious stereotype of the "child molester". Well, I, at least, can correct that last deliberate omission. Here are some remarks about Gavin from his friends:

His mother and father (in a letter to PIE, shortly after his death): "As you can understand, this has been a very bad time for us, but we wish to remember him as the warm and loving boy he was, not as the monster society and the scandal sheets built him up to be."

An adult friend: "I wrote to Gavin in prison, because I was concerned about his plight and publicity. When he was released, he came to my home to thank me. I found Gavin to be a quiet, gentle, intelligent young chap, with a genuine love for children. His feelings for them were largely of a spiritual nature."

Two twelve-year-old boys: "He was the cat's pyjamas!"

After six months on remand, Gavin pleaded guilty to the twenty three charges, and in February, 1979 he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. He was 21 at the time. Inevitably, his treatment by the press forced him to apply for solitary confinement, effectively doubling his sentence, which he served at Witek, a first offenders' prison near Wellington. Evidently, the prison authorities came to realise that Gavin was not the dreadful menace portrayed by "Truth", for, seventeen months later, in July 1980, he was allowed a home leave for the weekend. Within days, "Truth's" death squad had gone into action again. On Aug. 5, they published a story which was nothing more than a crude attempt to prevent Gavin from being granted any further home leave. Under the headline, "MOLESTER OUT 'NOT UNUSUAL'" they criticised the prison authorities' decision to allow Gavin weekend leave, and recounted the charges against him. Again, in November, they reported that, "Convicted child molester Gavin Ross Mitchell has been let out of jail to work at a primary

school", and, yet again, repeated his convictions. The effect of this worthless piece of non-news—Gavin, in fact, was on parole on a renovation contract at the school, and was no more likely to be in contact with kids there than anywhere else—was to reinforce "Truth's" public image of Gavin as a child molester, and to obstruct any attempt to prepare him for his release. "Truth" was slowly but surely slamming shut every door which might give Gavin hope for the future, and edging him firmly towards his own final solution.

Eventually, in February, 1981, Gavin was released from Witek prison. He travelled north four hundred miles and stayed for a short time with the friend who had written to him in prison, describing that weekend with him as "the most enjoyable in my life". After meeting his parents, who had been very supportive, he set out to Wanganui in search of a job reconditioning old furniture. Some weeks later, he wrote the following letter to me at PIE:

Dear Roger,

On the 16th Feb. 1981, you wrote to a Mr. John . . . of Auckland, and in that letter to him you asked after a young person he was writing to in prison, serving a three year sentence for so-called indecencies with children. Well, I am that young person, who was released at the end of February for good behaviour, serving only two years of my three years, which was sheer hell. The love for young people which I have is still with me, and always will be, because I feel that, even after what I have been through with society and guys in prison who have constantly hassled me because sex was involved, and not drugs or violence.

I am a teacher with two years of child phys. (physical education?—RN) behind me, and also a cabinet maker and sign-writer. Could I just say that for me to have a relationship with a young person, I must first know him or her and truly love them. I don't just do it for the sake of doing it. To me, love is the ultimate goal, but you must show it and teach it with the highest respect. . . . I am a free man now, but must be very careful as I am on probation until March 1982. So please be careful with my letters and my address. By the way, this is not my real name (he had written as Michael Garvin—RN). If you wish to know it, and think it would be safe with you, then I will tell you. I'm 24 years old, with long, wavy hair, and 5ft. 11 ins. high with blue eyes. How much does it cost to join your organisation, PIE?

Your friend,
Michael.

Brooke Shields, child star of such controversial films as "Pretty Baby" and "Blue Lagoon", has hit the headlines again in a legal battle over nude photographs taken of her in the bath when she was 10. A 1,000,000 dollar damages claim brought by the actress and her mother against commercial photographer Garry Gross, who took the photographs in 1975 for a Playboy Press book "Sugar And Spice", was unsuccessful in blocking distribution of the pictures.

In November, at the Manhattan Supreme Court, Justice Greenfield ruled that Gross had the right to continue selling the pictures because six years ago Mrs. Shields had signed a release permitting Gross to dispose of them as he wished. The judge dismissed suggestions that the pictures were pornographic. He argued Gross had legitimate motive in trying to "highlight the sensuality of pre-pubescent youth." He added, however, that the pictures of Miss Shields' "childish body, glistening wetly in the tub, have no erotic appeal except to possibly perverse minds."

This case, the latest "shocker" to come out of Manhattan's modelling industry, follows closely on the heels of last year's rumpus over the so-called "kiddie-porn" pictures featuring 10-year-old child model, Tina Page. Recently, Shields herself has been the target for prim American sensibilities, this time from a clean-up T.V. campaign which managed to censor several of her more provocative commercial appearances.

As letters go, Gavin's was not particularly unusual, though it was more forthcoming than many enquiries, and had an honest, almost child-like air about it. My immediate reaction was "Here's a nice fellow who has obviously gone through a hard time". Without undue haste, which I now deeply regret—all our efforts were directed towards the PIE conspiracy trials at the time—I replied at length, inviting him to join PIE. I do not know whether he actually received my letter, for, in early June Gavin's parents wrote to me:

Dear Mr. Nash,

Your letter was sent on to us, the parents of Gavin Mitchell, who wrote to you under the name of Michael Garvin I think, by the opening of your letter. I am sorry to have to write this, as it appears that Gavin was trying to gain some understanding of his problem in an effort to live by society's rules, but I regret to have to tell you that he obviously could not control himself, and he was arrested on May 24th, and would have been sent back to prison, and he could not face anything that the future would have held for him, and he took his life in the police cells on the evening of the 24th. As you can understand, this has been a very bad time for us, but we wish to remember him as the warm, loving boy he was, not the monster society and scandal sheets built him up to be. Thank you for writing to him, however, much in vain it was.

Yours sincerely,
Ian and Margaret Mitchell.

The measure of police responsibility for Gavin's death can now only be a matter for conjecture. But whatever really happened in those final desperate hours, "Truth's" wilful participation in the events leading to this tragedy is glaringly obvious. When the paper first took an interest in him in 1979, "Truth's" hack reporter told Gavin, "I'm going to hound you for the rest of your life". Their heavily sensationalised report on his trial led directly to his harassment in prison. Their repeated labelling of Gavin as a "child molester" effectively destroyed any opportunity he may have had to existing in an already hostile and bigotted society. Given Gavin's gentle, unaggressive nature, the outcome was inevitable, and, in "Truth's" reptilian eyes, a neat and fitting end to the story. Legally, of course, the hacks from "Truth" can not be accused of Gavin's murder. But there is a very fine dividing line between driving a man to the edge of a precipice, cutting off his retreat and waiting for him to fall—and actually pushing him over!

Fans of Brooke Shields may wish to know that "Pretty Baby", by William Harrison, the book of the film in which Brooke plays a 12-year-old child prostitute, is still available as a Corgi paperback, price 75p. The film itself is now available on videotape in VHS and Beta-max formats.



Pretty BABY

Colour 1979
Running Time approx 106 mins
Producer/Director: Louis Malle
Screenwriter: Polly Platt
Cast: Keith Carradine, Susan Sarandon
and Brooke Shields

Internationally-acclaimed director Louis Malle has taken a taboo subject—child prostitution—and has created in *Pretty Baby* a film of humanity and beauty. E. J. Bellocq (Keith Carradine) is a photographer obsessed with the prostitutes in New Orleans' red-light district. Violet (12-year-old Brooke Shields), a young girl in 1917, bewitches Carradine with her curious naive coquettishness. Malle's level-headed treatment of controversial themes, his protean talents, and varied cinematic fare offer consistent rewards for the film-goer.

VHS-VHA 2014

BETA-BEA 2014

'For you this may be the Year of the Disabled - but Richard is disabled for life.'

Richard is severely handicapped and has needed surgery to untangle his stunted limbs. His bright rhymes on the stimulation of our special him, but with Richard there is he succeed in life



Won't you play Santa to a lonely little girl?

Five year old Nicola lives with her father, Brian. Every morning, he brings her to one Barnardo's day nurseries on way to work.

There's no-one to help look after one Christmas where

Will you reach out to Joanna this Christmas?

Joanna is seven years old and severely handicapped. She lives in a residential school for youngsters with all types of the National



Leprosy isolates

BARNARDO'S STILL NEEDS YOU



When Thomas Barnardo opened first-ever Dr Barnardo's home in 1869, he was just 24 years old. His purpose was to care for home-

Our social workers support to families difficulties and vent children into care need. Our caring knows no limits

CHARITY begins...

(at the nursery door)

Some time last year I was sitting in a West End cinema (one of the few that has not yet bisected itself several times), my subconscious being bombarded by the customary barrage of slick sexual come-ons promoting liquor, after-shave and ostentatious cars, when the philosophy of "BUY! BUY! BUY!" was interrupted by "GIVE! GIVE! GIVE!" - a Variety Club appeal on behalf of disabled children. Sandwiched between the imploring well-fed celebrities were crippled and crestfallen youngsters, pleading piteously for our money. Before the audience could overcome its embarrassment, up came the auditorium lights and a handful of people made their way along the rows of seats, rattling collection boxes aggressively. I must have been one of very few people in that audience who did not part up with a penny.

Weeks later, passing through Victoria Station, I was waylaid by a young boy swinging a collection box between his legs. He was accompanied by a couple of men dressed in bear outfits who cried with great gusto "Keep Kids Off The Streets! Support The Boys' Clubs!" Once again I played the Scrooge, and declined to help keep kids off the streets.

British television has seen only three "telethons" - the latest last November - concentrating a nationwide charity appeal into a single evening of televised pledges and sponsored events. All three "telethons" have been in aid of "children's" charities. Can it be that there are no equally worthy causes to be found? Or is it that suffering and handicapped kids make for good television.

The sacrifice of a few pence here or there when confronted with a direct appeal does not - it seems to me - demonstrate very much concern for the sick, the deprived, or the handicapped. How easily are some consciences quietened about the plight of those countless minorities (the sum of which is the majority). But it is not for this reason alone that I refuse to endorse organised charities. One does not need to examine very closely the advertising tactics of Dr. Barnardo's; Action Aid; or even charities not specifically concerned with children, to understand the way that the popular images of childhood are exploited and manipulated by these bodies. The attention-grabbing slogans used in some ads, and the beseeching little faces, do not make it too absurd to describe this as a kind of child prostitution. "Won't You Play Santa To a Lonely Little Girl?" we are asked. "Don't Miss Out On The Love of a Child" advise Childcare, and "Do You Thank God This Child Isn't Yours? - Or Wish To God He Could Be?"

Chief among the culprits are those appeals which encourage the donor to believe that one is directly sponsoring an individual child (constant references are made to "your child") even though this is not the case. The affection of a child may be bought very cheaply, it seems. The means and the ends of these charities reinforce the present lowly status of the child in our society, so much so that their proudest boast is that they assume the role of a surrogate family for the children in their care, (despite the fact that many of the children in their care have been beaten half to death, neglected or abandoned, by their real families).

What price a child's smile?

Sally is eight years old, she has never been able to write. She suffered at birth makes it difficult for her to control one. Then they need us. If it happened to you, you'd need us.

For Sally, operating the lever that propels her wheelchair, it sometimes takes her three or four minutes squarely on the control lever and move the chair. Writing is difficult for her too. Even with one of the electric typewriters, it can take her half an hour to write a letter. Yet, despite the frustration of living inside a badly Sally has a lively, lovable personality and dearly enjoys reading and singing too, and she's particularly fond of



All RNIB's training for the blind is built out of generations of knowledge and experience. That's what makes it the surest the earliest way for someone blind to get their independence back.

A year later he went blind. Most blind people are people who become blind. One year they've got their sight, the next their world has become a dark one. Then they need us. If it happened to you, you'd need us.

How much would you pay to give a lost little girl a start in life?

Susie (that's not her real name) attends one of the special day care centres we run for children whose future is at risk. As little as £2 could help her.



She is 3½, the child of a broken marriage, with a violent father. When she came to us, she was so lost and tormented, she wouldn't speak and didn't know how to play.

Now she's beginning to talk and she enjoys painting, and she's finding confidence in herself so that as she gets older, she may be able to properly to others.

Her tragic story is typical. Little girls like her, defenceless, are the ones most likely to end up neglected, making a mess of their lives, and their own children's lives.

At Dr Barnardo's, we run day care centres with helpers for a course, we run schools for a concerned to parents together but our most this costs a lot not only give also save our years.

4 WAYS YOU CAN HELP BARNARDO'S HELP CHILDREN.

being of deprived or disabled people - young or old - there would be no necessity for voluntary organisations to champion their special interests.

To this extent, all organised charities reveal the deficiencies and inadequacy of our "welfare state" system. If one maintains that, in an imperfect world, independent organisations offer the simplest solution, then let the nation demonstrate its concern and human compassion by means of a compulsory, income-related levy to fund their work co-equally. I rather suspect there would be opposition to any such scheme, and on more pecuniary grounds than mine. Though the material results of many charitable bodies may be of undeniable worth, many perform another function which is not so readily obvious, and not at all so laudable:



You don't need room in your home. Only in your heart.

Is there room in your heart for just one small child? A child who's going without proper food or clothes? Missing out on education or medical care?

Giving one child a chance in life, freeing him or her from hunger, ignorance and despair, costs pitifully little.

You'll hear from him, or her, from you. Send him a postcard, they'll probably be treasured. He may have little to possess.

Linking you with Vision's Christian...

WHAT HAS TO HAPPEN BEFORE YOU GIVE TO OXFAM?



"It's hard to believe the good you can do by sponsoring a child. Unless, like me, you've seen it."

[Marian Foster, BBC, "Pebble Mill at One"]

"Give me a child for the first seven years, and I will give you the man."

—this axiom was well understood by Napoleon and Hitler, by Marx and Mao, and it is well understood today. Virtually all boys' and girls' clubs were set up to function as an integral part of society's conditioning machine, fashioning the ethics and objectives of each successive generation. In Eastern Europe—with its "Pioneer" movements—the process is far more brazen and institutionalised, and likewise in China. Here in the West we have our Scouts and Guides movements, and many others, which see their role as inculcating the young with "correct" attitudes and behaviour. Both with children's charities and with youth movements, we must try to look behind the agreeable facade of helping children and see who is running the show. What we find may not be to our liking.

Childcare
Part of the Christian work of
World Vision.

Many youth clubs are organised by the local police force, or by schools (thus answerable to an unseen Board of Governors); the trustees of many charities are drawn from a highly-privileged pool of politicians, magistrates and the aristocracy; and many of both are intimately connected with church institutions—those bastions of progressive human thinking and tolerance. One need only look to America today to see how the most iniquitous and sinister movements of the Right—from the self-styled "Moral Majority" to the Ku Klux Klan—ensconce themselves within the church, citing biblical texts and archaic aphorisms to justify their prejudices and sexual neuroses. Speaking as one who is distrustful of all the establishment's most-cherished superstitions ("religion" is only a more grandiose term for superstition), I have difficulty understanding how so many paedophiles can reconcile their faiths with their sexual lives. Similarly, the mind boggles at the philosophical acrobatics needed to reconcile a paedophile way of life with an otherwise total espousal of Conservative (aka Republican) values, yet without a doubt many thousands of paedophiles are devout Conservatives. For myself, just as it would seem to me illogical or contradictory to become a practising Christian or to vote Conservative, it would be illogical to support a charity run by the church to promote its own philosophy of life, or to become a scoutmaster-training young boys to become obedient, conforming, thoroughly heterosexual taxpayers.



ever find full acceptance by society along that way. Emancipation for us both (and the fortunes of the young and of paedophiles are inexorably entwined) will mean a fundamental overhaul of society from its basic unit—the family—outwards. Social evolution is not to be achieved through relentless compromise. What is more, our views on liberty of human sexual expression will rightly be dismissed as sheer self-interest if the average paedophile is seen to have no more respect for children as equals than the average parent. Bending a few rules in order to accommodate our sexual appetites is not all that we want of the world. It is by no means enough. For children's sake the rulebook needs to be rewritten from scratch.

Around the world paedophiles are abhorred and outcast by their society. We are the lepers of the twentieth century. One of the few advantages of being a leper and an outcast is that it enables one to view society with a degree of detachment—the cracks in the city walls may be seen more clearly from the outside. Such utter rejection should compel every one of us to reappraise society with more commitment, more severity, and more urgency, than any teacher, parent or youth worker ever has cause to do. Paedophilia—so they say—is the last test of a Liberal; it will certainly be the last test of the SDP. If we are expecting society to make a radical shift in its thinking in order to accept us, surely we must be prepared to reappraise our own attitudes and assumptions all the more vigorously? Yet this is not happening, clearly.

I have used children's charities as a touchstone to demonstrate my point, but I could have used others. It is not hard for an adult who cares for children to find good in the work of Oxfam or Save The Children (or even Terre des Hommes). It is very easy indeed to look upon the Sea Scouts as a kind of Happy Hunting Ground for paedophiles—a singles club in short trousers. But until more of us begin to look upon the world with more critical eyes, children will continue to be objects of condescension and sentimental delusion, trapped by the "Christopher Robin" myths of childhood, as each generation in turn forgets what it was really like to be utterly powerless and dependent, becoming parents themselves. Let us be radical in self-analysis. Let us be anarchic in our dealings with kids. Let us sow the seeds of change.

STEVEN ADRIAN



"THANKS FOR ALL THE CARDS!"

—SAYS TOM

Tom O'Carroll has asked us to say a special thank you on his behalf to all those members who sent him cards and expressions of support at Christmas. The prison restrictions prevent Tom from replying to everyone individually, and neither would he be permitted to write a few words for publication in MAGPIE. Nonetheless, it is a very great comfort to Tom to know that so many people spread around the world feel a deep sense of wrong at the theft of his freedom by the bully boys of moral mediocrity. With your support, Tom can wear his captivity like a cloak of honour, and together we shall be celebrating his release before the year is out.



SORRY WARREN!

The editors of MAGPIE 16 would like to apologise for past errors in the contribution by Warren Middleton "As Much A Martyr As Wilde". It is hoped that the logic and coherence of the article were not lost completely, but sorry anyway Warren.



(Or How The BBC Made A Laughing Stock Of The NOTW)

1982 got off to a thundering good start with the news that the aptly-named Barry Askew, Pornographer-In-Chief of the News of the World, had been sacked by the paper's owner Rupert Murdoch. Brushing away a tear, MAGPIE brings you the full sad tale.

The News Of The World is like diarrhoea—everybody gets it at one time or another. To call it a scandal rag would be like calling the Ayatollah Khomeini a religious leader. Everyone in PIE recognises that that paper—more than any of its kind—is the real "force for evil" in our society, exploiting as it does the privilege of a mass circulation (more than 4 million copies sold every week) to disseminate the fantasies and prejudices of a handful of pathetic, squalid-minded "so-called" journalists. By society at large, alas, the NOTW is merely regarded with risible contempt. It is seen as a sick joke, without the implicit cruelty and malevolence behind the joke being fully appreciated. In this vein, nonetheless, the BBC delighted us last November with an exposé of the NOTW in its series "Forty Minutes". Presented as a mock-serious homage to the paper's "campaigning journalism", the programme was entitled "Sex, Drugs and The Vicar".

Following the intrepid NOTW staff from planning conference to "debriefing", the camera focussed on the week's lead story with its—predictable—"child vice" angle (an old man alleged to be operating a number of teenage-female-prostitutes from his seedy London tenement). The discussion of this front-page tidbit at the preliminary planning meeting proved very illuminating: "Child vice?" piped up one of Askew's cohorts helpfully, "that's your pigeon, isn't it?" Askew was rubbing his hands musingly "Age 12... 13... 14... Smashing!" A side-dish rape story was proposed. "Good subject" pronounced the Colossus of Crass Journalism, "We'll do that!" But a sombre proviso—"I don't want anything to appear which suggests we're wallowing in the subject". The NOTW?—wallow in sex and violence? Perish the thought.

We have always puzzled over the paper's positively deranged obsession with PIE (if only all our members paid as keen attention to our mailouts as the NOTW do!), but perhaps a key to this too was uttered from the lips of Askew as he strutted around his newsroom—for all the world like a startled parrot—one hand in pocket, spurring his minions on to higher endeavours with squawks of "Absolutely first class!" and "Quite superb!" When one fairly tired gimmick was suggested to him by an assistant he replied "Very nice: reader involvement, just what we're after". Ahhh, so that's it!

"Following up leads is the job of the Special Investigation team—reporters chosen for their ability to slide their feet into half-closed doors, assume false identities, cope with the latest technology, and demonstrate a range of other imperceptible skills in their relentless private fight against crime." Here the programme makes light of the fact that the paper will employ any deception—legal or illegal—in the process of entrapping members of the public. Hardly surprising, then, that "Assistant Editor Bob Satchwell is convinced his phones are tapped by Special Branch". Even hypocrites can have guilty consciences, you see.

"Special Investigator David Potts often pretends to be a seedy North country businessman on the lookout for a good time when he goes undercover to expose 'vice rackets'. Known somewhat irreverently to his colleagues as 'The Vicar', Potts is reputed to have the softest skin in Fleet Street—a legacy of the many massage parlours he's visited, posing as an ordinary punter and then, in the time-honoured manner, making his excuses and leaving just before things get out of hand." For a lead story, however, Askew thinks nothing of placing his reporters in even greater moral jeopardy. Having hired the services of a freelance photographer suitably devoid of professional ethics (the familiar face of Ian Cutler), Askew despatches one of his reporters (female one presumes) with microphone concealed up skirt, to lure the target (dubbed "Mr. Nasty" in the ensuing headline) onto the street where he could be photographed. In order to effect this, the reporter masqueraded as a potential customer whose fancy was to be told "dirty" stories on a public thoroughfare. An improbable enough pretext, one might think, but "Mr. Nasty" dutifully appeared with a tale or two.

"As every NOTW reader knows" said Forty Minutes, "truth is stranger than fiction". Hardly surprising, since the two are quite indistinguishable in anything the NOTW prints. But the tactics employed by the paper's staff in winking out the most prurient and offensive gossip to sate their editor's gluttonous appetite for "perversion" truly are stranger than anything outside the "Man From U.N.C.L.E." farces.

Let us flashback momentarily to an earlier attempt by Cutler to snatch a photo of his subject. He had parked his car in the street, and was pretending to be a stranded motorist. He had not, however, allowed for the services of a small boy, who trotted up and persistently pointed him in the direction of the nearest garage. We were presented with the marvellous spectacle of this chump, lying in wait to expose

a "den of child vice", being determinedly chatted up by a boy of about 6. Abandoning this cover, Cutler later returned and set himself up in a Post Office workers' repair tent, inconspicuously sited in the middle of the road. However, this plan wanted something in the way of forethought, for as Cutler sat—camera poised at the ready—in his tent, he discovered he could not actually see the quarry, who was calmly chatting to the reporter out of sight. Nor could he hear the conversation that was being recorded, as this was blotted out by the rustling of the reporter's legs against the skirt. Well, microphones can be tricky things... The final humiliation came as Cutler gave up the ghost and began to dismantle his tent—blissfully unaware that the man he sought was strolling nonchalantly across the street right behind him! As one critic later reported—she could not stop laughing from start to finish of that programme.

Well, Rupert Murdoch clearly does not take kindly to his papers being held up to public ridicule. Clearly, he was a bit peeved at the degree of complicity the BBC received in the process from his own employees. Someone's head had to roll, and finally it was the one which was being used the least: it was bye-bye Barry!

But there were other factors besides that programme which sealed Askew's fate. Although the NOTW, and its soft-porn sibling among the daily tabloids: The Sun, between them earned profits in excess of £15 million in recent years, the NOTW has seen a drop in circulation figures under Askew's editorship. This has been ascribed to his introduction of weak-tea masturbation material into what used to be a "family" paper. As the programme put it "While the sexual antics of doctors and vicars keep the newsroom in a state of permanent—and profitable—indignation, the 'fashion' dept. beavers away, promoting erotic, extra-marital and unprofessional thoughts amongst its more 'normal' male readers". In other words, for "fashion" read "porn". Falling readership figures are a death-curse to any editor. Askew's readers were not satisfied, but then perhaps their satisfaction was not paramount in his editorial decisions.

What finally precipitated his demise, it seems, was Royal displeasure (no, Murdoch has not been crowned yet). At a Buckingham Palace press conference, our sources tell us, the Queen was expressing a restrained irritation at the relentless harassment of her new daughter-in-law (Mrs. Prince Charles) by the news-hounds. The hapless "Di" had even been caught as she popped out to a local shop for some fruit gums. Askew is reported to have enquired why the good lady did not send a servant out for her fruit gums if she did not care to be photographed. To this, the Queen retorted that it was one of the most pompous remarks she had ever heard—a modern day equivalent of a sentence to the Tower. In no time at all, the NOTW was searching for a new editor.

WHAT NEXT, I ASKEW!

Perhaps a suitable obituary for Askew would read that his scruples were only equalled by his intellect. One would like to look to the NOTW with some faint glimmer of optimism—that it might begin to haul itself out of the sewers of bigotry and sexual hypocrisy which for so long have been its home; that it might cease to trample roughshod over decent people in its eagerness to titillate the ignorant; that it might begin to observe the most rudimentary code of acceptable journalistic conduct; that it might actually confine itself to printing the truth. But one would look in vain. There are more liars and hypocrites working for that paper than for the Nixon White House. The NOTW is a symptom, not the disease itself. It is a blemish which can only be cleansed away when society's whole outlook on human sexuality and relationships have been altered out of all recognition. It is because PIE is taking faltering steps in that direction that the NOTW reviles us so. Let them continue to do so. The last laugh will be ours.

Steven Adrian

They Speak For



...Themselves

In MAGPIE 15 we reprinted extracts from an interview in the Australian gay magazine CAMPAIGN with a 12-year-old boy, and the reactions to that interview of several CAMPAIGN readers. In this issue we publish for the benefit of readers outside the US a remarkable interview with another homosexual boy—Mark Moffett, age 15—which first appeared in summer 1980 in a special edition of the newspaper SEMIO-TEXT(E) (available from 522 Philosophy Hall, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027).

What role has man love played in your life?

A very important role. The first time I ever began to express sexual feelings toward anyone was within a man/boy relationship. Man love is also something which has helped thousands of boys discover their own sexuality and get in touch with what they really feel. A lot of people think of "man/boy love" as just man/boy sex—a man's lust for a boy. They don't believe that between them there can be love or the possibility of it. They are wrong.

Sex is only one aspect of it?

Yes, although in some circumstances sex is the only aspect.

Do you think there are men who actually abuse children sexually?

Of course. Between man and boy there can always be sexual abuse, rape, coercion.

Always on the part of men?

It's a little hard for a boy to rape a man (he chuckles). He is out-powered.

Precisely. People fear boys are out-powered anyway.

Actually, it's often not the man who goes out to seduce the boy, but the other way around. In my first experience, I did the seducing.

Have you ever been abused?

Perhaps once, although I really can't say that I was coerced into it. I was coming home from school and I met this guy. He had this incredibly large cock and I said, "Don't fuck me because I've only been fucked once before". I didn't want to be fucked, but he did it anyhow. But I don't know how you'd call it since it wasn't me being dragged on to his house. I invited him over to mine.

Do you think this is exceptional in any way?

No. It is mostly the boys who go out in search of sexual satisfaction from men. Of course the men are willing to get it, and they can find boys anyway. But where are they going to find these certain boys who need them and want to have sex with them? They just can't go to a school park or something. It's easier for boys to find out where gay men would be hanging out.

Do you think boys realise that it is harder for men to find boys, that men may be afraid to approach them because of the law?

Oh yes, I've encountered that. Lots of times. As soon as they found out how old I was they tried to get rid of me. Some of them had careers and family to worry about.

How long have you been involved in these encounters?

Since I was 13.
That was two years ago.
Yes.

How did it all start?

One day I was doing the laundry and there was an ad on the bulletin board for a gay dance and it said: "For further information call Frank". So I memorised his number and called him up. I asked him if he was gay. He said yes. I said, "Do you want to have sex?"

Had you had sex before?

Before that I had sexual explorations with friends my own age. But I didn't consider that I lost my virginity then. When I had sex with that man was really first having sex.

What if he hadn't been gay?

I would have hung up.

You're not interested in straight men?

I'm really interested in whomever I'm attracted to. Mainly, they're gay. I find some straight men attractive, but they wouldn't want to have sex with me. At least I doubt it. So the men I do have sex with are gay.

Do you consider yourself gay?

Yes.

Boys have to be gay to be interested in men?

I'm sure lots of them term themselves bi, or just don't term themselves anything.

Would most boys use your direct approach to a man?

I don't think so. Boys I know have a lot of sexual hang-ups. They are embarrassed to talk about it. They wouldn't approach a man directly. I don't know why I did it myself. Maybe I was just desperate.

You can be desperate for sex at 13?

Oh yes.

Few people would believe that.

It seems that adults, or parents, always keep this discovery of sex from their children. I don't know where that originated.

Did you feel you were prevented from discovering sex?

No. We never discussed sex in my home. So I was impartial—is that the word?—to the whole idea of sex really. I didn't think it was bad to talk about it because it was never talked about.

There isn't just home. There is also school.

We had sexual education.
Not until I was 12.

Was it a good thing to have?

That late! But it was a good thing to have anyway. It was basic stuff, like the parts, the organs of the body how they operate. They should have gone into more details.

Did you learn anything?

I learned about heterosexual sex, of course not about homosexual sex.

Did they talk about it in class?

Not that I can recall. Not the teacher anyhow. The students may have made some remarks.

What should have been taught?

The basics. Not the basics of learning about organs and how they operate, but the basics of accepting sex as good. It should start when children want to experiment, whenever they start touching themselves or wanted to breast-feed off their mothers. I can remember being three years old and saying to this friend of mine, "I'll show you what I got if you show me what you got". I was told that it was dirty, that it shouldn't be done. There was nothing wrong with it. Things like that should be allowed between kids. They should be made aware of how children are born, and alternate ways of doing that too, as soon as they enter school.

Where else did you learn about sex?

When I moved from living with my mother to my father, he was much more open. He used to let me look at his pornography magazines. I began to feel that it wasn't a bad thing to talk about sex and to learn how people did things.

Have you ever had any relationships with girls?

I've had friendships with girls, but no sexual relationships.

You never felt attracted?

No. I never had the desire.

What was your reaction to the pictures in straight porno magazines?

I didn't look at them. I just read the stories.

Is your father very open on this subject?

No. He didn't want to discuss it himself. I think he would have been very uptight about it.

Is your father aware of what you feel and what you do?

Yes.

For how long has he been?

I came out to him in December of 1978 and so he knew I was gay. When I was in NAMBLA he somehow found out about it. Oh yes, I was on a news show talking about my relationships with older men, so he naturally assumed I was doing that.

Did you ever talk to him about it?

Not directly. I never discussed what he feels about man/boy love.

Below are some of the titles of interest to MAGPIE readers available from GLAD DAY BOOKSHOP, 648a Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario M4Y 2A6, Canada. Prices shown in Canadian currency.

- THE WORLD, THE FLESH, AND MYSELF.** By Michael Davidson. Arthur Koestler: "This is the life story of a lover of boys. It is, in fact, the courageous and lovable story of a brilliant journalist's struggles. Now out of print but in stock!" **4.95**
- THE MARTINI-HENRY MODIFICATION.** By Barry Hughes. Story of a brilliant boy, artist, searching for his own ethic through his paintings and through arbitrary violence, and his teacher, the man who falls in love with him. **11.95**
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- MORE THAN FRIENDS.** By Ruth Turk. A married man and his attraction for a teenage boy. He wanted a son, he got a lover. **2.50**
- KEVIN.** By Wallace Hamilton. A novel about sixteen-year-old Kevin's relationship with a successful adult man. (Aug.) **2.75**
- DIE BUECHER DER NAMENLOSEN LIEBE VON SAGITTA.** By John Henry Mackay. Two volumes, in German, recently reissued. **31.95**
- The following two novels of Marie Claire Blais are out of print but still in our stock. They have become pseudo-classics!
- THE WOLF.** "I want to tell you about the love of boys for men and of men for boys" begins this novel of a man who as a boy was beloved by a man. **7.95**
- DAVID STERNE.** David leads the bleak and haunted existence of a boy prostitute, in a world of melancholy and violence, dedicated only to anarchy and nihilism. **7.95**
- MEN AND BOYS: An Anthology.** A limited reprint edition (with commentary) of the 1924 collection of boy-love poetry, from the classics to Whitman. **24.95**
- SIZE QUEEN.** By Dennis Kelley. The poet of *Chicken* takes us on another tour of boylove, writing in his own Pacific Northwest voice and in the voices of Catullus, Rilke, Valéry, and others. With delicious collages of boys and paraphernalia. **7.95**
- PAEDOMORPHS I: The Story of a Young Boy in Pre-War Japan.** By Nigel Downsbrough. An unusual story of love between the only surviving son of an aristocratic Japanese family and the young son of a German cleric. **3.95**

Did he ask you anything after the news show?

Not that I can recall. He was only questioning the organization. He knows how I feel about the issue. He read past speeches I made on behalf of Gay Youth of New York about the age of consent.

What do you think about the age of consent?

I was made aware of this issue a year and a half ago and had never really formed an opinion on it. Now I think the age of consent should be lowered and probably abolished, but only after coercion laws have been strengthened, and there's been an adequate education of pre-pubescent children. As it stands now, a lot of kids would be in danger since they don't know that much about sex and sexual relationships. If they start having sexual relationships very young in life, by the time they're 9 or 10 they are going to know if something wrong is happening. It all comes back to education. After that children can be expected and given the freedom to have sex with whomever they want to have sex with.

Do you think our society plays the politics of the ostrich, and buries its head instead of giving children the proper tools to handle sexual situations?

They don't want to confront it. They think that laws, and threats of prison and death are going to solve the problem, instead of trying to work the other way around, from the children's side, and try to educate them. All they think of is putting away people who want to have sex with children. I don't think rape is being stopped now with the age of consent laws.

To educate children would be assuming that they can be responsible for their own lives. If you are given the tools to choose, it means you have a right to choose in sexual matters, and quite a few others. I'm not sure our society is ready for that.

Children will be able to make their own decisions if they are forced to make them. As it is now, all the decision-making is done for them, so they're not used to doing it. When I first started making important decisions on my own, it was very difficult because I didn't know how to go about it, but if children start much younger to decide if they want to go out with a friend of theirs, play doctors or undress, they will be more relaxed with making decisions and get better at it. No-one seems to believe that before 18 a person is capable of making an intelligent decision. No-one under the age of 18 is even valued in his opinion on anything. In my school we're treated like stupid little nothings who can't do anything for themselves, and yet each year we go higher in grade and we're told—oh, you're smarter, you've got to do more on your own this year—

glad

YOUTH

- THE KRYPTONITE KID.** By Joseph Torchia. Letters to Superman from a kid who's got to believe. **3.95**
- Also by Joseph Torchia: "First Communion"—a postscript to *The Kryptonite Kid*, wherein for the first time Jerry Chasot comes face to face with the Man of Steel. This story appears in *Gay Sunshine's* 30th Anniversary Issue. **2.50**
- REFLECTIONS OF A ROCK LOBSTER.** By Aaron Erick. Aaron doesn't take *Come to the Prom!* Instead, with the help of controversy and the courts, he goes with the gay guy of his choice. Read about the coming out of this gutsy H.I. teenager, a coming out for us all, in this cause celebre. **6.50**
- GAY LIFE AND GAY WRITERS.** By Wilhelm (aka) Rosen and Vagn Søndersgaard. Booklet (in English) based on the Danish broadcasts, aimed at high school students, to familiarize them with gay life and culture. Highly recommended. **4.75**
- YOUNG, GAY & PROUD.** Adapted for American youth from the Australian original, a compendium of good advice for gay youth and everyone associated with them. **3.95**
- CHANGING BODIES, CHANGING LIVES: A Book for Teens on Sex and Relationships.** By Ruth Bell et al. The authors of *Our Bodies, Ourselves* write here about sex and body development for gay youth as well, and include comments from teenagers on these topics. **10.50**
- A WAY OF LOVE, A WAY OF LIFE: A Young Person's Introduction to What It Means to be Gay.** By Frances Hanckel & John Cunningham. Accurate, comprehensive, supportive. **10.50**
- HEY DOLLFACE.** By Deborah Hautzig. A first novel of two schoolgirls struggling with family tragedies, flirtations, and the gropings of adolescent sexuality. **1.75**
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- NICE LITTLE GIRLS.** By Elizabeth Levy. Illustrated by Monica Gershen. Jackie likes to build boxes. Does that mean she's a boy? Since she's a girl, does that mean she can't build boxes? Finally, she builds her boxes and is a girl too! For grade-school readers. **3.75**
- OLIVER BUTTON IS A Sissy.** Story and Pictures by Trinne de Paola. Wonderful story about a boy whom taunts cannot avert from doing what he does best. For beginning readers, but enjoyable for readers of all ages. **3.25**

THEY SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

and it's just the opposite. They take more freedom away from us because they want to have their own power trips, and the only place they can do it is in a school where they won't be threatened, or at least don't feel threatened, or don't seem to be threatened by us in the school. We can't do anything. It's a private school and we chose to go there. I remember thinking once—oh when I'm an adult, then I'll have a sex life. It shouldn't be the way it is. I wanted one then. I shouldn't have had to wait as long as I did. I have to sneak around and do it secretly, which I shouldn't have had to do.

When did you first realise that you were gay?
A week after I turned 13.

Was that the consequence, or the conclusion, of other events?
It just happened. I even forget where I was. I just thought, "I'm gay", that's all.

Do you know that 13 is a symbolic number? It's a time of initiation in many Western religions, a rite of passage. The child is given a place and responsibility in the community.
I never thought of that.

So it's coincidental that your realisation corresponded to your 13th birthday.

Perhaps. Plus I had just moved to New York, so I was exposed to gays for the first time. I mean, in Tennessee and Virginia people are not openly gay. Being in a city where people were obviously gay, it was a lot easier for me to recognise that I am gay. I had realised it, but—this is the strange part—never said it to myself.

When did you move to New York?
January 1, 1978.

How old were you?
I was 12.

When did you first feel attracted toward men?

When I was 10. I didn't think bad thoughts about it either. I just accepted it because I really had no bad views of sex. I didn't think that sex was dirty. Plus we had never discussed homosexuality. I had never been told, except once, that it was sick.

How did that happen?

I remember once using the word "queer". My mother told me what it was. She said it was men who loved one another, and it was sick. It was the only comment I ever heard about homosexuality.



Have you had any relationships where sex was not the prime motive?

When I first came out, what I needed emotionally was friends, and I found that in Gay Youth. So what I am really looking for, occasionally, is just sex. But if I were to lose my friends, I'd fall back in the position of wanting a man to love me.

Sex is not the basis of your relationship with your friends in Gay Youth?

No. Most people in Gay Youth don't have relationships with each other. Their relationships are outside. And generally it is with someone older.

What did you learn in Gay Youth?

I learned a lot about the gay lifestyle, because that's what you choose when you're gay. I didn't know anything about it. I also learned more about females—lesbians—since it is very open at Gay Youth.

What specifically attracted you to men—was it that they had more experience, or a social position?

It was the physical attraction. Before I was a teenager, I was attracted to men with hairy chests, it was for that and no other reason. Then I was attracted to more parts of their bodies. Then I was just attracted to men. That's what started it—physical attraction. I didn't want them because they had more experience, although when it came down to it, that helped a lot.

Do you think some form of equality can be established between a man and a boy?

It is possible, although I don't know how often that happens. There really isn't an equality, except in that the boy wants something the man has, and vice versa. It is the basic attraction that is equal. And a kind of care about the other. That's the only kind of equality I can find between the two. And the fact that they're both human beings.

Men you went out with, had they had previous experience with boys?

With young people, yes, but not as young as I was, I guess.

Did you find these men helpful and loving?

The man who owned a restaurant, he was very kind and loving. But also he asked a lot. He was very jealous. He didn't want me to have sex with anyone else, which I found difficult.

You were fourteen then?

Almost. The other people—an interior designer, a biologist, a carpenter, a student in economics—when they first met me they thought I was older, so that when we had sex they treated me as if I were eighteen.

Do you get along well with lesbians?

There is only one regular lesbian at Gay Youth, and she doesn't jump to conclusions. The rest of Gay Youth expects her to care about youth sexuality and recognise youth rights to sexual freedom, and most lesbian feminists expect her to realise that lowering the age of consent means that all these little girls are going to be raped. So she's methodical about it—thinks things out, hears all sides, and just puts them together in her head.

In our society, as long as a child is not financially independent, he usually has to accept limitations to his freedom. If you were to push your father too far, he would probably tell you, "Look, you live at my place, so do what I want you to do. That's where money is involved with authority. Sexual freedom too has to do with the fact that children are in a state of dependency. Do you think this still holds true now? Do you think you have more freedom than previous generations?"

I think so. Last fall I ran away from home because my parents were trying to stop me from seeing my gay friend. Also they didn't want me to go to Gay Youth. I ran away for six weeks. I was lucky enough to get a job. I got a room service and a room-mate. Before I ran away my father told me "You can't handle freedom". After six weeks I told my parents, "Well, it's obvious that I can handle freedom, so if I come back home I'm going to have total freedom like I have now. And they agreed to that. I didn't actually have total freedom. I promised I'd make school my first priority. I also agreed to let them know where I was going, or at least give them a number, which is not too much.

Why did your father change his mind?

He didn't want me being around adults.



such experiments while pretending not to. We must also examine the motives of all interaction between adults and children—how much has ever been done "for their own good", how much we simply reinforce our own values—before we are too purely suspicious of anything but disinterested altruism in adults who relate to children.

More important than judging the quality of other people's experience and relationships is the exercise of our own memories. Certainly my own initiation came long before I was legally adult. Though a number of males around my own age offered to participate, a woman ten years my senior was "responsible", at my invitation and encouragement. The only fault I find with that part of my sexual education was the limit her guilt and fear put on our pleasure, the heterosexual pressure even she felt required to put on me. What she did "for my own good" caused both of us pain. If I were to improve on that experience now, it would not be to protect children from adult seduction but to make adults easier to seduce, less burdened with fear or guilt, less defended by hypocrisy.

If we accepted sexual behaviour between children and adults, we would be far more able to protect our children from abuse and exploitation than we are now. They would be free to tell us, as they can about all kinds of other experiences, what is happening to them and to have our sympathy and support instead of our mute and mistrustful terror. There are a thousand specific questions, all hard to answer, but we can't begin dealing with them until our basic attitude changes.

Children are sexual, and it is up to us to take responsibility for their real education. They have been exploited and betrayed long enough by our silence.

JANE RULE



"And what if Jill Johnston doesn't like younger women?"

Why?

I'm not really sure. Maybe he seriously thought I would get hurt, or maybe he felt threatened by me hanging around people who are older, and learning things from them.

People as old as he is?

Not really as old, but adults.

Do you think there might have been a sense of competition?

Yes, against him.

Do you see your father differently as a result of having a close relationship with other adults?

I don't think so. I always thought of him as my father. Since he is my father I have to give him some respect.

The same holds true for your teachers?

Yes. For some reason I thought that.

Do you still think that way.

No. Now I still care and love him because he is my father, but I speak more and more on an equal level. Before I ran away, I would never talk to him. If something pissed me off that he did I would never talk about it. I was afraid I would be told to shut up. So we never had much of a relationship.

Do you think he recognises you now as having valid opinions on the way you want to lead your life?

I really don't know. Sometimes I feel he thinks that I am just a stupid kid. Sometimes I feel that he doesn't care.

When you ran away from home you were lucky enough to find a job. Lots of boys in that situation go into hustling.

I've hustled, and I've known people that have. But I never saw it as a relationship with men, just as a way to get money—as a job.

You never thought of hustling as a permanent profession?

No.

If you had to, would you do it again?

More than likely.

Has your opinion of adults in general changed?

I think they don't give us enough respect. My father told me I had an attitude of defiance. I've been "rebellious"—as they say—against a lot of things they didn't want. But I also learned from them. I respect their opinions on things. When a man tells me—it happened this week—that school should be my number one priority, it gives me a new determination to do well. It's much easier to listen to him, although I'm more willing to listen to my parents too afterwards. It helped me mature in a certain way. Had I not been involved in sexual relationships with adults, I would have ended up a typical teenager, like all my friends.

Now that you know them more intimately, do you still feel like becoming an adult?

Naturally, because then I'll gain this independence.

If you could become independent without growing up further, like Oscar in THE TIN DRUM, would you rather remain a boy?

I would like to be an adult, creating something, building up. Of course, I hope to bring up a family.

A family?

Not a wife/kids/dogs and house. A lover. Right now I don't know what I feel about having children. I don't know if I would or not. I don't think it's even legal now to adopt children. I just want to have a life-long relationship.

If you could get married to a man, would you do it?

Well, I don't know what I think about this whole marriage business. I would rather live with someone so that I still have that sense of freedom.

You said earlier that sex education should teach you that sex is good. Do you recognise any boundary to sex? Incest, for example, involves the same cross-generational relationship that you are into, only within the family. Would you feel as comfortable sexually in an incestuous situation as you would be having sex with any adult? Is there something you consider "natural" and something that you don't?

That's very hard to say.

It would be hard for anyone. Would you feel there is something weird about incestuous sex?

Do I?

Imagine having sex with your parents. They are adults. They would be capable of being objects of desire. Have you ever thought about that?

Yes. But I'm not really attracted. I'm sure it could be very normal because I hear stories all the time about it. It doesn't seem to be abnormal—as long as it is not rape and doesn't hurt the child.

You mean it would have to be consensual.

Yes. I read a story about a father and a son. The son just told the father he is gay and that he is interested in older men. And they just form a sexual relationship.

Do you find that shocking?

When I first read it, yes, because it's sort of rare. But as long as it was consensual I really don't see what's wrong with it.

You don't think the law should forbid anything of that sort?

No, I think the State should stay out of people's bedrooms.

THROUGH PIE EYES



Peter Schrag and Diane Divoky:
The Myth of the Hyperactive Child and Other
Means of Child Control.
Pelican Books 1981. £2.95

The message of this important book is simple and disturbing. First of all there is a widespread and growing tendency to collect and process information on every single child with the express purpose of identifying any sort of deviant (or even potentially deviant) behaviour, including, according to Schrag and Divoky, "extensive psychological information, material on family relationships, income and sexual habits."

Secondly, there is the increasing medicalisation of this deviant behaviour, that is to say to regard it as an "illness" which needs "treatment".

In reality, however, it is a new and disturbing means of social control of children. "Diseases" which have little or no medical validity are literally being invented to legitimise this medical approach, the most common one being hyperactivity (or in the latest jargon hyperkinesis) which 15 years ago barely existed but which is now diagnosed in up to 40% of the U.S. school population. Its symptoms are any form of behaviour that a teacher or parent might find inconvenient—fidgeting, lack of attention, talking too much—and its treatment is almost exclusively with anti-depressant drugs, whose side-effects may range from the mildly irritating to the truly frightening.

It is easy to see why this medication trend is so popular. No longer are there any bad parents, bad teachers, bad schools or bad administrators to blame for poor educational achievement or rebellious behaviour—there are simply "sick" children. Governments like this approach because it is a cheap alternative to reform, the drug companies like it because it offers rich new markets for their latest wonder drugs, and the medical and educational authorities like it because it increases their professional power influence and control.

Schrag and Divoky raise a great number of issues which, although of prime importance, are not strictly relevant here (e.g. the drift towards a totally managed and controlled society), but what of the book from a purely paedophile viewpoint?

Sexual matters are dealt with only in passing, and adult-child relationships as such not at all. However it is made clear that any form of child sexuality is coming to be regarded as a definite symptom of some form of disturbance, which would be quite sufficient, in itself, for the child to be referred to a doctor. Not only the adult in a paedophile relationship might find himself dosed with drugs—in a prison hospital—but his child lover too may find him or herself the victim of a similar form of treatment on the outside. It is a frightening picture.

The authors are American, and the book deals specifically with the United States, where control by drugs is more widespread than anywhere else in the world, but, as an admirable preface by Steven Box makes clear, the situation in Britain is now not so very different, and, in some respects (e.g. the total secrecy of all school records) is even worse.

□

Saki: A sheep in wolf's clothing

Saki: a Life of Hector Hugh Munro.
By A.J. Langguth.
(Hamish Hamilton, £12.50.)

To read the stories Of Hector Hugh Munro ("Saki") in any quantity is immediately to recognise a preoccupation with three ideas—animals as savage, women as threatening, and boys as beautiful. These themes, very much the coordinates of Munro's literary universe, routinely exist in a state of combat; the most characteristic images in the fiction are of animals attacking women or animals attacking boys. The value of A.J. Langguth's biography lies chiefly, therefore, in its demonstration of how closely interwoven were Munro's literary and private imaginations.

Born in 1870, Munro came from a deeply unhappy home. His mother died before he was two years old, and with his father absent most of the time in India, Munro was brought up by a pair of hated spinster aunts. These aunts, Charlotte and Augusta, appear the archetypes of many of Munro's fictional bogeywomen.

Early in life Munro developed a passion for birds and animals, partly out of spite because his guardians refused pets in the house. As he grew up, favoured among them became the wild and carnivorous, especially the wolf, the ravenous, malign wolf of fairytale. And in the stories it was through the creation of these beasts, eaters of bossy female and pubescent boy, that Munro managed to express his neurotic loathing of women and the guilt he felt about his sexual love of boys.

Unpacking the sexual side of Munro's life has been Langguth's more significant achievement, a task made less easy for him by the guilty actions of Munro's sister who destroyed virtually all the author's papers after his death.

Aged usually between fourteen and late adolescence, Munro's literary lads are seen romping prettily from one wacky carnivorous adventure to the next. In real life Munro's boy-friends were less likely to be on safari: many of the English ones he invited to spend the weekend at his sister's cottage.

Munro was eighteen before he escaped the terrors of his childhood. Yet it could be argued he never really grew up at all. A certain youthfulness of appearance stayed with him to middle-age. In his early twenties he joined the military police in Burma, like his father before him. Langguth speculates that a certain squiggle in the margin of the Burmese diary indicates a sexual conquest. The Burmese diary is full of these squiggles. One suspects that had Munro kept records of his other travels—as a newspaper correspondent in Russia, later as a war-correspondent in the Balkans—then they, too, would have been heavily marked. At any rate, his letters from abroad certainly reveal a man at all times conscious of boyish company. In Warsaw, he particularly enjoyed the ministrations of his 14-year-old valet.

Coming on forty-five, Munro escaped one last time to the battle fields of France, there to die from a sniper's bullet in 1916. Maybe he would have preferred to die by wolf.

By all accounts H.H. Munro cannot have been an easy subject to write about. A mysterious figure, sometimes elusive to the point of being on the run, Langguth has had to hunt him with a taser. But the captured Munro, exhibited now at £12.50 a peep, is revealed a kind and lovable family pet, very good with the children.

D.G.



nambla notes

"VICTIM" JOINS NAMBLA.

Harold Baker, 16, who was questioned by FBI in connection with the July 11, 1981 raids and arrests of 9 men on charges of engaging in sexual activities with boys, has joined NAMBLA to help fight the State's repression of men and boys who love one another.

Baker was threatened with arrest and jail by police and the D.A. in New Jersey, and in upstate New York because he refused to co-operate. He is now a member of the NAMBLA Steering Committee, and is active in its Prison Support Program.

When asked why he had joined NAMBLA Baker replied, "To help men and boys who are being harassed by the police to fight back. I know a lot of men and boys who are lovers and who have sex with each other, and there is nothing wrong with this."

A friend of Baker's for over six years, Karl Ahlers, Jr. 48 was arrested in the July 11 raids, and has been charged on 32 counts of sexual activities with "minors". Baker stated "It is stupid that Karl has been arrested for this. He is good to the boys. He likes them and they like him. We must get these men out of jail, and we must get all these charges dropped. I don't want to see Karl, or any of the other men go to jail. If we (kids) have to go and protest in front of the court houses, then we will protest. We do not want to see our friends in jail."

Baker stated that police and the D.A.s in Ulster and Nassau Counties in NY State forced the boys to sign statements after questioning for many hours.



Dear Friends,

We do not know if you are aware of the many offensive provisions of a bill currently before the US House of Representatives—HR 311—the unfortunately named "Family Protection Act". The enclosed synopsis will acquaint you with some of the almost unbelievable aspects of this bill, and their devastating effects upon our whole society. We need everyone concerned with basic human rights to write or wire their Representative to urge a "NO" vote on this hate bill.

Some particularly offensive portions of HR 311—the so-called "Family Protection Act":

Title V Section 507 of this bill would not allow any person or group who in any way receive any amount of money from the federal government to present homosexuality as an acceptable alternative lifestyle or even suggest that it can be an acceptable lifestyle. One such statement by a retired person on social security, a NASA mathematician, or a social science researcher, would lose them their retirement income, salary, and grant respectively. Neither could a Congressperson or federal judge keep their job if they ever suggest that homosexuality can be an acceptable lifestyle. All colleges and other institutions which receive any federal funds would be effectively silenced on this whole issue.

Title I Section 101 would make it illegal for any person or organisation which has access to any federal funds to use any of those funds to produce any material which would tend to criticise, diminish, or deny the role difference between the sexes "as they have been understood historically in the U.S." This section would also allow any state to prohibit the intermingling of sexes in any sport and any school-related activity. This seeks to freeze sex roles in the male as provider, strong and dominant, and the female as nurturer, weak, and submissive categories.

Dwight Dixon, JD PHD—Americans For Justice.

(Source - SEXUAL FREEDOM LEAGUE.)



Boys Speak Out On Man/Boy Love is a collection of thirteen short letters from boys and youths aged 13 to 19, describing the positive experiences they have enjoyed with men. Many of the older youths recollect experiences which took place when they were as young as 10, so it is a booklet very much of interest to most gay paedophiles. In no sense is the text erotic or titillating, the "boys" do not dwell particularly upon the physical expressions of their relationships—rather there is throughout a constant emphasis that sex constitutes only one facet (not even the most important) of paedophile (man/boy) relationships.

"I think I enjoy sex with older men because to me it's not only sex. I feel the older man becomes a friend that I can go to for advice, and learn from," or "Not only was he a sexual partner, but a great friend, and acted like a father to me," or "We can relate to each other because he listens to me, unlike most people."

If I have one criticism of the booklet (apart from the obvious—its blindness to all other manifestations of paedophile sexuality) it is that the men as portrayed in these letters do come across as rather unimpeachable, selfless and benevolent. Even NAMBLA spokesperson David Thorstad writes in the foreword "A more tolerant and understanding population sample (i.e.—than "boy-lovers") would be difficult to find". Having met scores of paedophiles, I do not think we are quite such paragons. However, as a criticism it is a slight one, there is so much negative propaganda put about to vilify us that arguably a little counter-propaganda is necessary to redress the balance. The triumph of this booklet is that boys and youths are happy to stand forward in defence of all "boy-lovers", and here for the first time have been given the opportunity to do so in concert. If there is to be a Volume 2, I shall certainly look forward to seeing it. I could find no better way to end than with the words of "a very proud 14-year-old" from New Jersey:

"I get sick when I read about how some people treat guys who love boys. Without guys like Mark, I would probably be dead today, because without someone to love me—well, life wouldn't be worth living. I am the luckiest and happiest kid today because of boy-lovers like Mark."

BOYS SPEAK OUT ON MAN/BOY LOVE (24 pp) is available direct from NAMBLA, P.O. Box 174, Midtown Station, New York 10018, USA. Price outside the US — 3 dollars inc. p & p.

NAMBLA PROTESTS "NUDIST" ARREST

Nov. 12 1981, New York:— Myrtle Mathena, 47, was charged on 7 counts of "Endangering the Welfare of a Child". The charges claimed that she had "... on or about Dec. 25, 1980, through July 11, 1981, knowingly acted in a manner likely to be injurious to the mental health and moral welfare of ... (the children) ... by encouraging ... (them) ... to engage in group nudity."

The indictments charge that the children were allowed to be nude at the home of NAMBLA member Karl Ahler. Mathena and other members of the Ahlers' household have been practising naturists for more than 10 years. Mathena was arrested at her home on Oct 24, and later released on 1500 dollars bail. The latest hearing, on Dec. 8, was a further remand.

The local Assistant D.A., Donald Williams had previously threatened to arrest Mathena if she didn't cooperate with his investigation of consensual sex between men and boys at the Ahlers' home. Basis for these charges come from photographs seized during raids in July (see Magpie 16) which show children nude at Christmas time, around a Christmas tree.

Williams has also threatened other witnesses, including children, with arrest, jail or reform school if they did not "co-operate".



Extract from an edition of NAMBLA member Martin Swithinbank's prison newsletter.

Many people have written many things about the infringement of personal liberties by the will of the moral majority, or even of the Moral Majority. Nobody has perhaps said it better than John Stuart Mill (1806-1873), noted British philosopher and political writer, in his book-length essay "On Liberty" (1859). I quote a couple of passages which seem to be especially relevant to all of us at the present time:

"... the only purpose for which power can be rightfully exercised over any member of a civilised community, against his will, is to prevent harm to others. His own good, either physical or moral, is not a sufficient warrant. He cannot rightfully be compelled to do or forbear because it will be better for him to do so, because it will make him happier, because—in the opinions of others—to do so would be wise or even right. These are good reasons for remonstrating with him, or reasoning with him, or persuading him, or entreating him, but not for compelling him or visiting him with any evil in case he do otherwise."

"(The public) in its interferences with personal conduct is seldom thinking of anything but the enormity of acting or feeling differently from itself; and this standard of judgement, thinly disguised, is held up to mankind as the dictate of religion and philosophy by nine-tenths of all moralists and speculative writers. The public of this age and country improperly invests its own preferences with the character of moral laws ... It is not difficult to show, by abundant instances, that to extend the bounds of what may be called moral police until it encroaches upon the most unquestionably legitimate liberty of the individual is one of the most universal of all human propensities."

(Any member who would care to write to Martin and express his/her support for him should address letters to: Martin Swithinbank (no. 1101), C.S.1072, Hicksville, NY 11802, USA. Martin's prison writings are prolific and display an enormous zeal and commitment. Apart from his own newsletter, he is compiling a library of quotations, references, press cuttings, etc.)



STRIKING A BLOW for the indians

HUNGER-STRIKE IN HAMBURG.

In Magpie 16 we reported the hunger-strike which began in June in support of Ulli, a member of the W. German group, Indianerkommune, who had been accused of having a sexual relationship with a 13-year-old boy.

The demonstration, which lasted 19 days, attracted considerable attention, some hostile, some sympathetic. At the court hearing in June the chief prosecution witness, Tino 14, who had himself been pressured into making a statement, admitted that it was untrue. During questioning by prosecuting counsel, he denied every point in the statement. At this stage the public prosecutor interrupted the proceedings and told the court that he had another witness. The trial was then postponed until August. The new witness, who had lived at the Indianerkommune before being locked up in the PTL (Padagogischtherapeutisch Intensivstation), affirmed that he had seen Ulli having sex with a boy under 14. But he could not name the "victim", and, on the date he claims he witnessed the alleged "offence", Ulli was not in Nuremberg, where he claims it happened.

It is ironic to note that the psychologist for the prosecution claimed that both Tino and the new witness were telling the truth (though in Tino's case, presumably only his original statement was truthful, not his public retraction), whereas the other youngsters at the Indianerkommune, all possible defence witnesses, were dismissed as being "unworthy of belief", including the poor "victim" himself!

After further delays, the trial, finally set to take place on December 7, was postponed yet again. Ulli has now been in prison, without trial, for 10 months.

Police have intensified their raids on the Indianerkommune, making them weekly or even more often, in an attempt to exert pressure on parents who have allowed their kids to stay there. Ingmar, 16, was found at the Kommune. He fled and reached the Dutch frontier, where he was captured and locked in an asylum. After weeks of psychiatric interrogation, he escaped again and committed suicide by eating deadly nightshade.

ULLI ACQUITTED—THEN FORCED TO UNDERGO PSYCHIATRY!

At the latest court hearing on Ulli, key member of the Indianerkommune, all charges were withdrawn against him. Ulli had already spent nearly 11 months in prison! But in an unprecedented attempt to pursue the politically motivated policy of harassment against Ulli and the ultimate destruction of the Indianerkommune, public prosecutor, Fullmer, claimed that Ulli was suffering from a "psychosis". The basis of this claim was a declaration by Ulli's elder brother that Ulli had been psychotic when young. Ulli has not seen his brother for over 20 years. Judge Holz committed Ulli to the Nuremberg District Hospital for psychiatric investigation.

(In the UK, persons committed under Section 65 of the Mental Health Act can be detained for life.)



The Indianerkommune is a group loosely based on the tribal life of North American Indians, which rejects parental and institutional authority and demands the right of the young to determine their own lifestyles. Young people themselves, they live as a commune in Nuremberg, West Germany, are particularly active in sheltering runaway children and adolescents, and support themselves by running their own bicycle repair workshop. Although not paedophile, the Indianerkommune allies itself with all groups committed to the sexual liberation of children.



(savoured by our own Rev. Olyoh)

we hear..

□ THAT the "Responsible Society" (Valerie Riches' gang of moral muggers) congratulated itself at its 10th Anniversary gathering last November for having "brought to the attention of the nation the activities of PIE, and publicised the fact that at its 1975 Sheffield conference a third of the homosexuals present admitted to having a sexual interest in children." Tch, tch! We really ought to get our facts straight, Val. PIE has never held a Sheffield conference. (Source—Daily Mail 24.11.81)

□ THAT also scuffling to grab the credit for publicising PIE (I thought we went out in search of publicity at that time?) was the Sunday People, which celebrated its senility last October with 100 years of misinforming the British public: "After an extensive, three-month investigation this was the first newspaper to expose the despicable sex-with-children movement! Hooray! We're a 'movement'!" It produced one of the most dramatic headlines: "An inquiry that will shock every mum and dad: THE VILEST MEN IN BRITAIN". A public outcry followed and a leader of the movement was jailed." (Source—Sunday Puke 18.10.81)

□ THAT chief among the guests at the paper's celebratory nosh—a man who is quoted as saying "The People has always been a popular newspaper in the very best sense of the term. Many other newspapers have been glad to follow the example the People has set"—was none other than the leader of Her Majesty's Opposition, The Rt. Hon. Michael Foot MP. Strikes me that the Labour Party may have a spot of gangrene in the head. (Source—Sunday Ditto 18.10.81)

□ THAT the County Librarian and self-appointed Censor General of Staffordshire (one Louis J. Livesey FLA) is "not prepared" to display the Q & A booklet in any library in the county, nor to offer any explanation for same. Why not communicate your views to him at the County Library, Friars Terrace, Stafford, ST17 4AY (Tel: Stafford 3121 ext. 8300).

□ THAT JP William Newton was convicted at St. Albans Crown Court in December of Conspiracy to Pervert the Course of Justice (NB John Leonard!). He had apparently lied in court to protect his son from a paltry £30 fine for a motoring offence. Newton was sentenced to two years' imprisonment but—unlike Tom, who is not a JP—this was suspended to two years. (Source—Daily Mirror 16.12.81)

□ THAT the Greater London Council has gone ahead with its hotly contested £2,000 grant to the London Gay Teenage Group. Tory opposition spokesperson on the GLC's grants panel, George Tremlett, thought this "the most disgraceful of all the grants". Mindful that there are few teenagers over 21, Tremlett added "In that area one has to draw the line and say no assistance whatever should be given to those who break the law" (I presume he is not talking about magistrates here). (Source—Standard 23.11.81)

□ THAT following an allegation by a 16-year-old of a "prostitution ring" being run from Kincora boys' home in East Belfast, the home has been closed down and three of its senior staff jailed for sexual "offences" involving several boys. Also implicated were "policemen, legal figures and businessmen" and "two British officials attached to the Northern Ireland Office at Stormont". An earlier investigation in 1976 is said to have been "blocked". Small wonder. (Source—Sun 13.1.82)

□ THAT an official study commissioned by the West German Dept. of Criminology "tends to corroborate" the suggestion that paedophile relationships are far less traumatising than the legal procedures involved in prosecuting the adult partner. Under tests, none of the boys were found to have sustained damage from the relationships, whereas 35% of them were found to have been harmed by contact with the authorities and being forced to testify in court against their friends. (Source—GAY COMMUNITY NEWS)

□ THAT according to a survey conducted last year among the West Midlands constabulary by a psychologist from Leicester University, testing the attitudes of police officers on matters such as black immigration, the death penalty, "mixed marriages", etc., the average bobby would appear to be far more bigoted than a control sample of the general public, and that 20% of the senior officers questioned displayed the most bigoted response levels of all. Chief Inspector Butler rationalised this phenomenon by explaining that the average member of the public is far better educated than the average policeman and policewoman.



□ □ □

PIE R E S S S E R V I C E

It is our intention to gradually expand the PIE PRESS SERVICE as far as is both practicable and legal by making available important articles and publication other than those produced by PIE itself. The first additions of external material, available immediately, are two sample issues of a seminal US magazine for the "boy-lover" market — "BETTER LIFE". Published years before the appearance of NAMBLA, one of MAGPIE's more notable precursors, "BETTER LIFE" will be of interest to many members. For full details and prices of all material currently available, see separate leaflet or send an SAE to PIE PRESS SERVICE, P.O. Box 75, London, E5 8AQ.

- UNDERSTANDING PAEDOPHILIA nos. 1 to 4.
- CHILDHOOD RIGHTS nos. 1 to 3
- MAGPIE nos. 1 to 17
- CONTACT! nos. 1 to 4.

plus "Q & A" booklet; "Survey of Members."



(CONTACT! is a separate PIE publication, introduced last September to complement MAGPIE, and is issued bi-monthly, free to members. CONTACT! is "an unique forum for paedophile opinion reaching PIE members in over 20 countries" and contains letters ranging over a wide spectrum of interests and attitudes. We regret that as CONTACT! is an exclusive "house" journal, back-issues cannot be sold to non-members.)

STOP PRESS — TOM REEVES ARRESTED.

News was arriving as we were just about to go to press that NAMBLA founder and spokesman Tom Reeves has been arrested in Boston and charged with "indecent assault and battery on a child under the age of 14 years". He has denied the charge. Reeves was arrested shortly before midnight of January 19th, and a friend who came to the police station to bail him out was then arrested and charged also. Both men were later freed on 100 dollars bail, but failed to appear in court the following day. It is unclear at this time whether NAMBLA itself will be directly implicated in the charges.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT?



"I don't believe you're my father at all I believe they switched the test tubes in the lab."

(SUNDAY PEOPLE)

..OR CHILD BATTERING?



Whether you support or oppose its use, "corporal punishment" is not a laughing matter for kids—it is only a matter for levity among adults. Perhaps the term itself is a misnomer. What, after all, are we really talking about?—a reasonable sanction which adults need if they are to maintain an orderly home or classroom? an institutionalised sadism? a physical assault upon the defenceless and weak by the powerful and strong? Should we not accept that a parent's slap is often an unavoidable "safety valve" reflex? There are those who would seriously question the right of any adult to "punish", or impose discipline or obedience upon, a child. So when, if at all is it acceptable—to smack? or spank? or cane? or birch? . . . (or hang—which is the ultimate in "corporal" punishment.)

For the first time, in MAGPIE 18, we propose to devote the better part of that issue to a thorough, once-and-for-all, examination of the "corporal punishment" question. We shall print views from all possible sides—including those for whom spanking has an erotic, rather than punitive, significance—and will invite contributions from school students as well as teachers and parents. If you have clear views to express on the matter, or salient experiences to relate, submit them for publication not in CONTACT! but in MAGPIE. This special edition will close with a formal declaration of PIE's policy, having taken into consideration all the views expressed. It is hoped that future MAGPIE's may be given over to special policy editions on other topics such as prostitution, pornography, and incest. Contributions for MAGPIE 18 must be received by April 7th 1982.

FULL ANALYSIS IN MAGPIE 18

EDITORIAL CONTINUED



this way we cannot remain silent. This does not mean that we condemn PAN outright. It is a valuable contribution in the uphill struggle to create a well-informed and politically-conscious paedophile population in the English-speaking world, and although PAN is largely written by, and thus largely conveys the political outlook of, Torey himself, we do not condemn him either: our objectives and opponents are the same, if perceived from somewhat different angles, and we know that Torey has always held Tom personally in the highest regard. He could (and doubtless will) point out numerous instances where he has spoken well of PIE or MAGPIE itself, but in no way does this excuse or ameliorate the damage done to PIE's reputation in the eyes of PAN readers or those who, having read the panic-stricken report in the Spartacus "guide" have come to regard PIE as the next best thing to a signed confession for Interpol.

Every editor reserves the right to print views he disagrees with. Many opinions and attitudes are expressed through the pages of CONTACT! with which the editor would differ, but if we were to print a letter which was directly critical of any group, individual, or publication, we would regard it as a matter of integrity to allow that party the freedom to reply. In printing the caustic opinions of someone who has little or no knowledge of PIE or its operation, and then refusing us the space to correct his misinformation, it is PAN which is doing the grave disservice to British paedophiles, not we. Spartacus should be giving PIE every possible assistance to publicise our existence, our work, our address; instead we find them actively trying to stifle PIE out of existence by cutting off our life-blood of new members. And of all times for a below-the-belt job such as that guide entry, could Spartacus have picked a worse one than the eve of the Old Bailey trial?

So the gloves have come off. But we do not wish the fight to end here. Privately Torey and Stamford have been challenged repeatedly to make public the grounds for their attitude to PIE (as it is today—not the group of four years ago) and yet they have never done so. We challenge them to make their views plain in the pages of MAGPIE. But do you suppose they would extend us the opportunity to reply . . . in the pages of PAN?

MAGPIE aims to provide paedophiles with their own journal and tries to further the understanding and acceptance of true love for children in today's society. MAGPIE does not promote or otherwise encourage unlawful acts, sexual or otherwise.

All opinions expressed are those of their respective authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the editorial collective, or of PIE.

MAGPIE welcomes criticism, advice, contributions and comment from its readers. Reprints from MAGPIE are welcomed; please credit your source.

MAGPIE is published by the Paedophile Information Exchange (PIE), the national paedophile organization and research group. Correspondence for the magazine should be addressed to 'The Editorial Collective', all other communications to 'The Executive Committee'.

Our address is: PIE,
PO BOX 75,
LONDON, E5 8AO

VF

MAEPIE 14

JOURNAL OF THE PAEDOPHILE INFORMATION EXCHANGE

VERTICAL FILE



OCT-DEC 79

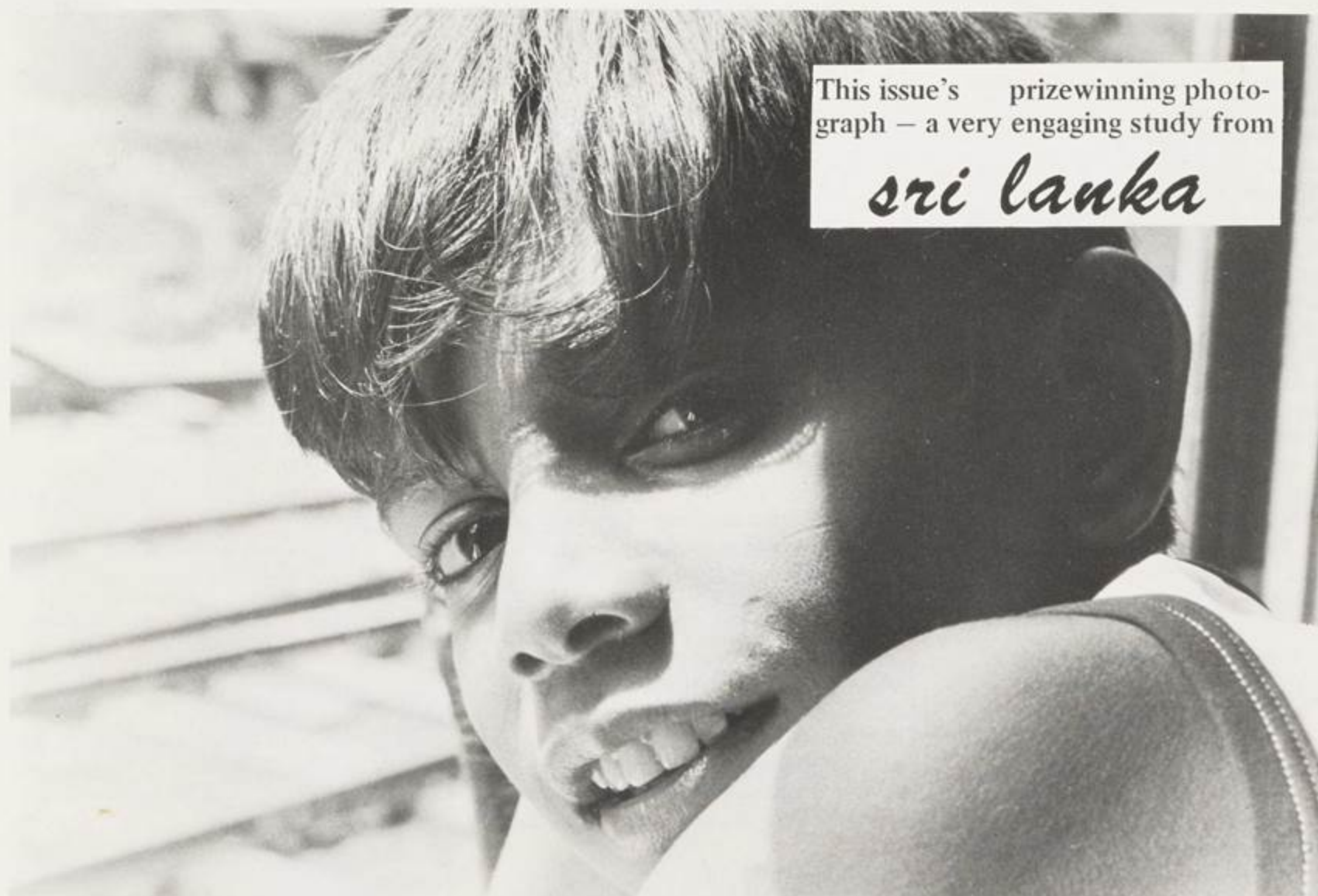
INSTITUTE FOR SEX RESEARCH

NOV 12 1979

NOV 12 1979

no longer alone!

Inside: *age of consent bombshell
*new group to support PIE



This issue's prizewinning photograph — a very engaging study from

sri lanka

SEX ORGANIZATIONS - PAEDOPHILE INFORMATION EXCHANGE. PIE.



editorial

BLOOD, SWEAT AND TEARS

DEPARTMENT:

THE CONTINUING CRISIS

Many thanks to those who have sent in money and offers of help in the present crisis. Those who have contributed — some very generously — still only make up a small proportion of the total membership, however, and although the defence committee (CAPM, see page 3) has got off to a sound financial start, PIE's general financial state is now looking grim, thanks to the soaring cost of producing *Magpie*. We hope to recoup costs by selling in big-city bookshops (any volunteers to help with the distribution?) but in the meantime funds are desperately needed, and from now on donations should be sent simply to PIE, not the defence fund, until further notice.

Response to the questionnaire in the Emergency Bulletin has shown a gratifying (to us) degree of confidence in the Executive Committee, although this does leave us with an unenviable burden of responsibility for some major questions.

Briefly, the EC recently decided:

- (i) to bring out this issue of *Magpie* in unchanged format — later issues, unless money is forthcoming, will have to be much less lavishly produced.
- (ii) to forego an a.g.m. this year; alternative arrangements will be made as soon as possible.

LIGHT AT THE END OF THE TUNNEL

For a fleeting moment it seemed as if the revolution was suddenly and unexpectedly at hand. Switching on his car radio, one PIE EC member just had time to catch the words "... major report recommends abolition of the age of consent ..." before the Blackwall Tunnel gobbled him up into radio silence, and then spat him out in a state of blissful, if still ignorant, euphoria.

Was the report, *Pregnant At School* (see p 6) in fact anything to get excited about? We believe so, for although it hardly gives carte blanche to paedophilic relationships, it does recognise, for the first time in an officially-backed report, that the legality of sex acts should depend on the individual child in each case. The criterion of 'psychological immaturity' is misconceived, but the proposal represents an important step in acknowledging a child's right to choose.



PAEDOPHILIA: SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS 45p (inc p&p)

PIE'S EVIDENCE TO THE HOME OFFICE CRIMINAL LAW REVISION COMMITTEE 70p (inc p&p)
PIE SURVEY OF MEMBERS 1975 SOLD OUT

"CHILDHOOD RIGHTS" No 3 40p (inc p&p)

"MAGPIE" No's 10/11/12/13 each 50p (inc p&p)

"TOWARD A PRESPECTIVE FOR BOY-LOVERS"

by D.W. Nichols (U.K.) 40p (inc p&p) Other 50p for surface mail postage. Write to: Editorial Creative Projects, P.O. Box 22222 Lansing, Michigan U.S.A.

PHOTOCOPY SERVICE (members only) Photocopies of early issues of *MAGPIE* are also available @

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ENCYCLOPIEDIA

First triumph for new conspirators

Conspiracy Against Public Morals, a broadly-based action group, has been formed to support PIE in its legal battle — and already the *Conspiracy* has scored its first success, by securing CHE's affiliation to the campaign, at its annual conference in Brighton.

The *Conspiracy*, which aims to draw attention to the civil rights aspects of PIE's case, and the unfairness of the law on 'public morals', is seeking support not only from gay organisations, but also from civil liberties and progressive legal groups, a wide range of sexual reformers, and those opposed to moral censorship.

The *Conspiracy's* Brighton triumph owed much to a speech by barrister Adrian Fulford, which Gay News declared to be the best made at the conference. The motion that followed it, calling for CHE's affiliation to CAPM, was passed unopposed.

At the same conference, a motion in support of ending the age-of-consent laws also found widespread support. No official vote was taken — it was decided to leave the issue in the hands of the executive — but an informal show of hands indicated a 2 to 1 majority in favour of abolition.

In a brief hearing at Bow St magistrates court on September 4, the five conspiracy defendants were remanded on bail until November 22. It is expected that the November hearing will also be brief, and that the full committal proceedings are unlikely to get under way before December, or even January. The Old Bailey trial could be in the second half of 1980.



ROGER DODGES OLD BAILEY CHARGE

Police who used improper questioning to get a 10-year-old boy to say he had been bugged by a paedophile, came unstuck at a recent Old Bailey trial.

Roger Moody, an occasional contributor to *MAGPIE* (See Feedback page), who makes no secret of being a paedophile, was acquitted of buggery on the direction of the judge. The jury also brought in a unanimous verdict of not guilty, after just 15 minutes, to a charge of indecent assault on the same boy.

The dramatic collapse of the prosecution case came about when the boy gave evidence. It emerged that he had been questioned by the police 18 months after the "offence", without a parent or guardian being present, as required by the rules for questioning youngsters of that age. He had no complaint to make about Roger, he said. At the time when he gave a statement to the police, he had merely accepted the allegation as a possibility, when it was put to him as such.

How could buggery be just a "possibility"? Well, Roger and he were on holiday together at the time, sleeping on adjacent mattresses. He thought something had touched him. It might have been a hand. It might have been accidental. At the time, he had only just been waking up.

The case represents an astounding triumph in that Roger freely admitted to the court that he was a paedophile and that he had affection for the boy in question.



INGREDIENTS

PIE TOP 20 a selection of non-fiction books
NORWAY -- where it's all happening p4
DEN NICHOLS on prospects in America p5
GAMINES -- the street urchins of Bogota p7

THE CHILD PROTECTORS a moving account of how the "protectors" can wreck children's lives p8

FEEDBACK from you to *Magpie* p12

WORLD CONTACT GROUPS an up-to-date list p14

TO RESPECT A CHILD by Dr Brongersma p15

PIE TOP 20

There is not a single non-fiction book in the English language on paedophilia as such which can be called at all adequate. The subject is mainly confined to medical textbooks, which usually dismiss it in a few brief paragraphs, often abusively, and there are very few full length books devoted to it. The books listed below are all well worth reading, for their different reasons, and most of them are indispensable to a study of paedophilia. Many are not directly about paedophilia at all, but don't be put off by this: some titles in this category are much more interesting and valuable than those that are not. In future editions of *Maggie*, it is hoped to carry notes on a much wider range of books and research papers.

1) d'Arch Smith, Timothy
LOVE IN EARNEST
Routledge 1970

About the lives and writings of the English 'Uranian' (i.e. boy love) poets of the late 19th/early 20th century. Authoritative.

2) Davidson, Michael
SOME BOYS
David Bruce 1970

Boy lover's memoirs. Very frank and well written. Unlike his full biography, 'The World, The Flesh and Myself', this one concentrates entirely on his many relationships with boys.

3) Dover, Sir Kenneth
GREEK HOMOSEXUALITY
Duckworth 1978

Bang up-to-date, first class scholarship on boy love in ancient Greece. Intellectual. Assumes a lot of prior knowledge by reader and therefore not a good introduction. Best to read Vanggaard or Eglinton first.

4) Drew, Dennis & Drake, Jonathan
BOYS FOR SALE
Brown Book Co., New York, 1969

About boy prostitution around the world. Partly titillating, partly horrifying. But don't take the information too seriously.

5) Eglinton, J.Z.
GREEK LOVE
Neville Spearman 1971

Argues the case for love of pubescent boys. Scholarly review of boy love through the ages. Unfortunately, comes out against relations with pre-pubescent children. Nothing said about girls.

6) Farson, Richard
BIRTHRIGHTS
Macmillan New York 1974

Superb stuff on children's rights, including sexual rights. Easily the best book in the field.

7) Ford C.S. & Beach F.A.
**PATTERNS OF SEXUAL
BEHAVIOUR**
Harper & Row, New York, 1951

Essential reading. Makes a good introduction to many aspects of sexual study and is an especially good starting point for a study of paedophilia because of its anthropological perspective — describes many cultures in which childhood sexuality, and adult-child sexual relations, are accepted and encouraged.

8) Gebhard, P. et al.
**SEX OFFENDERS: AN
ANALYSIS OF TYPES**
Harper-Hoeber New York 1965

Indispensable for serious students. A mine of statistical information on males convicted of paedophilic offences with boys and girls.

9) Kinsey A.C. et al
**SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR IN THE
HUMAN MALE**
Saunders Philadelphia 1948

Again, statistical. Again, indispensable as a source of basic data. The most influential sexological work ever written. Interesting facts and figures on pre-pubertal and adolescent sexual activity.

10) Kinsey A.C.
**SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR IN THE
HUMAN FEMALE**
Saunders Philadelphia 1953

Even more important than its companion volume, as this one has male/female comparisons.

11) Lloyd R.
PLAYLAND
Blond & Briggs 1977

A study of boy prostitution, mostly in USA, with some material on UK. Much better than Drew & Drake. The author is a campaigning journalist, out to expose a scandal. But don't let that put you off. He goes way beyond horror-mongering and is not unsympathetic to boy lovers. Includes an interview with retired PIE Secretary, David Grove.

12) Mohr J.W. Turner R.E. & Jerry M.B.
**PAEDOPHILIA AND EXHIBITION-
ISM**
University of Toronto Press 1964

Very good, considering it was written by medical personnel as a handbook to guide magistrates in their sentencing policy. Much useful information on convicted paedophiles, and more readable than Gebhard.

13) Money J. & Tucker P.
SEXUAL SIGNATURES
Little Brown, Boston 1975

A little gem of a book. Vital reading for anyone keen to understand how people develop their sexual identity, by the world's leading authority on same (Dr Money). Written specially for the lay reader (the style is

probably down to Patricia Tucker), so it is easy to understand. Good on the relationship between psychology and physiology. Forget Freud and all that mumbo jumbo. This is where it's really at.

14) Nichols D.
**TOWARD A PERSPECTIVE FOR
BOY LOVERS**
Editorial Creative Products 1976
Available from PIE

Its relevance is obvious from the title. Written by a boy lover, for BLs, it discusses the psychology of love and the ethics of good BL relationships.

15) **PIE EVIDENCE to the Home
Office Criminal Law Revision Com-
mittee on the age of consent 1975**

Available from PIE

Don't be put off by the formidable title. This is PIE's one and only formal policy document and contains our detailed proposals on the age of consent. Every member should read it and become thoroughly well versed in what we stand for. The legal proposals need careful reading, though, as they are sometimes misunderstood. Summarises a lot of useful, pro-paedophilic information.

16) **PAEDOPHILIA: SOME
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**
PIE 1978

Designed for the man-in-the-street, who knows nothing about paedophilia except the usual prejudices. Unfortunately, the man-in-the-street rarely gets to see a copy! Useful to any paedophile who is unsure how to argue the case for paedophilia. Good appendix on the law.

17) Rossman, Parker
**SEXUAL EXPERIENCE
BETWEEN MEN AND BOYS**
Temple Smith 1979

Boy love again (Why don't girl lovers write a few books?) Lots of interesting information, spoilt only by the hypocritical (I believe) moralising of the author.

18) Fraser, Morris
THE DEATH OF NARCISSUS
Secker & Warburg 1976

About Paedophilic themes in the writings of J.M. Barrie, Henry James and other well known — and not so well known — literary

Norway — 'It's a knockout' says Tom

Just before the Director of Public Pogroms struck, taking away the PIE defendants' passports as a condition of bail, Tom O'Carroll managed to slip across the water to one of the free countries on the mainland.

He had joined German, Swedish, and Dutch delegates at a conference called Amnesty for Love and Attraction, held in Oslo by the Norwegian Paedophile Group, NAPF.

'It was a wonderfully relaxed occasion,' said Tom, 'with no hassles of the sort we have to put up with here. Members of the press who came along were not interested in 'exposing' people and wrecking their lives. On the contrary, the conference was given serious coverage, not at all derogatory, on the main national TV news of the evening.'

The conference, most of which was conducted in English, included addresses by two psychologists, Thore Langfeldt, of Norway, and Frits Bernard, from Holland. Tom had been asked to speak on the development of PIE, and the current problems in Britain — and after doing so was presented by a 13-year-old boy with a present, on behalf of NAPF. The press, who were at the ceremony, made no attempt to create a scandal out of the youngster's involvement: British press please note.

The most concrete achievement of the conference was undoubtedly a decision to set up an international organisation to combat the oppression of child sexuality: the new group has provisionally been called Amnesty for Child Sexuality (ACS), and will operate on an

ad hoc basis on selected issues.

Tom O'Carroll sums up his impressions:

'In a word, marvellous. The hospitality of the Norwegians — I must mention NAPF's Chairperson, Jan-Edgar Rekustad, but there were others too — was extremely cordial.

And "straight" society appears to be very relaxed towards sexuality. I was taken to see a Danish film playing to packed houses in Oslo, which has resulted in a lot of favourable comment in the Norwegian press. It was called *You Are Not Alone*, and it showed a school rebellion against the sexual oppression imposed by teachers.

The main feature was a loving relationship between two boys, one about 15, the other 11 — and very much pre-pubertal. The erotic scenes between these two were astonishingly frank for a publicly licensed film, and at the same time beautifully tender.

Perhaps the most amazing feature was not the film itself, though, but the apparent approval with which the general public of Oslo were viewing it — and there appeared to be a wide cross-section of people there, including plenty of parents with their children. I was completely knocked out by the whole thing.'

(Note: the official lower age limit for admission to this film in Norway — although more honoured in the breach than in the observance — is 16. This is being strongly contested in the press, as the film is aimed at young people. In Denmark, children over 7 are allowed in.)



"GIRL OF SIX"

You cuddled me and kissed me,
Mussed my hair, and smiled:
The woman in the child.
Clark Ashton Smith

GOOD VIBES FOR TOM'S BOOK

Tom O'Carroll's book on paedophilia is now into its final stages of preparation and has already been well received in some important quarters.

To be called *Paedophilia: The Radical Case*, it was read in rough draft in January by the publishers, who were enthusiastic. Since then, a second draft has been prepared and submitted to a number of people for their opinions, including academic psychologists and sociologists. The response has been "extremely encouraging", says the author.

You won't be able to buy a copy for quite a long time yet though — publication is expected to be in January or February next year.

figures. The approach is Jungian and heavy, but at least it serves to show that paedophilia has a 'sensitive' side — indeed, readers could be left with the abiding impression that all paedophiles are literary geniuses.

19) Vanggaard, Thorkil
PHALLOS
Jonathan Cape 1972

A mine of interesting historical information. Good on boy love among the ancient Greeks.

20) Yates, Alayne
SEX WITHOUT SHAME
Temple Smith 1979

The best campaigning book yet on children's sexuality, by a psychiatrist who is also a mother of 13 children. Says parents should encourage their children's sexual pleasure. Very much family orientated. Says little about child-adult sex outside the family, but not condemnatory of same.

All of these books, with the exception of those listed as available from PIE, can be obtained, on order, from your local library: ask them to order through the inter-library loan service. There will probably be a charge of around 12p per title ordered.

PIE no longer alone as major report says abolish age of consent

At last, a Government-sponsored body has had the courage and good sense to call for the abolition of the age of consent (for girls having intercourse with males), at one fell swoop making a nonsense of the leper status PIE has incurred for saying exactly the same thing.

A joint working party of the National Council for One Parent Families and the Community Development Trust (partly financed by the Department of Education and Science) decided in its report, *Pregnant at School*, that the law is out of touch with reality, that it is 'a clumsy instrument by which to try to enforce morality', and that in cases of alleged sexual assault, the issues could be determined, irrespective of age, by whether the individual girl concerned appeared to be capable of giving real consent.

Although deeply radical in its implications, the report, as might be expected, was not aimed at encouraging earlier sexual activity among children, and still less at encouraging child-adult relations. It was addressed solely to the

practical problem of juvenile pregnancy, and concluded that the law tended to deter young couples from seeking contraception advice, and could mean a pregnant girl might delay admitting her pregnancy and seeking ante-natal care.

The age of consent, set at 16 by the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1885, with the aim of protecting young girls from involvement in prostitution, was out of touch with current behaviour, said the report, as one in eight girls, on average, now have sexual intercourse below the age of consent. The law was clumsy, and appeared not to act as a deterrent to sexual activity.

The sixty four thousand dollar question for any proposal to do away with a specific age of consent is what do you put in its place? How is the ability to consent to be determined? The report relies on criteria of physical and psychological maturity, with each case being considered on its merits. Thus a male would risk prosecution for having sex with a girl — or a mentally handicapped woman — of any age, if the female was found to be incapable of giving true consent. On the other hand, in theory at

least, a physically well-developed (does this mean pubertal? — the report offers no definition) 10-year-old who plainly knew her own mind *could* consent.

Cases of alleged sexual assault, the report suggests, could be tried under existing laws 'relating to criminal assault, sexual offences and the welfare of young people.' In fact, although the report does not say so, some of these laws themselves presume that children under specified ages cannot consent, even to minor sexual activities, and would need to be amended in order for the report's recommendations to be workable.

Other major recommendations of the report are that there should be better and earlier sex education in schools, more financial aid for schoolgirl mothers and improvement of services to help pregnant schoolgirls to continue their education.

The report follows a Home Office working group paper which recommended keeping the heterosexual age of consent at 16, but reducing the homosexual age of consent between males to 18.

Pregnant At School, £2. From National Council for One Parent Families, 255 Kentish Town Rd, London NW5.

Quotes:

"If every individual who molested or indecently assaulted a boy was locked away in prison, the boys inside would outnumber the men ten to one... and our playgrounds would be deserted."

ANON

"It is only too easy to explain why most people will hear nothing of the sexual life of children. They have forgotten their own infantile sexuality under the pressure of their education to a civilised life, and they do not wish to be reminded of what has been repressed."

SIGMUND FREUD



One American member sent us a clipping from the Chicago Sun-Times which told how the West Virginia House Judiciary Committee were considering a proposal by an anti-abortion lobby to reduce the legal marriage age for girls from 16 to 12 — a somewhat extreme measure simply to counter abortions. We await the outcome.



"A young man, nearly six feet high, performed the rites of Venus (intercourse) with a little girl about 11 or 12 years of age before several of our people and a great number of natives, without the least sense of its being indecent or improper, but, as appeared, in perfect conformity to the custom of the place. Among the spectators were several women of superior rank who... gave instructions to the girl how to perform her part, which, young as she was, she did not seem much to stand in need of."

(Capt. Cook — Account of a Voyage Around the World — 1769)

SOME THOUGHTS ON future prospects FOR THE american boylover

It has been over two years since a renaissance somewhat conducive to the boylover was forced into subjection by various anti-sex elements both in America and England. The consequences often have been tragic, and clues to indicate a reversal of the trend have been eagerly sought. Unfortunately, the events of late are as

alarming as ever regarding what we may expect the future to hold for us. Worst of all over here in America are the repercussions we must all endure as a result of the murders of over thirty males, allegedly committed by an Illinois man named Gacy. While it may be that his dealings were with youths and young men, and in any case of a life-threatening nature, the general public is being geared to associate the genuine boy-lover with this kind of man. An article in the *National Enquirer*, America's most popular and influential weekly tabloid, goes so far as to make this claim: violence is *inherent* in homosexuality. And it cites various 'authorities' to back this accusation, the average reader of the publication not realising how conservative and uninformed these educators, church-group leaders and even psychiatrists are when it comes to *this* subject. (It should be noted that the NE deliberately solicits and/or accepts commentary only if and when it fits its biased editorial stand against homosexuality). Similarly, the only fiction work relating to the theme and currently popular among the general public is Ross Berliner's *Manhood Ceremony* — the story revolves around a 12-year old and what happens to him when he goes along with a dangerous stranger.

The book does raise some important questions, but unfortunately all too many people who read it will make the mistake of not recognising such a man as portrayed within its pages as being a rare exception to what is common. Therefore, again, what parent would want his son being under the influence of a gay or BL?

If this were not enough, consideration is even being given in the state of Maine to require convicted male 'child molesters' to submit to an operation that would result in their no longer being able to achieve an erection or an orgasm. The law would be designed to make a man think twice before becoming intimate with a youngster under fourteen, and make it impossible for him to once he has been convicted. Of course, the proposal fails to take into account the fact that many men use only their hands or their mouths in their sexual encounters with young boys or girls, and are after something other/or more than a personally-achieved orgasm, and that therefore such a man might paradoxically find his desires for intimacy with youngsters whose company he longs for actually *increased* as the result of a want to experience through someone else what he himself no longer can achieve. In any case, any man having such an operation forced on him will likely experience a tremendous mental depression, and for some, for the first time in their lives, a genuine hostility towards society for what it has done to them might actually result in violence expressed toward an innocent party. In other words, such a law would likely have an opposite effect from what is intended.



Regardless, as long as the BL is pictured in the mass media as a depraved, potentially murderous individual, worthy only of occupying the lowest cast in society, it is hardly a wonder that there isn't an occasional man, who, finding himself attracted to young boys, and not knowing of a positive life-blueprint to follow in regard to his longings for them *does* conclude that the only way he can express his desires is by behaving in just such a manner — he's simply doing what is *expected* of him as expressed in the popular media.

I am cautiously encouraged by the recent formation of a group which calls itself Man/Boy Lovers of North America, for it is badly needed and hopefully will be able to counteract the above situation. To do this, however, its members will have to be rather courageous and this will result in an exposure of themselves and their ideas to the homophobic conservative *National Enquirer* and other groups and publications of a similar stance, who might in turn do as has been done in England to the PIE organisation. This would make the situation even worse than it presently is. Therefore, we must pray that they will proceed with considerable caution and tact, and have their case well established in fact. The future of paedophilia and those involved may well depend on this.

by D.W. Nichols



THROUGH PIE EYES

"GAMINES"

Produced by Claude Antoine, directed by
Ciro Duran. 1977/8

When the theme of a film is the plight of homeless children in the streets of a large city, it cannot fail to have emotional impact. And the documentary, "Gamines" (Urchins, 1977/8), shown at the National Film Theatre on 9 April, was no exception.

The city is Bogota, capital of Colombia, whose population exploded from a comfortable three hundred and fifty thousand in 1953 to more than four million today. This massive increase in numbers is the consequence of the civil wars of 1947/58, when hundreds of thousands of peasants, fleeing the killings in the surrounding countryside, sought refuge in the city, and established sprawling shanty towns on its outskirts. With parents barely able to support themselves, the children have taken to the streets in hordes, grouping together in gangs for mutual protection, and surviving in an indifferent, and often hostile, adult world.

The film opens at dawn in the already noisy street of a shopping centre. A policeman approaches a large heap of paper in the doorway of an expensive store, prods it with his foot, gently at first, and then insistently. The bundle stirs, and the grubby, sleepy little brown face of a boy of 10 or 11 appears from beneath it. This is "Pinocchio", leader of four 8 to 11-year olds, who live by begging, and occasionally by stealing, from city shoppers. Without a doubt, Pinocchio is the most engaging of the many youngsters in the film. Although he often suffers from hunger and cold at night, his spirit is far from broken. His gang have their problems, particularly in their almost frantic early morning search for food and money, but once their tummies are temporarily satisfied, life becomes an exciting game, to be played to the full, according to rules of their own making.

In one scene Pinocchio steals a small blue and white toy train, more suitable for a toddler than a boisterous 10-year-old. Rather than draw it placidly behind him on the pavement, he decides to jump on to the backs of moving cars, trundling the little engine behind him, deaf to the threats of the drivers and the angry shrieks of their horns. The sheer incongruity of a fragile little toy train

chuffing cheekily between monstrous ranks of cars was unconscious "kid humour" at its best.

Eventually tiring of this game, Pinocchio adds a further element of danger. With his bare toes inches from the passing vehicles, he throws his train in front of the moving wheels, and draws it back, just in time, by its string. Inevitably, of course, the toy is crushed under a lorry, and he quickly discards it in favour of some new interest.

"Bed Bug Luis", one of three brothers in the little gang of four, is an altogether different character. A very ragged chubby-cheeked little boy of 8, he relates in a monotone how his drunken mother continually thrashed him and his two brothers for thieving, until they eventually left home. His fear of adult violence is evident in a scene when the foursome has "bunked in" to a wrestling match; while Pinocchio excitedly screams for blood, Luis watches uncertainly, occasionally seeking a comforting glance from his older brothers.

The likely future of this little gang is vividly depicted in the lives of older groups of street children as the film progresses. As Pinocchio and his companions grow older, their "cuteness" in adults' eyes will disappear. They will find begging increasingly difficult, and take to



GAMINES

whole-time thieving. At 13 they will still sleep in huddled groups on the pavements, but may have the added protection of a snarling dog to keep unwelcome adults at a distance. By the age of 15 or 16 the girls will have long stopped singing for pennies in the buses, and will have entered the profitable, but violent world of prostitution. The boys will have commandeered abandoned huts or bus shelters to protect them from the cold nights, and the increasing harshness of their existence will be relieved by cannabis or inhaling petrol fumes from a rag.

In adulthood, the pinnacle of Pinocchio's ambition will be to become a "big dog", a professional thief, specialising in car radios and tape recorders. And, if his young body isn't one day pulped under the wheels of a lorry, like his toy train, he may achieve his aim. Luis and his brothers' futures are bleak. They can hope for little more than a squalid existence, rummaging among the city's garbage

dumps for scraps to sell to the local American processing company.

The director, Claudio Duran, has sensibly avoided total condemnation of any single power group within the Colombian hierarchy, seeing the problem instead as reflecting basic contradictions which exist in many Latin American communities. Occasionally his anger, the more powerful for being muted, surfaces against the cynicism of American big business, the self-interest of the Colombian regime, and the hypocrisy of sections of the Roman Catholic Church. Yet, had this been all, "Gamines" would just have been a good, but ordinary documentary. It is Duran's sensitivity for the urchins' individual natures, and his recognition that, against overwhelming odds, they have created more cohesive units than the families they have abandoned, which places the film in a class of its own. His children are real people, living on the streets of Bogota today.

Roger Nash

ARE YOU KINDLY?

Most paedophiles — especially the ones — do not regard themselves as "gay". It's a label which, however satisfying for adult-loving homosexuals, doesn't really fit the girl- or boy-lover. And the word "paedophile" itself sounds ghastly.

A PIE member has now come up with an ingenious solution to this word deficiency, by resort to the Dutch language — which is appropriate since

Holland is so advanced in its acceptance of paedophilia.

The word in question is "kinder" (Dutch for "child"), and those attracted to children could be called "kindly". Thus you would be a "kindly" person, or a "kindly" uncle, with pleasant connotations in English. And you could always introduce yourself by saying, "Hello, I'm kindly. How about you?"

Quote

"How important it is for children to be able to do things with their bodies or their minds, or merely with another person. Play is the child's first opportunity and competence . . . to learn the meaning of choice as well as constraint."

— Thomas J. Cottle.
The Neglected Years.

CHEMICAL CASTRATION MAKES A COMEBACK

A "treatment" for paedophiles which the Home Office apparently thinks is too dangerous to continue using in prisons has now been all but forced on a paedophile by an Old Bailey judge.

A 53-year-old caretaker, who had a relationship with a boy of 13, was told that he could either agree to "chemical castration", or else face a stiff prison sentence.

The treatment, which reduces sexual drive, involves implanting female hormone under the skin, causing breasts to grow — which are then surgically cut off. This form of "castration" was in use in British prisons until recently, but discontinued after reports which included reference to side effects such as breast cancer and thrombosis (as if sprouting tits were not unacceptable in itself!).

Meanwhile, in Holland, The Dutch government has banned castration, sterilisation and brain operations in psychiatric hospitals.

The prohibitions follow a report which revealed 381 non-voluntary castrations had been conducted before 1968, and at least three since then.



if
you
can't
lick
'em...



A Dorset confectionery firm came under attack recently from the redoubtable Mary Whitehouse — for producing giant lollipops inscribed with saucy slogans. In defence the firm's Director said "There is little that children can learn these days from a harmless lolly!", but Whitehouse remained adamant, declaring "They are a bad influence on tiny minds." And that just has to be straight from the horse's mouth. . . I'm sure we would all accept Madam Whitehouse as a world authority on tiny minds!

MIDWEST GAY ACADEMIC JOURNAL

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A QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF
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Like all the best protection rackets, the protection of children in the UK these days involves children being bullied into sacrificing their civil liberties in return for being "defended" against a non-existent threat. The following first-hand account is by one of the members hardest hit by the repercussions of last year's AGM. At the time of writing he remains unemployed, but his account does not concern the effects of police intimidation on the paedophile — that is a theme we are all familiar with — it concerns instead the suffering inflicted on the unfortunate youngster who finds his fate inextricably entwined with the paedophile's, and who is consequently persecuted with equal fervour. A factual personal account by a paedophile is one of the most sensitive areas MAGPIE has to deal with, but we felt that we owed this member an opportunity to voice his protest at the callous and pernicious molestation his young friend has suffered at the hands of the authorities.

The Child Protectors

By RALPH

I am a homosexual. I have been described by a psychologist as "very passive" with slight masochistic tendencies, and incapable of physical or sexual harm to any person. Although I am not effeminate, it is right to say that I would have been happier had I been born a woman.

By profession I was first a teacher, then a housemaster-tutor; starting in an approved school and ending my scholastic career in a well-known south east England public school. A headship was never possible for me, so I returned to college and qualified in social work, attaining finally an executive position with a local council's Social Services Department.

A boy called Phil

Through my work I met Phil, a nine-year old boy who came from a broken home — his father had deserted the family leaving Phil with two older brothers, one younger brother, and an even younger sister. Being in the middle, he was bullied by his older brothers, and was at the same time given the responsibility of looking after his younger brother and sister. He was the buffer in between.

Phil filled the vacant place in my life — that of a son. We were drawn to each other, and it was impossible then to appreciate how I could have enjoyed life previously I without him or he without me. From Friday after school until Monday morning Phil lived with me. Very often during the week he would either come to my home or phone me, and we were never bored to listen to each other. Psychologically he was very damaged, and although his mother loved him dearly, as indeed she love all her children, the father comfort was missing, and with it the security of a happy home life. In Phil this displayed itself in his being an habitual enuretic. He wanted and needed much attention, was only happy when he could sit on my knee (often falling asleep there) watching TV, with his head resting against my chest. He was afraid to sleep in his own room at my home, but felt serenely happy sleeping in my bed.

Sex not dirty

Sex was not a dirty word between us, nor was it an essential part of our relationship, when it did take place it was simply as the crowning of a perfect day.

As well as the bedwetting, Phil's disturbance would take the form of inexplicable crying tantrums. It distressed me greatly to see him cry without even he knowing the reason. If I tried not to take any notice, he would leave the house and run up the road a few yards, looking back to see if I was following him, and when I did he would run a few more yards and wait for me to follow him again. Eventually he would always allow me to catch him and bring him back sitting, as a baby would, in my arms.

I was frequently invited to gay parties, and on the rare occasions I accepted, I would always give him the phone number where I could be reached, with a promise to phone him hourly (and woe betide me if I was a minute late!) Yet Phil was not spoiled by me, he received a weekly pocket money of 12½p. I became responsible for clothing him and looking after his needs; he used to come on holiday with me, which we always spent abroad.

Phil had his own key so that he could enter my *our* home at any time, and often would bring his friends. Regrettably, one of these was a thirteen-year old boy who was even then definitely gay, and soon realised that I was too. Phil persuaded me to allow this boy to spend weekends with us, and the inevitable took place, much against my own will — he was a persistent, aggressive boy, wily beyond his years. I had to tell this boy that I could not allow him to stay the night in my home again because of his repeated sexual demands. Unbeknown to me, he became very jealous of Phil and eventually informed his parents, which resulted in the police being called.

Poor Phil. At eleven years of age, almost completely cured of his bedwetting and crying tempers, having at last found a home, no — two homes, where he was loved and cared for, he was now at the centre of a police investigation. He was old enough to realise the gravity of my position and desperately wanted to help me. The final agony came for him when he needed to go to the toilet and they would not let him until he had made and signed a statement of the love and affection we had for each other, and not until he had wetted himself twice did they break down his resistance.

I was sentenced to four years imprisonment. Life was grim, and when I finally decided I had had enough I made out my will and awaited the right moment to commit suicide. Then I received a very long letter from Phil, assuring me that he still loved me and longed for the day of my release. That eleven-year old kid wrote almost weekly, sometimes long, sometimes short letters for almost three years. And as if this were not enough, every Saturday he faithfully visited my aunt, over seventy years of age, and stayed with her for an hour to two. Where other kids would have found more important things to do, where the memory may falter, Phil had a ten mile journey to make to visit an old woman.

When finally I was released Phil was almost fourteen years of age, tall and strong and very handsome, but not too old to put his arms around me and kiss me as he did when he was younger. Our sexual life was now a thing of the past, his interest was turning to girls, but our real relationship — father and son — continued and is still very much alive today. It was difficult for me to repay Phil for saving my life and for the services he did to my Aunt, no tangible gift would ever be sufficient; but I tried to show my appreciation to him in summer and Christmas.

In January 1978 I moved into my new flat and we had a housewarming party, Phil inviting all his friends — boys and girls. Although some of the boys knew that I had been in prison, they neither knew nor asked the reason why. None of them knew that I was gay, since Phil and I wanted it that way. It was a marvellous party, as the photos taken at the time testified. I was now working in a completely different field, at the foot of the ladder once again, I did not mind; life was good to me. I had work, a lovely large home, but most of all good friends and my "son". For the last three years I have lived without sexual contact and survived — sex, after all, is not everything.

I heard of PIE whilst in prison through "Friend", a gay organisation. Although I do not agree with some of PIE's principles, I felt I could do some good in helping and advising those in similar

The CHILD PROTECTORS (cont)

difficulties and therefore formed a local group by careful selection. I also met the EC members, and accepted their invitation to attend the AGM.

The following Saturday I was raided, and so, I understand, were a number of other members. My flat was "vacuum cleaned" by the porn squad and I was "helping the police with their enquiries" from Saturday morning until Monday lunchtime. No amount of assuring would convince them that I had "turned over a new leaf": that home, work, and the company of good friends meant more to me than sexual satisfaction. Not only did they refuse to believe me, they had no wish to believe anything that contradicted their expectations, irrespective of the truth. Truth, honesty and the endeavour to lead a different life, however difficult this may be, are foreign concepts to the police force.

Once again Phil, now 15, was interviewed and, like I, had great difficulty in convincing the police of the truth. They produced the photos that were taken at our party and wanted to know the names and addresses of the boys only: they were not interested in the girls of course.

Phil refused, and they threatened to wait outside his school and catch as many boys who were on the photos as they could — which is precisely what they did. And the result of these investigations? Not one of the boys interviewed had any complaints to make against me. I, of course, lost my job, as my employer was also contacted. This, together with an article by the Pharisaic parasites of the News of the World, have made it difficult for me to find another job. But it is not really my suffering that pains me so much, it is the harm that the police have done towards Phil that is really my main concern.

When Phil returned to school after the summer holidays he was boycotted by all his friends. Although he was well able to defend himself, and was a boy previously popular with teachers and pupils alike, he now stood alone. Called a queer, he was denied his rightful place in the school team, friends would no longer sit at the same desk or dining table with him. He walked home alone, and where once he had most of his friends calling, now he sits alone and watches TV. He would set off for school in the morning much against his will and come home at lunchtime, crying, until eventually he refused to go to school at all, and who could not sympathise with him?

I felt so helpless and dejected, so guilty for the pains that were being caused to the one person that meant more to me than life itself. My suffering was nothing compared to what he went through and is still going through. What wrong have I done that this boy should carry such a burden, simply for loving me as a son loves his father?

Twelve months have now elapsed, Phil has been transferred to another school, when this is published he may have left it already. The damage that has been done to him, and not by me, but by those who profess to have the interests of children as their first concern, i.e. the authorities, popular press, etc, he will carry for the rest of his life. It is a testimony to the strength of this boy's affection for me that the police failed to shatter it. But what a squalid society it is that we live in, where love must be so cruelly tried. And who are the true perverters?



MEN WITH A CRECHE ON KIDS

"PLEASE CAN I STOP BEING A TREE SOON?" is a booklet produced after a women's liberation meeting held in 1977, for which a creche was organised and run (appropriately enough) by men (40p — Men's Free Press). It is basically just a guide to organising a creche, but contains some rather interesting comments from the men concerned, such as Chris, who says "the creche experience was good for me because it made me see how much I've learned already through having been involved with a child. . . having a child, I was able to feel at ease with other people's shitty kids: tiny babies who couldn't get their wind up, sick children, happy children. I found that I was able to relate to their needs and be efficient in responding to them. That was satisfying. Also, being able to drop into relationships of trust with children very quickly really surprised me. It was lovely to see the way in which the men at the creche "adopted" two or three kids and seemed to take responsibility for them." Another of the men, Steve, found similar sentiments — "My main feeling about the creche is how important it is to have kids staying the night so that one really gets to know and be involved with them. If they go back to their parents in the evening (worse still if their stay is only for one afternoon) they never really commit themselves to being involved with you in the creche and still want their parents at the slightest difficulties." My sentiments exactly.

TOBY



AN OPEN LETTER FROM Benjamin Spock md

Dear Friend,

In asking for your help in the boycott of Nestle products, I speak for myself and for the Infant Formula Action Coalition.

Nestle, the largest food processor in the world, is actively encouraging mothers in the developing countries in Africa, Asia and South America to give up breast feeding and turn to powdered milk formula instead.

But in such countries water is contaminated, sterilisation procedures are unknown, illiteracy makes proper preparation impossible, and poor people try to stretch the powdered milk supply by overdiluting their baby's formula. The

tragic results are widespread malnutrition and severe infant diarrhea that often ends in death.

Despite worldwide protest, Nestle continues to put profits first and refuses to halt this traffic with death. So we are trying, by boycott, to compel Nestle to do what they won't do out of decency.

INFACT and I ask you to do two things: Boycott *all* Nestle products, and send a generous contribution to help us spread the word.

Most sincerely,

/s/ Benjamin Spock, M.D.

DON'T BUY ANY PRODUCTS CARRYING THESE NAMES:

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DeCaf	CRUNCH	Libby & Libby, McNeill
Pero	Souptime	Swiss Knight chesse
Nestea	Maggi	Los Hermanos wine
Lancome cosmetics	Deer Park Mountain	Beringer Bros. Wine
L'oreal cosmetics	Spring Water	22 products

Many thanks, once again, to all of you who took the trouble to write in to MAGPIE. It would help us considerably, though, and alleviate some of the burden on PIE's overworked Secretary, if you would NOT enclose letters to MAGPIE in the same envelope with membership renewals/PIE Press orders/general enquiries, etc. Please address all material for the magazine, including photo's, in a SEPARATE ENVELOPE, to:

MAGPIE Editorial Committee; P.O. Box 318, London SE3 8QD.

And always, in any case, state your membership number clearly on all correspondence. Your co-operation would be appreciated.

FEEDBACK

Yesterday, the most beautiful sunshine filled my dreary cell - the arrival of MAGPIE 13! The pictures of boys and girls... something I see so seldom, and love so dearly! I devoured every word, and especially enjoyed the Het's Corner. Keep them coming. I will live for MAGPIE!

No. 475

(This truly makes it all worthwhile. 475 is an inmate in a US penitentiary. - Ed C)

The thirteenth edition of MAGPIE was received with many thanks... your two-finger typing being worth the effort! Tom's report on the B-BC headed by Tom Reeves was very interesting indeed: a cause for optimism - looking forward to future news. The anonymous female who replied to Tom's comments concerning sexism (last issue)... were very constructive. Women have made a great impact on society during the past hundred years... and men have begun to take them seriously at long last! A female would, I am sure, make a very effective chairperson (her election being based on merit rather than simply her status).

I was very disheartened by the negative reports - beginning with the Tonight programme's investigation into chemical castration... and Joyce Lewis's advocacy for a U.S. law on castration (men could still work, indeed - I'd rather die!).... the ex-member who turned his coat to save face - like you I sympathize - if only he could have the courage of his convictions when he, and we, needed them most!

Since Plato called for our actions to be censored, and for us to be protected from ourselves, religious and government bodies have imposed restrictions on our freedom. The penalty for non-adherence ranging from periods of detention to corporal and capital punishment! The emperor Justinian formed the rigid framework on which so-called Christianity is based. Stalin laid the foundations for modern Communism in much the same way: do as I say, or perish! Whatever you call the political or religious doctrine - be it led by an obscure Ayatollah or a fanatical Jim Jones, an Adolf Hitler or an Idi Amin - the results are the same: the people lose their voices, their rights (basic freedoms) and then, finally, their lives!

This leads me rather nimbly to 'to hold the Annual General Meeting, or not to hold'. My answer to this is simple. What are the alternatives; what are the consequences if you do not? If you abandon the A.G.M., the only medium left for the exchange of views, the forming of policies, the election of new offices, will be through Magpie. Even the auspices of our

journal would offer no adequate substitute for 'live' debate, face-to-face visual contact and rapport. The consequences are a loss of a fundamental right - free speech. If we succumb to threats, then we might as well disband P.I.E. altogether, for we would, in effect, have bowed down to the very pressures that we have vowed to dispell! Every precaution should be taken to safeguard those who attend, of course, and the venue must be one that will ensure discretion.

On the subject of child (or indeed any) pornography, the only nagging thought is the one that asks: was there consent on the part of the child? As a paedophile, this question must be answered, otherwise one is simply adopting a double standard - one for public show, and another for private viewing. No doubt, there are always animated studies free from such pangs of conscience on such an emotive moral issue! Now to more positive subjects. I certainly agree that we should do something to help Matthew Hall and his collection of cigarette packets, I suggest that we flatten all such packets we come across and send them either to you to send on or, if you give us the address, for us to do so as individual members. No. 426 is correct when he (?) says that punk rock reflects the young's move away from sexism and towards some kind of universal unity. I cannot say I am a devotee of the music in general, but I support their disillusionment with society, and their attempt to create for themselves an alternative.

As you can see, Magpie stimulates my thoughts. I hope you will continue to do so.

No. 276



You asked for comment from the members on the new format for our magazine, I like trying to do the crosswords, and I like the pictures. I would like the pictures even more if the boys could be naked, but of course I understand that this is not possible. I like the idea of a strip cartoon on Captain Birdseye (P1 MAGPIE 12), it sounds great. I feel our magazine should be of more general interest to paedophiles. It should explain the benefits true paedophiles can give to our society; the time, the love and care we

can give to children; that we are not all monsters, dragging screaming boys into the bushes to abuse them. True paedophiles like you and I deplore the men who do this sort of thing, because we love children. Our magazine should explain the sexual techniques that men and boys use, for ignorance creates fear. All true paedophiles should club together to get Tom O'Carroll a gold medal for what he has done for us all. Good luck in the future.

No 185

(Modesty forbids any comment from our saviour, though he was made perhaps a more suitable presentation at last year's AGM - a small pair of shorts. One vacancy we all trust he has since filled!)

Editor)

I have only just got to know MAGPIE - a jolly good little mag, congratulations! I'm looking forward to your next issue. Enclosed are some howlers resulting from a test given to a class of 13-year old boys:

ORAL SEX	: telling dirty stories
ANAL SEX	: having sex once a year
ORGASMS	: something a lot of people do, especially at parties
MASTURBATION	: you ought to chew a lot before you swallow it
SEMEN	: something a lot of sailors do. People give money for it ("Missions to Semen")
SODOMY	: What Dad says when he hits his thumb with a hammer
ERECTION	: something that happens in high rise flats
CHICKEN CLITORIS	: being afraid of a boy
TESTICLES	: things used for clipping bus tickets
BUGGERY	: you have to show these when you go to get a job
	: what you do to nasty little insects that get in your bed
FELLATIO	: an Italian chum
PAEDERAST	: a man who does things to rats
RECTUM	: no good. Ruined beyond repair
FORESKIN	: fruit already peeled.

(We can hardly believe these were bona fide Howlers. Good grief, what were the questions?? The corrections would have been interesting too! Ed)

The new MAGPIE is excellent. Other members may be interested to know about a recent experience of mine which helps to shed light on the attitudes prevailing since the Child Protection Act. I took a colour slide film to Boots for processing. Most of the pictures were of my family playing in the snow and other family activities. About seven or eight pictures were of my beautiful (to me) daughter of 9, naked. When I called for my slides I was ushered to the Manager's office where I was shown a letter from the processing firm which drew the attention of the shop to the fact that "several

pictures are of a very young girl posed nude." I must point out that these pictures were, in my view, totally innocuous and certainly not "obscene". I was striving for certain artistic effects of lighting, composition, etc. I was merely asked one question - "Who is the girl?" When I replied that she is my daughter the Manager almost grovelled in his attempts to apologise for having bothered me. As it was "all in the family" there was no cause for concern and they were in no way interested. I asked if this would be likely to happen again if I brought in further similar pictures for processing, and was told that it would. There was no way that they could prevent it. Two things bothered me - firstly, what would have been their reaction if I had replied that the child was not my daughter but a friend, a model engaged with her parents' consent (and her own of course) or a relative?; secondly, the fact that no action was to be taken still does not remove the humiliation of being asked to go to the Manager's office. Can you imagine the comments of the shop assistants? Also there is the real chance of being seen by a friend or other acquaintance. I hope this will help to provide some guidance to other members.

No. 389

(It certainly is a salutary caution. However inoffensive one may feel child nude studies to be, printers will now be painfully aware of the delicacy of their position under the new legislation. Members who do not have their own processing equipment would be advised not to lay themselves open to this kind of unwanted attention. Parents are NOT exempt under the Child Protection Act.)

(Editorial comment - Whatever other muck people might sling at PIE, it would be hard to accuse us of being wilfully undemocratic. And it is in the spirit of giving an airing to any member's views that we print the following letter, despite the fact that in the view of the editorial sub-committee its content is offensive...for reasons which should be obvious to sensitive readers of any political complexion.)

I am a Tory and a paederast. Unfortunately, I get the impression from MAGPIE that this is technically impossible, that you can't be both, or at least that it's "not done". Tories, I find, are more sympathetic to my sexuality than MAGPIE is to my politics. The MAGPIE line seems to be this - that Tories are all part of an 'establishment' plot to destroy civil liberties, and that Tories themselves are crypto-fascist boogymen who only think of women as sex, nature as profit, and children as vassals. Along with this the chimerical promises of Marxism seem to have influenced some members of PIE, who believe that we won't be allowed to have sex with whom we want until we are all equal, and the likes of Mary Whitehouse and John Tyndall are put away in re-education centres.

Am I being unfair? I don't think I am, I find an unwritten (or at least usually unwritten) assumption that PIE members should be pro-abortionist, pro-free love, anti-family, anti-corporal punishment, and generally pro-socialist. The self-pity and arrogant dogmatism of some PIE members about their cause is horribly like CHE's "campaign for equality". I suppose some of us think all our opponents suffer from a kind of 'false consciousness' induced by the "capitalist" or "patriarchal" society, depending on whether you tend to Marx or Reich respectively; but Whitehouse's accusation that PIE is helping to attack all traditional society by its attack on traditional morality is, alas, a well-founded one.



Does PIE want to drive its Tory members out? What else can one think after the shameful article on child porn by the editor of MAGPIE? (NB - THE CHILD PORN ARTICLE IN MAGPIE 13 WAS NOT WRITTEN BY ANY-ONE ON THE EDITORIAL SUB-COMMITTEE.) An editor's opinion is more important than anyone else's, because to a certain extent it represents the policy of his paper and in this case, I suppose, the policy of PIE itself. The article effectively abandoned responsibility in the face of the exploitation of children for pornographic purposes. Tom's pathetic suggestion that you can tell if a child in a film (and a magazine?) is enjoying him or herself voluntarily or not isn't worth the compliment of a reply. Apparently PIE doesn't care whether children are bribed or blackmailed for magazine and films or not. Now Mrs Whitehouse's charge that we care principally in getting our oats, and our "altruism" is eyewash to further that end, seems to me embarrassingly fair.

There is, for all the socialist rhetoric, something about PIE that the trendies of the homosexual and feminist movements don't like. It's something to do with the fact that to be attracted to a child means to be attracted to a person who in some ways is necessarily not our equal. I suspect that every member of PIE nurses some kind of paternal instinct so far as his sexuality is concerned. Of course, it is far more complicated than this, but the essence of our sexuality is, historically and by its nature, the enjoyment of an unequal relationship. This is what GAY NEWS and SPARE RIB are driving at when they accuse us of "sexism". The adoration of beauty, and the desire to influence and instruct - a desire stimulated by the grace and promise of youth - is an odious thing to the sour old maids of the feminist movement. As for GAY NEWS, its opinion will change as soon as that of the majority of middle-class leftists changes, for CHE intends to say the right thing above all in the middle class socialist society that it wants Britain to become.

I know it will be argued that PIE needs all the friends it can get, and that we are never going to win friends on the Right anyway. It's true that the Tory party will never stomach PIE's proposals, less because of an ignorant hatred of homosexuality than for fear of the consequences of the absurd extremism of the proposals. It's a pity, because this country's laws relating to children and obscenity are crying out for reform, and no-one in the Tory party is going to take any notice of us, and consequently them, if we are associated with the feminists and the trendies. We should unite in PIE to fight for some very simple but very important changes in the law, and shelve the "abolition of consent" declarations which have done us so much harm. The puritans tell their friends we approve of pornography and sex with four-year olds without parental consent, and it is true, and no self-respecting person under those circumstances should have anything to do with us! If our proposals were not so radical the D.P.P. wouldn't be so paranoid about us and, most importantly, people might start listening to what we've got to say about the severity of prison sentences, about the ludicrous failure to distinguish between assault on

a minor and consenting sex with a minor, about the role paedophiles can play in bringing up decent law-abiding members of society, about the role they can play in keeping adolescents out of trouble. We have a role to play, and the Right would acknowledge it if we dissociated ourselves from the enemies of decency. No. 173

While I was glad to see the article 'by a woman member' in your last issue, it still seemed to me to skirt a key issue. This isn't so much whether masturbating over pictures of kids is to treat them as sex objects (after all, their existential freedom is not being denied by such activity) but whether the kids are aware how their pictures will be used. Here we have a simple issue of children's rights - on a par with the right of anyone to privacy and protection from voyeurs, whether they be from Social Security, News of the World or PIE itself.

If as an adult, I am asked by a woman friend to pose standing on my head in loose underclothes, I won't assume it because my friend just likes the cut of my briefs! It's clear, however, that many kids are asked to adopt such positions without realising why. If such pictures appear in print without the child being aware of their intention, then he or she can feel betrayed at a later stage.

Paradoxical as it might seem, what worries me more than frank and open portraits of youngsters is sexual acts in the more covert, titivating portraits we find in so-called "soft pornography". At least kids deliberately "snooking a cock" at the camera are in no doubt why the photographer enjoys snapping them. So, outright obscene photography might be less sexist than some of the photography aimed - if you're not careful - at the pages of MAGPIE.

This is not an argument against taking any pictures of kids at all if you're a paedophile. Nor is it an argument against getting turned on by such photographs. But it is a strong argument for two strategies: 1) putting the production of kid's photos into the hands of kids, and letting them make the choice as to where those photos appear. MAGPIE could take precisely this step - of publishing only photos from one of the kids' photo workshops now proliferating around the country, and informing the kids that MAGPIE is a paedophile magazine. 11) only publishing photos of a young child, when the child has reached - say - 15 or 16 and can make a truly reflective decision on the matter. I'm afraid anything else really is a denial of children's rights.

Roger Moody

MMMmm, you could have a point there somewhere, Roger, but we feel uneasy about it. The idea that there has to be an "age of discretion" concerning the use to which photos are put is not a million miles from suggesting that the same age is appropriate for consent to sexual acts - which neither you nor we would accept. We'll mull it over for a bit (your letter came in close to our printing deadline) and maybe pronounce further in the next issue. Meanwhile, how about sending us from your collection lots of beautiful, non-sexist pictures of 10-year-olds, taken five years ago and now (after due reflection) approved for our use by the children involved?



WORLD CONTACT GROUPS

BELGIUM

Studiegroep Pedofilie
Elcker-Ik Volkshogeschool
Consciencestraat 46
B-2000 Antwerpen
Belgium

DENMARK

Paedofil Gruppe
BBC Box 59
Vesterbrograde 208
DK-1800
Copenhagen V
Denmark

(recent unconfirmed reports suggest this group may have disbanded.)

HOLLAND

Landelijke Werkgroep Pedofilie
NVSH-LWGP
Postbus 132
5240 AC Rosmalen
Holland

(Provincial groups in: Amsterdam; Deventer; Eindhoven; Groningen; Den Haag; Leiden; Maastricht; Nijmegen; Rotterdam; Tilburg; Utrecht and Venlo)

NORWAY

NAPF
Box 134 Blindern
Oslo 3
Norway

SWEDEN

Paedophile Group
c/o Revolt Press AB
PO Box 4
S-360 70 Aseda
Sweden

SWITZERLAND

SAP
Postfach 138
3000 Bern 9
Switzerland

UNITED STATES

i) North American Man-Boy Love
Association
Box 331
Kenmore Station
Boston

Massachusetts 02115
USA

ii) Childhood Sensuality Circle
PO Box 5164
San Diego
California 92105
USA

iii) Rene Guyon Society
Tim O'Hara
324 S First Street
Alhambra
California 91802
USA

iv) Sexual Freedom League

PO Box 0105
College Grove Station
San Diego
California 92115
USA

(CSC is concerned with the wider field of Children's Rights; iii & iv work for the sexual liberation of adults and children).

WEST GERMANY

i) DSAP
Postfach 3236
4150 Krefeld,
West Germany

ii) Paderasten-Gruppe in der HAH
c/o Olaf Stuben
Kaltenkircher Platz 6
2000 HAMBURG 50

iii) Indiannerkommune
Franz Metzger
c/o Reimers
Mittlere Kanalstrasse 34
85 Nurnberg
West Germany



SWEDEN

PAG (Pedofila Gruppen)
c/o RFSL Stockholm
Box 15148
104 65 Stockholm

(PAG is the Swedish branch of the Norwegian group NAPF.)

TO RESPECT A CHILD

by Dr Edward Brongersma

In a very sensible article in *Magpie* 13 a woman member asks PIE to work 'towards a state where children can give free and informed consent to sexual relations, and where they will be taken seriously and respected if they say no.'

Pierre Fontaine, in an article in *Arcadie*, quotes a grandfather: 'I belong to the immense majority of those who feel that paedophilia is a sexual deviation that should strongly be condemned.' Fontaine goes on to comment: 'In so far as this opinion concerns the respect due to the child's sexual liberty, there is no reason to criticize it.'

Last October Dutch television devoted a full hour of a very popular programme to a sympathetic and positive discussion of paedophilia, and the following day reviews across the whole spectrum of the press, from communist to Roman Catholic, were favourable. In the last half of the programme there were questions from viewers. Just before the end the discussion leader said to me, 'One last question from a man who finds this all hard to accept. We often talk about the rights of men. Shouldn't we also talk about the rights of children?' And then he means, 'Keep out of the children's lives and their world.'

I replied, 'I see the rights of the child differently. I would say, let the child himself decide what he wants. I think that it is a human right to determine with whom, where, and how a sexual act will take place or not take place. It is the right of the child to be respected. Not only in the sense of 'keep out' but also in the sense of 'I love it when you touch me.'

Doesn't it typify the immature thinking of so many adults that they limit

the respect for a child to his right to say 'no' to sex while denying him the right to say 'yes'? We know that for many adolescent boys it is nearly impossible to have sex with the girl or boy they adore and venerate. To them the sex act is somehow debasing the partner. They can enjoy sex with lower class girls and whores and vulgar boys. The 'nice' girl, the 'nice' boy is to be respected: that is, not to be touched. Psychiatrists tell us that a great many males, even after reaching the social status of adulthood, are never able to overcome this immature concept of sexuality (the product of a sex-negative culture); they are only potent with prostitutes, not with their wives whom they respect and adore.

That sex can be something beautiful, a mutual gift between two human beings, freely given to each other in joy and in profound respect, so that a person, even a very young person, may want it, need it, these are thoughts which simply never cross some immature and distorted minds.

A French youth leader once told me of his adventures with a group of boys. One of them was a rather difficult child, reserved, taciturn, very guarded against attempts to get close to him. The man did everything he could to gain the boy's confidence, realizing that he had a great need of someone he could trust and with whom he could discuss his problems. For a while all his efforts seemed to have been in vain. But then one day when the man was in his room taking his siesta the boy came in, stark naked and with his erect member in his hand, and said with a laugh, 'He wants to wish you a pleasant afternoon!' The youth leader was dumb-

founded; he gaped at the boy and didn't know what to do. Then he thought of the possibility of scandal, the destruction of his work, and he panicked. He told the boy to go away and put on his trousers. The boy obeyed, but was deeply humiliated, and after that he was more inaccessible than ever.

'You had gained his confidence and his love,' I said. 'He couldn't say that in words, but he came to tell you with the language of his body. But then you rejected him. You didn't respect him.'

'Yes,' said my visitor, 'that is true and I traumatized him. In my stupidity I spoiled the only chance I had to help him out of his isolation and loneliness. The opportunity, of course, never presented itself again.'

Nevertheless this man acted according to the law, which tells us to respect children when they say 'no' (as every true paedophile would do anyhow), but not to respect them when they say 'yes'. And this reminds me of the bitter words of the Austrian psychologist, Dr. Ernest Bornemann, who said that research into the evolution of child-adult relations led students of history to the unanimous conclusion that the most happy children were those who suffered the least from adult concern and protection. 'The so-called youth protection doesn't protect the child but dominates him and is prejudicial to his development. The more that people treat children as children, and the more people try to protect them against adults, the more their lives are rendered difficult, the more unhappy they become and the more oppressive becomes their loneliness.'

SPANKING ABOLISHED IN SWEDEN

Swedish parents may reason or plead, they may cajole or lecture their children, but they will not be able to spank them from now on.

'It is a natural historical development. We have already outlawed striking of wives and servants. We have outlawed corporal punishment of children in schools. Opinion polls show it is time to make it illegal to hit children at home, too,' said Mr Gunnel Linde, active in Barnsraett (Children's Rights), in a booklet setting out guidelines for parental behaviour and published by the Justice Department.

Enforcing the law, which provides 'that a child may not be subjected to physical punishment or other offensive treatment', will of course be impossible, Mr Sten Lundberg, a spokesman for the Justice Department, admitted.

'There is no way we could go into every home and check up', he said. Nor has any fine or punishment been specified for erring parents. 'The law is more a way for society to point out to parents that it doesn't agree with physical punishment of children', Mr Lundberg said.

(from *The Guardian*)

Tuc Tuc-ing in to child-love

How pleasant to see that there are gays who aren't frightened of being associated with paedophilia, writes Serge, from Germany. At the Tuc Tuc cafe in Hamburg, the gay clientele have played hosts to an exhibition of paedophilic art -- drawings, paintings and high-quality photos, together with poems on child-love.



OUR THANKS TO

... the following members for their contributions to this edition of *MAGPIE*:

50 ; 94 ; 131 ; 136 ; 173 ;

184 ; 185 ; 312 ; 359 ; 363 ;

389 441 ; 442 ; 457

475 ; 486 ; 489 ; 492



STOP PRESS

A campaign for children's rights has been launched by the National Council for Civil Liberties as its major contribution to the International Year of the Child.

The Council wants changes in criminal law as it affects children, the abolition of corporal punishment, the right for pupils and parents to see school records, and increased rights for young people in care.

It outlines its case in a new book, *First Rights*, written mainly for young people. It explains legal rights in education, family and care, sex, police and juvenile courts, alcohol and other drugs, and employment.

The NCCL General Secretary and co-author of the book, Patricia Hewitt, said it should help young people, parents, teachers and advisers to understand the law as it relates to them.

The council supports a Private Member's Bill to go before Parliament this autumn giving children and their parents the right to see school records.

The council also adds its voice to a campaign by the National Union of Students and the Society of Teachers Opposed to Physical Punishment to end corporal punishment in schools.

First Rights, by Maggie Rae, Patricia Hewitt, and Barry Hugill, 85p (post included) from NCCL, 186 Kings Cross Road, London WC1.

(from *The Guardian*)



We strongly recommend members to obtain a copy of the current edition of GAY LEFT magazine (no.8). Apart from carrying Tom's reply to the collective's editorial on paedophilia, mentioned last issue, it also contains several other well written articles of direct relevance to PIE. Price 50p from 38 Chalcot Road, London NW1



SPARTACUS of Amsterdam (responsible for GAY GUIDE etc) has published a new magazine expressly for boy-lovers. "PAN" is described as "a serious non-pornographic bi-monthly written in English but world-wide in scope". The format is glossy, with few illustrations, for which it is rather expensive (UK price £1.85 per issue, £7.40 subscription per year - 5 issues. Postage included). MAGPIE will be reviewing "Pan"'s material content at a later date. To order copies, or for foreign subscription rates, write to:

SPARTACUS, P.O. Box 3496, 1001 AG Amsterdam, Netherlands



MAGPIE aims to provide paedophiles with their own journal and tries to further the understanding and acceptance of true love for children in today's society.

MAGPIE does not promote or otherwise encourage unlawful acts, sexual or otherwise.

All opinions expressed are those of their respective authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the editor, or of PIE.

MAGPIE welcomes criticism, advice, contributions, and comments from its readers. Reprints from MAGPIE are welcomed; please credit your source.

MAGPIE is published by the Paedophile Information Exchange (PIE), the national paedophile organisation and research group. Correspondance for the magazine should be addressed to the editor, whilst all other communications should be addressed to the secretary.

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