

EURO-LETTER

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The information contained in this publication does not necessarily reflect the position or opinion of the European Commission.

**ILGA-Europe's team wishes all Euroletter readers
a very happy festive season and a successful 2007!**

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ILGA-EUROPE:

ILGA-Europe gets consultative status with United Nations!

ILGA-Europe media release, 12 December 2006

On 11 December 2006, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations approved ILGA-Europe's application for consultative status. The consultative status was also granted to two of ILGA-Europe's members – the Danish National Association for Gays and Lesbians – LBL, and the Lesbian and Gay Federation in Germany – LSVD.

ILGA-Europe specifically acknowledges the European Union for its consistent commitment, support and leadership regarding the applications from organisations combating discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity. We also acknowledge the dedicated co-operative work of sister NGOs around the world's lobbying for this recognition.

Patricia Prendiville, Executive Director of ILGA-Europe, said:

“We are delighted with the decision to grant ILGA-Europe and two of its members consultative status with ECOSOC. This is a truly historic decision as now organisations representing and defending rights of LGBT people can address discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity at the United Nations level. This is the best recognition of LGBT rights as human rights that LGBT activists could have received one day after marking International Human Rights Day on 10th December.

We hope this decision marks a fundamental change at the UN level with regards to discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. Just days ago 54 member states of the UN supported a statement acknowledging these forms of discrimination and calling upon the UN to seriously address them.” Further information on voting details as well as individual country's statements are available in the ECOSOC media statement: www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2006/ecosoc6242.doc.htm

Fundamental rights agency

by Christine Loudes

Since the Decision Council in December 2003 to extend the remit of the European Union Monitoring Center on Racism to include fundamental rights, ILGA-Europe has been monitoring developments and lobbying for amendments.

In June 2005, the Commission presented a draft regulation and decision on the Fundamental Rights Agency. We have been working within the Social platform to have an independent, inclusive Fundamental Agency which would be considering also equality issues. Last April, a letter was circulated to ILGA-Europe's members at national level to draw the attention of Minister dealing with the dossier to the lack of independence and pluralism of the Agency and to the need for Article 13 TEC to be given greater weight in the work of the Agency. Despite these efforts, the results of the negotiations in the Council have been quite disappointing as the issues raised have not been picked up. (See ILGA-Europe press release of the 5th December 2006)

Although an agreement has been reached on the structure, scope and geographical remit of the Agency, the work of ILGA-Europe is not over. It will now consist of ensuring that LGBT issues are taken on board in the work of the FRA and that LGBT organisations are involved in the work of the FRA through consultation, participation in projects and in the FRA structures for instance in the management committee.

So you might still hear of lobbying efforts towards the FRA and hopefully this will be reflected in the work of the Agency.

For more information on the issue, please contact: christine@ilga-europe.org

Human rights defenders in third countries

by Christine Loudes

In 2004, the EU adopted some Guidelines on Human Rights Defenders (under the Dutch Presidency but it was prepared by the Irish Presidency). These Guidelines are protecting human rights defenders in countries outside of the European Union (including accession countries and countries in the European Neighborhood Policy). These guidelines can be used to ask for protection by the EU of LGBT activists. They are available on the following site: <http://ue.eu.int/uedocs/cmsUpload/GuidelinesDefenders.pdf>

During a conference held in December 2006 by the Finnish Presidency of the EU, the focus was placed on issues faced by women human rights defenders.

The issues affecting Human Rights Defenders working on LGBT issues were mentioned several times and the specific issues faced by lesbian and bisexual women human rights defenders.

There is no strict definition of human rights defenders and the term encompasses voluntary people, journalists, activists and trade unionists. These documents can be used by LGBT activists working in the non-EU countries when faced with restrictions on:

- freedom of assembly (In particular when ban on Prides, violence during Pride), freedom of association (e.g. refusal to register a LGBT association)
- restriction on freedom of expression,
- or threats and violence because of defending the rights of LGBT people.

What you can do:

- Call for a meeting with the EU missions (embassies of Netherlands, Finland and Ireland in particular) in your country to brief them on the situation of HR defenders in your country. In this context, it is advised to make reference to the EU guidelines as the embassies have an obligation to monitor the implementation of the guidelines.
- Report to the EU missions, the Commission's delegation in your country and to ILGA-Europe (so we can put pressure on the Commission and the Presidency) of any issues faced in relation to HR Defenders.
- Apply for funding from the EU Commission's delegations in your country under the financing instrument to promote democracy and human rights worldwide (also known as EIDHR).

To find out more about this please contact christine@ilga-europe.org.

German Presidency of the European Union

by Christine Loudes

On the 1st of January 2007, the Presidency of the EU will be taken up by Germany for a period of six months. Hot topics for the next six months are the debate over the Constitution and shared European values. Hence, the Presidency has announced the drafting of the "Berlin Declaration" on March 25, 2007 to mark the 50th anniversary of the signature of the Rome Treaty. The German Presidency has declared that it will create an Alliance for Family in cooperation with the upcoming Presidencies (Portugal and Slovenia). The German Presidency will also oversee the first half of the year 2007 with the first equality summit organised in January in Berlin. It will also have to ensure that the FRA is set up and functioning. The German Presidency has insisted it will work very closely with the countries which will inherit the Presidency: Portugal and Slovenia. A memorandum has been sent to the Presidency which highlights our concerns and requests for the upcoming six months. The memorandum is available online on our website (advocacy and projects>policy papers). It looks at a range of issues ranging from equality, social policies to home affairs and issues related to third country.

For more information on the Presidency please contact christine@ilga-europe.org.

Report on colloquy on "protecting and supporting human rights defenders" organised by the Council of Europe Human Rights Commissioner Strasbourg - November 13-14 2006

by Nigel Warner

Background

Identifying human rights defenders as a separate category of people who need specific protection and support is a relatively recent development in the field of human rights. It took a big step forward with the adoption by the United Nations of a Declaration on Human Rights Defenders in 1998 (after 20 years of negotiations), and a further step forward with the appointment of a UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Human Rights Defenders in 2000.

European institutions have begun to follow this lead. The OSCE/ODIHR held a supplementary Human Dimension Meeting on Human Rights Defenders in 2001, and has since appointed a focal point for human rights defenders. The EU made human rights defenders one of the priority areas in its human rights work under the Common Foreign and Security Policy in 2004, when it published guidelines on human rights defenders. The Council of Europe has been a little slower taking up the theme. In 2005 the Heads of State and Government, during their Third Summit, made a commitment to play a "dynamic role" in protecting human rights defenders. This colloquy was apparently the CofE's first initiative in this field.

This increasing focus on human rights defenders has strategic importance for LGBT rights. We are in transition: 15 or 20 years ago there was very little recognition in international institutions (or at national level in most countries) that LGBT rights are a part of fundamental human rights. A series of events have begun changing that: the adoption by Amnesty International of LGBT prisoners as prisoners of conscience (1990?), the Toonen judgement at United Nations (1994), the Treaty of Amsterdam (1997), ECtHR judgments putting sexual orientation discrimination on a par with gender, race, religious discrimination (1999-2001), etc. But bad old habits linger, and it is still not always easy to get LGBT issues dealt with in their own right, as happens regularly, for example, with race discrimination, and gender discrimination.

So the focus on human rights defenders is particularly important: any organisation or individual who works for LGBT rights is a human rights defender. So, automatically, any discrimination or incident involving LGBT organisations or activists comes within this theme. Take the example of the EU: in the context of its Common Foreign and Security Policy on human rights defenders, we now have two reasons to argue that the EU must take action over (say) the banning of a pride event in East Europe, or government attacks on LGBT activists in Africa: basic human rights (including sexual orientation discrimination), and the need to protect human rights defenders. And the latter may be more compelling for EU officials, because their own documents define it as a policy priority – which is not the case for LGBT rights generally.

The colloquy

Participants: around 100, including key human rights figures from the international institutions, representatives of many member states, international and national human rights NGO's, including several LGBT organisations, and ombudspersons from Lithuania, Armenia and Georgia.

Process: there were introductory speeches by various key figures, including the CofE Secretary-General (Terry Davis), the Russian Ambassador (Russia currently holds the Chair of the CofE Committee of Ministers) the UN Special Representative on Human Rights Defenders (Hina Jilani), the EU Secretary-General/High Commissioner's personal representative on human rights (Michael Matthiessen), Mary Lawlor from Front Line and the Director of FIDH. Then participants split into three workshops, dealing with (1) obstacles encountered by human rights defenders, (2) protection of human rights defenders at national level, (3) responses by the Council of Europe and other intergovernmental organisations to improving the protection of human rights defenders

The findings of these workshops have been summarised in Conclusions published at the Council of Europe website. http://www.coe.int/t/commissioner/Activities/event_files/061113HRdefenders_en.asp

While there is much of general value in the conclusions, a particularly important aspect of the colloquy was to underpin support for more work by the Council of Europe in this field, particularly by the Commissioner, and to identify a role that complemented the work of other international organisations. There was much discussion of the need for some sort of "urgent" mechanism to support human rights defenders in danger.

Against this background, the most important findings relating to the CofE were that:

- The Human Rights Commissioner should develop an effective mechanism to protect human rights defenders in urgent cases;
- The Committee of Ministers should adopt a strong political declaration on human rights defenders

From the LGBT perspective, the colloquy was very positive: there was a good participation by LGBT NGOs (from Moldova, Poland, Croatia), and wide support for LGBT human rights defenders both in keynote speeches (Mary Lawlor, Terry Davis, secretary-general of the Council of Europe, to name but two) and workshops from other participants. The reports from all three workshops included strong sections on LGBT rights. And the Conclusions contained a specific reference to LGBT human rights defenders. From our narrow perspective, this was a very constructive feature of the colloquy: LGBT rights were there, in the mainstream. And that must have helped to open the eyes of some of the government representatives, ombudsmen, and even some of the other human rights defenders.

EUROPE:

EU: attitudes towards same-sex marriage & adoption significantly vary

Source: European Commission

The European Commission just published latest Eurobarometer results, including on attitudes towards same-sex marriage and same-sex adoption.

The survey also shows that openness towards homosexuality tends to be quite limited. On average, only 32% of Europeans feel that homosexual couples should be allowed to adopt children throughout Europe. In fact, in 14 of the 25 Member States less than a quarter of the public accepts adoption by homosexual couples. Public opinion tends to be somewhat more tolerant as regards homosexual marriages: 44% of EU citizens agree that such marriages should be allowed throughout Europe. It should be noted that some Member States distinguish themselves from the average result by very high acceptance levels: the Netherlands tops the list with 82% of respondents in favour of homosexual marriages and 69% supporting the idea of adoption by homosexual couples. Opposition is strongest in Greece, Latvia (both 84% and 89%, respectively) and Poland (76% and 89%).

Full report is available on the Commission website:

http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm click on **Standard Eurobarometer 66** : first results, questions on same-sex marriage and adoption are on pages 42-43.

New information film on Community Action Programme

Source: European Commission

A new, 10-minute audiovisual presentation of the Community Action Programme has been published on the European Commission's anti-discrimination website. The video – available in English, French and German – gives an overview of the aims and activities of the programme over the last five years, and highlights some of the key organisations (including ILGA-Europe) that have played an active role.

http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/fundamental_rights/movie/film_en.htm

YOUTH:

20th IGLYO Annual Conference on Mental Health

by Marco Perolini

More than thirty LGBTQ youth activists gathered in Riga on December 3 at the 20th IGLYO annual conference to discuss mental health issues among LGBT communities. A wide range of European countries was represented, from Portugal to Moldova, from United Kingdom to Malta.

This event was a great opportunity for LGBTQ youth activists to stress the importance of focusing more on mental health. Indeed, surveys show that LGBTQ youth people are more vulnerable than the mainstream youth population to stress, depression, suicide thoughts, suicidal attempts, suicide, drugs and alcohol abuse. Discrimination, stigma, hetero-normativity are causes of the minority stress, which increases the vulnerability to mental ill health. Most of participants underlined also the importance of paying more attention the transgender mental health due to the specific problems encountered by transgender people.

Although mental health is often considered as a specialised field of interest reserved for psychologists and psychiatrists, it does not include exclusively mental disorders but also stress, low self-esteem, internalised homophobia. Nevertheless in many countries the association between mental health and ill health persists and people who address mental health services are sometimes still stigmatised.

Participants at the conference agreed on a definition of mental health that includes a positive dimension: a safe environment where LGBTQ people feel free to come out and where they could live their private life without being discriminated against or harassed.

It follows that prevention is a key area to be taken into account and participants were very well aware of the need for a multiple-direction engagement in the field of mental health undertaken by as many different stakeholders as policy makers, LGBT communities, general population, mental-health professionals.

The conference was not a formal meeting of professionals but an event made by and for youth activists who were keen on putting their energies in the field of mental health. The non-formal learning approach allowed working in small groups, which was great to get in touch, to learn how to work cooperatively together, to share experiences faced in very different settings.

The lack of in-depth information on mental health policies at national and international level could have been overcome by inviting some experts and merging the non-formal approach with a few formal lectures. Nevertheless, Evelyne Paradis took part in the conference on the behalf of ILGA-Europe, sharing with participants the ILGA-Europe's engagement in the fields of social inclusion and non-discrimination. Furthermore John Bowis, member of the European Parliament and member of the European Parliament's Intergroup on LGBT rights, was in Riga and discussed with participants about common mental health problems encountered by LGBT communities in different countries. On the occasion of the IGLYO press-conference, Mr. Bowis stressed the link between mental ill health and discrimination faced by LGBT people declaring "Stigmas like the ones an LGBT person faces are prejudice; prejudice may be the origin of numerous mental health problems in the LGBT community".

DISCRIMINATION:

Denmark: Faroe Islands ban sexual orientation discrimination

Source: www.680news.com/news/international/article.jsp?content=w121525A,
15 December 2006

The Faeroe Islands voted to ban discrimination against homosexuals on the Danish semi-autonomous territory between Scotland and Iceland.

In a 17-15 vote, Faeroese legislators included the words "sexual orientation" in the islands' anti-discrimination law.

The issue had been under heated debate on the islands after the 32-member Lagtinget last year turned down a similar proposal. Those who opposed the bill argued that homosexuality was against the Bible.

About 48,000 people live on the Faeroe Islands, a tiny fishing community with strong Christian traditions.

The Danish territory has wide-ranging autonomy to set its own laws, except on defence and foreign policy matters.

SAME-SEX FAMILIES:

ECHR: UK does not discriminate against spinster sisters by not granting them similar right to married and couples in civil partnerships

Source: Media release by the European Court of Human Rights,

<http://cmiskp.echr.coe.int/tkp197/view.asp?action=html&documentId=811310&portal=hbkm&source=externalbydocnumber&table=1132746FF1FE2A468ACBCD1763D4D8149>,

12 December 2006

The European Court of Human Rights delivered its judgement in a case where two spinster sisters claimed they have been discriminated against because they do not enjoy similar rights as couples who are married or registered civil partnerships. This is an important decision as the same argument is often used in countries considering legal recognition of same-sex families.

UK: Civil Partnerships - Over 15,500 formed by September 2006

Sources: Office for National Statistics, General Register Office for Scotland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency: www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=1685

There were 15,672 civil partnerships formed in the UK between December 2005 and the end of September 2006. A total of 14,084 partnerships took place in England with 537 in Wales, 942 in Scotland and 109 in Northern Ireland. The first day that most couples could form a civil partnership was 19 December 2005 in Northern Ireland, 20 December 2005 in Scotland and 21 December 2005 in England and Wales.

Further details and breakdown by countries, gender and age is available at the Office for national Statistics website.

Scotland passes gay adoption law

Source: <http://uk.gay.com/headlines/10777>,

11 December 2006

A law allowing same-sex couples to adopt has been passed in Scotland, despite vehement religious opposition. Last year, the Catholic Church lobbied the government for an exemption clause excluding the notion of gay and lesbian parents. However, last week the Adoption and Children Bill won in Scottish Parliament in an overwhelming 101 to 6 vote.

Joseph Devine, The Bishop of Motherwell, has made statements slamming the law insisting that traditional heterosexual family units are the best prospect for the emotional and psychological well-being of a child.

This move comes just as a new study reveals that nearly 2/3 adults surveyed in England and Wales' South West do not realise they are eligible to adopt, according to children's charity NCH.

Legislation in 2005 granted adoption rights to unmarried couples, gay, and lesbian couples in England and Wales.

In response to their findings, the NCH are calling on gay and lesbian couples to take advantage of the recent adoption laws.

Mary Jones, project manager at NCH South West, said: "We're in search of mums and dads for the thousands of children across the country in desperate need of a new family. Madonna's recent adoption of baby David might have caused quite a stir, but you don't have to be white, married and wealthy to give a child a safe and loving home. We meet a wonderful variety of people from all walks of life who make fantastic parents. That's why we're calling for anyone who thinks they might have what it takes to give us a call and find out more."

Ireland: High Court does not recognise same-sex marriage

*Source: KAL Advocacy Initiative media release,
14 December 2006*

Judge Elizabeth Dunne said that same sex marriage cannot be recognised within the Irish Constitution. Drs Katherine Zappone and Ann Louise Gilligan say that they are the only kind of human beings in Ireland whose right to marry the person they choose to love is not recognised.

In her Irish High Court judgement today, Judge Elizabeth Dunne said that she could not recognise the arguments put forward by sex couple Drs Katherine Zappone and Ann Louise Gilligan for recognition of their Canadian marriage.

She also said that the recognition of marriage as it was currently defined in the Irish Constitution was not incompatible with the European Convention on Human Rights.

Referring to the recently published Law Reform Commission report on co-habitation, she did indicate that she hoped that legislative changes to deal with the issues of cohabitation would not be long coming.

The Law Reform Commission report refers to cohabitation only and does not refer specifically to the human and equal right to marry if one wishes.

Drs Zappone and Gilligan, while disappointed at the judgement, thanked Judge Elizabeth Dunne for her considered and careful judgement. They stressed that they would have to review the 138 page judgement in detail with their legal team before making a decision on appeal.

“It’s simple,” Dr Zappone said. “Ann Louise and I love one another. We have requested that the human right to marry is extended to us. We are the only kind of human beings in Ireland whose right to marry the person they choose to love is not acknowledged, not protected and not respected.”

“We believe that Ireland will be a land of justice and equality for all human beings,” she continued. “We believe that the Irish Constitution does protect and promote our rights – as it does all others.”

Drs Zappone and Gilligan have lived together for 25 years. They were married on September 13th 2003 in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. When they returned to Ireland after their Canadian marriage they applied for change of status to both the Registrar General and the Revenue Commissioners.

Ireland: Labour publishes civil unions bill

Source: Statement by Pat Rabbitte TD, Labour Leader & Spokesperson on Northern Ireland, 14 December 2006

Labour's Civil Unions Bill, which we moved in the Dáil today, is an important milestone on the road to full equality for gay and lesbian people. This is the first time that a Bill has been moved in the Dáil which would provide legal recognition and protection for couples of the same sex.

If passed, this Bill would have an immediate, significant and practical impact on the everyday lives of gay and lesbian couples. Those who choose to enter into a civil union would enjoy vital legal rights which married couples take for granted, in areas such as inheritance and taxation. The Bill would bring to end many of the routine forms of institutionalised discrimination that exist in our society and which impinge on in a very real way on people's lives.

It is our hope that the Bill will be debated in the Dáil early in the New Year. I call on TDs of all parties to support this Bill, and to make it law before the next General Election. Positive noises and supportive statements are all well and good. They need to be matched by action.

Achieving full equality for gay and lesbian couples is one of the great civil rights causes of our times. Once again, Labour is at the forefront of the campaign for equality.

Text of Bill: http://www.labour.ie/download/pdf/civil_unions_bill.pdf

French Back Same-Sex Marriage, Not Adoption

Source: Angus Reid Global Monitor

www.angus-reid.com/polls/index.cfm/fuseaction/viewItem/itemID/14058

Many adults in France believe homosexual partners should be allowed to enter wedlock, according to a poll by Ipsos published in Tetu.

France has allowed civil unions for gay and lesbian couples since 2000. In June 2004, Begles mayor and Green party politician Noël Mamère conducted the country's first ever same-sex wedding, claiming that there are no regulations in the country or the European Union (EU) that could thwart such a ceremony.

Interior minister Dominique de Villepin eventually suspended Mamère from his post as mayor for four weeks, citing a "grave misunderstanding of the duties of his office."

In January, the French National Assembly released a report, which cited the need to "affirm and protect the rights of children and the prevalence of those rights over the aspirations of adults." The document recommends maintaining the existing regulations that forbid homosexual couples from marrying, adopting children or resorting to in-vitro fertilization. 55 per cent of respondents believe same-sex couples should not have the right to adopt children.

Polling Data

Do you favour or oppose the following measures concerning same-sex couples?

The right of same-sex couples to marry

Favour: 62%

Oppose: 37%

No opinion: 1%

The right of same-sex couples to adopt children

Favour: 44%

Oppose: 55%

No opinion: 1%

Italy: De Facto couples: Pollastrini, rights, duties and alimony

Source: Italy On Line, Special service by AGI on behalf of the Italian Prime Minister's office
www.agi.it/english/news.pl?doc=200612091519-1100-RT1-CRO-0-NF82&page=0&id=agionline-eng.italyonline ,
 9 December 2006

The minister for equal opportunities, Barbara Pollastrini, has confirmed that the government's bill on civil unions (di facto couples) will be ready by January 31. In an interview given to 'La Repubblica' newspaper, the minister explained, "it's a step that now has to go ahead". She added, "As far as I am concerned, I will honour this commitment. I hope that (in Parliament) there will be a huge debate, including contributions from Forza Italia, where there will be some movement".

The minister explained, "Our criterion is the Constitution. I am not thinking of making di facto couples equivalent to families. Ditto with gay marriages, but rather of a law which recognises the rights and duties in civil unions.

For example, take the right to visit the civil partner in jail and in hospital; to take decisions should the partner fall ill; to be included in health services, the right of a foreign partner to reside in the country, the house. And duties, too, however, such as the obligation to alimony for a few years after a break-up".

How about transferring pensions? "There would be a cost to that. There needs to be enough money in the budget. We would have to debate it".

For gays and lesbians, too? "Here we are talking about couples who decide to share a responsibility", Pollastrini replied, "and therefore gays and lesbians would also be covered, that goes without saying. It's only here in Italy that we have to specify that every time".

NOTICE BOARD:

All Different All Equal: Training Course for Minority Youth Leaders on Human Rights Education, 21 - 28 January 2007, Torino, Italy

by HRE Course preparatory team

The training course is organised in cooperation with the University of Torino and the Italian National Agency (Youth Program - European Commission) within the frame of the All Different All Equal Campaign.

The course aims at gathering 25 minority youth leaders and activists from Italy, Finland, UK, Slovenia, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, The Netherlands and Poland. The participants will receive training on how to use and adapt various concepts and methodologies connected with human rights education to their different local realities and within their (multi) cultural contexts. At the end of the training the participants will have developed knowledge and skills on how to continue raising awareness and start developing programs and projects on human rights education. In addition the course will serve as a platform on how to include human rights education programs within the existent local, national and European training and education activities in the fields of diversity, social inclusion and youth participation.

The application deadline is 22nd December 2006!

hre.course@gmail.com

Faith and homophobia conference: securing legal protection and managing conflicts - 17 February 2007, London

by Richard Kirker

Are faith groups entitled to expect their views on sexuality to take precedence in society over those who hold no faith? Can you make sense of the competing claims made by faith groups?

This multi-faith conference is open to all who are interested in these questions, and many others that arise from the conflict that some believe is intrinsic between the unfettered, public expression of faith and the full, open expression of same-sex relationships. Are the two reconcilable?

Details at: www.lgcm.org.uk/fhconference

Call for Papers: Lesbian Lives XIV: Lesbian Existence and the Lesbian Continuum, 14-16 June 2007

by WERRC

The closing date for the submission of proposals is Friday March 31st 2007
Proposals are welcomed on (though are by no means limited to) the following:

Literature, biographies, histories, lesbian activisms, alliances and ruptures, radical feminisms, identities, ethnicities, historical literature, Worldwide, Lesbian and Gay Liberation Movements, Community and Social Activisms, Histories of Sexualities, Queer Readings of Literature And Histories,

Women's Education Research and Resource Centre (WERRC)
School of Social Justice
Hannah Sheehy Skeffington Building
University College Dublin, Dublin 4, Ireland
lesbian.lives@ucd.ie
www.ucd.ie/werrc

CEU Summer University 2007 program information in Cultural and Media Studies

by Eva Gedeon

The CEU Summer University (SUN) program hosts high-level, research-oriented, interdisciplinary and innovative academic courses as well as workshops on policy issues for professional development in the social sciences and the humanities. The one- or two-week long courses involve distinguished international faculty (including CEU professors), and advanced doctoral students, junior or post-doctoral researchers, teachers and professionals as participants. Financial aid is available (see further details on the web site).

Please find enclosed the flyer and the course description/s of the course/s that may be of particular interest to you.

The application deadline is February 14, 2007, unless stated otherwise in the announcement of a particular course.

For further information applicants can visit our WEB site (<http://www.ceu.hu/sun>), where they can find the application form and the description of each course, or contact the SUN office (summeru@ceu.hu), or write to our automatic e-mail account to receive an application form (sunreq@ceu.hu). Applicants are encouraged to apply online at <https://online.ceu.hu/osun> and send the attachments via regular mail by the application deadline.