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THS ISSUE

VOLUME 8, NUMBER 3

NEWS 4
FEEDBACK
EDITORIAL16
ARTICLE: The Reform of Federal Law by Lee C. Rice, Ph. D 17
REVIEW: Relax! This Book is Only a Phase You're Going
Through, Cartoons from Christopher Street
REVIEW: The Gav Picture Book, Edited by Michael Emory
Designed by Carl Barile
FICTION: Something Resembling Love by L.S. Blake28
HERE AND THERE33
REVIEW: The Male: His Body, His Sex by Alfred A. Lewis 34
REVIEW: A Single Man by Christopher Isherwood
REVIEW: The Advocate Guide to Gay Health40
REVIEW: Women, Sexualilty, and Social Control edited by
Carol Smart & Barry Smart42
OFF THE RECORD: Side by Side, "Reenactments of Scenes
from Women's History44
CALENDAR
DIRECTORY
ADS BY THE INCH50

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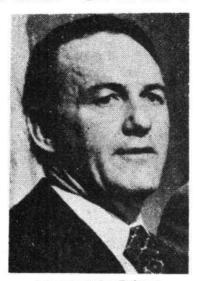
VICTORY IN CALIFORNIA AND SEATTLE

On November 7 California voters defeated Senator John Briggs' anti-gay Proposition 6 by a margin of 59% to 41%; almost one million votes. Official returns indicated that San Francisco went 75-25% against Proposition 6. Briggs was even rebuffed in his own backvard of Orange County by a 53-47% margin. Sonoma County, where second-grade teacher Larry Berner was Briggs' personal target earlier in the campaign, rejected the initiative 62-38%. The only urban county to vote in favor of the initiative was San Bernadino (57%).

Don Bradley, who managed the statewide campaign which spent over \$350,000 for media spots against Briggs, said: "Briggs himself was an asset. If we had hired somebody from central casting to head an effort against us, they would have charged double for someone like Briggs." In the final days of the campaign, Briggs began lashing out at conservatives like Ronald Reagan and various Republican Party caucuses who had opposed the initiative.

Some political observers speculated that Reagan and other conservatives may have opposed the initiative as a way of crushing Briggs' future political hopes. Following the election returns, GOP State Senator Milton Marks declared: "We will return John Briggs to the obscurity he so richly deserves." Whatever the ultimate reasons for the vote turnout, gays throughout California were jubilant. Three thousand cheering gavs and supporters crowded into the headquarters of San Franciscans Against Proposition 6 to hear the final tallies. Eight thousand persons crowded Castro Street later in the evening to stomp to the beat of the Gay Freedom Day Marching

Most phenomenal of all, according to gay workers, was the media bias which they received in their favor in the face of Anita Bryant's



Senator John Briggs

organization and its efforts and financial support of Briggs. Endorsements against the Briggs Initiative accumulated from the Los Angeles Times, San Francisco Examiner, San Francisco Chronicle, Oakland Tribune, and the Sacramento Bee. All are papers known for past anti-gay stances. At a cheering victory celebration the following day in San Francisco, Mayor George Moscone addressed the gay crowds, pointing to the Statueof-Liberty motif and claiming that the vote constituted a major "Victory Over Ignorance."

While Bryant sympathizers were



Officer Dennis Falk

losing in California, they were going down in even bigger defeat in Seattle, where the anti-gay initiative was defeated by a vote of 62% to 38%. The initiative, instituted by an organization called Save Our Moral Ethics (SOME) founded by Officer Dennis Falk and funded also by Bryant's organization, would have repealed housing and employment ordinances now in effect which prohibit discrimina-

tion against gavs.

Political observers in Washington credit the victory to three factors. Officer Dennis Falk killed an unarmed retarded Black youth two months ago, and was removed from active duty during the SOME campaign. Secondly, the Mayor of Seattle was vocal in his criticism of the bigotry of the SOME campaign. Lastly, the initiative was officially opposed by most local union organizations, including the Joint Council of the Teamsters.

In the final months of the campaign, as it became apparant that SOME was not enlisting voter sympathies, a new "Yes on 13" group calling itself Church Leaders for Community Standards began anti-gay publicity. The group had as principal members fundamentalist ministers, and was renounced by many other religious groups, in the Seattle area.

The No on 13 campaign was primarily run by the Citizens to Retain Fair Employment, which raised over \$80,000 (mostly local money) for its own extensive media drive. It had numerous fund-raisers throughout the Seattle area. At the end of the campaign, Frank Shoichet, an attorney affiliated with another anti-13 group working in Seattle, told reporters: "This initiative was sponsored by extremist police officers and the public became aware of that during the campaign. It only had support from a few fundamentalist churches, and Seattle is not culturally oriented to-

ward that viewpoint.'

GAY RIGHTS IN BRAZIL

Rio de laneiro, Brazil-In 1976 Celso Curi, a 27-year-old editor with a Sao Paulo newspaper, introduced a column in his paper concerned with gay rights. Not only was Curi fired, but the government subsequently filed suit against him for "gathering abnormal human beings." Though Curi's lawyer notes that this is the first time in Brazilian history that a suit has been filed against homosexuality, he also notes that his client's experience is indicative of the unwholesome attitudes toward homosexuality in Brazil, a country where the Iberian tradition of machismo is strongly entrenched.

There are signs, however, of gays beginning to come out of the closet. An important news weekly in Brazil recently dedicated its "Homosexual story to cover Power", illustrated with a drawing of two hairy and evidently macho males holding hands. In May of this year the first Brazilian gay liberation paper was founded. The paper's name, Lampiao, means "lantern", but it was also the name of Brazil's most famous bandit, a northeastern cowboy figure

who established himself as a macho in the national lore. "We named it Lampiao to enlighten our way and help us get together and fight for a place in this macho society," said Aguinaldo Silva, a 34-year-old journalist who edits the paper along with a staff of eleven other volunteers.

Though homosexuality is not a crime in Brazil, according to most gays here it might just as well be. "Discrimination against us is even worse here than in other countries because we don't know how far we can go," Silva noted. Brazil is a police state, the local police have broad discretionary powers in dealing with virtually all elements of society.

Actually, there is a duality in the view of gays in Brazilian society. Once a year, gays are even publicly praised during the Carnival, the three-day annual bash known as the world's greatest popular party and which takes over the entire country. All the samba schools which parade in richly decorated costumes along Rio's main streets -with the main attraction of spectacularly beautiful and scantily clad mulattas-also make room for parading groups of self-declared gays.

Most tourists also know of the celebrated San Jose theater in the old part of Rio. The stars of its Carnival Saturday Ball are exquisitely made up transvestites. Ouside of the Carnival, however, the most common expression which angry soccer fans yell at a player or referee who errs is "bicha"-a derogatory slang word similar in meaning

to the English "queer."

Darci Penteado, age 51 and a well-known painter, writer, and now member of the Lampiao staff, became one of the best-known Brazilian gavs when he jumped out of the closet publicly in 1976. "My works are sold among the upper middle class, and I discovered that they are much more open minded than one can imagine," he said in a recent interview. In Lampiao's first issue the main story was that of the Celso Curi case. In one part of the story there is a letter to Curi from a gay in a small rural town in the southern state of Parana, who declares that he had been saved from committing suicide by reading Curi's onetime column.

AMNESTY NIXES GAYS

Cambridge, UK-After strong pressure from its British section, Amnesty International has voted against helping prisoners of conscience who are homosexual. Members of the press and the public were excluded from the meeting at which the vote was taken.

The first resolution, which had been submitted by the British delegation, stated simply that persons arrested because if their sexual orientation or sexual behavior are not prisoners of conscience. Reportedly, the British members were concerned that terms like "sexual orientation" and "sexual behavior" might include incest or beastiality.

The American delegation supported the second resolution, which stated that those arrested because of sexual orientation or behavior are prosoners of conscience. This resolution also proposed that Amnesty International undertake a study of how it could best work on such cases.

Although the Americans supported the second resolution, together with the Dutch and several western European delegations, it was defeated. One stated reason given for its defeat was the knowledge that there was a standing committee of Amnesty International which is taking up the full definition of prisoner of conscience. Some delegations voted against both resolutions, feeling that the issue should be taken up next year in connection with the committee's report.

PETER PAN

Wichita, KS-The minister who led the successful campaign which overturned the gay rights ordinance in this city, and who has also led numerous fights against adult bookstores, has set his targets on a new threat to motherhood and apple pie.

The Rev. Ron Adrian wants the play Peter Pan banned. Adrian says that the 1902 play by James M. Barrie is profane and ridicules fatherhood. The minister suggests that, when young Wendy Darling acts as leader of the family rather than his father, the role of fatherhood has been usurped.

The profanity in the play also offends Christian morals according to Adrian. Tinker Bell calls Wendy a "silly ass."

VOELLER RESIGNS FROM NGTF

New York, NY-Bruce Voeller, former president of the Gav Activists Alliance and one of the founders of the National Gay Task Force, has announced his resignation from the co-directorship of NGTF effective January 1, 1979. He explained that, though his experience at NGTF has been exciting and fulfilling, it is time to "rest, write, and get on with my personal life."

Voeller helped to found NGTF in 1973 along with Dr. Howard Brown and he became its first director. In 1976 he became co-executive director with Jean O'Leary in order to provide women with a co-equal role the organization. Under O'Leary's and Voeller's leadership NGTF grew to a membership of 10,000 with an annual budget in excess of \$300,000. In March of 1977. Voeller and O'Leary led the first delegation of gay leaders to the white House for discussion of the gay rights issue with Presidential Assistant Margaret Constanza. Since that historic meeting there have been additional meetings with members of the Carter administra-

Voeller, a native of Oregon, was associate professor of biology at Rockefeller University before deciding to devote all of his time to the gay movement. He conceded that one indirect reason for his resignation was the lack of support that the gay civil rights movement has received from gay persons.



Bruce Voeller

"The general state of the nation is kind of dismaying. I am proud that we have 10,000 members in NGTF. but that's out of 20 million gay people in the United States. Ten thousand people will be in bars in a place like Boston on any given weekend, spending \$5 or \$5.50. So many people are leaving the work up to the Little Red Hen. They are not appreciative, but pleasuring in and enjoying the work of a few people."

In an interview published in Boston's Gay Community News, Voeller noted that his plans include writing at least two books, both fiction and non-fiction, as well as lecturing as part of a national debate team. Voeller will in fact be the only gay person on a five-person

debate team. The gay rights opponents will include Senator John Briggs, Mike Thompson (Protect America's Children), Barry Farber (Conservative Party candidate for mayor of New York), and Dr. Voth (senior psychiatrist of the Menninger Clinic). "These debates attract mostly a conservative, anti-gay clientele," said Voeller. "I love to speak to gay people, but this will provide a fabulous educational opportunity."

Commenting on his resignation. Jean O'Leary said, "It will be very difficult to replace Bruce Voeller. He has been an inspiration and a source of enormous creativity to this organization. I have never enjoyed working with anyone more than Bruce, and I am especially appreciative of his commitment to

feminism."

Nomination forms for Executive C0-Director are available from NGTF at 80 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10011. Nominations should be sent to NGTF before January 10. The Board is especially interested in encouraging Third World people to apply to achieve a better racial balance and to more accurately reflect the make-up of the country. As the South and New England are presently under-represented, people from those areas are also especially encouraged to apply. There will be six women and four men elected for a three-year term commencing June, 1979.

BERKELEY ORDINANCE

Berkeley, CA-The most comprehensive gay rights bill ever enacted by any American city has been unanimously approved by the Berkeley City Council. The unanimous vote, which took place in September, followed four lengthy hearings on the bill, which was initiated last spring by the council's human relations subcommittee.

The new ordinance forbids discrinimation on the basis of sexual orientation in housing, employment, the use of facilities and sercredit. education, and vices, schools.

The measure also provides for enforcement procedures through the courts. Violators of the law can be compelled to pay attorney's fees, civil damages, and up to \$400 in penalties per violation. Before going into effect, the measure was returned to the City Council on October 10 for the second hearing reguired by law. Between its introduction and final hearing, various gay organizations in Berkeley lobbied extensively on its behalf.

The new Berkelev measure is far stricter than a similar San Francisco ordinance adopted several months ago by the Board of Supervisors and signed by Mayor Moscone in mid-April, though both measures were drafted by attorney Matt Coles. Coles termed the Berkeley bill "the strongest in the country."

COUNCIL REJECTS LESBIAN COMPLAINTS

London, UK-The Press Council has discarded five complaints against an attack on Lesbian mothers, published in the Evening News last January, even though the paper's editor had admitted that the story was deceitfully obtained and inaccurate. Evidence from the newspaper was accepted, though directly contradicted by those involved in the story, and the Press Council then ruled against all separate complaints

lesbians.



Jackie Forster of Sappho -

her evidence was rejected

The story began in December 1977, when Evening News staff reporter Joan Patyna and freelance reporter lane Butterworth, posing as lesbians, tricked their way into the confidence of Sappho members in London. From these they learned the identity of a doctor who was helping some lesbians to have babies via artificial insemination. Patyna then tracked down one such household, and tried to conduct both surveillance and an interview.

When the lesbians learned the true identity of the reporter, they contacted their attorneys in an effort to have the report stopped. The editor of the News delayed the actions of these solicitors, and printed the story. Conversations with two sappho members, which were made on the understanding that they were off the record, were also published as a part of the

Three months after the story was published, Sappho members were still trying without success to get corrections inserted into the News. After Sappho officially lodged its complaint with the Press Council, the news published the corrections. The editor admitted deception, but claimed that the "normal standards" of press journalism had been followed. The editor further conceded that the paper's assistant editor had arranged for photographs to be taken of the lesbian household "without alerting them," allegedly to maintain exclusive rights on the photos and

The Press Council dismissed all evidence offered by the five lesbian plaintiffs. Most astonishing of all, in the opening paragraph of its press release the Council said that the subject of artificial insemination was of public concern and that "Information was not otherwise available." Sappho magazine had run several articles on the subject before the News story. Several other nongay newspapers had also published interviews and stories. all with the consent of the lesbian mothers and without deception.

Following the press release by the Press Council, Labour MP Maureen Colquhoun wrote to the Home Secretary proposing that the



Nikki Henriques - she too was ignored

Press Council be replaced now that it is no longer serving to protect the public interests. MP Colguhoun noted that "the investigative methods used by the Evening News were the depths of a depraved section of the British Press."

American readers should not generalize the lesbian experience in the United Kingdom. Standards of journalistic integrity for the British Press are generally conceded to be the lowest in the free world. Many of the so-called "muckpapers" in the United States are in fact under the editorship of journalists who emigrated from Britain.

ETIQUETTE

New York, NY - The new edition of the Amy Vanderbilt Complete Book of Etiquette, revised for its 1978 appearance by Letitia Baldridge, announces that it is now perfectly acceptable and proper to invite homosexual couples to functions together. When doing so, however, one must write their names on the envelope and the invitation on two separate lines, as one would do with unmarried couples of opposite sexes. Ready, America?

SF AND NYC RECRUIT GAY COPS

San Francisco, CA-A long awaited recruitment program to get gay persons into the San Francisco Police Department has begun. This recruiting effort of the Civil Service Commission and the Police Department is part of a massive outreach to segments of the city's many minorities which have traditionally

distrusted police.

San Francisco Police Chief Charles Gain announced earlier this year that his department would begin recruiting gays for the police before the end of the year. Because gays are not included as a minority in federal guidelines, Gain noted that the city's large homosexual population could not be part of an affirmative action target group, but he also made it clear that he intended to recruit officers from the gay community. Until late in 1975, the official policy of the San Francisco Police Department had been that gays were "emotionally unstable" and "unsuited for police work."

San Francisco's Bay Area Reporter reports that, although Gain has urged gay officers presently on the force to "come out" none have done so to date. Civil Service recruitment coordinator



Chief Charles Gain

Sylvia Jacobsen stated, "The talk going around is that I'm in charge of recruiting fairies into the department and I've gotten a few flaky calls as a result." Jacobsen said that she expected some hostility at first to openly gay officers, but noted that "it's a myth that gays will receive a terribly hostile reception. The needs of the city are that we need good cops, and we don't give a damn where they come from."

The directive in New York City. which arises from an executive order issued earlier this year by Mayor Koch, establishes an Office of Equal Employment Opportunity at the level of Assistant Commissioner, the second ranking position in the NYPD. The office, not yet filled, is authorized to insure that all personnel policies comply with anti-discrimination ordinances which include sexual preference, as well as the power to impose sanctions on any members of the NYPD acting in violation of the ordinances. The recruitment policy is of particular importance in New York, where police unions have regularly played a significant role in defeating gay rights legislation.

Boston Mayor Kevin White issued an executive order banning discrimination against gays in 1976, but no officers have come out in the Boston area. The Boston Police Patrolman's Association newspaper, Pax Centurion, frequently attacks gays, although the association is currently engaged in litigation in the state Appeals Court on behalf of a police recruit who was discharged from the force for "being in the company of a known

homosexual."

POLLED

St. Paul, MN-Today's law students, the future judges and attornevs who will be dealing with gay rights issues, display a markedly more tolerant attitude toward gays than do current judges. A majority of the students have no reservations about the right of gays to function as teachers in secondary schools, though a substantial minority continue to accept stereotypes about gays. These are among the findings of a national survey conducted by Joshua Dressler, Associate Professor of Law at Hamline University's School of Law in St. Paul. Complete results of the study are to be published in the December issue of the Journal of Homosexuality, a New York based journal in the social sciences.

On the positive side, only 4% of those polled favor discharge of a gay school teacher. This compares to a 45% figure by today's high school principals (according to a recent Mcall's poll), and makes both the principals and the law students more liberal than the present Supreme Court. A majority of those polled indicated that they would not fire a homosexual teacher who had been convicted of a consensual adult homosexual act. A whopping 40% reported having had gay teachers in their own youth. Heterosexual students had the same percentage of gay teachers as did

homosexual students (Sorry. Anita). 927 of the law students surveyed declared that they were heterosexual, 8% homosexual.

On the negative side, 12% believe that gays are "mentally ill" (another 195 had no opinion), and 24% believe that gays are "obviously effeminate." Only 225 believe that legalization of sodomy will "substantially increase the frequency of homosexual conduct". 9% accepted Anita Bryant's claim that gay teachers will make more sexual advances upon students than nongay teachers, while 13% agreed that the presence of a gay teacher could cause increased homosexuality among children.

MEMORIAL TO IGNORE GAYS

West Hartford, CT—The Human Rights Commission of this city has voiced its final refusal to recognize the more than 250,000 gay victims slaughtered in Nazi concentration camps. The issue began in 1975, when the Commission established a nonprofit corporation, Mandala, Inc., for the purpose of raising funds to erect a monument to the victims of the Holocaust. The corporation, which will disband when its goal of \$100,000 is reached, takes its name from a term for "wholeness and unity."

In 1975 a local committee of gay persons was organized to request consideration from the commission to permit gay victims to be represented on the monument. One of the committee's representatives, F. Jay Deacon, is pastor of the West Hartford Community Church, and petitioned the Human Rights Commission for a hearing on several occasions. The commission has offered representation to constituencies including Catholics, Protestants, and blacks.

At a June 13 meeting of the commission it was resolved that the issue of gay representation in the proposed monument "would be dropped." Rabbi Issac Avigdor, who attended the meeting, commented: "Homosexuality is a sin in the Biblical sense. I am not out to



Model of proposed West Hartford monument

fight homosexuals but I won't insult the Jewish people by placing them in the same monument as with homosexuals."

In an interview with Boston's Gay Community News Eric Gordon, another of the gay representatives who have been meeting with the Commission, responded to Avigdor's comments: "I think that the attitude of the Human Rights Commission in this matter cheap-

ens the whole issue and Mandala as well. But, any time hypocrisy is unveiled to the public it is positive. This issue has all the earmarks to demonstrate the biases of the Human Rights Commission."

No official date has been set for the construction of the memorial, and it is not certain whether the gay community in West Hartford will wish to pursue the matter of gay representation further.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR LOVE

Milwaukee, WI—Richard W. Love, 22, was sentenced on November 3 to life imprisonment for the 1977 murder of William Roewer, 54, owner of a ceramics shop in Milwaukee and former head of the circulation department of GPU NEWS. The jury rejected Lowe's contention that he was not guilty by reason of mental defect.

Love was also sentenced to five years imprisonment for the theft of Roewer's auto. This sentence, the maximum for the charge, is to be served concurrently with the life term. Assistant District Attorney Bruce Lowe, who handled the case, argued that the term should have been served consecutively. The effect of the concurrent sentences is that Love could be eligible for parole from Waupun State Prison after 11 years and 8 months. "If he is allowed on the streets again, he will be a threat to society," Lowe declared in his summation before Circuit Judge Frederick P. Kessler.

Love, of Phoenix (AZ), was found guilty of the hammer slaying of Roewer, who owned and operated a ceramics shop at 3609 W. North Avenue. Roewer was also in charge of subscription and out-ofstate retail circulation for GPU NEWS from 1975 to 1977. Theodore Hodan, Love's attorney, said during the trial that Love, who had been living with Roewer above the shop, became enraged after Roewer made an "advance". Following the slaying, Love rifled the shop, took a television set, and escaped in Roewer's auto.

When Kessler asked Love if he wanted to make any statement before sentencing, Love responded: "Would it make any difference? I really don't have anything to say."

ALASKAN SMEAR CAMPAIGN

Anchorage, AK-The gay community here was the big loser in the October 24 mayoral race, where the incumbent Mayor Gorge Sullivan used the issue of gav rights as a major issue against Assemblyman David Rose. Sullivan tallied 16,458 votes to Rose's 13,306.

One major factor in the race was the formation of a group called "Concerned Citizens Against Dave Rose for Mayor"-which used many television, radio, and newspaper ads to ask citizens if they wanted a mayor "who supports homosexual causes", "is supported by homosexuals", and "attends homosexual balls." The smear group was organized by Rev. Jerry Prevo. pastor of Anchorage's Baptist Temple, and carried on its campaign under the auspices of other fundamentalist ministers. Their

opposition to Rose arose from the fact that in 1975 he supported a human rights ordinance which included a ban on discrimination on the basis of sexual preference. That ordinance was unanimously passed by the City Council, but vetoed by Mayor Sullivan.

During the campaign Sullivan maintained that Rose's "greatest claim to fame" was "his staunch support for the gays." Rose countered that Sullivan was running a smear campaign. A group of Anchorage clergy, not fundamentalists, also issued a statement deploring the "scare tactics" deployed by Prevo and his lot. Following Sullivan's victory he spoke of burying the hatchet, but one leader of Anchorage's gay community expressed doubts as to "where and in whose head he intended to bury

Rose criticized the vilification and bigotry which characterized the campaign, claiming that they had succeeded primarily in splitting the community in half. He also revealed that he and his family had been targets of harassment, including anti-Semitic phone calls. Following the election, the Anchorage gay community underook the investigation by its legal staff of the initiation of charges of libel and slander against Prevo, as well as an investigation of the tax-exempt status of his church.

The Anchorage gay community has made serious advancements during the past year. Following its reception of tax-exempt status, a number of social programs were begun, and there is also a weekly radio show.



RICHARD AMLEE

tor of the Commission, said that the workshop was similar to others sponsored by the Commission. "It's basically an educational forum to educate the community about the problems of lesbians and the discrimination they face. The Commission has done similar programs on Indians and black women, and we're planning one on Chicanas," she explained.

The need for education on the subject of lesbianism in the Tucson area was echoed by seven speakers who told the Council that they supported its decision. These included several clergy from local churches, two attorneys, and representatives of Tucson's gay community.

LESBIAN FORUM IN TUCSON

Tucson, AZ-The City Council of Tucson was inundated with phone calls in October of people complaining about a city-sponsored workshop on lesbian lifestyles. The calls, many of which were made under the urging of Tucson fundamentalist clergy, did not succeed. A motion by Councilman Richard Amlee to order the Tucson Women's Commission to drop its sponsorship of the two-day program was defeated by the City Council at the end of October.

Amlee said he had "asked a few of the churches in town to contact the City Council. . . to protest the city's sponsorship." He claimed to have learned of the workshop from Edmund Kahn, his appointee to the Women's Commission and the only commission member to have voted against sponsorship of the workshop. At the meeting at which the motion was defeated, Councilman Thomas Volgy noted that all of the complaining calls were received within a one-week period, and that each caller said that the city



THOMAS VOLGY was "contributing to un-christian

activity."

Three speakers turned up at the Council's regular meeting to protest the workshop. Last June Amlee had proposed cutting off all city funds to the Commission when an advocate of lesbian rights was appointed to a commission seat. That motion was not voted down, but merely died for lack of a second. The new motion, which would have resulted in the Commission removing its approval from the workshop, had only the support of Mayor Lew

Allison Hughes, executive direc-

ANITA BRYANT UPDATE

Utica, NY-Anita Bryant's husband and manager, Bob Green, told a press conference here that her contract with the Florida Citrus Commission would not be renewed. The contract expired in August of this year. When Bryant began her anti-gay crusade in 1977, the Commission announced that it would renew the contract until August of 1978 and continue a study of her effectiveness during that period. Her contract has been in limbo since August, but it was not clear from Green's remarks whether the Commission had officially declined renewal, or whether he was simply predicting that this would be the case.

Green also noted that Bryant's appearance in Utica was the "closest thing to show business" she has done since she undertook the anti-gay battle. Her many performances at religious rallies during the past two years net only \$7 thousand per appearance. Green blamed the diminishing income and demand on "the gay lobby." "It is well known," he claimed, "that homosexuals are funded by the Playboy Foundation and NOW, which is in turn funded 43% by the Rockefeller Foundation and the rest by the Federal Government."

At one point during the erratic press conference, Green lashed out against a reporter from the nongay press, who had asked Bryant to outline her specific plans for getting heterosexual males out of the schools in light of recent HEW figures indicating that 98.3% of all child molestation involves heterosexual males with little girls. To this Green responded, "Are you a homosexual? We've been set up by them before."

Bryant appeared at the end of October in a religious music concert in Little Rock (AR). According to the **Arkansas Democrat**, the concert was a rather dismal failure. Only about 300 persons, who filled fewer than half the seats at the



Auditorium, attended the concert to hear Bryant sing religious and patriotic songs. She wore a redand-white long dress and cape and held a small, red-covered Bible.

At a press conference following the concert, when asked how the publicity had affected her career, Bryant responded, "What career?" She claimed to have been averaging over fifty convention bookings annually before the controversy in Florida drew national attention in 1977, but that this year the number of such engagements dropped to two. In addition to the \$500,000 which she claims to have lost in appearances, and the difficulties with the Florilda Citrus Commission, she said that she had to drop her conductor of 13 years; but did not offer further explanation for the firing. During the concert and the press conference Bryant plugged her ministry and her latest book, both of which she claims have been instrumental in converting homosexuals. "I've gotten over 1.500 letters," she noted, "from homosexuals thanking me now and saving they were not born that way, that it's a sin. They were thanking me for saving them."

CRISP ON US TOUR

New York, NY-Englishman Quentin Crisp, the gay author of The Naked Civil Servant, opened his U.S. tour in October with an appearance at the fifth anniversary celebration of the Church of the Beloved Disciple. Crisp is touring the U.S. for one year, making stopovers in Boston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Baltimore, and other major cities. He will eventually return to New York to do a series of one-man shows at Yale University in New Haven. He said that he would like to remain in the U.S. indefinitely, but that doing so would depend on immigration authorities and his finances.



The new paperback edition of his The Naked Civil Servant by Signet Paperbacks was timed to coincide with the opening of his U.S. tour. The book, first published as hard-cover in the U.S. last year, became widely recognized with the telecast of a 90-minute film of the same title a dramatization of the Londoner's life which won an international Emmy. The New York Times called the film "the most astonishing and, in many ways, brilliant, 90 minutes of television."

MOHR MEETS IN GRAND RAPIDS

Grand Rapids, MI—The Michigan Organization for Human Rights (MOHR), a coalition of gay and nongay groups whose major emphasis to date has been on gay issues, met at the Pantlind Hotel on October 13-15. Members and delegates met for workshops, business sessions, and social events.

Workshops ranged from "Homosexuality in the Bible" and "Dialogue with parents and families" to "Maintaining strong and intimate relations" and "Assertiveness." The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) hosted a workshop on legal problems faced by gays in Michigan.

Social events included a performing arts show, a chartered champagne bus to the Rita Mae Brown appearance at Grand Valley State College, and a disco dance at the Bank in the Pantlind.

Business sessions included a vote to place the organization on record in opposition to the Attorney General's opinion on preemption by the state of the rights of local municipalities to enforce civil rights ordinances (see article elsewhere in this issue). The members also elected a new administrative board: Peggy Nelson (Detroit). Records Officer; Joseph Zendell (Detroit), Finances; Sal Connor (Grand Rapids), Communications; Sylvia Robinson (Detroit), Education; Phil Greene (St. Claire County), Legislation; and Robert Lundy (Lansing), Policy Council Co-Chairperson.

David Krumrov of Detroit received the MOHR Annual Award on October 14. The award is given to the person who has given the most outstanding service to the gay community in Michigan. MOHR chose to confer it upon Krumroy, former editor of the now defunct Metro Gay News, for a long list of outstanding achievements and services. This included work as producer of Gayly Speaking (WDET-FM, Detroit), Advocate for Gay Concerns to the Detroit City Council, founder of the Metro Detroit Gay VD Council, and his work on the annual Gay Pride Week planning committees.

BODY POLITIC UPDATE

Toronto, ONT—In a startling new development in its case, The Body Politic has learned that a catholic priest close to the office of the Archbishop of Toronto has been working closely with the police to search the gay community for witnesses willing to testify against The Body Politic in its trial this Jamuary. In another intriguing twist, police have hinted to at least one gay community leader that the case is giving them a great deal of trouble, and that they wish they had never become involved in it.

Father Brad Massman, Press Officer and Director of the Archdiocesan Office of Social Action, has contacted several gay organizations since July in hopes of finding gays to take a stand against TBP. In at least once case there was also a followup visit by Sgt. Michael Jennings of Operation P - the pornography squad which raided TBP's offices last December. Massman and Jennings had even tried, unsuccessfully, to persuade Rev. Brent Hawkes, the pastor of the Metropolitan Community Church in Toronto, to testify against TBP. Dignity, the gay catholic organization, was the other group contacted by Massman.

Massman is known to have worked closely with the earlier Archbishop (Pocock) when the latter called for a crackdown on pornography. He also appeared before the Parliamentary Judiciary Com-

mittee which recently recommended the broadening of federal antipornography legislation. In a **Toronto Star** interview published last April, Massman is quoted as saying: "I have no reservations about advocating censorship when it comes to pornography."



Sgt Mike Jennings (left) and Det-Sgt John Houston at the headquarters of Operation P. Both men were involved in the raid on TBP's office last December.

RAPE STUDY CHALLENGES ASSUMPTIONS

Richmond, VA—Even if the State Department of Corrections were to permit conjugal visits, the incidence of sexual assaults among male inmates probably would not decline significantly. This is the central finding in a group of studies conducted by Medical College of Virginia researcher, Dr. Edward H. Peeples, who is himself emerging as an authority on the causes and consequences of sexual crimes in the prison system.

Peeples' research methods have been honed over the past four years in developing testimony for victims of such assaults who have filed lawsuits against their jailers charging them with negligence and, in some cases, violation of the victim's constitutional rights to freedom from cruel and unusual punishment. In a landmark decision in 1976, a federal jury in Alexandria awarded \$50,000 to a 19year-old man who was raped twice in the Fairfax County Jail. The decision and size of the award turned to a great extent upon Peeples' testimony, and he hasn't lost a case

Following his first case, Peeples engaged field workers and psychiatrists to perform interviews and

ARKANSAS BILL

Little Rock, AR-Gays in the state of Arkansas may soon face a threat to their jobs more serious than that posed by the Briggs initiative in California. Five Arkansas lawmakers have announced plans to introduce a vill in the next session of the state legislature which would b an gays from remaining as or becoming teachers, pediatricians, child psychiatrists or psychologists, or counselors dealing with children. The measure is to provide for stsripping of licenses from those havs who presently have them, issuinlg a ban on future licenses to gays, and procollect data. A current case involves a 19-year-old who alleges that he was raped by three persons at the Southern Michigan Prison at Jackson. Peeples spent nine days in the field with a fourth medical student as an assistant.

Most of the victims, according to Peeples' ongoing research, are young men whose emerging sexuality, mixed with an exaggerated sense of machismo common to that age, makes the experience of prison rape an especially devastating one. "The invasion of another person's physical and psychological space is a trauma very hard to comprehend unless you've experienced what I call the " 'ambience' of terror," said Peeples. "It rips at certain sacred pieces of the personality structure," he added, "and, like the classical rape involving a man and a woman, the assault by one male on another is not so much an exercise of sexual events as it is an exercise of power."

He went on to add that many victims are above average intelligence, handsome by prison standards, smallish and usually afflicted with some medical problem which causes him to appear weak. Although Peeples said that he has

viding a five-year prison sentence to gay persons who falsely swear that they are not gay on the license

applications.
Observers of the conservative Arkansas political air concede that chances for passage of the bill are moderately good, and also fear that additional categories may be added during the legislative process as well. The **San Francisco Sentinel** reports that the announcement of the bill has been made anonymously through a generally reliable source. The five legislators prefer to remain unknown until the bill is introduced.

developed his methodology into its final form, he is not convinced that it could not be improved by others in a similar interdisciplinary field. He added that he would like to teach his methods were the opportunity to present itself, and for now will take on new cases one at a time. He has recently turned down several, and does not forsee doing more than three per year. His work on the Michigan case cost the victim's law firm only \$1,100 in total expenses.

ARCADIE CONVENTION

Paris, France—The French gay organization Arcadie, created in 1954, is celebrating its 25th anniversary. For the occasion, Arcadie is organizing a convention to be held in Paris on May 24-27, 1979 at the Palais des Congress (Porte Malliot). The general theme of the convention will be "As Others See Us" ("Le Regard des Autres").

As part of the convention preparations, Arcadie has commissioned a major specialized French institute to conduct a public opinion poll asking a representative sample of the French population to answer some twenty questions relating to homosexuality. The magazine Arcadie will provide an account of this poll, with comments, in its issue number 304 (April, 1979), which will provide the basis for the conference discussions.

The sessions will include lectures by leading experts, round-table discussions, and a banquet, all held at the Convention Center at Porte Maillot in Paris. Several foreign organizations, including GPU NEWS, have been invited to participate in the discussions and to offer closing remarks.

Further details of the convention will appear iln GPU NEWS as these are made available.

FAIRWEATHER ATTACKS CHARTER

Ottawa, ONT—The head of the Canadian Human Rights Commission (CHRC) has criticized the federal government's proposed charter of human rights and freedoms, saying that it is full of holes. The charter is one part of the government's constitutional revision proposal.

Speaking before the joint Senate-House of Commons committee which is presently studying the proposals, Gordon Fairweather, Chief Commissioner of CHRC, urged that the charter be amended to protect citizens against discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, physical handicap, and marital status.

Fairweather noted that there is need for legislative measures to protect homosexuals. "I know such measures would be extremely difficult to enforce," he added, "but I felt that I could not come here and duck the issue. In spite of all the placards and slogans, we don't really know to what extent homosexuals and lesbians have lost employment opportunities because of their sexual preference, but the issue comes up everywhere my commissioners go in Canada."

In a related but startling development in Montreal, the Quebec Human Rights Commission has relandmark versed its decision against the Montreal Catholic School Commission. In the first test of Montreal's recently passed sexual orientation amendment, the School Commission had been found guilty of anti-gay discrimination for refusing to rent its facilities to a gay group. In a new decision, the QHRC has informed the gay organization (Association pour les Droits des Gai(e)s du Quebec-ADGQ) that, in reconsidering its decision, it has "recognized the legal merits of the Commission's decision to refuse the rental of a room to the organization."

Canada's nongay press has indicated that, in reversing the decision, QHRC seems to have indicated its willingness to subvert the intent of the sexual orientation clause. According to the latest issue of GAI(e)s du Quebec, the monthly newspaper of ADGQ, the organization is now planning an appeal of the reversed decision, to be made to Luce Patenaude, the Public Protector of Quebec.

GALA BUTTONS

San Francisco, CA-The Gay Atheists League of America (GALA) has a set of nine GALA buttons available by mail order at a cost of \$1 each. These are: Separate Church and State (#1), No on 6 (small lettering, #4A; large, #6A), Beat Briggs (#9A), Gay Atheist (white on green, #2; black on white, #8). Gay and Proud (#5), I Am A Gay Atheist (#3), and Freedom From Religion (#7). For further information, together with a recent issue of Gala Review, send \$1 to: GALA. Box 14142, San Francisco, CA 94114.

CLONE MURDERS

San Francisco, CA—Following the murders of at least six gay men in the past eight months, law enforcement agencies in three counties of the Bay Area continue their intensive investigations of the deaths, all of which were by strangulation.

Police agencies in San Mateo, Marin, and San Francisco counties are seeking information about other possible victims and one or more suspects in the slayings. Five of the six bodies were found in isolated areas of San Mateo county, and the sixth was found in Marin County.

Only three of the men have been identified by officials. Two others, whose bodies were discovered together, are listed as "John Does." According to the San Francisco Sentinel, all but one of the six fit the description of what is being called a "Castro Clone"—men with short hair, clean shaven except for trim mustaches, and wearing the familiar faded levis.

The Sentinel also reports that the six victims were, according to police investigators, picked up in San Francisco and slain elsewhere. The first body was discovered in March in an isolated area of San Mateo County. The body was later identified as that of 24-year-old Daniel J. Oller. The body of 27-year-old Ronald Young was discovered in the same area a few weeks later.

The double murder of the two still-unidentified men was discovered in June, near Tunitas Creek. In September, officials identified the body of Jerry W. Haberle, 28, of San Francisco. The latest known victim in the spate of killings is San Francisco resident Arthur T. Goodman, 26 years old, whose body was found along Tunitas Creek on October 6.

Sgt. Gerald Restani of the San Mateo Sheriff's Office has issued an appeal for information about Goodman's movements on October 5. Information to date indicates that he was last seen at the Balcony, a bar on Market Street. Anyone with information about Goodman or the other victims can contact the San Mateo Sheriff's Department at (415) 364-1811, extension 4552 or 4551.

Though authorities have little information about the six murders, Sgt. Restani said that the killer(s) left certain "telltale signs which link all six slayings." Restani would not further elaborate on the present status of the police investigations.

FEEDBACK

Editor GPU NEWS:

In no way did I ever solicit or request this pure, unadulterated garbage publication that you send to my office. My personal suggestion is that if you cannot locate enough people to subscribe to this sort of garbage, throw it in the nearest trash can and jump in after it, and please close the cover!

I do not wish to receive this publication and if another copy is sent to me. I fully intend to take strong action with the proper authorities!

Sincerely, Gus C. Menos State Representative 11th Assembly District (Greendale, Wisconsin) State Capitol Building Room 32 North Madison, Wisconsin 53702

[Editor's note: Although Representative Menos has been receiving GPU NEWS since July (as have all other state legislators), he wisely waited until after the elections to write this letter.

Dear GPU NEWS,

Please continue my subscription to one of the best magazines for the homosexual community nationwide.

As an ex-resident of Milwaukee (17 years) my check is made out for \$10.00. Please consider the \$3.00 to assist in your legal battles against the oppressive "MPD".

D.E. Davis

GPU Staff,

Keep up the good work! Your publication has brought much to our household; much more, we feel, than the Advocate. It hits closer to home. Your Here & There section keeps us informed, and your stories keep us amused. We read from cover to cover as soon as it arrives. We love you GPU.

Best Wishes, K&D Waukegan, IL Salutations and Greetings!

I wanted to contribute to your legal defense fund and say "Howdy" -the Texan in me comes out from time to time.

I can't tell you how much I have enjoyed your magazine. It's really done some good things for my head.

Spread the love, D. and J. Aves

Dear Editor,

You and your staff are doing a great job. Keep up the good work; it is appreciated.

> G. Paradies Cincinnati, OH

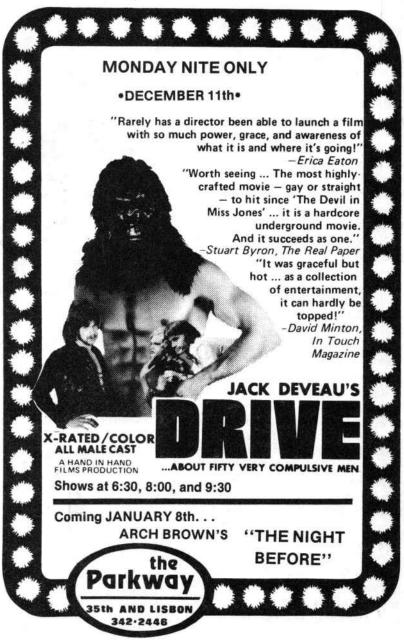
Dear Editor,

I would like to request that my name be removed from your mailing list to receive GPU NEWS. Because I will be resigning as a State Senator in the near future, I want to clear up the paperwork in my Senate office. Therefore, I would rather have you not mail your publication than having my office staff discard it without a glance.

I appreciate your consideration

in this matter.

Sincerely, Ernest C. Keppler, Senator Ozaukee and Sheboygan Counties



EDITORIAL

There is surely no better issue than that of our Christmas issue for the printing of the news which opens our pages. By substantial margins, voters in California and Seattle have simultaneously delivered a major setback to anti-gay forces which were spawned by Anita Bryant and supported by her own organization. One of several friends with whom I spent the evening of November 7 watching election results said it all very nicely: "It's O.K. to have justice on your side win or lose, but it sure feels nice to win once in a while."

The gay movement needed the news of the defeat of these insidious initiatives. The past year has been a period of mixed gains and setbacks, so a couple of gains writ large were more than a little in order for all of us. 1979 will surely offer many challenges as well, and we can now move against these steeled with the knowledge that victory is possible and the experience which these campaigns have wrought.

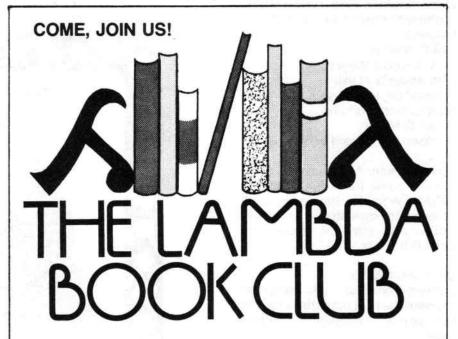
Nor would it be prudent to view the California and Seattle victories as a great electoral turnabout to be followed effortlessly by others. Keen-sighted politicos warn us that voter defeat of the initiatives was due to a combination of factors: the overplaying of political cards by the opposition, the particular ugliness and obviousness of the opposition leaders, and a combination of political and economic factors many of which have little to do with questions of justice and fair-play.

In the midst of our rejoicing, we should also bear in mind that, like any other victory, these have been bought at a high cost of not just money but human energies. Whether we are residents of Wisconsin, New York, California, or Washington, we each owe a great debt of thanks to those many gay persons and sympathizers who spent endless hours campaigning and planning against the initia-

tives. We should also be mindful of the comments made by Dr. Voeller following his resignation from NGTF, and reported also in this issue of GPU NEWS. Gays who give money to the gay movement are a minority within a minority, and gays who give their time and efforts are a minority within that minority. We have a long, long way to go before that dreamlike entity which we call the "gay community" can be regarded as the collective embodiment of the aspirations and efforts of all, or even a majority

of, gay people everywhere. The tremendous and welcome victories in Seattle and California portend events that can happen elsewhere —if the efforts are expended, if more gays will come to the assistance of the movement, if we all continue alert against a common enemy, and if we make use of the lessons of these campaigns.

None of this is intended to cast darkness upon events for which we all have every good reason to rejoice and be thankful. A happy holiday season to all of our readers.



The Lambda Book Club offers the best of quality gay literature for both gay men and lesbians. Your one-time \$10.00* Membership fee entitles you to receive the bi-monthly Lambda Bookletter and the semi-annual Lambda Basic Booklist, listing dozens of discounted Principal, Alternate, and Special Selections. Members also receive \$10.00 worth of Discount Coupons, each redeemable toward orders of \$5.00 or more. There are no time limits, no requisite number of books to buy. Books are shipped only when ordered, in plain envelopes, of course. Our Membership list is absolutely confidential. Join with coupon below, or write for free sample Bookletter and additional information.

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THE REFORM OF FEDERAL LAW by Lee C. Rice, Ph. D.

In January of 1978, after long debate and a great deal of compromise, the U.S. Senate passed (72-15) a bill intended to seriously revise Federal criminal law. The issue has now gone to the House of Representatives, where both agreement and compromise are

likely to be even more difficult.

The United States has never had a criminal code at the federal level. Our present statutes, enacted over the years and scattered through the Acts of Congress, constitute a patchwork of provisions: full of contradictions. They are often inconsistent, vague, and repetitious. While many provisions remain unenforced, others are unenforceable in principle; and

still others are flatly unjust.

While the Constitution mandates the criminal law and its enforcement to the individual states, the effect of federal law in this area is a pervasive one. In the past reforms which have been instituted at federal level have usually trickled into state criminal legislation via subsequent reforms introduced by state legislatures. This being the case, federal law reform has a double function to play in our society. It acts as a spur for state law reform, and the structure of any such federal reform is apt to be imitated at state levels.

Federal reform efforts of the present date back to about 1964, when Ramsey Clark wrote to Attorney General Robert Kennedy suggesting that efforts be made to codify, simplify, and reform federal statutes across the board. It took several years for Congress to create a commission for the drafting of such a code. President Johnson appointed Pat Brown, tormer governor of California, as the commission's

chairperson.

In 1971 the Brown Commission presented its recommendations to President Nixon. Just as he did with so many other reports (e.g., the Presidential Commission's Report on Pornography), Nixon rejected the report outright, and instructed his Attorneys General, first Mitchell and then Kleindienst, to draft "his own kind" of code. The result, later embellished in the Senate, was the now infamous Senate Bill 1, which offered a recipe for despotism. S-1 was halted in Congress due in large part to the efforts of such groups as the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation (NCARL) and the Boston Coalition to Stop S-1.

S-1 relied on violence and the fear of incarceration. It contained a web of statutes to ensnare every form of activity opposed to government policy, including hitherto lawful protest and dissent. It was little more than the product of the Nixon paranoia consequent on the protests against the Vietnam war. It pitted the beliefs of 1776 against the prophecies of 1984. Watergate was the ultimate cause of its demise. As Ramsey Clark was later to note, "That it came so

close shows how fragile our commitment to freedom is."

The new Senate revision, S-1437, results from a three-year effort to achieve some reasonable compromise between S-1 and the Brown Commission proposals. Both in the nongay and the gay presses it has managed to polarize judgements at both extremes. Some see it as the ultimate weapon of despotism, others as a panacea for all our social ills. A more balanced assessment is long overdue. S-1437 is clearer, fairer, and more coherent than S-1. It is probably not as good as the Brown recommendations. It is probably better than existing law.

On the positive side, its general simplicity and leanness certainly give it advantages over the present complicated and contradictory network. It also tends to place less power in the hands of the judiciary for discretionary sentencing or indeterminate sentences. The old system, which provides a five-year sentence if the judge is in a good mood and a fifteen-year one if s/he has stomach cramps, falls just short of the medieval trial-by-fire in its relation to distribu-

tive justice.

Granting many merits, S-1437 has many provisions which freedom-loving people will find distaste-

ful. A few samples deserve special mention:

1. A new offense would make it unlawful to disobey an order issued by a ''public servant'' to move or disperse where there is a danger of property damage or personal injury. ''Riot conditions'' can thereby be declared to prevent the most peaceful of demonstrations

2. A new crime of "criminal solicitation" is created. This would outlaw any attempt, overt or otherwise, to persuade another person to violate the law. Tying in closely with the bill's "conspiracy" provisions, this imaginative new crime could easily threaten

freedom of speech.

3. For the first time the federal statute on obscenity would be based on nonexistent community standards. This is in accordance with recent Supreme Court decisions which presently permit 12 federal jurors anywhere in the country to decide the fate of a

national publication.

4. The right of presumption of innocence is jeopardized by a provision which permits a prosecutor to compel self-incriminating evidence before a grand jury after a grant of immunity, but then permits the prosecutor to prosecute for the same crime based on other evidence.

5. Simply making any false statement to any federal agent for any reason becomes a crime, and a vague provision prohibiting the obstruction of any governmental function by fraud could be used to prosecute almost any dissident.

6. The bill restricts the rights of labor unions and political organizations to picket, and prohibits advertising abortion information through the mail.

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If these and other provisions seem absolutely intolerable, it is only fair to note that, within the U.S. system of judicial review, their very ambiguities could make them less incisively negative than they appear on first examination. In a system of parliamentaryh government without judicial review, they would be intolerable—not only because of their attitude toward speech and rights of assembly, but also because of their vagueness. In a system of judicial review, however, the ultimate applicability of the troubling provisions would have to be measured against constitutional provisions, including the Bill of Rights.

The above point may seem to be a meager consolation in the light of the recent abdication of judicial responsibilities by federal courts, especially the Supreme Court. For the first time in over one hundred years, the Supreme Court is fluctuating and constantly wavering over the fundamental issue of what it is supposed to do. This very fact places a severe strain upon judicial review as a check and balance upon legislative autonomy. This is also, it should be noted, the legacy of the Nixon years, and the court appointments made during that period. It is something with which Americans will have to live for

many years to come.

In fairness to the legislation and its authors, three positive effects ought to be noted. The first two of these are presently operative at many levels of state reform also, and they may be further reinforced by federal reform. The first, already noted, is the tendency away from indeterminate sentences and vague parole provisions. The deterent punch of our present chaotic system of law is minimized by the uncertainty of sentences (judicial latitude evidenced in such provisions providing sentences of from 5 to 20 years for a single offense), the uncertainty of criminal prosecution (due to plea bargaining), and the subsequent uncertainties introduced by the parole system following sentence. Justice requires that would-be violators have some idea of the prescribed penalty for any criminal act. The general and well-documented effect of indeterminate sentences and vague parole systems has been that of lengthening periods of incarceration. The convicted offender enters a penal system where the ultimate judges of how long s/he is to remain incarcerated are neither elected officials nor judges, but appointed prison officials. This is neither morally just nor an effective deterrent.

Secondly, and in the same spirit, fixed sentences with less judicial and prison-authority discretionary power may help to eliminate the last vestiges of the "criminal rehabilitation theory"—that ghostly remnant of psychiatraic metaphysics and Orwellian despotism. The rehabilitative theory has failed to either rehabilitate or deter. It is high time to lay it to rest with the corpses of other utopian theories, to return to a system of punishment based upon simple utili-

tarian goals of deterrence and social control of unwanted behavior. The view that criminality is a disease is similar to the view that homosexuality is a disease: both theories are the products of the diseased psychoanalytic mind.

Thirdly, the attempt to make the criminal code both simpler and more consistent cannot fail to have good effects in other areas of reform at the state level. The desire to simplify and to eliminate unenforceable laws is a seed which, once planted, can bear much fruit in the arena of continued reform and

discussion.

S-1437, and its grandchild HR-6869, still remains the product of a government which fears and distrusts its citizens. Throughout the bill are various provisions which testify to the general climate of fear in the minds of federal legislators. This is a product not just of the Vietnam war, but also of the preoccupations of many citizens throughout the United States, a product bred in the wake of an increasing crime-rate and continued social upheaval. Freedom later, security now: that is its motto. For many the security will doubtless be purchased at too high a price; but how high that price is, as I have suggested, remains to be seeen.

Just as the content and provisions of the proposed reform are mixed, its effects upon the gay movement generally would also be mixed. Here we are even more in an area of guesswork, since federal provisions seldom if ever impinge directly upon issues of gay rights. Some reasonable guesses are in order.

The provisions for "criminal solicitation" and restrictions on right of assembly could, if interpreted broadly and restrictively by the courts, provide some impedence to gay rights organizations, which have traditionally utilized the demonstration as a means of publicizing grievances. There are two provisos here. First, public demonstration is a less common device these days among gay organizations. Many social analysts within the movement claim that such demonstrations are now less effective than they once were, and that gays could more profitably place their efforts in the areas of legislative lobbying and education. Secondly, the courts have traditionally placed severe limitations upon the government's attempts to hamper speech and assembly. The proposed law is really no worse (and probably no better) than existing statutes anyway.

The same cannot be said for the obscenity statutes. The Supreme Court's "community-standards" provision has proven itself virtually unworkable at every turn, so it it truly amazing that legislators should attempt imitation at this point. Again, however, it should be noted that the new law, while it hardly constitutes any improvement, simply testified to the existing chaos. With or without new law, the courts will have the last word, and the Supreme Court has already declared that this word will be

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FIGHTING THE DRAGON

LANGUAGE OF OPPRESSION

Recently, GPU NEWS commissioned award winning designer, Bob Stocki to do these two powerful, original designs for their covers. They are now available as 17½" x 22" posters, hand silk screened on heavy art paper, suitable for framing. Each poster is limited to 1,000 numbered copies and is mailed rolled in a sturdy cardboard mailing tube. Orders will be filled in order of receipt with lower numbers going to earlier orders.

GPU NEWS is a monthly, non-profit news/magazine devoted to the gay liberation movement. Now in its seventh year, each issue contains news, articles, reviews, poetry, fiction, cartoons and classified ads. GPU NEWS has been described as "one of the nation's finest gay liberation publications." Copies are mailed in sealed manila envelopes.

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"yes-no-maybe." In short, the new law cannot possibly make the obscenity situation any worse at the judicial level, because the Supreme Court has already made it as bad as it could possibly be in any case.

Perhaps most disconcerting of all is the tendency of the new code to place greater discretionary powers into the hands of the police itself. This situation cannot but work for ill in the case of gays and the gay movement generally. The extent to which this tendency on the part of the federal code would be imitated at state levels, however, is open to some debate; for, at these levels, economic considerations intrude to a much greater extent. State governments cannot, after all, simply print more money whenever their coffers are empty. The pressures for limitations on governmental spending generally may here provide operative checks on discretionary powers within the original system generally.

On the positive side, the move for reform cannot fail to be healthy; for there is no question that our country needs a just and uniform criminal code. Consideration of such a code will also move state legislatures toward a reassessment of present provisions at the state level. It is a fact that the elimination of antigay statutes has generally been more successful when undertaken as part of an omnibus reform package than when lobbied as a separate reform. This fact could be an important tactical consideration for gay organizations which might consider lobbying for reforms as part of a general reform of the criminal

code at local levels.

Readers who like their social pictures painted in simple strokes of black and white will probably be dissatisfied with the assessment which I have offered in this article, for there are many grey areas on the canvas. In dealing with a pluralistic and rather tumultuous social order such as we have presently in the United States, this must needs be the case. The new federal code just isn't all bad or all good. What is perhaps most important, it is also a long way from completion as well. HR-6869 will undergo many modifications within the House of Representatives, and even those changes will be subjected to review and critical scrutiny in the joint review committee for both Houses. It is the real duty of each citizen to remain informed of the discussions, debates, and modifications. Democracy cannot function without public information; and many of the present ills of our society are due, not to the wickedness of politicians, but to the voluntary ignorance of the American public.

There are presently many coalitions at work to stop or modify S-1437/HR-6869, and others at work to have some compromise version of it passed. Any revision of the federal code will, like its predecessors, have to be the result of compromise, consultation, and (one hopes) citizen input. The only counsel for

the present is that of staying informed of the status and changes of the bill, and letting your legislators know where you stand, both individually and in collective groups of concerned voters. Some highly authoritarian features of the bill deserve to be changed, other progressive features merit passage and reinforcement. All features deserve examination, open debate, and public examination.

In a move which was not a great surprise to the many civil-rights organizations opposing S-1437/HR-6869, the House of Representatives voted in the closing days of its session to kill the bill by voice vote. The effect of this vote is that of remanding the bill to committee or subcommittee for revision and consideration by the next Congress. That some consideration of some bill arising out of S-1437/HR-6869 will emerge later is not to be doubted. Massachusetts Senator Edward Kennedy, who said that he was "extremely disappointed" with the voice vote, has already promised to renew his efforts to pass a similar reform bill next year.

Contrary to Senator Kennedy's assessment, I have tried to argue here that the proposed reform has many defects. Contrary to the positions of many civil rights and gay organizations which opposed it, I have suggested that the defects were neither so great in number nor so serious in substance as these have alledged. In agreement with both parties (presumably), I have indicated that a complete overhaul of federal law is long overdue. The duty of acquiring information and forming a rational viewpoint in the light of this information is one which cannot be taken too seriously by citizens within a democracy. In a democracy such as ours, endowed with a moral commitment to pluralism (sometimes honored only in the breach), the duty to entertain compromise and giveand-take from diverse perspectives is of equal moment. Political scientists have argued persuasively that one of the things most wrong with our present governmental decision-making units, local or federal, is the one-sided and narrowly positioned lobbies to which these are subjected with greater and greater frequency. Think of the many pressure organizations which are devoted to a single position on a single issue: abortion (pro or con), taxation, welfare, etc. The imbalance which these inflict upon the political process constitutes a serious threat to democracy.

Whatever form the emergent reforms of federal law will take, it will doubtless have some defects of substance or form from virtually every individual viewpoint. What counts is that these defects should be less in number than those of the preceding legal framework, and that the reforms carry the potential for further growth and progress socially and legally—defects and shortcomings notwithstanding. To realize and act upon this insight within the political forum is the great moral challenge of contemporary democracy.

REVIEW







"You'll never find another me. All you'll find are facsimiles."

Cartoons from Christopher Street's: Relax! This Book is Only a Phase You're Going Through. (Review on page 23.)



A GAY PERSON INTERVIEWING A GROUP OF DAVID SUSSKINDS.

Relax: This Book is Only a Phase You're Going Through. Gay Cartoons from Christopher Street by Charles Ortleb and Richard Fiala. St. Martin's Press, New York, \$4.95.

Charles Ortleb and Richard Fiala are, respectively, the editor/publisher and artist for Christopher Street magazine. Their first collection of cartoons from the magazine, And God Bless Uncle Harry and His Roommate Jack, Who We're Not Supposed to Talk About, was published earlier this year by Avon Books.

Like the first book, this new collection offers a zany illumination of all things gay. Fiala and Ortleb delve into such matters as appropriately named gay bars ("Le Fire Trap"), handy heterosexual sayings to use when parents come callunannounced; recruiting voungsters into the gay life ("And what do you do when you run out of membership forms?"); and overcoming the fear of going to that big disco in the sky. Even included is a comprehensive and detailed diagram explaining the all-important origins of brunch.

The new cartoon book comes at an auspicious and well-chosen Time. Christmas is almost here, and many of our friends may be tiring of paging through the offerings of the first collection of cartoons. And what better way to provide some welcome relief against the tedium of cold January days? Relax is a pure (or impure?) delight through and through. Altman once guipped that gays were always identifiable in a crowd because they are the only people able to laugh at themselves. Voila la difference.

Like the first collection, **Relax** will probably make its way to local booksellers. Readers who prefer mail order (or a plain brown wrapper) should write to the Lambda Book Club, whose ad appears elsewhere in this issue.

Sample cartoons from this book appear on page 22.



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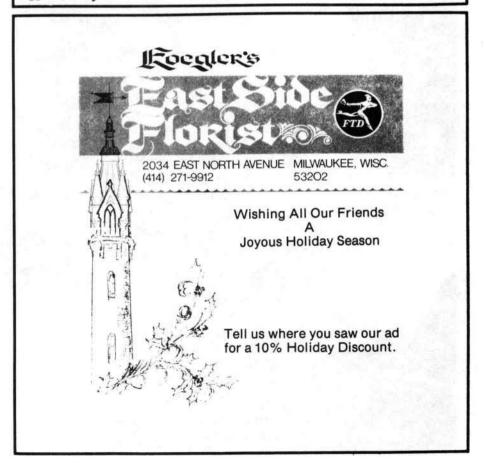
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The Gay Picture Book. Edited by Michael Emory, Designed by Carl Barile. With introduction by Dennis Sanders. Chicago: Contemporary Books, Inc., 1978. \$8.95. Paper binding. [Order from Contemporary Books, 180 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60601.] [Also available through the Lambda Book Club.]

Michael Emory has here attempted to capture the eccentricities and charm, the zaniness and the social significance of contemporary gay culture. The Gay Picture Book examines photographically the lifestyles of both gay men and women in all of their varying moods and modes. Michael Emory, author of the prize-winning

Windows, was also a consulting editor for The Gay Sourcebook, reviewed earlier in GPU NEWS.

One thing "gay" is not, as the editor notes, is just a synonym for "homosexual": the differences are more than sexual, the variety is more than imaginable. Though gay life is presently essentially an urban phenomenon, it is receptive to



virtually every component of the dominant and nongay culture. It borrows, transforms, and commutes its creations back into the larger society of which it is a part.

Emory has missed little in his fantastic voyage through gay lifestyles. The drag queen, the leather scene, the bar scene, domestic life, the baths, political action and turmoil, and the peaceful tranquility of the countryside-all are here, memorably photographed and reproduced. A decade ago such a volume would not have been feasible either from a marketing or from a photographic standpoint. That it has become so within the gamut of so few years provides eloquent testimony to the life and strength of the gay liberation movement. The paper is high quality glossy stock throughout, and the majority of the photos are black-and-white. Collages of similar photos accompany many full-page photos, and all have been carefully reproduced and tastefully assembled. The volume is a pleasure throughout.

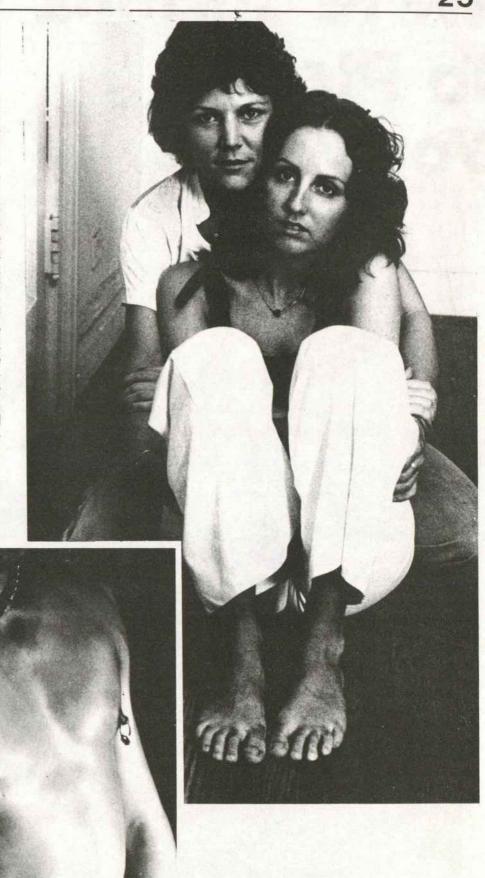
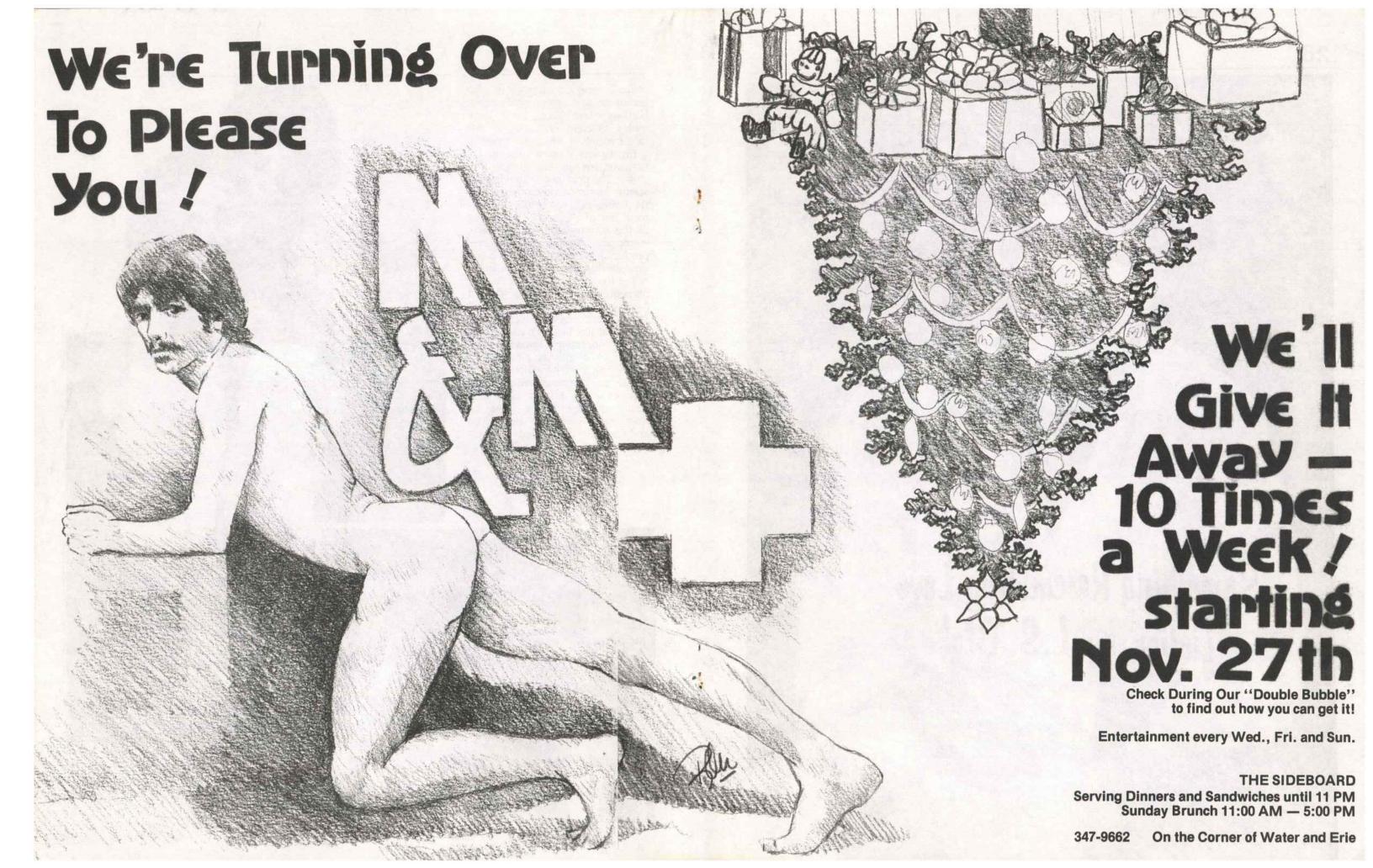
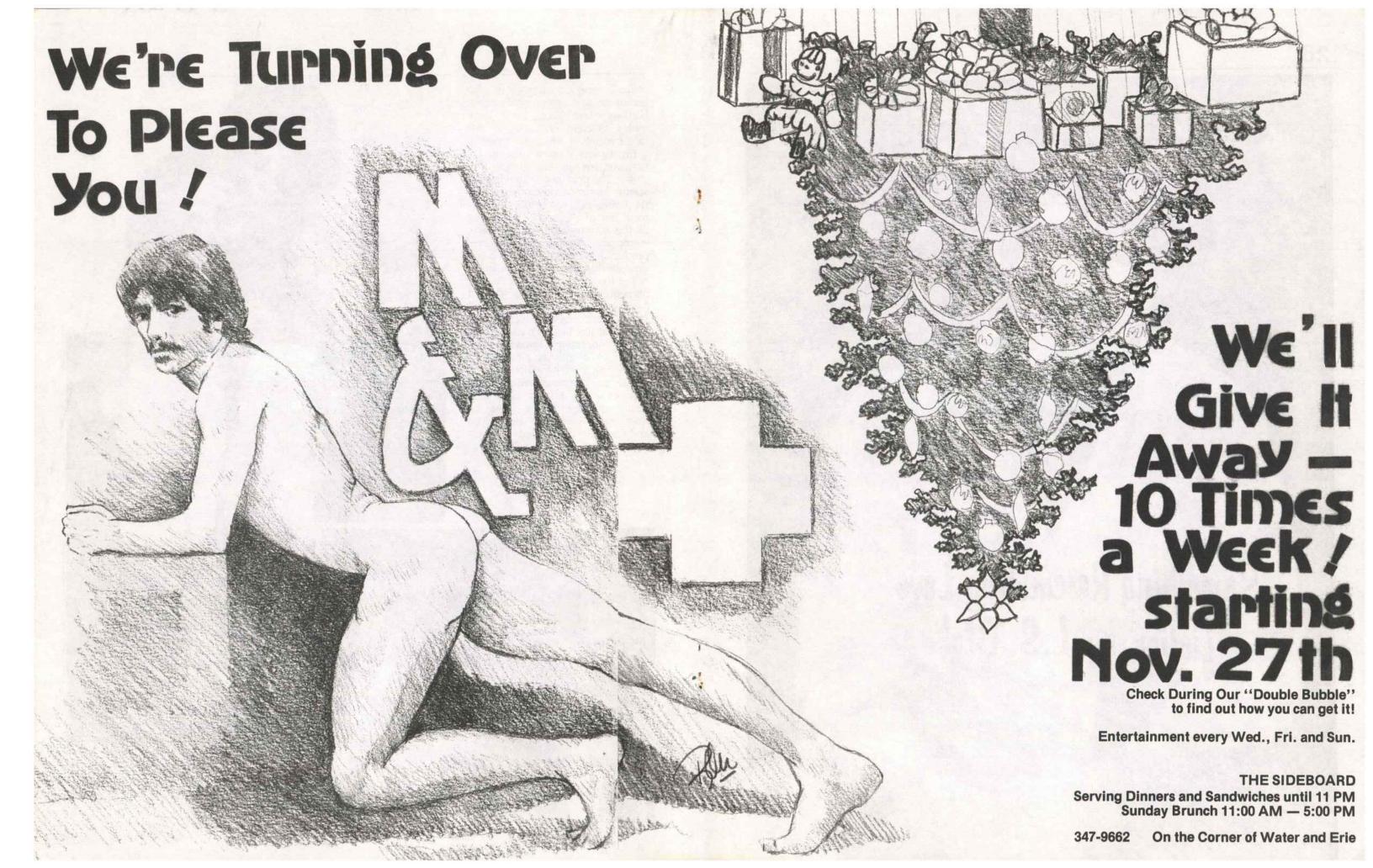
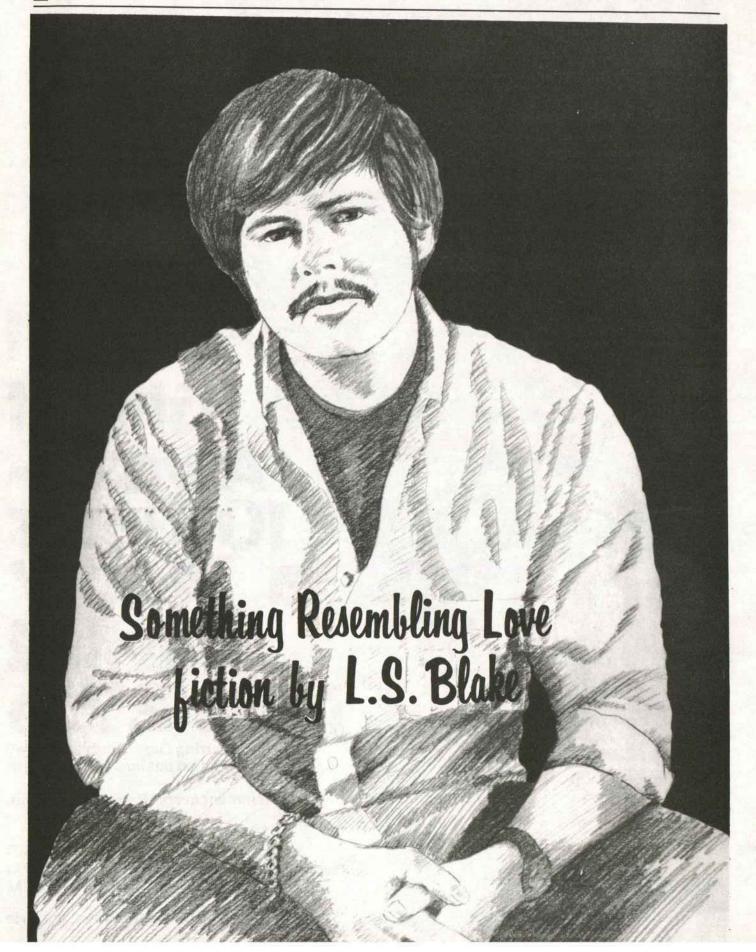


photo by Greg Imbrogno.







"How much?" the stranger asked. His face was partially masked by night.

"Fifty," Brad said.

They went into the small motel down the block. The old man behind the desk didn't bother looking up when the door opened. Instead he pushed out a pad and pen. Brad signed his name Peter Cox.

"Ten for the room," the old man said flatly, still without

looking up.

See no evil, Brad thought.

The stranger quickly snatched a ten from his wallet and let it drop to the table almost accidentally, glancing at it as if he hadn't meant for it to drop but now that it had he

wouldn't bother to pick it up.

In return the old man threw out a gold-tinted key on a tin ring. Brad swept it up in his palm and led the stranger down the dim corridor to the last room on the left. The light in that particular room had been recently replaced, giving it the artificial brightness of a stage. It smelled vaguely of old laundry.

"Gotta pay first," Brad said at the same time as he shut

the door.

Through chipped walls could be heard the thrashing of

other strangers, and maybe other Brads.

The stranger held out two twenties and a ten, dropping to his knees at the same time. The minute Brad opened his pants, his rigid cock sprang free. As of late it was rigid all the time. The feeling was almost sexual, though orgasms merely gave a temporary relief from the hot bloatedness.

He thought absently about how cool it felt in the musty air. The wet tongue would swiftly bathe a section of it in warmth and then hurry on to another section, leaving the first to chill. He locked his hands behind his head and leaned against the wall, staring down at the balding head

bobbing about his groin.

Eventually, the churning at the base of his balls grew hot to the point of being almost sore. He brought one hand from behind his head to glance at his watch. Ten minutes, he decided was long enough for fifty dollars, and he let it go. The stranger drank it all save a frothy trickle that leaked in a thin stream from the side of his open mouth. He masturbated with his free hand.

When it was finished, he wiped his chin with the back of his hand and stood up, glancing steathily about. Then he

left. Brad waited a minute before leaving also.

When the old man heard the sound of leather boots coming down the corridor he reflexively threw a five out on the counter, still without glancing up. Brad picked up the

five on his way out.

The streets of the Village, made haunting by the dim streetlamps and tired neon signs, were decorated with his peers. The queens paraded around with plucked brows and bleached hair to attract "straights", trade, clad in denim and leather, swaggered about with set jaws and menacing eyes.

A Capitalist society operates under the rules of supply and demand, Brad thought, the words almost leaping out at him. They were from a book he read in an Economics course in some college, about a hundred years ago. He walked up to Sixth Avenue and rode his motorcycle—a Harley—home.

Across the street from his building was the familiar shadow, protected from the streetlamps and neon signs by the jutting in of a doorway. Brad paused as usual, looked askance for half a second, and continued on. Probably it had nothing to do with him (although he had lost count of the people who vowed they would kill him). He would have been approached by now it if had.

He locked his door, turned on the light and collapsed on the sofa. Soon he would eat. Unlike a lot of the others, he carefully obeyed the rules of nutrition. Food had to be

chosen from all four groups.

As a carpenter or blacksmith or painter, he took pride in his wares. He worked out regularly at the local gym (a lot of customers could be found there). His black hair was always gleaming and resting in careless, "windblown" waves. Macho. He always shaved little enough to keep his prominent jaw enhanced by a shadow of stubble. And his dark eyes with their too-heavy brows cast a bitter gleam that seemed to turn the customers on, although this took no effort—the eyes remained like this of their own accord.

After eating was the ritual of cleansing. This involved showering, brushing the teeth, examining the body for anything unusual. Then, there was sleep. There was little differentiation between days, weeks, months. There was an ageless circle of friends, and endless swirl of parties and soul-cleansing drugs, a lifetime supply of strangers. Everything in life had settled into a kind of predictable inconsistency. Everything but the recent stranger in the doorway.

It had come sporadically in the beginning, then nightly. Now it seemed to be there constantly. The face was always masked by shadows, but Brad was sure he felt eyes upon him. But now, even this was beginning to blend with everything else. It almost intrigued him. At least it was

consistent.

One night Brad came home and found the stranger, not across the street but right in front of his building. Somehow, he had already known who it was when he spotted someone loitering near the building's entrance. When he got off his motorcycle and walked closer, the eyes became visible in the dimness. And they watched him.

"Can. . . Can I talk to you?" the stranger asked.

The youth of the voice caught Brad off-guard. He crossed his arms and nodded. "Talk."

The stranger glanced about, then looked down at his

own shoes. "I...I just want to know y'."

Brad discerned a mild southern accent. He was amused at first, but then began to feel something vaguely resembling apprehension.

"All right," he said. "One hundred and fifty."

The stranger glanced back up. "What?"

"It'll cost you one hundred and fifty if you want to talk to me."

"One hundred and fifty dollars?"

"That's right."

"I don't have that much money, mister."

"Then forget it kid," Brad said as he went into the building. He relaxed when the swinging door eased shut behind him, undisturbed.

By the time he got back from the weekend party it was nearly dawn. The stranger was there again, this time holding out a handful of bills. Brad glanced up and down from the shadowy face tot he money, then slowly reached out and took it.

"It's all there," the stranger said. "You can count it, if y' want."

Brad swung open the door and gestured with his head for the stranger to follow. They walked down the dim

corridor to the last first-story apartment.

Brad turned on the light, and paused. The stranger couldn't have been more than twenty-two, and that was stretching it. The guileless blue eyes were set at an incredible angle. There was a Huckleberry Finn nose and long lips set in a faint, but permanent pout. Locks of wheat-colored hair lay tossled over the smooth forehead. The boy was almost as tall as Brad, but had not yet lost the lankiness of adolescence. He wore faded jeans, work shoes and a plaid jacket.

Brad frowned slightly, crossed his arms and leaned against the wall. The boy shoved his hands into his pockets, shifted his weight from one foot to the other and

glanced about.

"What'll it be," Brad said.

"I...uh..."

Brad eyed him warily, then went to the sofa and sat

down. "Okay," he said. "Ten minutes."

The boy watched him. Brad leaned back, locked his hands behind his head and lazily spread his legs. He played with the idea of the boy's being some kind of a voyeur, but he didn't seem excited.

The boy opened his mouth as if to speak, then looked down again and tilted his head slightly, to one side. "What's your name?" he asked, his voice close to a

mumble.

Brad paused, then answered, "Peter Cox."

The long lips silently formed the words, as if to record them.

Brad half-crossed his legs, macho style, took a pack of cigarettes from his jacket pocket and lit one with lazy disinterest. As he smoked it, the crystal eyes watched him, studied him.

When the ten minutes were up, Brad got up and opened the door for the boy to leave. Then he began to undress for

the ritual of the cleansing.

The boy was waiting there again the next night, with another handful of bills. This time Brad counted them and handed five tens and ten fives back to the boy. "It's only fifty," he admitted, gesturing for the boy to follow him inside.

When he turned on the lights in the apartment, the boy shoved his hands into his pockets, looked down and shifted his weight from foot to foot.

"All right," Brad said. "What is this."

"Uh..."

"Do you want sex?"

The answer was a confused glance.

Brad opened the door and gestured for the boy to follow him back outside. The mistiness of dawn made the streets and buildings appear centuries old. When Brad began to walk, the boy followed.

"Kid," Brad said almost desperately, "what do you

want?"

"To know you," the boy answered.

"For what?"

"I want to be like you. I want to look like you, and sound like you, and act like you."

"Why me?"

" 'Cos you're perfect," the boy said, glancing up as if the fact were obvious.

"Who are you," Brad said.

The boy shrugged with one shoulder, as if embarrassed by the question. "Just me."

"Who," Brad said, "the hell is me."

The boy paused uncertainly, then began to talk. He and his parents had lived on a small farm—a dying business—in Louisiana. His father had always insisted on using the oldest methods and was injured, ironically, by "some damned contraption" from a neighboring farm. The injury, a mangled left hand, should not have been fatal, but two weeks later the man was dead. The boy's mother had a nervous breakdown and was taken in by her sister. The boy deserted the farm and made his way to New York. After two nights of sleeping on subways he found a job in a luncheonette and lived in the room above it.

Brad managed to keep from paying too much attention by concentrating on the drawling speech with its "Ah" for

"I," "dew" for "do," "goan" for "gone."

"Where did you get the three hundred dollars," Brad asked finally.

"I stole it."

Brad brusquely handed the remaining fifty dollars back to the boy. The long lips seemed to curve slightly, in an uncertain smile. Brad eyed them guardedly for a moment, then turned and started home.

"Can I see you again, Mr. Cox?"

"My name," he called back, "is Brad Mitchell."

Once alone, he rushed to start the ritual of the cleans-

ing. Later, barbituates lulled him to sleep.

The next night, after taking only one customer, he found himself walking aimlessly. But he had to speed up considerably to keep from being approached, even uptown. A man would spot him, study him, and then there would be the almost instinctive awakening of formerly cautious eyes. That look of awakening was what always told Brad the man knew. Men **knew** he was a hustler, specialty SM. Anybody could tell. **Anybody**.

What the hell was the matter with the kid, anyway?

From time to time he stopped to study his surroundings, but each block was a near echo of the last. Were it not for the numbers on the street signs growing larger he would have thought he was going in circles. He began to feel something resembling frustration.

He stopped at a bar. He was more used to drugs than alcohol, and soon the counter was tilting. The fire in his stomach was racing outward, warming his body but sealing his mind off in some chamber into which all sensory in-

puts came blurred and funny.

The man on the stool beside him, tired-looking and wearing a shiny suit, eyed him up and down.

"Excuse me, I was wondering if perhaps—"

"I'm off today," Brad said.

The boy was waiting outside the building. Brad let him follow him into the apartment, and left the boy standing in the doorway while he went and collapsed to sitting on the sofa. The boy hesitated at the entrance.

"Well close the door," Brad said.

The boy closed and locked it. A neon sign across the street gave the room a ghostly cast. Brad felt the sofa

cushions move, and glanced over to see the boy seated nearby him.

"Guess you still want to know me," Brad said.

"Sure!" the boy said, and listened.

"Fine. You know what I do for a living?"

"What?"

"I sell sex."

The boy was silent, watching him confusedly. To make certain the message was clear, Brad added, "You know, the way butchers sell meat. I sell sex." He reached into his crotch and opened his pants. "You know what this is?"

The boy paused before answering, "Sure," a little more

quietly this time.

"Well," Brad said, "it earns me a lot of money. I get paid to fuck men with it, or let them suck it. If the guy's got enough on him I may throw in a whipping for good

measure. But that makes it take longer."

When a car passed, the headlights beamed through the window and across the boy's face to reveal a frightened expression. Brad sobered a little when he spotted the staring eyes, which were wider than before.

"You scared of me?" Brad asked.

The boy shook his head.

Brad reached out, grabbed one of the boy's shoulders and thrust/released it. The boy jumped, but that was all. Brad reached out again and traced a finger straight across the smooth neck, in the design of a knife would make if someone were slitting the boy's throat.

Why don't you get the hell up and run, damned fool.

Why don't you get out now, before. . .

"So?" Brad said.

The boy looked down, as if in deep thought, then looked

back up and asked, "What should I do now?"

In his drunken state the words struck Brad as hilarious. What should I do now. It sounded like a recording that might be rigged into one of those Plastic Dan dolls. You pull a string, and wait, as if the doll might not go along with the program even though everybody knows those dolls are rigged to do whatever you want them to, and so you pull the string and the string comes back and the doll asks. What should I do now.

Another car passed. Another beam of light. This time Brad's eyes caught and held the long lips until the beam swept on and they were again curtained in darkness. That was when he felt his hand creep up, almost against his will, and rest solidly against the boy's neck. As the boy

came closer, the hand slid around him. Soom Brad felt light, warm breath on his face and knew the lips were near him now, knew that if he. . .

He opened his mouth and sealed it over the long lips. The boy's hands and mouth awkwardly experimented, groping and making tentative sucking motions. Brad finally eased the boy away, glancing almost stealthily down at his warm clothes.

"You want to take those off?" he asked.

The boy obeyed, slowly at first, then more easily. Brad removed his own clothes, trying not to concentrate on how the thought of all that lithe, naked flesh in front of him was

beginning to make him feel.

When he chanced reaching out again, he felt smooth skin. He knew in the back of his mind that he should be performing the ritual of cleansing, but instead he brought the boy down with him on the sofa. It was long but narrow, and he had to support the boy to keep him from slipping off. He sensed a faint urgency in the boy's mouth and hands and legs, but didn't realize it was excitement until he took note of the frisky cock dancing near his own.

What should I do now.

Brad absently took mental notes on the wintery fragrance in the soft hair, the taste of the young mouth and neck, the way the boy moved. Beneath the smooth skin, his hands found life in the bones and lithe, working muscles that he had until now taken for granted as simple parts of human anatomy.

Twice the boy opened his eyes, checked Brad's expression in the darkness, and smiled. Soon Brad took note of the fact that the boy was trembling, and that he himself was moving in abandon, that he wanted (free of charge) to

flip the lithe body over, grab the lean hips and.

Wetness. The boy was coming. All over him. **Shit**, he thought. His hands jumped off a fraction of an inch. Suddenly there was reality, and he was in his apartment, and he was lying on the sofa with some naked kid, and the kid was **coming. Shit.**

He released the boy, got up and headed for the bathroom to perform the ritual of the cleansing (long overdue).

The hot spray was magic against his sweaty skin. But then he felt someone brush his shoulder, and glanced over to see the boy standing beside him. He pretended not to notice. He began to wash himself. But the boy took the soap and rag from him, and started doing it for him. Brad stood frozen.



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So what should I do now.

When he was covered with lather, the boy handed the soap and rag back to him. Brad was hit with an urge to leave, but instead tentatively imitated the boy's actions.

When they stepped under the spray, the white froth smoothed off their wet skins, slid down the shiny tub and swirled into the drain. The boy's hair lay plastered and dripping over his gazing eyes. Brad stole a glance at the eyes, then quickly turned and stepped out of the shower. He whipped a towel from the rail, dried himself brusquely and too quickly for the boy to try to take over. Then he left.

The bedroom was opaque after the harsh brightness of the bathroom. Brad lay with his hands behind his head, staring up into the darkness. He heard the boy enter the room. He shut his eyes and lay still. The boy climbed into

bed, deftly, as if not to awaken him.

Now he felt the boy inching toward him. There was a pause, and the smooth chest came down over his own, the wet hair tickling his neck. He lay still a moment longer, but then one of his arms crept down to return the embrace. A few minutes later, the boy's breathing came deep and

steady with sleep.

Brad's "blueballs" were torture. But he must have fallen asleep in spite of them, because a moment later he opened his eyes and glanced about a sunlit room. He glanced down without moving his head and found the boy still cradled against him. He also found something else—freckles, sprinkled along the tops of both smooth cheeks, marching proudly across the turned-up nose. The boy looked frightenly young. Sleep, and freckles, made people look younger.

"Now you know me, kid."

The boy moved a little, turned his head to one side and became still again.

Brad got dressed. He had to get out. But he was almost blinded when he left the building—there was too much sun. He was used to night and dusk and dawn. He looked at his hands. They were trembling. Probably too much to drink.

He had walked only a few minutes when some intangible force stopped him. It hovered all around him, tauntingly, just beyond his grasp. He mentally reached out, hunted it, secured it. But then some door in his mind opened, flooding him with dreams and fears.

No.

He began walking blindly again, in the glaring winter sun. When he entered the apartment he found the boy dressed in jeans and a T-shirt and standing by the window. And the blue eyes watched him.

"Don't look at me like that!" he yelled. He pulled himself together, sat down and lit a cigarette with trembling fingers. "Get out," he said. "overnight customers I got no use for. And from now on if you want to get off, or talk to me, or see me, it'll cost you fifty dollars. You got that?"

The boy tensed visibly. His lower lip thrust out in determination, but it was trembling slightly. Brad glanced over, found the eyes staring at him. The boy looked older

now. Good.

The eyes slid off Brad to rest in space. The boy left the

apartment. Brad closed the door.

Later, he would find the plaid jacket on the lamptable beside the sofa, with the hundred and fifty dollars of days ago still in the left pocket.

Then there was the night when Brad was drawn with a swarm of others to the sirens and flashing lights. Caroll, in usual Saturday night drag, was telling everyone what happened, and seemed to enjoy all the attention that came along wilth being an information source for curious onlookers.

"...and all he'd taken was fifty dollars from the place ...No, they didn't ask questions, they just shot him. .. suppose they'll pretend it was more when they file their taxes. ..fifty dollars! Can you imagine a child throwing his

life away for that?"

Brad wove roughly through the tight web of people and managed to chatch a glimpse of wheat-colored hair. There was a show chill in his spine. The boy seemed to be in pain, turning his head from side to side. And finally the eyes, half-open and gazing, landed right on him. They were still on him when the stretcher was thrust into the back of the ambulance and the doors were slammed.

Someone brushed his shoulder. He glanced over. It was

a stranger, face partially masked by night.

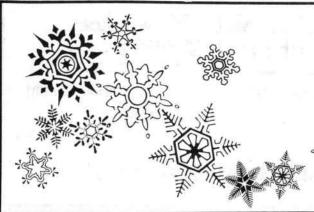
"How much?" the stranger asked.

Brad said, "Fiofty," by reflex, before he could stop

himself. But then he turned away.

"Well where are you going?" the man asked as the dark hustler, clad in denim and leather, left him standing on the sidewalk.

Brad got on his motorcycle and headed in the direction of the sirens. He was just going to find out how the kid was. Not that he cared, or anything like that.



The Mint Bar 422 West State

Season's Greetings from Butchie, Rosie, and Bettie.

HERE GTHERE

Olympia, WA—The Washington Supreme Court has upheld the right of two women who openly advocate their lesbian lifestyle to retain custody of their children. The court split indecisively on the issue of whether the mothers should be compelled to live separately.

Associated Press

Washington, D.C.—The Dept. of Justice has launched an investigation into charges that the National Right-to-Life Committee filed a false lobbying report under oath. It is charged that the Committee is making other efforts to cover up income and donor sources.

Lesbian Connection

Lebanon—The Lebanese Government has banned all beauty pageants because they cause too much violence. Two recent contests were disrupted by losing contestants and their relatives.

New Women's Times

Buffalo, **NY**—The annual fall conference of the New York State Coalition of Gay Organizations was held here on the weekend of October 20-22. Special workshops were devoted to the forthcoming tenth anniversary of the gay movement.

Press Release

San Diego, CA—The Regional Employment and Training Consortium of San Diego County has awarded \$18,370 to the Gay Center for Social Services for two full-time positions under the federally funded CETA program.

Gaysweek

Washington, D.C.—Susan B. Anthony III, grand-niece of the famed suffragette of the same name, has charged that the Treasury Department has "prettified" the image of her aunt for the proposed new mini-dollar coin.

Her Say

Norfolk, VA—A pat on a woman neighbor's bottom cost Walter Combre 60 days in jail, a \$150 fine, and a lecture on women's liberation. District Judge Joseph Jordan found him guilty of simple assault and warned him not to pat another woman without her permission.

UP

Oklahoma City, OK—A perjury charge was filed in October against Anthony Points, the defeated U.S. Senate hopeful whose charges of homosexuality about Gov. David Boren became the most heated issue in the campaign.

Associated Press

NYC, NY—A new youth group for gays under 21 has been formed to help young people in need of housing, employment, education, and other problems. A youth hotline, open from 6 p.m. daily, has also been established: (212) 699-8254.

Gavsweek

San Diego, CA—Southern California members of the United Church of Christ and the United Presbyterian Church have been urged "to work actively for the defeat of Proposition 6," the Briggs initiative.

Los Angeles Times

NYC, NY—The National Coalition of Hispanic Mental Health and Human Services Organizations included a workshop dealing with gay Latinos for the first time in its National Hispanic Conference on Families, which was held in Houston from October 12-15.

Gaysweek

New York, NY—The New Yorker has rejected a one-inch ad from the gay magazine Christopher Street. Bill Buxton, the New Yorker's advertising director, informed a rep of CS that "our readers wouldn't be interested."

Gaysweek

AZ-During October Tucson, members of the Tucson gay commuinity met with staff and management of Information and Referral, and succeeded in arranging a single gay hotline and information service for the Tucson area. For general information or assistance. persons may telephone I & R from 9 to 5 daily at (602) 881-1794. There is also a 24-hour emergency line which can be reached at (602) 323-9373. Those who wish to add information to I & R's files should phone (602) 881-1794.

Arizona Gay News

Miami, FL—Pennsylvania State Representative William Shuman was found dead of a heart attack at the Club Miami in October. Shuman held the Boy Scout's Silver Beaver Award, was active in the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and was generally regarded as a "super patriot" and "straight arrow" politician. Miami police said that he collapsed on his way to the whirlpool four hours after entering the Club Miami. Gavlife

London, UK—The Civil and Public Services Association (CPSA), largest of the four civil service unions in the United Kingdom, publicly announced in October that it will not tolerate any discrimination shown to any gay member. The CPSA's national statement follows a series of strongly worded antidiscrimination statements made by branch committees.

Gay News (London)

Belfast, Northern Ireland—The Secretary of State for Northern Ireland is being urged to abandon the Government's plans to liberalize laws relating to homosexuality in the province. The call for a crackdown is coming from the "Free" Methodist Church.

Gay News (London)

The Male: His Body, His Sex by Alfred Allan Lewis. Doubleday, Garden City, New York, 1978. Paper binding, \$5.95.

Alfred Lewis is a playwright, television scenarist, publicist, and actor, as well as the author of ten previous books dealing with everything from social theory to a biography of Elizabeth Arden. He concededs, in his introduction, that in beginning work on the present book, "the sum of my knowledge about the male body, its structure and functioning, was that I had one." The book is the result of a series of interviews with two physicians, Dr. Eli Bauman and Dr. Fred Klein. It is not a book aimed at males with health problems, but rather at those with a natural curiosity about their bodies, according to the author. I should add, "those whose curiosity is not lively enough to induce them to read more than one work written by a nonspecialist.'

The Male is divided into two sections and twenty-four chapters for easy reference. The first, written with Dr. Eli Bauman, discusses the functions and dysfunctions of the body's interrelated systems (nervous, urinary, reproductive, and respiratory systems). It's ten chapters are devoted respectively to the act of procreation, a general overview of the male anatomy and systems, the skin, the musculoskeletal system, the nervous system, the respiratory system, the cardiovascular system, the gastrointestinal system, urinary and reproductive systems, and a brief survey of endocrinology. The body is, as Lewis continually reminds us, a machine; and vet most men treat their bodies with much less care than any other machine they own.

The second section, dealing with male sexuality, was written with Dr. Klein. Its fourteen chapters deal with sexual attitudes, preadolescent sexuality, adolescent sexuality, adult sexuality, the single heterosexual male, the married (heterosexual) male, extramarital sex, the divorced male, the homosexual male, bisexuality, masturbation, impotence, premature and retarded ejaculation, and specialized sexual behavior. The chapter on homosexuality relies mostly on the Kinsey surveys. If its science stops in the 1940's, its platitudinous social theory stops even earlier. Gays, we are told, tend to accumulate in large cities, "coming out" spawns many serious problems, the gay life is a lonely life (but this is society's fault), gays tend to lead double lives, etcetera. Lewis is in fact very sympathetic to the claim (oft iterated within his pages) that most if not all the problems associated with being gay are fostered by society at larage, and are not intrinsic components of the gay lifestyle. Unfortunately, with friends like Lewis, gays won't need many enemies. Platitudes are, after all, more dangerous than the outright falsehoods served up by Bryant

and her lot. At least these can be countered with facts, but platitudes have an innate recalcritrance to virtually any criticism.

Lewis delivers five pages of deep thinking on bisexuality, his keenest insight being: "It should be no big deal. But it is." We are also told that, once the bisexual has "made his sexual commitment" **[what** does that mean?], society's disapproval remains the largest obstacle

to "finding happiness."

Masturbation receives a slightly more generous slice of the pie: seven pages. "As a rule, the dangers of masturbation are far less than the dangers engendered by its prohibition." On the positive side, Lewis does emphasize the function of masturbation in promoting a healthy growth of sexual fantasizing, and also noting that fantasies can play a role in developing a generally wholesome sex life in interaction with others.

It is a sad commentary on our ed-(Turn to page 36)



HERE GTHERE

Berkeley, CA—Football, America's violent and macho pastime, is actually "a form of homosexual behavior" according to Berkeley anthropologist Alan Dundes. All the brutality on the gridiron, he explains in a recent study, is just part of an "adolescent initiation ritual" in which teams play out gay fantasies.

New Times

Indianapolis, IN—Dignity/Indianapolis celebrated its anniversary on October 29. Part of the chapter's projects for the forthcoming year include participation in a crisis hotline which is being planned for the Indianapolis area by several gay organizations as a joint project.

Phaedrus

San Diego, CA—Dignity/San Diego has been named organizational sponsor for a two-year grant from the Department of HEW to Sister Jeannine Grammick for a study entitled "Coming Out Process and Coping Strategies of Gay Women."

Phaedrus

San Francisco, CA—''Well, everyone knows that male homosexuals marry and have children, and those children become homosexual and they marry each other and have homosexual children. That is how they propagate themselves.'' So exclaimed actress Bea Arthur (''Maude'') at a recent rally against Proposition 6.

Bay Area Reporter

Seattle, WA—This city's openly gay city clerk, Wayne Angevine, has lost his bid for a seat on the City Council. Angevine came in 4th in a field of 11 candidates in the recent primary. Angevine, who was surprised at the vote, claimed that it was in part due to a small turn out of gay voters.

Gay Community News

Chapel Hill, NC—Feminary, one of the oldest surviving feminist publications in the southeast, has announced that it will become a "lesbian feminist journal for the south." Feminary is soliciting manuscripts on news and events, as well as articles on politics, poetry, and graphics. Subscriptions are \$5 a year (\$10 institutional). Address inquiries and manuscripts to: Feminary, Box 954, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.

Press Release

Washington, DC—Attorney Thea Rossi Barron, chief lobbyist for the National Right to Life Committee, has resigned because of the organization's new aggressive stance against the ERA. Said Barron, "As an attorney, I don't see that the ERA has anything to do with abortion."

Gaysweek

Northern Ireland—The Strasbourg Fighting Fund, which will help to finance the case of the Northern Ireland Gay Rights Association against the UK government before the European Human Rights Commission in Strasbourg, has now topped the \$5,000 mark.

Gay News (London)

Geneva, Switzerland—The "Centre d'Animation Cinematographique" in Geneva held a gay film festival from October 31 to November 19. This is the first time that such a film season has taken place in French-speaking Switzerland.

Arcadie (Paris)

Bristol, UK—After years of trying to find suitable premises for a Bristol Gay Centre, local gays have at last struck lucky. With the financial assist of all local women's and men's gay groups, the Gay Centre Collective are taking over part of a

converted warehouse.

Gay News (London)

Washington, DC—According to Dr. Shirley Zussman of the American Association of Sex Educators, a growing number of Americans are losing interest in sex. Zussman suggests that the principal cause of the turn-off is that many feel inadequate compared to the sex symbols they see on television, in the movies, and in magazines.

Gaysweek

Denver, CO—Male prostitution is Denver's fastest-growing crime, accounting for more than 35% of the city's sex-for-sale arrests this summer. According to a police report, male sex is available at costs ranging from \$1 to \$30. One reason for the relatively inexpensive sex, according to the rreport, was that male prostitutes were working on their own, and did not have to pay a percentage to pimps.

Rocky Mountain News

Rawlins, NY—A prisoner serving a Two-to-five year sentence for passing bad checks claims that he is being subjected to "cruel and unusual punishment" by prison officials because he is forced to listen to the moans and groans of gay prisoners having sex.

Associated Press

Long Beach, CA-The Safeway Printing Company is making available to gay organizations four pamphlets containing articles and study materials on various aspects of gay liberation. The pamphlet titles and authors are: "Moral Theology/ Sexual Ethics" (Fr. John McNeill, S.J.), "A Straight Couple Looks In" (Bill and Mary Davis), "On Being Honest to God About Sex" (Tom by Maurer), and "Dear Anita: Late Night Thoughts of an Irish Catholic Homosexual" (Brian McNaught). For information and prices for quantity orders, write to: Safeway Printing Company, 5525 E. 77th Street, Long Beach, CA 90804.

Press Release



(From page 34)

ucational system that college undergraduates are often required to take one or more courses in biology, where they learn much about the genetics of fruit flies and the anatomy of laboratory rats, but nothing whatever about the human body. So a book like this is needed, and one which (like this one) is popularly written so as to make it accessible to the widest possible audience. A much better alternative to platitudes, however, would have been the refusal to moralize at all. If you can't do it right, don't do it at all, as the saying goes. Leaving out the simple-minded moralizing would have produced a shorter (less expensive?) book which would have fulfilled its function with greater economy and equal success. Even so, the study is readable and reasonably concise. It isn't that bad, though perhaps the best compliment which can be paid to it is that it might have been worse.



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HERE GTHERE

London, UK—The first of a series of "Come and Get to Know Us" evenings, organized by the Gaycare Organization for Elderly or Disabled Gays, took the form of a social evening for members of caring and counseling groups to meet together and swap ideas. The party was held in October.

Gay News (London)

Lethbridge, Alberta—The Southern Alberta School Trustees have accepted an anti-gay resolution asking the provincial government not to restrict local school jurisdictions from "dealing" with homosexuality among students, employees, and elected officials.

Body Politic

Vancouver, BC—At least 80 men have been charged with gross indecency following a two-week campaign by British Columbia vice squad officers. The men were arrested following the police installation of hidden cameras and other surveillance devices in public washrooms.

Body Politic

Washington, DC—The Violence Against Gays Committee, organized by the D.C. Gay Activists Alliance, has begun a leafletting campaign here. Reading, "Queer Bashing Kills: Are You Responsible?", the leaflets are part of a campaign to increase public awareness of violence against gays.

Press Release

Portland, OR—A federal judge, saying that the victim had suffered as much as one could, "short of physical torture," has sentenced a Portland man to four years in prison for blackmailing a Louisiana attorney because he was gay. Roy Lee McDonald, 26, was convicted for blackmailing the attorney by telephone, threatening to reveal his gayness.

Post Intelligencer

Oklahoma City, OK-The Gay People's Union (GPU) at the University of Oklahoma has been granted recognition by the Student Congress, whose earlier decision not to recognize the Gay Activists Alliance (GAA) led to a court battle in which a District Court Judge held that GAA's constitutional rights had not been violated. Explaining the decision by the Student Congress, one representative pointed out that, while GAA's goals were primarily political, those of GPU were directed toward "cultural exchange."

Gay Community News

Frankfurt, KY—A law requiring that the Ten Commandments be posted in Kentucky classrooms was challenged by five Louisville residents who claim that the act violates the state and federal constitutions.

Associated Press

New York, NY-At a public seminar on child abuse held at Manhattan College, Dr. Vincent Fontana, medical director of the New York Foundling Hospital Center for Parent and Child Development, said that child abuse is a "widespread disease" and that it is on the increase among heterosexuals. Federal agency estimates indicate that each year 300,000 children are physically abused, another 100,000 are sexually abused, and still another 400,000 are subject to other forms of abuse such as "starvation as a disciplinary measure."

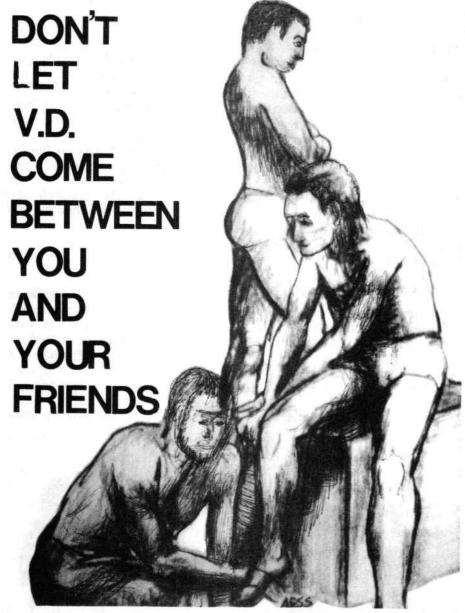
New York Times

New York, NY—In an interview published in the Soho Weekly News, Grace Jones is quoted as saying, "My idea of a fag hag is a woman who is afraid of a real man—and when I say a real man, I mean a heterosexual man."

Soho Weekly News



"The poodle died. . . "



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REVIEW

A Single Man by Christopher Isherwood. Avon Books, New York, 1978. paper \$1.95.

This is the newest installment in Avon's paperback reissue of the complete works of Christopher Isherwood. The first four volumes (Christopher and His Kind, Down There on a Visit, Memorial: A Portrait of a Family, Prater Violet, and World in the Evening) were reported earlier in GPU NEWS. A Single Man, dedicated to Gore Vidal, appeared in its original hardcover edition (Farrar, Straus, and Giroux) in 1964.

The action of the novel is confined to a single day in the life of George, who is followed by Isherwood's celebrated "camera-eye." George is gay, and sees people in terms of his own sexuality. What Isherwood succeeds in doing is capturing the texture of George's life itself—with compassion at all points, but with no mercy. The results are vivid, biting, realistic, and always both provocative and engrossing.

Isherwood left Europe in 1939 and came to California where he wrote a number of Hollywood screenplays as well as his later novels. A Single Man is a paradigm of the exploration of the screenwriter's skills within the novel. More recently Isherwood became a student of Vedanta, and a vocal supporter of the gay liberation movement. As both a guest lecturer and visiting professor at a number of distinguished universities, his advocacy of gay liberation has remained in the forefront of all of his preoccupations.

The influence of Vidal's "slice-of-life" style also makes itself felt throughout A Single Man, though Isherwood's approach and handling of the dramatic situations is more fine-tuned and self-conscious than Vidal's Whatever Isherwood is doing, the result is always Isherwood through and through.

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REVIEW

The Advocate Guide to Gay Health. By R. D. Fenwick. Dutton, New York, 1978. \$10.95.

"Like it or not, we belong to a minority group, one that requires special medical monitoring and extraordinary self-care in the management of our health," writes R. D. Fenwick. "In practicing our gay lifestyles," he continues, "we often experience health threatening difficulties that straight people seldom, if ever, encounter." Sponsored by **The Advocate**, the guide promises to provide vital health information aimed directly at the special problems and needs of gay women and men.

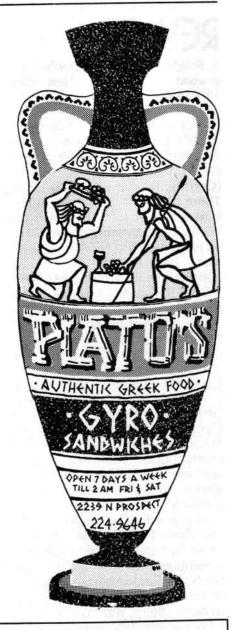
Fenwick describes the symptoms and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases to which gays are parsusceptible-including ticularly hepatitis, which has become a maior problem for gays lately. Without moralizing about sexual practices generally, he offers frank and readable advice on how to minimize the chances of contracting these diseases. He goes on to suggest that anyone with even a moderately active sex life have a V.D. checkup every third month. The sole exceptions which Fenwick makes to his principle of moral neutrality are fist-fucking (which, being very dangerous, is very stupid) and the use of butyl or amyl nitrites (Rush, Locker Room, Aroma of Men, and other selected poisons usually billed as "room deodorizers" to avoid criminal and civil litigation).

Fenwick also focuses on the high rate of alcoholism brought about, in part, by the amount of time many gays spend in bars and discos. Offering practical advice for getting and staying on the wagon, he also blasts the inadequacy of alcohol treatment centers where the professionals insist on treating homosexuality, rather than alcohol, as the major problem. The author wisely aims his counsel, not at the alcoholic (who does need professional in-person assistance and not

a book), but at that probably-larger segment of the gay community skirting the ill-marked frontier between social drinking and social suicide.

Using a question and answer format, the book provides detailed health information about the use of dangerous or potentially lethal sex toys, the pros and cons of SM, and the hazards of popular sexual variations. The guide also explains the physical and psyhchological effects of the popular street drugs, most of which enjoy unearned reputations as aphrodisiacs, and most of which are little more than sexual placebos. An erection, like beauty, lies often in the mind of the owner-beholder.

Fenwick has interviewed numerous doctors, psychologists, and gavs to produce a generous and nicely put together chaptger on problems of aging in a sexual marketplace which stresses youth and physical appeal. He goes on to discuss the widespread and frequently unmentioned problems of sexual dysfunction among gay people, including those living in quasi-monogamous arrangements, as well as those whose lifestyle includes a more panoramic display of sexual partnerships. His advice also moves into the domain of legal arrangements which aging gay couples ought to make with regard to the well-being of the surviving partner.



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Concluding the guide with a state-by-state listing of community services, the author urges gavs to assume more personal responsibility for their own health. He continually stresses that positive feelings about one's sexuality are absolutely essential. "If we feel good about what we do with our genitals, if we visualize ourselves as happy, whole, and generally realizing our potential as human beings, and if we don't succumb to the negative forces within our society that would have us believe that being gay is wrong, our bodies will be healthier." These twin poles of emphasis -self-image and health as an holistic concept-give this study a distinctive and positive flavor. Too many books dealing with gay health needs and problems, even those with the most positive commitments to the gay lifestyle, because of their emphasis on symptomatics and treatment, have the unplanned result of placing homosexuality on a level similar to that of leprosy.

R.D. Fenwich is a free-lance writer who specializes in holisitc health and the human potential movement. The guide makes no pre-tense of being a medical guide in the professional sense, nor of being a substitute for regular checkups by a physician who is privy to the special problems and needs of gay people. Rather, the guide is an eloquent and much needed plea for the truth of the maxim that, if we don't look to our own needs, no one is going to do it for us.



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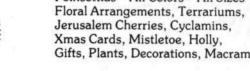
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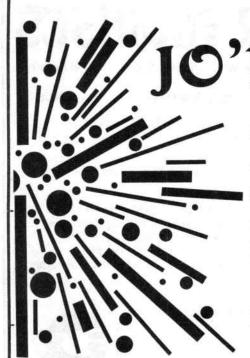
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Women, Sexuality, and Social Control. Edited by Carol Smart & Barry Smart. London and N.Y.: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1978. Paper binding, \$7.25.

The social control of women is a complex phenomenon with many different dimensions, only a few of which are explored in this collection of papers. The collection in the main has chosen to focus on issues which are largely neglected in the present literature dealing with the general area. As such, it nicely complements existing anthologies which deal with women's studies from a sociological perspective. Indeed most of its contributors are sociologists-two criminologists, a lawyer, and an educator being thrown in for good measure.

There are seven papers in all, each relatively independent of the others. Tove Dahl and Annika Snare ("The Coercion of Privacy") undertake the construction of a structural model for presenting socially coercive factors from a perspective bridging sociology and criminology. From the model they conclude that the work and marital arrangements fostered by society for women are essentially holdovers from earlier feudal systems. Albie Sachs ("The Myth of Male Protectiveness and the Legal Subordination of Women") offers an historical analysis of the practice and precedents of Victorian and Edwardian judges, who for sixty years wrestled with the problem of whether or not women could in law be regarded as "persons". Michelle Barrett and Helen Roberts ("Doctors and Their Patients") document the extent to which doctors are still educated to view their patients as examples of individual pathology rather than as products of a pathological social structure. Mary McIntosh ("Who Needs Prostitutes?") argues that the institution of prostitution arises from the idealogy of male needs, reinforced by institutional marriage and male dominance.

The remaining three papers in the volume deal generally with contemporay analysis of female psy-Deirdre chodynamics. ("Sexual Codes and Conduct") offers a glimpse of an empirical research project (still ongoing) of the lives of two groups of girls (ages 13 to 15) living in a northern city. All are categorized as being delinquents or on the fringes of delinquency. Floating correlations are provided to such factors as deadend jobs and limited educational Lesley S.Smith opportunitites. ("Sexist Assumptions and Female Delinquency") continues much the same line of investigation, here emphasizing the effects of the sexualization of juvenile offenses and the factor of group membership upon delinquent girls. Carol and Barry Smart ("Accounting for Rape") present a well documented study of the realities and myths of press reporting in rape cases, concluding that the media are no less saturated with sexism than are the courts. Finally, Julia Schwendinger and Herman Schwendinger ("Studying Rape") offer some programmatic suggestions for the integration of socialological research and social change.

Carol Smart is a Lecturer in Sociology at Trent Polytechnic in Nottingham, and is currently involved in the British Women's Movement and the Women's Caucus of the British Sociological Association. She is the author of Women, Crime and Delinquency (Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1976). Barry Smart, presently a Lecturer in Sociology at the University of Sheffield, is the author of Sociology, Phenomenology and Marxian Analysis (Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1976).

There are mentions in passing of homosexuality, but the articles literally exude with potential applications to the area of homophobia; and it is a short analytic jump from anti-woman to anti-gay in any case. Consequently, the volume does offer solid and well reasoned contrib-

utions to the more general area of sexual repression as well. It is an area with which gay readers can ill afford to be unfamiliar.

I have but one quarrel—with the publishers rather than the editors or the contributors. This anthology is one of a growing number of books which are printed directly from photoreproduction of typed text. Eliminating typesetting and right-margin justification, we are told, provides substantial econo-

mies. And so it should, but, alas, the publishers seem to have opted against passing any of these economies on to the prospective readers. A glue-bound paperback of just over 100 pages, printed from type-written copy, and selling for over seven dollars strikes me as somewhat exploitative in its own right. Perhaps the publisher should have read some of the articles in the volume before sending it to press.





Side by Side, "Reenactments of Scenes from Women's History, 1848—1920." 2-record lp set. Galaxia Records (Bos 212, Woburn, MA 01801).

The narrative on these albums is a summary of the progression of important events and strategies of the suferage movement. The producers have attempted to present this period in woman's history in a thorough and direct manner by combining narrative with actual speeches of the time.

The newly born country of the United States of America was a wild and often dangerous place. Women no less than men needed strength and a variety of skills. Thus, in the early days of the country, women were often the equal of men. In many colonies they owned or managed property, and often enjoyed voting rights as well. Slowly, however, between 1700 and 1800, the colonies and then the states disenfranchised women.

In the early decades of the 1800's the issue of slavery began to be discussed and guestioned. Sarah and Angelina Grimke were sisters born in South Carolina to a slave-holding family. As adults they became Quakers and were early organizers of the growing abolitionist movement. Organized religion, that great defender of the status quo and institutionalized injustice, assaulted the abolitionists from many pulpits. Even where some pastors strayed somewhat from Christian conscience by suggesting that blacks might possibly be endowed with some human rights, these pastors frequently condemned women for speaking to the issue in

public. Sarah Grimke wrote several "Letters on the Equality of the Sexes and the Condition of Woman" in 1837 in order to air her views on feminism and to attack the mouthpieces of organized religion.

Side One of the album opens with Grimke's letters, and takes us to the middle of the century. Other platform statements included are the Seneca Falls "Declaration of Sentiments" (1848), Elizabeth C. Stanton's "Temperance and Divorce" (1853), Paulina Davis' speech on the women's rights movement (1850), Sojourner Truth's "Ain't I a Woman?" (1851) and Lucretia Mott's "It Is Not Christianity" (1854).

The second side is devoted to the interdevelopment of abolition and the women's movement leading through the Civil War. In 1870, Lucy Stone began publishing "The Woman's Journal", the longest lived women's movement periodical. Her speech of 1855, "Disappointed Women" opens the second side: and is followed by Sojourner Truth's "Equal RightsAssociation" (1867). Other entries are Susan B. Anthony's "District of Columbia Act" (1870) and Elizabeth Stanton's "Judiciary Committee" (1872).

Side Three is devoted to the early attempts of the suffrage movement to gain voting rights through state legislataures. A long selection from the trial (for voting) of Susan B. Anthony (1872) opens this section, and is followed by documentaryk and excerpts from speeches dealing with the conflicting court decisions and growth of the suffrage movement.

The fourth and last side deals



with the suffrage movement at the national (federal) level, and opens with the questioning of Elizabeth Stanton by the Senate (1875). Exerpts from speeches and policy statements by Lillie Blake (1887), Elizabeth Stanton (1888), Lucy Stone (1891), and Susan B. Anthony (1892).

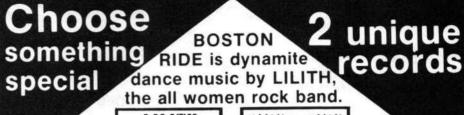
World War I looked as though it would derail the guestion of women's suffrage just as had the Civil War. This time, however, women continued to speak out, using the war itself and the reasons earnestly pronounced for America joining the war as their own arguments for the vote. Anna Howard Shaw, a former president of the National American spoke at a convention of 1918-19, and her dynamic and well-reasoned plea is here excerpted ("The War and the Vote"). In June of 1919 President Wilson spoke out to Congress in favor of women suffrage, and the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution was approved on June 4. In a little over a year, on August 20, 1920, the amendment was ratified and became law. After

almost eighty years of incessant struggle, women had won the vote. The closing speech of the album, entitled simply "After the Victory", is by Carrie Chapman Catt.

Women's history and gay history have both made substanital strides out of their mutual closets in the past ten years. For really the first time in the history of western thought gavs and women are able to catch glimpses of our past, and to appreciate that it is populated with interesting and heroic figures. Given the fact that the battle against repression and ignorance is a long way from over in our own day, staying in touch with our own history is of great importance and value. These albums give us history as lived, and take us into the thoughts and strivings of real fleshand-blood people. By thus seeing them in a personal and living per-

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spective, it is possible for each of us to learn from them, as well as to take greater pride in their accomplishments-and then to continue our fight in the light of that knowledge and pride.







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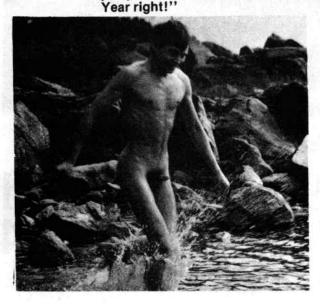


- DEC 1 Midwestern Human Rights Conference (Iowa City, IA), Through December 3. For information write GUQC, Box 444, Rock Island, IL 61201.

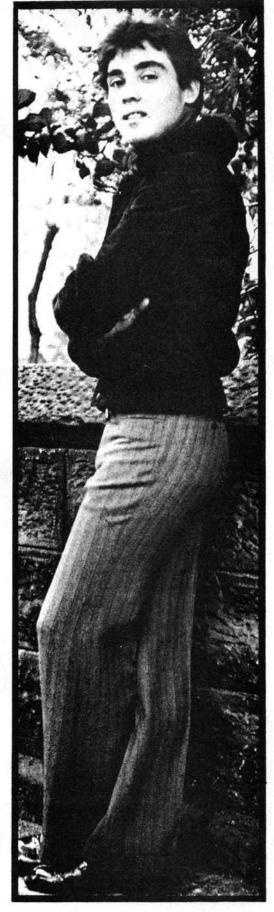
 Gays United (Quad Cities) Membership Committee Meeting, 130 W. 12th St. (Davenport), 7:30 p.m.
- DEC 2 Gay Rap Group (Racine), Unitarian Church, 625 College Ave., 7:30 p.m.
- DEC 3 Gold Coast (Chicago) Movie Nite, 5 & 10 p.m., "The Turning Point."
- DEC 4 Gay Peoples Union (Milwaukee) Business meeting, 8 p.m., The Farwell Center, 1568 N. Farwell.
- DEC 6 Man's Country (Chicago) Movie Nite.
- DEC 7 Little Jim's (Chicago) Movie Nite, 9 p.m.
- DEC 8 Gay Affiliates of Iowa (Iowa City) Weekend, through December 10, For more information write GUQC (See Directory).
- DEC 9 Gay Rap Group (Racine), Unitarian Church, 625 College Ave., 7:30 p.m.
- DEC 10 Gold Coast (Chicago) Movie Nite, 5 & 10 p.m., "Julia."
- DEC 11 Gay Peoples Union (Milwaukee) Meeting, The Farwell Center, 8 p.m.
- DEC 13 Man's Country (Chicago) Movie Nite.
 Gays United (Quad Cities) Education Committee Meeting, Phone (309) 786-3846 for information.
- DEC 14 Little Jim's (Chicago) Movie Nite, 9 p.m.



DEC 15 Gays United (Quad Cities) Executive Committee Meeting, 7:30 p.m., 130 W. 12th St., (Davenport). Gay Rap Group (Racine) Unitarian Church, **DEC** 16 625 College Ave., 7: 30 p.m. Jodee's (Racine) Christmas Show, 9:30 p.m., **DEC 17** Cover charge. Gays United (Quad Cities) Potluck Dinner and General Membership meeting, 2 p.m., 3707 Eastern Ave (Rock Island). Gay Peoples Union (Milwaukee) Meeting, 8 **DEC** 18 p.m., The Farwell Center. Gay Blood Donation (Racine) All interested gays invited to donate blood, 3:30-7:30 p.m., Unitarian Church, 625 College Ave. Man's Country (Chicago) Movie Nite. DEC 20 Little Jim's (Chicago) Movie Nite, 9 p.m. **DEC 21** The Sugar Shack (Milwaukee), Xmas Party. **DEC 23** Church/Milwaukee-Christ-Metropolitan DEC 24 mas Service, The Church at 2647 N. Stowell. 2 p.m. DEC 25 MERRY CHRISTMAS HAPPY HANNUKKAH Man's Country (Chicago) Movie Nite. 27 DEC Little Jim's (Chicago) Movie Nite, 9 p.m. 28 DEC Gay Rap Group (Racine), Unitarian Church, DEC 30 625 College Ave., 7:30 p.m. Jodee's (Racine) New Year's Eve Party. Door DEC 31 prizes. No Cover. Sugar Shack (Milwaukee) New Year's Eve party. "Had a rough year? Start off the New









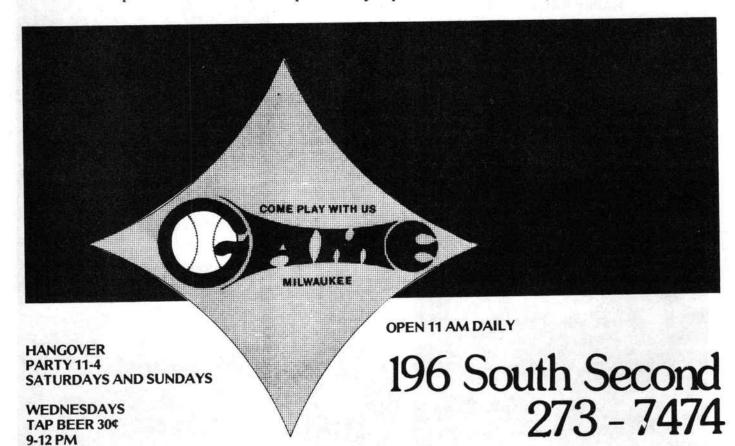
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DIGNITY/Milwaukee

Mass for the gay and lesbian Catholic community and friends—every Sunday at 6 p.m. Chapel—2506 Wauwatosa Ave. (76th St.) Call 482-1015.

Forker Motorcycle Club

"A Men and Women Riding Club" Meets every second Sunday of the month. Write P.O. Box 11362, Milwaukee, Wi 53211.

Gay Al-Anon

For lovers and friends of gay problem drinkers. Meets Sundays, 6 p.m., The Farwell Center, 1568 N. Farwell.

Gay Alcoholics Anonymous

Meets Sundays at 6 p.m. at the Farwell Center, 1568 N. Farwell. Call 272-3081 and ask for group 94.

Gay Peoples Union, Inc.

Meets every Monday at the Farwell Center, 1568 N. Farwell at 8 p.m. Business meetings the first Monday of each month. The Farwell Center is open every night from 7:30 to 11 p.m.

GPU VD Clinic

Free VD Screening.

Thurs. and Fri. evenings from 7 to 10 p.m. Sat. from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Diagnosis and treatment by physician, Wed. only, 7-10 p.m. The Farwell Center, 1568 N. Farwell. Total confidentiality. Phone 347-1222.

Grapevine

Feminist support and social group. All lesbians welcome. Thursdays, 7-9 p.m., The Women's Coalition, 2211 E. Kenwood Blvd. Free Space

A discussion group for lesbians. Call 964-6117.

Lutherans Concerned for Gays

For information write P.O. Box 92872, Milwaukee, WI 53202 or call 963-9833.

Metropolitan Community Church

P.O. Box 1612, Milwaukee, 53201. Meets each Sunday at 2 p.m. at the Church at 2647 N. Stowell.

Milwaukee Health Department Social Hygiene Clinic

841 N. Broadway, Room 110 Phone: 278-3631

Clinic Hours: Mon & Thurs from 11:30 a.m. to 7:15 p.m.; Tues, Wed & Fri 8:30 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. and 12.45 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Silver Star Motorcycle Club

Business meeting ever 2nd Sunday of the month. Write PO Box 1176, Milwaukee 53201. Club night every 2nd Friday at the Wreck Room.

UWM Gay Community

Meetings Wednesdays at 7:30 p.m. in the Union (check daily event sheet for room) Write c/o Student Union, UWM, Milwaukee, 53211. Call 276-1376.

WISCONSIN

Gay Students Assn./Oshkosh

Univ. of Wis., Oshkosh, Box 51, Dempsey Hall, Oshkosh, WI 54901 Meets twice monthly, info and counseling available. Call 414-426-0832.

Racine/Kenosha Gays

Gay Rap Group meets every Sat., 7:30 p.m. at Unitarian Church, 625 College Ave., Racine. Discussion, sharing, friendship.

Lesbian Switchboard

306 N. Brooks (UYMCA) Madison, WI 53715 (608) 257-7378 - 7-10 p.m.

Madison Committee for Gay Rights
PO Box 324 Madison, WI 53701

PO Box 324, Madison, WI 53701 Phone (608) 251-2937 Madison Gay Center

1001 University Avenue Madison, WI 53715

Renaissance of Madison, Inc.

913 Spring St., Gay VD Clinic. Free screening and treatment, Tuesdays 7:30 to 9:30 p.m.

ILLINOIS

Gays United of the Quad Cities

Serving eastern Iowa and western Illinois, P.O. Box 444, Rock Island, IL 61201 or call (319) 323-0090.

CHICAGO Dignity/Chicago

Catholic Mass, Sundays 7 p.m., 824 West Wellington, Phone 525-3564 or write Box 11261, Chicago, IL 60611.

Fox Valley Gay Association

Serving Elgin and N.W. suburbs of Chicago. Gay referral line (312) 888-1588. Monthly newsletter, monthly meetings, rap sessions and parties. Phone referral line or write Box 393, Elgin, IL 60120.

Gay Counseling Service Gay Switchboard

Switchboard (929-HELP) operates between 7-11 p.m. for visitors to the city. Counseling Service-same hours and number.

Maturity

For those over 40. Germania Club, 108 W. Germania Pl. 3rd Fridays. Call 372-8616 for information.

One of Chicago

615 W. Wellington, 1st Fridays. Call 372-8616 for information.

VD Testing & Treatment for Gays Howard Brown Memorial Clinic, 2205 N. Halsted 7-10 p.m., Wednesdays. Call 871-5777 for info.

IOWA

Pride of Lambda

Meetings held at the People's Unitarian Church, 600 3rd Ave SE, Cedar Rapids. Monthly newsletter. Call 362-5522 or write P.O. Box 265 Cedar Rapids, IA 52406.

ADS BY THE INCH

RATES FOR CLASSIFIED ADS: \$4.00 per unit of 25 words or less. DISCOUNTS FOR MULTIPLE INSERTIONS (no copy change): 10% for 3 to 5 insertions, 20% for 6 to 8, 35% for 9 to 11, and 50% for 12 or more insertions. All classified ads must be prepaid, and received by the 20th day of the month prior to an issue. No orders taken by phone. Proof copy is supplied for the first printing only. Orders and payments should be sent to: GPU CLASSIFIED, Box 92203, Milwaukee, WI 53202

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For men who care...for each other. Long self-addressed stamped envelop for info to: TLB, Box 556GP, Sussex, NJ 07461.

THE LOVING BROTHERHOOD For men who care. . .for each other. For information send SASE (long) to P.O. Box

4531, Chicago, Il. 60680.

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Dermot, we love you. No interference. Please call 815-883-3234.

GAY MEN AND WOMEN

If you believe organized religion is the enemy of gay liberation write: Gay Atheists, P.O. Box 14142, San Francisco, Ca. 94114.

GPU NEWS Back issues. Please send for price list of available numbers. PO Box 92203, Milwaukee, WI 53202

Nice G/W/M 28. Looking to meet nice G/W/M 18-30. For friendship/relationship. Call Joe 414-654-5233 or 3807 40th, Apt 6, Kenosha, Wi 53142.

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GAY BOOKS

Magazines, photos, cassettes, incense, vitamins, and other mail order. Subjects include s/m, ff, young, etc. Catalogue is \$1, plus SASE. Marc Sanders, 247 E. 81 St., 4 C, New York, NY 10028.

Eros in Greece: A Sexual Inquiry by Tom Horner. The first book on sexual customs of modern Greeks. Don't visit Greece without it. 127 pages, \$2.95 plus 50¢ mailing costs from: Faubourg Marigny Bookstore, 600 Frenchmen, New Orleans, LA 70116.

LESBIAN ROMANCE

Tired of second-rate lesbian novels with violence and bulldyke stereotypes? Want to read about people with whom you can identify? Read Paula Christian's novels of love! Hailed as one of the top three writers in the genre. "Edge of Twilight," and its sequel, "This Side of Love." Order one or both at \$4.50 each, plus 75¢ postage and handling, each; checks or money orders payable to Timely Books, Dept I, P.O. Box 267, New Milford, CT 06776. (Conn. residents please add 7% sales tax.

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CORRESPONDENCE

I wish to correspond with G/W/M age 25-40. Looking for lasting friendship or relationship. Nolan E. Jones, Box 97-89115-1, McAllister, OK 74501.

MALE MODELS NEEDED

Photographer needs nice young G/W/M for photo session. Earn extra money. Call in Kenosha 414-654-5233.

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GayLife



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