OUT!

OUT! P.O. Box 148 Madison, WI 53701 (608) 256-7664

Wisconsin's Lesbian/Gay Newspaper

Member: Madison Sustaining Fund

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Is phone company changing on censorship?

Speak Its Name

MILWAUKEE and MADISON— Faced with the threat of a lawsuit, Yellow Pages officials have backed down from a threat to censor a bookstore's ad that used the words "gay and lesbian."

"They came to their senses," said David Smith, owner of the newly opening Four Star Fiction and Video, 315 N. Henry in Madison. "They realized they didn't have any ground to stand on."

The Four Star ad, which mentioned gay and lesbian fiction among several other categories, was initially turned down in mid-November. It was later accepted after Smith's attorney called and warned Yellow Pages officials of possible legal action under Wisconsin gay-rights laws.

"If it were not for the Wisconsin

Governor Anthony Earl's lesbian/gay liaison, Earl Bricker, presents a gubernatorial proclamation to *OUT!* in bonor of the paper's third anniversary last month. Bricker delivered the document to a celebratory function of *OUT!* supporters at the Fess Hotel Nov. 21. The luncheon produced some \$5,000 in pledges from more than 20 donors—including an anonymous gift of \$1,200. The pledges will be used to support the paper's growth in 1986.

Lawrence University promises full equality

APPLETON—In response to prompting from a newly formed lesbian/gay alumni group, the Lawrence University board of trustees has adopted a policy saying the institution "promotes equal opportunity for all."

University President Richard Warch, in a November letter to the school newspaper, said the policy in effect guarantees freedom from discrimination based on sexual orientation.

Gay and Lesbian Alumni of Lawrence University had asked the board in September to "include a provision barring discrimination based upon sexual orientation in all publications which presently include Lawrence's non-discrimination policy." That policy previously barred discrimination only on such other grounds as race, religion and sex.

The trustees, however, "concluded that it would be most appropriate for

the college to describe its policy and practice in positive rather than negative language," according to Warch, "and therefore to move from a disclaimer regarding non-discrimination pertaining to persons in various categories to an affirmation of the college's traditional values and convictions."

James Gandre, president of the alumni group, told OUT! he "was a little disappointed at first" with the trustees' refusal to adopt specific gay rights language. "I thought they might be trying to avoid the subject and appearing us," he said.

But now, since Warch's letter explicitly mentioned sexual-orientation protections, "I don't feel at all that we've been shortchanged," Gandre said. "Now there should be no confusion whatsoever."

For more information about Gay and Lesbian Alumni, see this month's Community Notes (page 6). law, they would not have backed off," said the attorney, Mark Borns.

Despite the apparent change of heart, it's an open question whether Ameritech, the company that owns the Yellow Pages, will try to scrap similar ads in the future.

In a November interview, Ameritech public relations officer Jayne Colombo would not rule out the possibility that references to gay and lesbian material might be considered "offensive" in some contexts and thus be censored. She refused to provide guidelines about what might be considered offensive.

Evaluations of ads are "done on a case-by-case basis," she said. "I can't tell you anything more than that."

Borns speculated that "what they're going to do is discriminate whenever they can get away with it and back down only when they get flak.

"They ought to get their policy straight," he said.

An interview with a Yellow Pages consumer representative in Mil-waukee lends credence to Borns' speculation. The representative told Speak Its Name that direct references to both homosexuality and abortion were considered offensive and that ads containing such references are routinely rejected.

Colombo, speaking from Troy, Mich., gave a different story. "I can tell you definitely that we do not have a specific policy that we are rejecting those ads," she said.

The Milwaukee representative's account "obviously was an error," according to Colombo.

"I regret that it (the rejection of the Four Star ad) happened," she said, adding: "It doesn't surprise me." Prior to the breakup of AT&T and the formation of Ameritech, many phone companies refused ads with gay and lesbian content, she said, and many ad representatives may not be aware of new policies.

A Wisconsin Bell spokesperson in Madison echoed that view. "We're big," said Bill Rock, "and sometimes it's difficult to get everyone up to speed."

Rock maintained that phone company officials are becoming sensitive to the legitimacy of lesbian and gay concerns.

The Four Star controversy represents at least the third time an Ameritech company has rejected an ad with gay and lesbian content in the last two years. In July 1984, Chosen Books of Detroit went to court in an attempt to force the Yellow Pages to carry its ad for "gay-lesbian literary books." In December 1983, the Yellow Pages in Minneapolis consented to run an ad for A Brother's Touch Bookstore with similar wording, after carrier insisting that the words "gay and lesbian" be replaced with "adult."

After all the controversy, "It's odd that Ameritech can't review its (policy) manual," said attorney Borns

No trend yet in tests for HTLV-III antibody

Speak Its Name

MADISON—Although 14 percent of the 632 people tested in Wisconsin for the antibody to HTLV-III showed positive results. Holly Dowling of the state Division of Health said the results do not mean that 14 percent of the gay men in Wisconsin have been exposed to the virus believed to cause

"I don't think the number was large enough" to support that kind of conclusion, she said. She said the results of the testing could not be used as a "tool" until more people have taken the test and trends might be identified.

She explained that the 632 people who had come to the state's 30 sites for free, anonymous testing may not represent a cross-section of any of the groups at high risk for AIDS.

The sites opened in June. Although only 34 people took the test in June, 254 took the test in October, according to state figures, and some of the sites are now booked for weeks in advance.

The sites were established in June by the Division of Health with a federal grant as purt of a national program to discourage people from donating blood to get the antibody test. The original six-month grant for the program was extended in October for another six months, according to Dowling.

Of those taking the test through Oct. 31, 66 percent were homosexual or bisexual men, according to responses on confidential questionnaires filled out at the test sites. Two percent were intravenous drug users, 3 percent recipients of blood transfusions, 17 percent heterosexuals who had contact with someone in a high risk group, and 12 percent indicated

Of the 632 who took the test, 83 percent were male, 81 percent were between 20 and 39 years old, and 64 percent were residents of Dane or Milwaukee Counties.

Three of the state's busiest sites are the ones run by the Blue Bus Clinic in Madison, the Brady East Sexually Transmitted Disease Clinic in Milwaukee, and the Center Project in Green Bay. The Green Bay site opened on Sept. 30.

Mike Bielinski, one of the founders of the Center Project, said he and others organized the blood testing program because "there was nobody that was going to do it."

The nearest site was 50 miles away in Oshkosh. Bielinski said that in Green Bay, the city and the free clinic did not want to take on the testing due to anxiety over the possibility of coming in contact with people with AIDS.

Bielinski, formerly president of Concerned of Northeastern Wisconsin, a gay organization, said it was continued from page 3

Snakes in drag-Scientists studying red-sided garter snakes in Manitoba, Canada, have found that approximately one in seven snakes is a "female impersonator," according to the New York Times. The snakes exude female-like chemical scents "enticing the courtship of other males," according to researchers. They found no females in 33 out of 200 "mating balls" consisting of as many as 100 entwining snakes.

Indefinite hold—The founder of a multi-racial gay group opposing apartheid has been arrested in Soweto, South Africa, for taking part in a student protest against South Africa's segregated educational system, the London Gay Times reports. Black gay activist Tseko Simon Nokoli and 21 other demonstrators were charged with treason and may be held indefinitely without trial under current martial law. Nokoli is coordinator of the Saturday Group, part of the three-year-old Gay Association of South Africa, and general secretary of the Vaal Congress of South African Students. According to Gay Times, Amnesty International is following the situation.

In a Nutshell

This Christian nation—According to a 1983 survey conducted for the Robert Schuller Ministries by the Princeton Religion Research Center of the Gallup Organization, only 42% of the respondents agreed with the traditional Christian belief that "Jesus was divine in the sense that he was in fact God living among [human beings]."

No Soviet AIDS—Despite other UPI reports that Soviet doctors have confirmed an undisclosed number of AIDS cases in the USSR, the Soviet Minister of Health, Pyotr Burgasov, told a Moscow newspaper, "We have not registered any cases of this illness. The whole point is that the problem is in many aspects social because it is connected with sexual dissolution [which] is, alas, tolerated by certain circles in the West, but for our society it is unnatural."

Birds, bees, and GOPs—

Alex Thien, who writes a humorous column for the Milwaukee Sentinel. recently told the story of a public relations dynamo from Stevens Point who wanted to surprise his audience. He unveiled a giant photo of two elephants making love. The photo's ' caption read "The Making of a Republican." The audience laughed, but then he got a surprise when one of the viewers pointed out that both elephants were males.

Nuns in Dublin-Rosemary Curb and Nancy Manahan, editors of Lesbian Nuns: Breaking the Silence. were evicted from their hotel after an appearance on a Dublin talk show, according to a report in The Advocate. They were also confronted by protesters singing "Nearer My God to Thee" and had 15,000 copies of the book seized by Customs, although the government released the books the next day. Manahan said the publicity has been good for book sales, getting the book into the front windows of bookstores and the front pages of every Irish newspaper. In related news, Giovanni's Room, a Philadelphia gay and feminist bookstore, has received an order for a copy of the book from the Vatican's Library of the Congregation for Religious and Secular Institutes.

Vive La France!—The French National Assembly has passed into law a bill that prohibits discrimination against gays in housing, employment, and access to government services, making it the first nation to prohibit anti-gay discrimination. Homosexual acts have been legal in France since the institution of the Napoleonic Code of Emperor Napoleon I, except for the years when France was occupied by the Nazis during World War II, who substituted their own laws for the Code.

Protect your rod—The Austrialian army has purchased 54,000 condoms for waterproofing guns. Senator Gareth Evans, minister of Resources and Energy, speaking for Defence Minister Kim Beazley, explained the purchase to the Senate: "I am assured that the contract for the purchase of these condoms was placed after independent leak-andburst tests in which the condoms were inflated to a volume of more than 12 liters [51/2 gallons]. My advice is that, while the practice of placing condoms over rifle barrels is not formally recommended in any army documents, it is understood to be an effective means of waterproofing."

Rape culture-Group Nawa, a San Francisco organization of Japanese immigrant women, is calling for the resignation of Shumon Miura, director of the Agency of Cultural Affairs of the Education Ministry of Japan. They join several Japanese groups who were outraged by Miura's remarks in a Tokyo sports magazine: "When asked why I jog, I have often answered, 'I run, swim, and exercise with dumbbells to have enough physical power and energy to enable me to rape a woman if I wanted.' I also used to say, 'Rape is a heinous act and certainly not a gentlemanly thing to do. However, it is a shame if a man is not strong enough to violate a woman.' . . . Rapists should attack women whose sense of virtue is such that they expose themselves in nude magazines . . . They might even boast of being seen as sexually attrac-

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SPEAK ITS NAME

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announces the publication and dissemination of its first reports documenting the following:

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Investigation as to whether Wisconsin's phone company is violating Wisconsin's lesbian/gay rights legislation by refusing to place yellow page advertisements that include lesbian/gay themes.

Look for coverage of these issues in major media sources as Speak Its Name presses for exposure on the issues of concern to lesbians and gay men.

For a copy or information regarding these investigative reports, please call Linda Ligouri at (608) 256-7664.

Speak Its Name requires funding assistance to publish its reports. Donations can be addressed to: Speak Its Name, 106 E. Doty St, Madison, Wi 53703.

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Move to eliminate COSA job draws fire

MADISON—Why is a largely progressive group of County Board supervisors—a group that includes open lesbians Kathleen Nichols and Lynn Haanen, as well as a gay man, Dick Wagner—trying to eliminate funding for the City-County Committee on Sexual Assault's one paid staff position?

It's a question many people are asking these days. The answer to it depends on whom you ask.

According to Haanen, "The proposal came totally out of a need to cut spending. We've got to make some cuts in this budget."

Haanen says the priority for county spending must be on direct-service positions, such as the extra sheriff's detective position that has been proposed as part of the 1986 budget. She denies—as some have asserted—that women are being offered a "trade-off" between the sexual-assault committee job and the detective's position.

"The position in the sheriff's department has to go in no matter what," Haanen says.

Numerous critics have charged, however, that personal camity plays a role in the move to cut staffing for the committee. These critics note that Supv. Nichols is the chair of the committee, or COSA, and did not consult with that body or its staff member before agreeing to support elimination of the staff position.

The staff member, Judy Witt, acknowledges that she and Nichols have not been on the best of terms, and says Nichols has not been in the COSA office for nine months. Nichols could not be reached for comment.

Witt also says that "the relationship between me and the district attorney (Hal Harlowe) has never been good . . . He has never considered me the expert that I am, and that's pretty much the crux of it."

Harlowe has said he does not object to cutting Witt's position.

"Because of my relationships with the key people recommending this... any of them would have reasons for me personally to be out of there," says Witt.

Says Peg Flandreau West, a former member of COSA and now director of Protective Behaviors, "My hunch is she (Nichols) isn't satisfied with the way the committee is working. . . . It's a very difficult committee to be on" since the membership is so diverse,



Kathleen Nichols

with members from a wide range of both private and governmental agencies.

"I wish she (Nichols) would resign as chair" rather than express displeasure this way, West says, adding that the loss of a staff member would mean the end of COSA.

In a November letter to the County Board, West wrote: "I feel that shackling or eliminating COSA at this time is a political statement. The manner in which the (proposed) cut was done also seems to me to be assaultive to the staff person herself."



Judy Witt

Haanen defends Nichols, "Kathleen has gotten some flak out of this that she doesn't deserve. I think it tnok a lot of courage for her to do this,

"If anyone wants to read any more into this, that's their prerogative, but I think it's groundless.

Former COSA chair Mary Rouse wrote Nichols directly and termed the move to eliminate Witt "high-handed and unfortunate." Rouse said staff was vitally necessary for such tasks as compiling statistics on sexual assault, tracking legislation, and providing information to the public and various organizations "so that the right hand knows what the left hand is doing."

The County Board's Personnel Committee, with half its members absent, has supported axing the COSA job. But as OUT! went to press, another board committee had moved to table the proposal, and it's not clear if the anti-staff move will surface at all as part of the larger County budget, which could be voted on in December.

No substitute for helping, says Bush

MILWAUKEE—Friendship, not sex, is the best thing Black and White Men Together can offer its members, Dr. John Bush said in his keynote address at the regional conference hosted by the Milwaukee BWMT chapter Oct. 18 to 20.

In a speech that dealt mostly with the need for friends to answer when someone calls out for help, Bush brought up what he said was a sensitive subject: the use of sexuality in the interracial organization.

"I think it's destructive to the more noble intentions of the organization" and drives away members when people try to use the club for sexual ends, he said.

Bush, a sociologist at Southeastern Massachusetts University and a poet, said friends are duty-bound to help each other, especially in pain, illness, and death, but it is hard to call out for help in a society that teaches people to be tough like the "Marlboro Man." Alcohol, drugs, and promiscuity are too often substituted for love, he said.

"Minorities often believe what the majorities tell them about themselves," Bush said. When we hear a call for help, "If we feel good about ourselves, we will answer. If we're not intimidated by heterosexual society or intimidated by our families or friends, we will answer."

AIDS can be another barrier to offering help, he said. Some may not answer a call to help because they do not have the courage, or because the caller is not the right color.

The right answer to a call for help might be to give advice, to listen, to offer a shoulder to cry on, to give an embrace, or simply to be aware of the caller's needs, Bush said.

Bush, the organization's black national co-chair, became the first recipient of the Del Pascavis Spirit Award, a traveling plaque in memory of the Milwaukee chapter member who was killed in his home this summer. The Milwaukee chapter's 1985 leadership award went to Alyn Hess.

The conference also included a

ceremony designating the Wisconsin Historical Society as the recipient of the BWMT national archives. The conference also included a memorial service for Pascavis, repeating a service he had written for people who had died of AIDS and other causes, shortly before his own death.

Student fights homophobia in himself and others

FOND DU LAC—David Penepent's involvement with gay rights started in a human sexuality class at Marian College of Fond du Lac. He had made a homophobic remark in class, and the priest teaching the course assigned him an eye-opening topic for his research paper; the organization called Parents and Priends of Gays.

He got an A on the paper, but more than that, Penepent found out about his own homophobia, and set about to cure it by learning what gays and lesbians are about. He started to attend workshops, seminars, and seek out written information.

He also got to know Roger Beyers, founder of several Parents and Friends of Gays chapters in Wisconsin. In October 1984, Beyers asked Penepent to direct a Fond du Lac chapter of PFOG. Penepent accepted.

Since then, he has spoken out for gays and lesbians on radio, in newspapers, and at speaking engagements. Now a business student at the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, he has been working with the Gay Student Association there and has been invited to be a co-director of the UWO Women's Center in recognition of his work with PFOG.

If asked, Penepent will explain that he is not gay or bisexual, but adds, "It doesn't matter what I am. I don't have to be black to stand up for civil rights for black people, and I don't have to be gay to stand up for civil rights of gay people."

Most people accept that, he said, but not everyone. He has had troubles at work, troubles which he said he is handling with an attorney.

"A physician told me not to hang around with gays or you'd get AIDS," he complained. "That's ignorance." PFOG in Fond du Lac has been working with the Milwaukee AIDS Project to fight ignorance with education, he said.

Penepent has also found support in his work from people on and off campus, gays and straights alike. He said his future mother-in-law heard her pastor defend gay rights in his homily during a service. She passed the word on to Penepent, who was looking for a PFOG meeting site.

Now, with the support of the Rev. Peter Carek, PFOG meets at St. Mary's Church, 93 Marquette St., at 7 p.m. on the second Saturday of each month. The Dec. 14 program will be about AIDS.

The Fond du Lac chapter of PFOG can be reached at P.O. Box 1818, Fond du Lac, WI 54935.

HTLV-III

continued from page I

important to give people the opportunity to learn more about their own health. He said it "makes an individual more whole."

Tim Tillotson of the Blue Bus Clinic in Madison said it may seem like bad news to learn of a positive result to the test, but he sees it as a chance to focus on health with that individual.

"What I have tried to do is make this kind of an empowering situation rather than being slammed with this bad news. It gives you the chance to do or not to do some particular things that may lead you to go on and get the disease."

He stresses general health practices as well as sexual behavior, he said, explaining, for example, that the "erogenous earlobe" could be substituted for passionate kissing.

Tillotson said the gay community needs to "join hands and keep holding the hands of people with positive results. By making connections, it assures that they're all working toward the goal of survival." Being tested is one way to take action on AIDS, he said.

Tillotson said he was "flabber-gasted" when he figured out, using national figures, that 10 to 30 people each day in Wisconsin become positive to the antibody test—meaning that they expose themselves to the virus through their behaviors.

In Milwauker, Doug Johnson, who coordinates the testing at the Brady East STD Clinic, said he has changed his mind about the usefulness of the test. He said initially he had been concerned that people would be taking the test for inappropriate reasons, and had thought that the money could be better spent for other educational efforts.

"The biggest piece of information that changed my mind," Johnson said, "is that people who are HTLV-III antibody positive are potentially—and I underline the word potentially—more infectious than a person with AIDS."

Johnson explained that the HTLV-III virus uses certain cells that are part of the immune system to replicate itself, destroying those cells in the process. When all those cells are destroyed, the virus can no longer reproduce itself, and can disappear from the body of a person with AIDS.

"The education and prevention aspect: I'm all for it," he said. "If this is the means to do it, then I'm all for it."

But Johnson added, "I think what would be much more beneficial would be a test for the antigen (virus) itself." If a person knew if he or she actually had the virus, the test results would be more useful to the person, he said

The HTLV-III antibody test only shows that a person has been exposed to the virus and has created antibodies to the virus. Some studies have shown that only 3 to 17 percent of those exposed to the virus actually go on to develop AIDS. Some researchers believe it's possible to be exposed to the virus and develop antibodies, but not actually carry the virus.

Speaking OUT!

Thanks from MAP

To all those who helped in the summer fundraisers for the Milwaukee AIDS Project:

We wish to take this opportunity to thank all of you for your generous work in the support of our program,

Listed here are those people we know took part in the benefit shows at the M & M and La Cage Aux Folles. There are certainly more who contributed to these programs. We extend our heartfelt thanks to them also, even though they are not named here.

Thank you to Bob Schmidt and the staff at the M & M. To Jim King and the staff at the La Cage Aux Folles. To Sal, Ronnie Marx, Daniel Martin, and thank you to all the female illusionists:

From Appleton: Melinda James, Toni Clarke, Tonia Michaels, Rhonda Moore, and Ashley Morben.

From Kenosha: Tiffany Thomas. From Milwaukee: Kelly Michaels, Baby Jane Hudson, Nicole, Mandi McCall, and Brandy Alexander. From Chicago: Patty Cakes.

It is through the generosity of people like all of you that we can make AIDS less of a threat to our community.

Sincerely,

Susan E. Dietz, RN, MAP Director, and the volunteers and staff of the Milwaukee AIDS Project.

Big Brother/Big Sisters

Editors:

It's terribly sad and upsetting that Big Brothers and Big Sisters of Dane County will, by policy, not allow lesbians and gay men to participate in their program. This is especially sad when we see that there are 362 children waiting for a big brother or sister. The article in the State Journal of 10-3-85 implies that gays are not stable and cannot be good role models. This is insulting to every gay person and to their families. The comment about the Women's Transit Authority using men as drivers is totally out of place. It is assumed that Big Brothers and Big Sisters screen all their applicants. Gays need no more or no less screening than anyone else. No big brother or big sister should be discussing their sex life with the child they are matched up with, so sexual orientation should not at all be a

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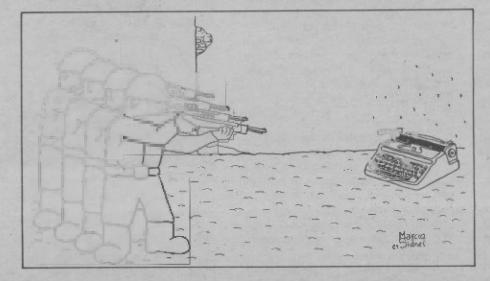
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OUT!'s next general membership meetings are December 3 and Jan 2 at 6:30 p.m. at the OUT! office. Call (608) 256-7664 for details.



factor

The fact that the United Way has said that this policy does not violate anti-discrimination policies only shows how pervasive homophobia is in our society and how socially acceptable it still is to discriminate against gays.

How will having a gay big brother or sister affect a child? Perhaps they will grow up more tolerant than the generation before them.

Madison Chapter of the National Federation of Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gays P.O. Box 1722, Madison, WI 53701 271-0270/257-7575

OUT! received a copy of the following letter, sent to Alan Orenberg, director of Big Brothers & Big Sisters of Dane County:

Mr. Orenberg:

I remain offended by your allusions to the unfitness of gay men and lesbians to be big brothers and big sisters. I am writing to ask that you think again about the assumptions and inferences that are inherent in the statements you have made on this issue, and to ask that you reconsider your position on the matter.

Lesbians and gay men grow up in families that are similar in every way to those in which heterosexuals mature. There is no family or circumstance that "breeds" or raises homosexuals, and no way in which family members "catch" sexuality from one another. Gay men and lesbians are very experienced as family members: children, siblings, and parents. We are trusted with the care of children and other family members and friends by our families and friends.

I am concerned about your fear that your staff will be unable to effectively screen lesbian and gay men. What exactly are you screening for that is different from that which you screen heterosexuals for? While I can accept that your agency has interests of child protection, I don't think that you ought to be operating as a gay prevention service and I don't think that the presence of homosexuals or homosexuality is contrary to the interest of child protection or the well-being of children. I would hope that your current staff, volunteers and clients are in the programs for the companionship, care and enrichment that they can realize-not for sexual connections. What evidence do you have that a lesbian or gay man would be there for any other reason? Please remember that for every news item that mentions the homosexuality of a pedophile or child molester (and there aren't that many items), there are countless records about heterosexual child molesters, including children's fathers.

Although I am not associated with the Women's Transit Authority, I protest your use of their policies as analogies for your own. Women's Transit has ample evidence that men have raped and assaulted women. Since even you must know that there is no way that the courts, researchers, or psychologists can screen for rapists, why do you put the burden on the WTA staff and volunteers to do so? This is what they would have to be able to do in order to operate a rape prevention service.

Alan, I think that your attempts to defend this policy have the unwarranted effect of making children and families wonder whether they have anything to fear from lesbians and gay men. This is self-serving and unfair. I have to wonder whether you are using your position and the attention it attracts to advance your views, unsupported as they are by any meaningful, acceptable research, rather than acting and advocating for children and their families. I think that reasonable people would listen to you if you presented any solid information to back up your statements, but you haven't and the result is a policy that is grounded in fear and ignorance and which deprives gay people who might be willing to share with children in an organized fashion that experience. I wish you'd think about offering the entire community an explanation and an apology

Sincerely, Kim Karcher

More on the test

Editors:

The new column on AIDS is a welcome and timely addition to your paper. The November column, a discussion of HTLV-III antibody testing prepared by Paul Turner, M.D., was thorough and well written. Several additional points may be of interest to your readers.

As Dr. Turner states, this test will measure an individual's antibody response to a specific virus, HTLV-III. It is also important to recognize the relationship between antibody response and the actual presence of virus (infectivity). It is known that HTLV-III virus, like several others (those causing chicken pox, mononucleosis and herpes simplex) has the ability to remain viable within the body for an indefinite period of time. Well-designed studies in Atlanta and San Francisco have shown that a majority of patients with a positive HTLV-III antibody test are also virus-positive. This may be a significant factor in decisions about taking the test, as it gives information which will protect sexual partners and the community as a whole. A positive test not only indicates that exposure to HTLV-III has occurred at some time, it also implies that actual virus is present and the individual is capable of infecting others.

The facts regarding the reliability of this test also need clarification. Extensive data is now available which support and confirm the figures for sensitivity and specificity of the test. The accuracy of a first line (ELISA) test actually exceeds that of comparable tests which are used commonly in medicine today. A second line (Western Blot) test, which is used only to confirm a positive ELISA, raises the overall specificity close to 100 percent. The Western Blot is not used to reduce the number of false negatives.

Letters to the Editors

At this point in time, the HTLV-III antibody test is an important means for controlling the spread of HTLV-III infection and AIDS; it will identify, with a high degree of accuracy, those individuals who are potentially infectious and encourage them to make behavior changes which reduce the risk of virus transmission. Persons considering testing are encouraged to carefully evaluate these issues and discuss them with their health care provider.

Craig Roberts, PA-C Blue Bus Clinic Madison

More on the porn ads

Editors:

I'd like to let you know that I do not like seeing ads for porn shops in the newspaper. The October issue in particular carried two full-page ads from porn shops that are known to carry lots of garbage abusive to women and, I'm sure, degrading to men as well.

My hope is that you will consider a policy that allows you to screen for obviously objectionable advertisers. I appreciate that such policies are controversial and know it's impossible to please everyone. However, it seems to me that people can find their own porn shops if they want them, and we'd all be better off not being confronted with such junk in our newspaper.

Thanks for considering my opinion.

Lonnie Weiss Madison

Editors

I am writing in support of your decision to run the ads from the pornography store. OUT! must survive! After having worked on the front of many Leftist organizations, I am sympathetic to the problem of money. Much as the Daily Cardinal accepts money from the military to run ads that they perhaps don't agree with, OUT! must as well.

I don't see the logic in allowing OUT! to go under either by refusing to accept ads from "politically impure" moneyholding advertisers or politically self-righteous feminists threatening to cancel subscriptions and to pull out their money from the paper. OUT! is on our side! Re-evaluate your priorities. You do not fight your allies—it's called divide and conquer. We don't need Phyllis and Ronnie to help us anymore—we can do it ourselves! In these critical times, the Left must work together or we will fail.

Beyond that, I also agree with OUT! that it must represent the whole gay community. There are gays and lesbians in our community who enjoy pornography. OUT! should not try to create our community, just objectively report it.

Here is a check to renew my subscription plus a little more for anyone who didn't back you up on your decision.

Lauri Burch Madison

Commentary:

Leadership should take a stand and speak out

By Craig Lamkie

DULUTH, MINN.—In the past few weeks I have heard it said by many people that what the gay community needs in Duluth and Superior is leadership that is quiet and assuming.

I say to you that what the gay community in the Twin Ports area needs is leadership that is willing to take a stand and speak out to the public at large; to inform and educate people in this northern area that gays are not freaks of nature, child molesters, nor sexually irresponsible people who spend all their time fornicating; to show, teach, and set an example to all that we are responsible Americans running businesses, working, teaching and educating, and participating in every walk of life that exists today.

No matter where you go or what

you do there are a number of gay individuals who are working, owning, managing, or running businesses within this area, as well as all over the United States.

The statistics have shown and proven that one out of 10 individuals are homosexuals. It's been said by many straights that they have never known or worked with a gay person, but I say these people are as blind as a bat or are not living in the real world.

You may not have known or have realized their homosexual or bisexual preference, but I say that any of the following could be a gay individual: your minister, father, mother, brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles, cousins, and so on.

In this time of history no one should be made to feel ashamed or treated like second class citizens whatsoever.

It is time you open your closet doors and be proud and say, "I am gay and will not sit in the back of the bus forever nor will I allow myself to be walked on or ridiculed because I dare to love someone of my own sex."

I say to those of you who feel we should keep closet doors shut and not make waves: Keep your closet doors shut but don't expect the whole gay community to keep theirs shut. If you cannot support the gay community without reservations, don't criticize those who can!!!

It is time we stand proud as a community and as individuals. We work hard, we pay taxes, and love and support this country as much as anyone else, if not more than the individuals who enjoy persecuting us.

It is no longer time to sit by and watch while a few take the stand to make a better tomorrow for all of us. It is time for the community to stand together and be heard as one voice loud and strong, "We are gay and proud of it. We will no longer be second class citizens."

I truly believe that this is the making of a new beginning in the Twin Ports area and especially Duluth. It is time for us to take one giant step forward for the gay community and one small step forward for humankind.

I would hope that in the months ahead that these editorials may help the gay citizens of this community to understand their own homophobia and take pride in themselves and not be ashamed of their existence.

I am sure no one has said to you, "I do not want your money because you are gay."

Craig Lamkie is co-owner with Steve Podemski of the Starlite Motel in Duluth, Minn. This editorial originally appeared in the Northlander News. Reprinted with permission of the author,

NOW leaders see lesbian issues as critical

By Kathy Etter

The following excerpts are from a much longer interview with Judy Goldsmith, former president of the National Organization for Women, and Kathy Patrick, president of Wisconsin NOW. Goldsmith lost a controversial and intense election last July to Eleanor Smeal, who had served as NOW president before Goldsmith. In these excerpts, Goldsmith and Patrick discuss NOW's stance on lesbian and gay rights.

OUT!: How would you evaluate your own track record as NOW president in terms of concern for lesbian rights and lesbian issues? What do you think NOW needs to do in this area? Goldsmith: I think that what we did on the issue of lesbian rights during my administration was not enough. There were things I wish we had been able to accomplish that we didn't.

I would like to think... that lesbians in the organization felt more comfortable and more genuinely included during my administration than had been the norm in the organization. One of the things that was most important. I think, was simply the sense that we really were all working together and that lesbian rights became a more public part of the agenda during that time, with a lot of very active and concrete programs, including the wonderful conference lin Milwaukee, the first national conference on lesbian rights.]

Also, the work that we did on the Democratic platform produced the most progressive platform on lesbian and gay rights that has ever been produced by either party, and that actually used the words "lesbian" and "gay" in the platform for the first time in history. Mondale's endorsement of the federal legislation and what happened with the August 27th civil rights march in 1983 [the second Martin Luther King March in Washington, D.C.] were also not insignificant.

Just generally, I think that one of the best things we did at NOW was hire Chris Riddiough [as lesbian rights staffer], who is superb, and who did a lot to help the [NOW] chapters and the state organizations deal with the lesbian issue in practical and concrete and comfortable ways.

OUT1: Do you think NOW as an organization is going to stand firm on the issue of supporting lesbian and gay rights?

Goldsmith: If NOW can't stand firm, if NOW caves in on the issue of

lesbian and gay rights and will not be publicly identified with the issue, NOW will not survive as an organization.

Patrick: It would be destroyed.

Goldsmith: It becomes particularly critical to do that in the most oppressively conservative times, because if you don't hold the line, then you lose. Patrick: It seems to me that if we hold the line on issues like lesbian rights. which are traditionally sort of out there on the edge of being the most controversial to deal with, we stand to increase our credibility with our most likely allies. They will be more likely to want to work with you because they will have seen that you will not back down when something becomes inconvenient or unpopular. Goldsmith: That's right. You know, one of the things we certainly ought to learn from Ronald Reagan's rise to power is that people respond very positively to someone who will stand up and say, publicly, strongly, where they stand-even if it's not a popular position. Reagan took lots of unpopular positions in the beginning, and stood up and was gutsy and tough and strong-the polls were

Say, hypothetically, that you could strip off what is perceived as the most cutting edge issue, all you really do, aside from losing your integrity, is expose the next layer, and maybe that's abortion, and then that becomes the cutting edge, and then that's going to become intolerable. So you keep peeling down the layers until you can imagine yourself right down to zero effectiveness.

going crazy.

OUT!: Did you make any attempt when you were president to do a little PR within the leshian communities and specifically leshian groups to change the real image of NOW?

Goldsmith: Well, what I tried to do was concentrate on real things, like working on projects jointly, because I don't think, and I haven't ever believed, that it works to say, "We're really good people. Trust me."

Patrick: It's like trying to get women of color to believe we're not an all-white middle-class organization, because the bottom line is, what are you doing for us? If you can't say you've done anything, then all the good intentions in the world don't mean a damn.

OUT!: If you had to list a couple of the major issues you think NOW should or will deal with in the coming years, what would be on your agenda?

Goldsmith: Obviously reproductive

rights. I mean, it is such a burning issue. It is imperative that we deal with that. There are very few organizations in the country that deal with reproductive rights as a feminist issue, and it has to be done.



Kathy Patrick and Judy Goldsmith

But along with that, economic issues are really imperative. The same thing is being done to pay equity, comparable worth. The wage gap has not gotten any better, and that is a matter of survival for women. We have to light for that. We have something of an edge right now, there is momentum in our favor, there's a lot of public support for it.

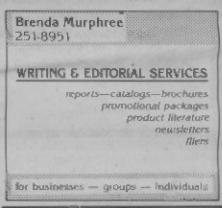
To some extent I see the lesbian rights issues and minority issues—fighting homophobia and fighting racism—as parallel in so many ways. You don't effectively fight one kind of discrimination without fighting on every necessary front.

The attack now on lesbians and gays is absolutely outrageous. One of



the problems is that there is still far too much fear and ignorance about lesbians and gay men. And with that fear and that ignorance, they are far more vulnerable and susceptible to attacks, and of course, the whole thing is now complicated by AIDS.

The situation is a little different in the civil rights community with people of color. It takes a less dramatic and inflammatory form than does the discrimination against lesbians and gays, but the impact there is powerfully and terribly and devastatingly economic. The Urban League study that indicated last year that under the Reagan administration black families have lost on average \$2,000 a year is appalling, just appalling. But you can't ultimately separate the constituencies that suffer various kinds of discrimination.





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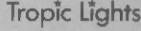
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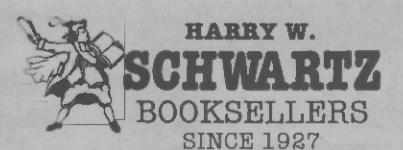
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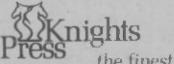


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Community notes

Milwaukee's Saturday Softball Beer League presented its annual awards at an Oct. 10 banquet, attended by 120 players and friends. Playoff winners were the Wreck Room Wings, first place; Paradise Bookstore, second; and 27th Street Danceteria, third. Division 2 winners were Wreck Room Spurs, first place; Hot Legs Tavern, second; and M & M Tavern, third. In Division I it was the Wreck Room Wings, first place; 27th Street Danceteria, second; and Paradise Bookstore, third. Team participation awards went to the Ballgame, Club 219, Finale, La Cage Aux Folles, M & M, and Your Place. Series 9 Softball Tournament workers were also

Christian Gay OK will host a free Christmas dinner open to members, non-members, gays, and straights at 4 p.m. on Christmas Day, Dec. 25, as All Saints Cathedral, 818 E. Juneau

Sherry Matulis has a book. Does II Take One Bird, Or Two, Or What? is a collection of her essays that originally appeared from 1981 to 1984 in The Feminist Connection. The first printing is limited to 500 copies, signed and numbered by the author, for \$12.95 (\$19.95 in a sturdy, handcrafted box) plus \$1,50 handling and postage from H.H. Waldo Bookseller, P.O. Box 350, Rockton,

GRANDFLAGS fundralser with profits going to the Milwaukee AIDS Project will be held on Dec. 15 at 9:30 p.m. at the 1101 West Bar in Appleton, GRANDFLAGS, which is in its first year, already has about 90 members from the gay and lesbian community in the Fox River Valley. The next meeting will be Dec. 8 at 2 p.m. at 1041/2 Watson St. (upstairs) in Ripon. For information, write GRANDFLAGS at P.O. Box 85, Ripon, WI 54971.

Lambda Chess Club is being formed for the chess-playing enthusiast. Write to it at 1002 Pleasant, Oak Park, IL

The 1985 list of alternative and radical publications is available, with more than 300 periodicals listed, for \$2. Write to the Alternative Press Center, P.O. Box 33109, Dept. L., Baltimore, MD 21218

Super Sixty is a newsletter for senior men seeking a male lifemate. Send a long, self-addressed stamped envelope to Box 103, 606 W. Barry, Chicago, Il.

Lawrence University graduates can join a newly formed gay and lesbian alumni club. The \$10 annual dues for the club supports the university's gay and lesbian campus organization. Contact James Gandre, 306 W. 47th St., Apt. 4B, New York, NY 10036.

Telephone volunteers are needed for the United gay/lesbian phone line. Volunteers offer crisis intervention, support, advocacy, information, and referrals, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily Training sessions begin soon. Call (608) 255-8582.

The Women's Conlition of Milwaukee will hold a Three-II Bazaar with boutique items, books, and bakery on Saturday, Dec. 14, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. at its office, 2211 E. Kenwood Blvd. The Women's Coalition annual open house will be Friday, Dec. 20, from 4 to 8 p.m.

Madison-area gay faculty have formed an organization called Symposium. Faculty members from UW-Madison and other area. campuses have been meeting monthly to discuss matters of special concern to academies, and hope to raise money to have Professor John Boswell, author of Christianity, Social Tolerance, and Homosexuality speak in the spring. For information call John A. Kirsch, Symposium director, during business hours at (608) 262-5395.

Volunteers with the Milwankee AIDS Project may attend free workshops, held from 7 to 9 p.m. at the MAP office, 1010 N. 9th St., with free parking at the St. Anthony's lot at 10th and State Sts. Please call 273-AIDS at least one week ahead for reservations. Topics: Dec. 5: Stress management, Brad Citunert of Curative Rehabilitation Center. Dec. 10: Death, dying and normal grief, Sandy Kneppler of Family Service. Dec. 12: Self-nurturing while caring for others, JoAnn Damico-Grajczyk, MSW. Dec. 19: Suicide, a preventable disease, and its warning signs in others, Ellen Abrams-Blankenship of Survivors Helping Survivors of Waukesha. More workshops in January

Council gets new members

MADISON-Dr. Karen Lamb is one of four people appointed in November to the Governor's Council on Lesbian and Gay Issues. Lamb, wife of Milwaukee Mayor Henry Majer, is a professor of preventive medicine at the Medical College of Wisconsin and has worked with the Milwaukee AIDS Project.

Also appointed were Jean A. Daute, an Eau Claire social worker; Grant Michael Fitzgerald, a brother in the Society of the Divine Savior in Milwaukee; and Kin Koehler of Oshkosh, a job planner with a graphics

Other members of the council are James R. Christian of Wausau, Joy Holthaus of Onalaska, Cynthia Lampman of Racine, Sandra L. Lipke of Stevens Point, James Thideman of Green Bay, Mark Behar and Donald Boychuk of Milwaukee, and Will Handy, Jay Jones, and Kathleen Nichols of Madison.

Since September, the Council has held community meetings in Green Bay, Rhinelander, Fond du Lac, and Baraboo. Meetings are planned for Tomah and Kenosha in February

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State HTLV-III law protects and reveals

Speak Its Name

Wisconsin is the second state to require reporting of positive HTLV-III antibody blood tests. Colorado was the first. The Colorado Board of Health voted unanimously on Sept. 18 to require registration of all those whose blood showed the antibody to the virus believed to cause AIDS.

Although Wisconsin's law, passed by the legislature in October, is in some respects more stringent than Colorado's rule, overall Wisconsin provides legal protections not available in Colorado or any other state.

The Colorado Board of Health requires the registration of those with positive tests by name, address, sex, and age. That information must be given to the state epidemiologist's office, but could not be given to anyone else.

Wisconsin's law requires reporting of the name, address, telephone number, age, race, ethnicity, and sex of a person with a positive blood test. Results sent to the state epidemiologist's office could be shared confidentially with health care providers and workers, dentists, blood banks, funeral directors, and others.

However, Wisconsin's law also allows for the continuation of 30 anonymous blood testing sites away from blood banks and plasma centers, and appropriates funds in case the federal government, which set up the alternate site program, decides to discontinue funding.

Julian Rush, director of the Colorado AIDS Project, said there was no anonymous testing in Colorado. He said that although "we have a high level of confidence in the state public health officials" to keep the blood test results confidential, the AIDS project was discouraging individuals from taking the test at Colorado's two test sites.

Insurance companies or employers could require someone to take the test, he said, although it hasn't happened yet. Anyone fired for taking the test—or for being gay or lesbian—has no legal protection, and no legislation to protect those rights was being considered, he said.

Wisconsin law prohibits employers from requiring the test or firing those with positive results. The state's gay rights law, passed in 1982, forbids discrimination in employment, housing, and public accommodations on the basis of sexual orientation.

The law passed in October allows insurance companies to use a test for the HTLV-III antibody only if the state epidemiologist and commissioner of insurance find the test medically significant and sufficiently reliable.

The new Wisconsin law also appropriates up to \$349,400 to be spent on AIDS, in addition to the funds already being spent and grants made to local AIDS projects. Some cities and counties have also provided funds or personnel to AIDS programs. There have been 31 deaths from AIDS in Wisconsin.

In Colorado, with 76 deaths, the only public funds spent to fight AIDS has been a grant of \$17,300 from the U.S. Conference of Mayors to the Colorado AIDS Project.

James Joy, executive director of the Colorado chapter of the American Civil Liberties Unlon, said that while the state does "a herculean effort to maintain confidentiality," the only thing protecting people's privacy was a statuatory guarantee.

Joy said the state planned to counsel individuals who tested positive, and would also try to contact sexual partners of those individuals. Wisconsin law prohibits identifying sexual contacts of those with positive blood tests.

Joy called the registry being kept in Colorado "a very deep intrusion into privacy without a benefit to the community."

Joy said the Denver public schools had asked the health department for a list of high school aged people with a positive test. The health department refused. He said a student had been expelled from a Denver school for having a positive test.

The Denver County Jail has had a policy for a year that requires prisoners waiting trial to wear gray if they are homosexuals, or have histories of violence or psychological problems. Prisoners waiting for felony trials wear green and those accused of misdemeanors wear blue.

Don't shy away from a friend

By Will Handy

I've used the pronoun "he" in this column to refer to the person with AIDS. Since over 85 percent of people with AIDS in Wisconsin are gay men, I took the grammatically simpler and more graceful course.

More and more of us are having to ask ourselves: "How do 1 respond to a friend who has AIDS?" The question has so many aspects, all clamoring to be answered at once.

Like most questions that really matter, this one doesn't have a simple, always-right-for-every-body answer. But by looking at information, at the needs and abilities of you and your friend, and at what's important to you, you can find a response that feels satisfying and right.

Remember: You don't have to do this perfectly. You'll probably hoth screw it up a few times, so be generous with yourselves.

After the first shock often comes fear: "Am I going to catch it from him?" Even those of us who know how AIDS is transmitted—and how it isn't—usually must confront and tame that gutlevel fear.

Unless your friend is so ill that he can't control some fluids—such as phiegm from coughing, pusfrom open, uncoverable sores, or uncontrollable bowels—you're perfectly safe. You can talk, touch him, hold him, eat with him (including food he's prepared), and yes—despite what Dr. Gallo says about tears—cry with him. Wash your hands before you see him and also after.

Push yourself a little on the fear. And talk to him about it—if anyone knows about fearing this illness, it's someone who has it.

Sometimes friends in this situation want to get right down to their hearts and talk about life and death. Other times a good healthy dose of trivia and avoidance may be just what's needed. Do the two of you like to dish? Then dish, for God's sake!—especially if he's in the hospital, which can feel like being exiled to Mars.

Be ready to go deeper into your friendship. A person with AIDS may well have dispensed with the illusion that he can live forever, and so may be deciding not to waste his time doing things that don't really count. If you're ready to go with him, you'll give yourself a chance for some of the deepest intimacy you may ever experience.

Perhaps intimacy is the key: the willingness of two people to open their hearts to each other, even knowing they are opening themselves up to pain as part of the bargain. Intimacy isn't "being nice." It's making what you show on the outside match what you teel on the inside.

That means not hiding from him "for his own good." If you're angry with him, talk to him. If you're scared, talk to him. If

you're loving him or thinking about his death (or yours) or feeling giddy and silly, talk to him about it.

People get emotionally fragile and weak only if everyone relentlessly treats them as if they were. Your feelings for him are a gift, not a burden. If he's too tired or ill or fed up to listen at the moment, let him tell you. You probably won't have long together—make the time count.

Of course, he is ill, and some days will be better than others. Don't visit if you're sick—he's vulnerable. Call before you drop in, so you're sure he's up to a visit, Scope out what he might need, and offer to help: Change the kitty litter, make a meal (and eat it with him), wash his hair, give him a massage (lots of people with AIDS don't get touched much), read him a story, go for a walk with him.

Be sure that what you do for/ with him is what you really want to do. One of the worst nightmares of people who are seriously ill is that they'll become a burden to those they love. If you refuse to give in to your own inner junk about "obligation," then you can give generously and without re-

Be his friend. Grow with him. He has a difficult path ahead, and so do you. By staying open to yourselves and each other, you can do something amazing in that time: You can bring each other joy.

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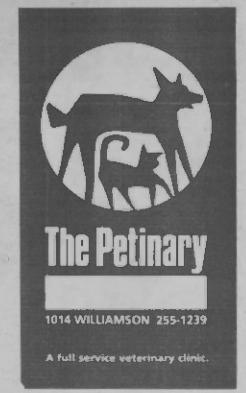
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AIDS: Signs and Symptoms

- Red to purplish, flat or raised blotches, bumps, or spots, usually painless, occurring on or under the skin, inside the mouth, nose, eyelids, or rectum, that don't go away. Initially, they may look like bruises, but usually are harder than the skin around them.
- Swollen glands (lymph nodes) in the neck, armpit, or groin that may or may not be painful, and have been present for several months. (These may represent other diseases or conditions.)
- White patches in the mouth and persistent pain with swallowing.
- Persistent dry cough or shortness of breath unrelated to smoking, that has lasted too long to be from a usual respiratory infection or cold.
- Fevers (greater than 99 degrees) or drenching night sweats that may occur on and
 off and last for several days to weeks, unexplained by other causes.
- Severe tiredness unrelated to exercise, tension, or drug use.
- Weight loss of more than 10 lbs. within two months or less for unknown reasons.
 Personality changes, memory loss, confusion, or depression unexplained by other
- Information from material prepared by the Milwaukee AIDS Project and National Coultion of Gay Sexually Transmitted Disease Services.

This question-and-answer column is shared by the gay-run AIDS projects in Green Bay, Milwaukee, and Madison. On a rotating basis, the projects select and answer questions they feel will be most helpful to readers. You can suggest questions for the column care of OUT1, P.O. Box 148, Madison, W153701.

The participating projects are the Madison AIDS Support Network, P.O. Box 731, Madison, WI 53701-0731, (608) 257-7575 or (608) 255-8582; The Center Project, P.O. Box 1062, Green Bay, WI 54305, (414) 437-7400; and The Milwaukee AIDS Project, P.O. Box 92505, Milwaukee, WI 53202, (414) 273-AIDS.



State law forbids firing people with AIDS

MADISON—Can your employer legally fire you because you have AIDS?

No, says The United's coordinator, Susan Green, who recently researched the question by consulting with attorneys, officials of the state Equal Rights Division and others.

Those sources told her that people with AIDS are protected by state laws barring discrimination against people with disabilities.

Green says she began looking into the matter after being contacted by a gay man with AIDS who feared he was about to lose his job—and all its accompanying provisions for disability benefits.

The man, who lives in a central Wisconsin town and works for a health-care facility, "was known to be gay by his employer, and it was not a major issue," she said. "But then he began to be sick" and was diag-

nosed with an AIDS-related cancer.

The man's boss started to suspect he had AIDS and "said a number of things that indicated if he did have it, he'd be out on the street," according to Green.

But now, after being contacted by Green and other advocates, the employer has agreed to let the man take paid disability leave to undergo chemotherapy for the cancer.

"They had wanted to get rid of

him, and without publicity," Green said. The employer now understands "if it tries to fire him, he can sue for handicap discrimination."

Green said the man "came out of this whole experience feeling a lot more empowered. He learned that people would be there for him if his employer tried to screw him over.

"Everybody got what they wanted and nobody had to be dragged through a lawsuit."

Wisconsin cares about AIDS

Milwaukee project grows during its first year

MILWAUKEE—The Milwaukee AIDS Project is right on schedule.

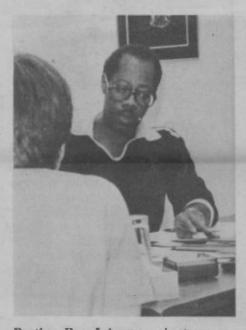
It started on Nov. 8, 1984, when eight people met at the Brady East Sexually Transmitted Desease Clinic to try to get a community AIDS project off the ground. The plan, formed over the next two months, was to have BEST sponsor the project for perhaps as little as a year. After that MAP would strike out on its own.

A year later, in early November, 1985, MAP had moved into its own office. Rather than having one desk and a filing cabinet in a corner of BEST's cramped waiting room, MAP had filled a seven-room office at 1010 N. 9th St., space rented form St. Anthony's Hospital.

The staff included a full-time director, Sue Dietz, and about 100 volunteers. Within its first 10 months, MAP had received roughly \$65,000, according to Dietz. Volunteers put in about 130 hours of work per week, Dietz said.

MAP has received funding from the City of Milwaukee, U.S. Conference of Mayors, Catholic Archdiocese, Episcopal Diocese, Lutheran Church of America, Chicago Resource Center, the Milwaukee Couaty Medical Complex, and hundreds of individual donors,

And perhaps by January, MAP will no longer be a project of BEST Clinic. By early 1986, MAP should be a project of a new organization, the AIDS Resource Center of Wisconsin.



Brother Ben Johnson volunteers as chairperson of the Life Care Services Committee of the Milwaukee AIDS Project, offering counseling and personal services to people with AIDS.

ARCW is being created as a joint effort of BEST, MAP, the Cream City Business Association, and the Cream City Association Foundation.

Dietz said the plan is to draw on the business experience of CCBA and CCAF, as well as recruiting talent from the heterosexual community, to provide services beyond the scope of MAP—such as intermediate residential care for people with AIDS. ARCW may also be able to help AIDS projects get started in other



Sue Dietz, director of the Milwaukee AIDS Project, answers the phone in the reception area of MAP's new office at 1010 N. 9th St. MAP gets at least 35 calls each day requesting AIDS information, with about half those calls from beterosexual men, according to Dietz.

cities, she said.

Meanwhile, Dietz and the rest of the MAP workers are enjoying their new space in an ornate, red brick building with elaborate woodwork, in rooms that had once been an apartment. Four anonymous donors have given furniture, a computer, a microwave, and office chairs. MAP still needs a refrigerator, coffee tables, end tables, bookcases, lamps, and battery operated wall clocks.

"We always knew AIDS was going to be such a big issue that it would involve the entire community, gay and straight," Dietz said. MAP will continue to focus on AIDS prevention and helping people with AIDS, but Dietz said the project seems to be perceived as more than a gay concern.

She estimated that most of the 35 of more calls MAP receives each day are from straight men. "We started in the gay community for gay people but we've grown beyond the gay community," she said.

One way MAP hopes to expand soon is by initiating a state-wide toll-free hotline, probably in cooperation with AIDS projects in Madison and Green Bay.

There are also plans to bring on a full-time educator. MAP's paid and unpaid staff has already given training on AIDS to hospital maintenance workers, workers at shelters for the homeless, Milwaukee County sheriff's deputies, nurse's aides, students, clergy, teachers, and counselors

The project is also trying to help its volunteers by offering workshops "to give volunteers the skills for coping with the very difficult responsibilities they have," Dietz said. December workshops are listed in the Community Notes section of this issue of OUT!.

Flap over pamphlet won't stop Center Project

GREEN BA'—"The shock seems to have worn down," according to Mike Belinski, president of the Center Project.

The project, which sponsors a clinic for HTLV-III antibody blood tests, came under fire in October because some members of the Green Bay City Council thought that a brochure used by the clinic was obscenely sexually explicit.

Green Bay and Brown County public health nurses take blood samples and provide counseling at the clinic. The brochure was written by the San Francisco Bay Area Physicians for Human Rights, and is distributed by the Wisconsin Division of Health.

A committee of the City Council had recommended stopping use of the brochure, but the full council, meeting in early November, took "a pretty intelligent attitude," according to Belinski. Local physicians and organizations had told the council they supported use of the pamphlet, he said.

Some of the city nurses had expressed moral objections to providing counseling, but Belinski said that issue was resolved within the city health department. He praised the work of the nurses.

Belinski said support for the clinic, which opened Sept. 30, "seemed to be falling out of the blue." Donors have provided individual donations as high as \$2,500, he said. Community support has made the clinic possible, he stressed.

The Center Project raised \$950 on Oct. 30 with an auction at the Napalese Lounge, he said, and raised more money with "Early Frost" fundraisers at many bars in northeastern Wissenstein

Belinski said the clinic's organizers

had underestimated the number of clients that would use the Center Project's blood testing. Originally, it was open for only two hours a week for testing, but has expanded to be open Mondays from 9 a.m. 10 3 p.m. and from 6 to 9 p.m., and may expand again.

He said the Center Project has also sent a proposal to the state Division of Health asking for money to provide "fundamental education" on AIDS to human service agencies in northeastern Wisconsin, something no one else is doing.