

Growth programs planned for Gays

Kairos, one of the vanguard groups in innovative education, has announced a series of special Los Angeles programs this Fall related to gay life.

The programs will be conducted by Betty Berzon, a Los Angeles psychologist in private practice who also conducts encounter groups for Metropolitan Community Church and the growth group facilitator training program for the Gay Community Services Center. She is Kairos' vice president and director of research.

Kairos was founded at Rancho Santa Fe near San Diego in the mid-60's as part of the Human Potential Movement launched with the formation of the Esalen Institute in Big Sur in 1962. Out of the Human Potential Movement evolved the encounter group concept now widely used in both group therapy and personal growth programs.

Kairos centers in Los Angeles and San Diego offer a crowded calendar of workshops, encounter groups, and special services "to invite, promote, and encourage the discovery of new possibilities for the growth of the total human being," according to a Fall brochure. Programs are also offered in Santa Barbara, Palm Springs, and Idyllwild.

A scattering of subjects taken at random from the brochure include Tai Chi Massage; Gestalt Day for People Over 50; Encounter for Teenagers; Alternatives to Marriage; New Ways to Achieve Closeness; Psychosynthesis; Enhancing Your Sex Life; and Healing.

The gay programs start Sept. 17 with "Out and Open—A Kairos Evening for Gay Men and Women," which is described as "an opportunity for gay individuals to come out, meet, and share an evening of open communication through encounter games designed especially for this purpose."

A second program on Sept. 30 is called "On Being Gay in 1972" and will consist of a one-day workshop offering "an opportunity to acquire information and explore feelings about homosexuality and the gay life-style."

This program is to be repeated in San Diego on Dec. 10.

A third program Nov. 17-19 will be "Gay and Glad," a weekend workshop for "men and women who want to join together in the search for greater understanding and appreciation of themselves as persons whose lives are richer because of their ability to accept

and express gay feelings."

During the weekend, half the time will be spent with men and women in separate groups, and half in a combined group.

This program will be co-conducted by Don Clark, a Northern California psychologist and co-editor with Ms. Berzon of *Gay and Growing*, a book on new directions in therapy for gay men and women.

Cost of the programs ranges from \$2 to \$15. The locations where they will be conducted de-

pend on how many persons express interest in participating, said Ms. Berzon. Kairos' Los Angeles phone is (213) 931-1895.

Ms. Berzon acknowledged that she hoped the programs might attract persons who would not come to MCC or the Gay Community Services Center.

"There are still people who shy away from openly identified gay centers, who might come to something like this," she said. "I really think these growth activities have something to offer gay people."

Chicago rights project

CHICAGO—A campaign for equal-opportunity legislation to protect the job, housing, and other rights of gay people is being organized by members of Chicago's gay community.

Originating in the Chicago Gay Alliance's committee on jobs and housing and on political action, the Legislative Action Project seeks to involve members of other Chicago gay organizations and unaffiliated Gays in a united effort that will cross organizational lines and bring together enough workers to make a state- or city-wide legislative project successful. Organizers hope to achieve in Illinois the type of legislation already

passed by cities such as San Francisco and Ann Arbor and East Lansing, Mich., and proposed in New York and elsewhere.

Invitations have been sent to a large group of Chicago-area gay women and men, and the group says anyone else committed to a systematic, long-range effort for gay equal-rights laws is welcome to participate.

Meetings of the Legislative Action Project are held Wednesdays at 7:30PM in the CGA Community Center, 171 W. Elm St., Chicago. More information can be obtained from Larry Gulian, (312) 528-2714, or Bill Kelley, 327-1346.

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Toronto bans anti-gay bias in city jobs

TORONTO—A six month lobbying effort by the Gay Alliance Toward Equality (GATE) has paid off with adoption by the City Council here of a resolution directing that city employees "are to be in no way dis-

14 more men arrested over 'chicken' films

Police detectives were claiming "extensive cooperation from the Los Angeles gay community" after an investigation into sex films featuring young boys led to the indictment Oct. 26 of 14 men on 90 counts of oral copulation, sodomy, and engaging in lewd acts with children under 14 years of age.

Among those named in the indictments, which cited testimony from 16 youths before the Los Angeles grand jury, were the son of film actress Loretta Young, an heir to a Texas oil fortune, a camp counselor, a scoutmaster, and a teacher. Also named was Guy Strait, 53, once active in gay rights work in San Francisco, whose arrest on similar charges Sept. 1 (ADVOCATE, Issue 121) put police on a trail which they said would lead to many more indictments.

This newspaper has also learned that a number of films confiscated during the arrests of Strait and others, and apparently shot at locations in Texas, had been sent to Houston investigators who were viewing them for a possible connection with the torture-murders there of at least 27 boys.

The claim of gay community support in the investigation, printed in the *Los Angeles Times* three days after eight of the 14 were arraigned in superior court, brought quick denials from gay spokesmen and was considerably modified during a conversation with the ADVOCATE by one of the detectives who made it.

Deputy Dist. Atty. James Grodin, who presented the case and confirmed that the investigation would continue, said the indictments do not charge anyone with making obscene films.

"I simply didn't want to get lost in the pornography issue when we had this air-tight case of sex law violations," Grodin said.

Continued on Page 20

criminated against with regards to hiring, assignments, promotions, or dismissals because of sexual orientation."

It was the first time any Canadian legislative body had, in effect, given Gays the same official minority status granted to any other group specifically protected from civil service job discrimination.

With the cooperation of Alderman David Smith, who helped draft a brief in its behalf, GATE submitted the resolution to the council's Urban Renewal, Fire, Housing, and Legislation Committee on Sept. 27. The committee gave its unanimous approval and sent it on to the full council, where it was adopted Oct. 10 by a vote of 15 for and 1 against, with 7 absences or abstentions.

Expecting to encounter opposition at the meeting on Oct. 10, GATE earlier had secured endorsements from the two locals of the Canadian Union of Public Employees and from an influential citizens' group called the Confederation of Resident and Ratepayer Associations.

It was believed those endorsements accounted in part for the relatively easy passage of the resolution. Alderman Paul Pickett, the only councilman who stood against it, prevented passage from being automatic, which GATE member Ken Popert said is "usually the case when it gets through the committee first."

Pickett asked that a vote be taken so he could record his opposition but reportedly said little against it. Mayor David Crombie, who, as meeting chairman, could not vote, stepped down and recorded his support of the motion.

When it was announced that the resolution had carried, a crowd of Gays in the gallery broke into loud applause.

Popert said GATE had met throughout the Summer with council members, gaining commitments one by one. He said the only press coverage given the adoption of the resolution was in one edition of the *Globe and Mail*, and that the city's other two large dailies "appeared to have suppressed it."

The resolution says sexual orientation is "understood to include heterosexuality, bisexuality, and homosexuality."

With a population of about 800,000, Toronto is Canada's second largest city.



SMEAR. Michael Bergeron, vice president of the Chicago Gay Alliance and editor of the *Chicago Gay Crusader*, gets coating of Gillette Foamy from *Crusader* columnist Don Kasper during Oct. 26 protest in that city against smear of Gays on NBC's "Sanford & Son."

Activists in lather over NBC slurs

A gay activist was covered with Gillette Foamy shaving cream in Chicago, and another interrupted the NBC-TV "Today" show in New York on Oct. 26 in protest of a "Sanford and Son" program the week before which reportedly insulted Gays.

In a related development, it was announced that leaders of the newly formed National Gay Task Force (NGTF) were flying to Los Angeles on Nov. 12 for week-long meetings with the Association of Motion Picture & Television Producers and network executives over program policies affecting the public's image of homosexuality and gay liberation.

"Sanford and Son" a very popular situation comedy series pro-

duced for NBC, became a new target of outrage when its Oct. 19 show paraded a number of homosexual stereotypes before its millions of viewers during a gay bar episode.

All Lathered Up. In Chicago, about 30 members of various Illinois gay groups went to the Merchandise Mart Building on the following Friday and covered Michael Bergeron, vice president of the Chicago Gay Alliance with shaving cream while passers-by looked on.

Merchandise Mart was chosen for the protest because it not only contains regional offices of NBC, but also of Gillette, which sponsors "Sanford and Son."

The demonstrators later moved to

Continued on Page 8

Park busts 'wholesale' at \$10 each

With gay leader Morris Kight turning the whole affair into a delightful farce, 26 persons cited for "entry in a restricted area" during the police fire hazard sweep of Griffith Park on Sept. 30 were offered a bargain basement deal Oct. 22 in Los Angeles Municipal Court.

It was unlikely the court had ever seen such a romp as Gay after Gay paraded past the bench to be told he could plead "no contest" and pay a \$10 fine for an offense which calls for a maximum penalty of \$500 and a year in jail.

It was as if the defendants had caught the law's strong arm inside a drag queen's gown and that they, not it, were the prosecution.

Despite the deal, which Kight and gay political activist Dave Glasecock had engineered with the obviously embarrassed city attorney's office the week before, three of the 26 entered not-guilty pleas and will go to trial Nov. 28 in the same court. Kight told the judge the trial would be "a cause celebre of this latest outrage visited on Gays."

The three were apprehended over a helicopter loudspeaker while climbing a ridge above the so-called "gay area" of the vast Hollywood park where the paramilitary sweep was concentrated, resulting in the arrest and detention of 38 persons, 35 of them men.

It was later learned that attorney Sheldon Andelson, who has handled many Los Angeles gay cases, entered innocent pleas for four persons who did not appear. All seven who pleaded not guilty will be represented by Andelson on Nov. 28.

(Kight told the ADVOCATE he and Andelson were mapping a campaign to have the defendants called "The Griffith Seven.")

Like Stage Comedy

As unappointed spokesman for the defendants, all but two of whom were gay, the venerable founder of the Gay Community Services Center moved about the courtroom like the director of a Restoration comedy, here approaching the bench to chide the judge, there taking the defendant's stand to make almost whatever comments crossed his mind.

Things became so lighthearted that one flower-shirted defendant didn't even take the stand when he was called but merely waved his \$10 bill as he walked past toward the hailiff's table, with Judge Meyer Newman reduced to observing, "now there's a bright young man with his money ready," and instructing the court reporter to record a "no contest" plea.

Kight set the tone for the proceedings by going to the bench and saying, "Look here, that's not

Continued on Page 21

'Sleeper' ruling opens up L.A. city jobs—or does it?

Nobody got very excited during the week of Oct. 21-27 when two opinions were handed down from the office of Los Angeles City Atty. Burt Pines, both in behalf of virtually unknown clients represented by a lawyer active in gay cases.

It appeared, however, that a revolution may have occurred while everybody slept, unnoticed even by officials, and that the right of Gays to make a living had advanced in 10-league boots.

First there was Eddie Vasquez, who couldn't even afford a lawyer's fee. In June he had been denied placement on the city's civil service list after passing his exam as a clerk-typist. Reason: He admitted he is a homosexual.

Then there was Courtland Wright, who in July had been told he couldn't have a license to operate a pinball machine arcade because of sex arrests in 1966.

Vasquez went to attorney Al Gordon after receiving a rejection letter from Dr. Thrift Hanks, director of the medical division of the city Personnel Department. The young man had checked the "yes" box where the civil service medical history form says "homosexual tendencies." He told Gordon he thought it was "the honest thing to do."

Purportedly operating under powers granted by section 3.5 of the Civil Service Commission rules, Hanks had found Vasquez "mentally unfit" under subsections (d) and (e): "is addicted to immoral practices or habits" and "has been guilty of conduct which would reflect adversely on, or bring discredit to, the city."

Vasquez told lawyer Gordon he had paid a personal visit to Dr. Hanks, who offered the explanation that as long as the American Psychiatric Association lists homosexuality as a disease, the question

would remain on the medical form and be grounds for rejection from the civil service list.

Scouting a possible landmark case, Gordon filed an objection with the medical appeal board of the Personnel Department and made a phone call to Dr. Hanks. The appeal board on Sept. 6 agreed to contact the city attorney's office for an opinion in the matter.

Verbal Opinion. The opinion came six weeks later from Deputy City Atty. John Rice, who told the ADVOCATE he had telephoned Dr. Hanks to say the following:

"It was not intended that homosexuality, or a history of homosexual activity, would disqualify an applicant on medical grounds. Nor does it warrant ordering the applicant to submit to a psychiatric examination."

Rice did leave the matter unsettled where the police and fire de-

partments are concerned, thus separating "sworn" from "unsworn" civil service jobs. Policemen and firemen are "sworn" employees, while the others—a clerk-typist, for example—are "unsworn."

Back on List. Thus it was that on Oct. 23, Vasquez got better news from Dr. Hanks. His disqualification was removed and he was on the job list.

In other words, he could no longer be barred from city employment by what gay civil rights activists call "sexual orientation." One of the major causes of the gay liberation movement, it seemingly had been accomplished in Los Angeles without so much as a picket standing in front of City Hall.

The city Personnel Department wasn't ready, however, to see the Vasquez victory as a revolutionary one.

"I can't say this changes our policies very much," said Howard Zuck,

assistant manager of the department.

He then launched into a long, extraneous discussion of job classifications, the need to find "stable ambulance drivers and animal control officers" and the wisdom of the Civil Service Commission rules—how they had evolved and so forth.

May Be Necessary. He finally said, however, that "we may find it necessary to remove that question [of homosexual tendencies] from our medical questionnaires"—but added:

"It might still be possible to disqualify someone on those grounds [of homosexuality] if it is revealed in some other fashion. I mean, the city attorney's opinion wouldn't prevent us from barring applicants with such a history on other grounds."

He said the City Charter requires his office to consider an applicant's "residence, age, sex, health, habits,

Continued on Page 17

L.A. crash pad bounces back from fracas

by DOUG SARFF

While one victim of the bloody gang raid at its Hollywood youth dance Oct. 19 continued to waver on the edge of life, Beulahland crash pad for transient juveniles got unexpected boosts from establishment quarters and was counting on gay community support.

Although only 100 admission-paying youths attended the weekly dance on the Friday following the raid—of about what the sponsoring Homophile Entertainment Guild needed to break even for the night—the embattled HEG staff was encouraged by commitments from Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley and police officials.

Held at Troupers' Hall, scene of the savage attack by a dozen Blacks armed with knives, pipes, and clubs (ADVOCATE, Issue 124), the dances are a major source of income for the crash pad, which HEG has op-

erated since July. It was apparent most of the regulars had been scared away.

Police Respond

In meetings with Hollywood police officials following the raid, HEG elicited promises of future protection which were rather impressively carried out both at the following Friday's dance and in a minor incident a few days before.

A dozen cops and a detective showed up at the start of the Oct. 26 dance to determine the location of alleys, exits, and the like. Patrolmen then conducted a perpetual if unobtrusive surveillance until the dance disbanded after midnight.

At one point, a youth standing outside the hall at 1625 N. La Brea pulled from his pocket a watch which evidently flashed in the light of a nearby street lamp. Before he could put it on his wrist, two cops in a squad car came out of seemingly

nowhere on the chance the object was a weapon of some kind.

An ADVOCATE reporter who attended the dance witnessed no incidents or threats, and the HEG staff was hoping the tranquil evening would encourage a better turnout next time.

Two nights before that, alleged prowlers were spotted in the yard of the crash pad at 1720 N. Gower. "Three minutes after we called the police," reported Beulahland house manager David Glascock, "the place was crawling with cops."

Although the alleged prowlers never returned, the prompt police response seemed to confirm that there were rumors of possible retaliation against Beulahland following detention of a gang member in the jail ward of a public hospital. HEG social director Norm Lewis had put him out of business with a folding chair during the attack.

Telegram From Bradley

The week was highlighted by a telegram from Bradley which caused HEG president Paul Mace to declare that the mayor "was meeting his campaign commitments to minorities, including Gays." It read:

"On behalf of my staff, myself and the people of Los Angeles, I would like to express my shock and dismay at the tragic events that transpired at your dance Oct. 19. Please rest assured that my office will be in constant touch with other appropriate city departments to insure that the guilty are brought to trial.

"We are fully aware of your most worthy and needed program. Please be assured that my staff has been instructed to be of help in any way possible."

HEG also received an unsolicited promise of support from police commission Chairman William Norris, and meetings were to be held with the juvenile section of the Hollywood police.

Meantime, a youth earlier reported as "critical" at the USC County General Hospital had lapsed into "guarded" condition for about a week. At last notice he had returned to "critical."

A runaway from outside California, he was among 16 persons known to have suffered injuries during the attack. A hospital spokesman said the 16-year-old boy had not yet awakened from his coma. While never a tenant at Beulahland, he was known by many of the resi-

ing on a project which the county tells us is desperately needed."

He said juvenile officials have "long ago accepted the fact that there are boys of 14 or 15 who decide they are gay and for that reason are rejected from their homes. They see our project as an alternative to hustling on Selma Avenue for survival."

An immediate problem for the Beulahland staff is finding enough money for its Thanksgiving dinner, at which about 150 homeless and runaway youths are expected to be fed. Lewis said contributions of anything "from the cranberries on up" can be dropped off at the Gower Street address.

Further information may be had by calling the crash pad's hotline number, (213) 467-4134.

NBC SLURS DRAW PROTESTS

Continued from Page 3

the NBC offices on an upper floor, where Larry Gullian of the Illinois Gays for Legislative Action was invited to appear on WMAQ's Clark Weber talk show as co-guest with psychiatrist-author Herbert Lazarus. WMAQ is the local radio affiliate of NBC.

For two hours, Gullian and Lazarus discussed gay liberation and fielded questions from the listeners. According to Chicago GAA President Bill Kelley, "Lazarus was on our side and even recommended that listeners buy Rev. [Troy] Perry's book, *The Lord Is My Shepherd and He Knows I'm Gay*."

In New York, Mark Segal, who calls himself the head of the National Gay Raiders, with "headquarters in Philadelphia," where he lives, talked his way past NBC security guards and interrupted the "Today" Show.

Announcer Frank Blair was in the middle of his newscast at 7AM New York time when Segal came out of the audience, got before the cameras and said, "Gay people are sick and tired of NBC's bigotry toward us" and other words to that effect until the sound went dead, though he remained on the TV screen for a few seconds more.

At that point the picture was cut off and security guards removed Segal to a hallway outside the studio. A moment later, co-host Barbara Walters came into the hall, followed by a producer who was ordering her to "get back in the studio." Walters said she would not return until she had heard what Segal had to say.

A few minutes later, Walters explained to the nationwide audience that Segal was protesting "the treatment of gay people on NBC."

Segal, who has gained notoriety for his network "zaps," including an interruption of the NBC "Tonight" show last March, said that for the rest of the day he had interviews with New York publications and with two wire services. He said Ron Gold, communications director of the National Gay Task Force, had got to some of the media before him and "was trying to claim credit for my zap."

In Los Angeles, Morris Kight of the Gay Community Services Center said he had arranged a luncheon meeting for Nov. 5 with "Sanford and Son" producer Norman Lear.

Meantime, it was learned that Gold and other leaders of the NGTF would be in Los Angeles for a week of meetings with motion picture and TV network executives as one of the task force's first major actions.

In another development an NBC-TV program called "Police Story" poured salt on the wounded sensibilities of Gays on Oct. 30 during a segment in which two policemen said they had arrested "a homo who cut up his 'wife' or 'husband' or whatever."

Asked if the "homo" had confessed, they replied: "Confess? Heck no, he wants to go on national TV."

Kight, who did not consider the conversation humorous, sent protest letters to the Federal Communications Commission and to NBC in Burbank.

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New push for Illinois job rights

CHICAGO—Efforts to achieve legal protection of equal employment opportunities in Illinois are being pursued by gay professionals and activists before the state's Fair Employment Practices Commission.

In testimony organized by Chicago Gay Alliance and Illinois Gays for Legislative Action, commissioners were recently urged to adopt responsibility for correcting and prohibiting all job discrimination based on sexual orientation.

Dr. William Simon, formerly with the (Kinsey) Institute for Sex Research at Indiana University, told commissioners at their March meeting here that "the great majority of social scientists agree that it is impossible to distinguish homosexual populations from heterosexuals politically, attitudinally, and in the ability to perform a job."

Chicago Gay Alliance President William B. Kelley pointed out that any person can be the subject of discrimination because of anti-homosexual attitudes, whether the person is gay or not, simply by rumor or labeling based on guess-work or stereotypes.

Though state law does not explicitly include anti-gay discrimination within the purview of the FEPC, Kelley urged the commissioners to assume jurisdiction. He was supported by Larry Gulian, a spokesman for Illinois Gays for Legislative Action, who said such jurisdiction might be justified under the "sex" discrimination category itemized by the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Act.

As an alternative, Gulian urged that the commissioners propose an amendment to the act which would add the term "sexual orientation"

as grounds on which discrimination would be prohibited.

Dr. Adrienne Smith, a feminist clinical therapist, challenged the view that gay persons have been singled out for job discrimination because of the "mental sickness" theory.

"Lesbians and gay males were never intrinsically sick in the first place," she said, "but have been made sick by pervasive discrimination." She told of counseling experiences in Chicago, during which she has worked with many individuals who, she said, suffered severe self-image problems as a result of discrimination.

The appeal to the FEPC marks a renewal of efforts by Illinois activists to obtain legal protections for Gays in the job market. Efforts have been exerted at intervals over nearly two years and have included discussions with aides of Gov. Dan Walker and with state legislators on the introduction of legislation.

Walker, who promised in his 1972 campaign to issue executive orders protecting Gays from employment discrimination and has so far failed to do so, was the target of a continuing campaign early in 1973 to keep the issue not only in front of him, but visible to other segments of the population and news media as well.

Walker's schedule of "accountability sessions"—personal appearances twice-monthly in communities across the state to answer questions and complaints from citizens—was used on six consecutive programs to pound the issue home. It achieved widespread media coverage, but nothing more than polite

and then grim responses from Walker.

A bill in the legislature which activists believed was ready for introduction a year ago was ultimately discarded by its liberal sponsors on grounds that the "timing" was unfavorable.

Gays who met with FEPC commissioners came away with the im-

pression that the agency was at least equally hesitant about getting into the question of anti-gay discrimination. Though several commissioners agreed privately after the meeting that discrimination against gay people appears to be a fact, officially the members would go no further than to say the commission would study the matter.

A finger for gay rights

CHICAGO—Illinois Gov. Dan Walker was accosted at an official function here by an unidentified man who jabbed a finger into the surprised governor's midsection and challenged, "What about gay rights?"

Witnesses report that the governor's bodyguards looked shocked,

and Walker himself appeared flustered and at a loss for a reply. It didn't matter much. The questioner didn't wait for an answer but walked away looking pleased.

The occasion? Walker was a guest of honor at the dedication of a Planned Parenthood center.

Plan unity show around 'Ms. Lib'

HACKENSACK, N.J.—The second annual "Hold Hands" project sponsored by the Gay Activists Alliance of New Jersey is scheduled May 5 with a unity demonstration at the Statue of Liberty.

"What could be more beautiful than showing the world our togetherness by holding hands around such an important symbol?" said Dave Hart, president of the group.

A year ago, the group's initial demonstration—a long hand-holding chain of gay people stretching the entire length of the George Washington Bridge in New York—drew wide attention and media coverage.

"The success of that 600-person demonstration has prompted us to repeat the effort," said John Gish, co-ordinator of this year's plans. He is hoping to attract at least 700 persons to the Statue of Liberty demonstration, which is being arranged in cooperation with the U.S. Department of the Interior (National Park Service).

Participants are asked to gather at noon in Battery Park on the lower tip of Manhattan. They plan to take either the 2 or 3PM ferry to Liberty Island (formerly Bedloe's Island) where they will link hands around

the base of the famous monument with the official title, "Liberty Enlightening the World."

The demonstrators are unofficially referring to the copper and iron figure as "Ms. Lib."

"There are millions of Gays between New York and Los Angeles who feel out of the movement picture," said Hart. "Perhaps such a proud gay demonstration will help them see the movement is well and alive and encourage them to participate in their own area's activities."

"If we don't get it together by 1976, our bicentennial year, then we must be prepared for the consequences of 1984," Gish warned. "Hold hands now."

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See page 37

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from preceding page

the Near North, is a small cluster of gay places nearby, notably the Ritz on State Street, one of the most popular black gay bars in town.

There's also a cluster of gay spots at the south end of the commercial part of Old Town, on Wells Street just north of Division Street. They include the Glory Hold, a cruise bar with a go-go show; the Bijou, a gay movie house; and the Den One, a disco popular with Latins and black people, including a few apparent straights.

Not until you reach the south end of Lincoln Park, however, do you approach the truly heavy gay area.

The main street of the entire area is Clark Street. As you travel up Clark, the buildings along nearby residential streets slowly turn from Victorian row houses to Red Brick Apartment Ordinaire.

Soon we reach Diversey Parkway (2,800 north), where Clark meets a meandering thoroughfare known as Broadway. A few years ago this area was a jumble of all types of people, none of them particularly rich. Now the area is still a heterogeneous place, where an oriental grocery sits cheek by jowl with a rib joint. But a new ingredient has been added.

Need it be said that the place is now a gay ghetto? It is called New Town. The people on the average are still not overwhelmingly wealthy but the area has interested real estate developers who have hired good architects to redo some of the old buildings into attractive, modern apartments.

As one would expect, spotted throughout are watering holes of various sorts where gay people can do their frolicking, covorting and cruising. In fact, two out of every five gay bars in the city are located in this general area, according to one listing.

My researches brought me to what I had heard was one of the city's most popular bars, the Broadway Limited. Unremarkably enough, it's on Broadway. My informants were right about its popularity—the Saturday night crowd had the place packed. Impressive, yes. Yet somehow the thought crept into my cranium that I didn't have to leave Washington for a packed disco.

It was that realization that led me to put my experiences on this visit to Chicago in some perspective. On the one hand:

1) It's still full of vitality and creativity, maybe even more so than when I lived there. I was particularly impressed by such dramatic ventures as the Drama Workshop, a storefront theater on Halsted Street that frequently produces original plays with gay themes. There's also music in abundance. A stretch of Lincoln Avenue on either side of Fullerton is crammed with clubs where you can hear some of the best blues, jazz, folk, and rock music around, for comparatively little money.

2) There's plenty of opportunity for social pleasures.

3) Gay people have, by all accounts, made tremendous progress in becoming aware of themselves and their own numbers. Just the growth of a neighborhood where "you see two men holding hands on the street" is, as one per-

Continued *Trader Dick*, page 3.

CHICAGO GAY ACCESS

by Joe Parisi

CENTERS

Beckman House (2745 N. Clark St.; 60614) is the very active community center operated by Gay Horizons. It provides counseling and information on gay organizations, bars, etc. Youth groups meet Saturdays at 3 p.m. V.D. testing is Wednesday, from 7 to 10 p.m. at 1250 W. Belden; for information, call 871-5777. Evening switchboard: 929-9180.

Rogers Park Gay Center (7109 N. Glenwood; 60626) is open from 7 to 10 p.m. every night. It operates an information and rap line, and offers peer counseling. A women's group is now starting up a poetry workshop and readings. Other services, particularly for those coming out. Call 262-0587.

WICCA (Women In Crisis Can Act) (1139 W. Webster; 60614) has a Saturday evening coffeehouse; center offers counseling, Wed.-Sat. Phone: 528-3303.

Howard Brown Memorial Clinic (1250 W. Belden; 60614); Wed. evening V.D. clinic; call: 871-5777. (Man's Country also provides free V.D. testing, Saturday nights, 10-2).

RELIGIOUS GROUPS

Dignity Chicago (St. Sebastian Catholic Church, 824 W. Wellington; 60657). One of the largest gay organizations in Chicago (over 250 members), sponsors Mass for the gay community at 7 p.m. Sundays. Has delegates at 43rd and 44th Ward assemblies and has testified at city council meetings on gay rights. Offers open forums for speakers, operates a speakers' bureau, seminars, counseling through chaplains, sponsors retreats, home Masses, ecumenical meetings with Integrity, MCC, other religious groups. Special events at Christmas, Mardi Gras; other bar outings, house parties, etc. Phone: 281-8094.

Integrity Chicago (St. James Cathedral, 65 E. Huron; 60611; mail: Box 2561; 60690). Meetings at 5:30 p.m. Sundays; offers speakers on various social and political topics. Gay Episcopalians working to get full recognition for gay people within the Church. Collects and reviews gay literature, organizing newsletter. Several charitable endeavors. Phone: 386-1470.

Metropolitan Community Church, (Good Shepherd Parish) (615 W. Wellington; 60657). Services and prayer group at 7 p.m. Sundays. Counseling and referral services. Ministry to the handicapped, including services for the deaf. Prison ministry, correspondence, services, parole counseling, help in finding jobs. Also serves Chicago Circle Campus and offers night minister on call. AA meets 7 p.m. Tuesdays for beginners, regular meeting at 8 p.m. Phone: 922-5822.

Presbyterian Gays (National) (Box 2073; 60690). Publishes newsletter, focus on gay advocacy in the Church; active at General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, providing information, available for counseling. Phone: 528-3064.

Unity (c/o Mary Houlihan, 1221 W. Sherwin; 60625). Open to all religions, males and females, straight and gay. Referral services; rap sessions every other Friday. Sponsors AA meetings at 7:30 p.m. Thursday and Saturday at Augustana Hospital.

GENDER SERVICES

Transvestite Counseling (Beckman House, 2745 N. Clark St.; 60614) Non-profit counseling and referral. Staff of psychologists and psychiatrists and hormone doctors. Careful screening of doctors and other services for referrals. Starting up Midwest newsletter. Call John Prowett: 549-9392; or Ron Coleman: 281-8337.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Maturity (100 N. LaSalle St., No. 1508; 60602) and **One of Chicago** (Meetings: IOOF Hall, 4221 W. Irving Park Rd.; Mail: Box 537, 60690). Directed to gay people over 40. Maturity meets every third Friday of the month at the Germania Club. Offers lectures, provides social activities to meet new friends. No dues or obligations. Founder and temporary chairperson is Paul Goldman, who wrote the consenting adult law for Illinois. Phone for both organizations: 372-8616.

Mattachine Midwest (Box 924; 60690). Also offers information on organizations, social happenings in Chicago, and medical referrals, by area of city. Phone: 337-2424.

Daughters of Bilitis (Box 2043, Melrose Park, IL 60103).

Fox Valley Gay Association (Box 186, Streamwood, IL 60103).

POLITICAL

Gay Task Force of the Alliance to End Repression (22 E. Van Buren; 60605). Currently very active, working on bills in city council and in the state legislature. Various community relations, jail visitation projects. Trying to set up workshop at the Police Academy for sensitivity training, information on the gay community. Phone: 427-4064.

GAY PRIDE

Gay Pride Planning Committee (343 S. Dearborn, No. 1719; 60604). Phone: 939-4600.

Gay Speakers Bureau (Box 2377; 60690). Phone: 348-8243.

CYCLE CLUBS

Tradewinds of Chicago, Inc. (1039 W. Roscoe; 60657). Phone: 871-4699.

Chicago Knights (Box A3037; 60690). Phone: 539-1043.

LEGAL SERVICES

Midwest Women's Legal Group (54 W. Randolph St.; 60601). Phone Renee Hanover: 641-1905.

From Section 1, page 28.

son pointed out, a notable form of progress.

Yet, I got the feeling that Chicago gay people are a trifle backward in getting their shit together. They lack some things that are important parts of gay communities in other cities. For example:

1) The only radio program produced by gay people aimed primarily at the gay community is broadcast on the University of Chicago student station, which can be heard only in the immediate neighborhood. You're lucky if you can pick up the signal more than 20 blocks away. I'm sure it's a good show, but most gay people can't hear it.

2) Other forms of communication within the gay community are uneven. *The Gay Crusader*, a newspaper which at least made an attempt to cover news of activist doings, is folding. *Gay Life*, founded a year ago, seems to lack much depth in its coverage of political developments, though it could improve with time. *Lavender Woman* has much of interest to lesbians but, of course, is specialized. A couple of services that offer recorded telephone messages help a bit, but can only do so much to fill the gaps.

3) Fragmentation has hobbled gay efforts to win political gains. Of course, compared to the backbiting that you hear about among groups in such places as New York and Los Angeles, Chicago's squabbles are little more than a game of tag at a Sunday school picnic. But they don't help.

Bill Kelley is one person who seems to have the respect of just about everybody in Chicago's gay activist community. According to him, the only really significant advance that gay political efforts have won came just this past spring, when the Illinois Department of Insurance issued a set of rules forbidding insurance companies doing business in the state from discriminating against gay people or women in their policy coverage. This will allow lovers to designate each other as beneficiaries in life insurance policies, for example. A notable accomplishment, yes, but Kelley points out that it was made possible less by gay efforts than by long, hard work by a group of women workers who pressured the state agency to do a study on sex discrimination by insurance companies.

Much of the political activity that seeks gay rights "through channels" is focused in the Gay Task Force of the Alliance to End Repression. The AER started about six or seven years ago as a coalition of groups hoping to fight back at such blatant forms of repression as the famed Chicago "police riots" against antiwar demonstrators. In the last few years, the group decided it was time to add gay rights to their agenda, so they formed a gay task force—without gay people.


In time, as other gay political groups declined, gay activists turned to this task force as their

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vehicle. With the help of contacts provided through the AER, a gay rights bill was introduced in the Illinois legislature this year for the first time. (The 1961 repeal of the state sodomy statute was part of a general code revision and did not arise from gay activism, of which there was practically none at the time.)

A gay rights bill has been languishing in the Chicago city council for years. Attempts to meet with Gov. Dan Walker to talk to him about an executive order banning anti-gay discrimination in state employment got nowhere and were dropped.

Competing for attention with such frustrating legislative efforts is a group called Gay Rights Action Coalition. It specializes in marches on the Federal Building to protest the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision on sodomy laws, and in "sit-ins" at the Cook County Marriage License Bureau protesting its refusal to grant a marriage license to two women (one of whom was already married to a man).

Despite the slow going in political efforts and the paucity of comprehensive gay media, Chicago's gay community does have a number of gay-run organizations that it can be proud of. There is Gay Horizons, which grew out of the efforts of Michael Bergeron, who also ran the *Gay Crusader* practically single-handed before he decided to do things less strenuously. It now provides an umbrella under which a switch board, a V.D. clinic, and a drop-in community center operate. There are strong women's groups, such as Women in Crisis Can Act and the Women's Center. There are religious groups. There are also the so-called old-line groups such as ONE, Inc., Mattachine Midwest, and Daughters of Bilitis.

There are some gay coffee house programs that offer a nice environment for people in those neighborhoods, including one in far-north Rogers Park and another in Hyde Park on the South Side. I dropped by the one in Hyde Park during a nostalgia-filled visit to my old stomping grounds, and found it a warm, friendly place where it's easy to get into a good conversation.

There is also the very impressive Institute for Human Relations, a counseling center run by gay people which has gained such a reputation for its sensitive, open approach that some straights have started using its many programs and services.

Perhaps Chicago reflects the state of gay progress in the country: gay people are more open, more proud; they're flocking to places they can call their own, and creating their own neighborhoods and self-help services; they're struggling for equal rights, but with no great unity in their tactics and with uneven results.

You can say that, and I think it's essentially true. But profound analysis isn't everything. Chicago is a fascinating—if occasionally nerve-wracking—place to live, and a helluva great place to visit. Try it.

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All right, you say, the high-toned stuff is nice, but where's the action, if you catch my meaning?

The cab driver caught my meaning when I told him I wanted to go to 5015 N. Clark St. "Hey, buddy, ain't that a place called Man's Country?" he turned around to ask. I assured him it was, and shortly thereafter joined the lines to get into this pleasure palace, complete with its Continental Baths-style disco floor and more action than you could ever hope to handle. Worth the trip, even if it does seem like it's half way to Skokie (which it is). I didn't get to visit the other tubs in town, and I'm told I didn't really need to, though I was given to understand the Club Baths (conveniently situated in the Near North just a few blocks from the Loop at 609 N. La Salle St.) is a favorite spot for the businessman looking for a quickie before heading home.

Those looking for a little loud music with their fun have lots of places to choose from. I recommend charting your course with the help of "Gay Chicago," a directory put out by a group that calls itself Mass Media Men. It has a handy map locating the North Side spots, plus a quick course on Chicago's bus and subway lines that serve the area. You can get it by mail for \$2 from Gernhardt Publications, Box 785, Chicago, IL 60690.

Among the more popular spots that I happened to visit and liked are:

- Dugan's Bistro, 420 N. Dearborn, is big and loud, one of the first openly gay discos and still popular with a young crowd.

- The Trip, 27 E. Ohio, has three floors for dining, cocktail sipping, cruising and dancing. It has an older crowd than the Bistro, but a pretty decent mix.

- Le Pub, 1944 N. Clark St., is tres elegante, complete with cocktail area done up to look like a gentleman's tasteful library. Don't let the claims that it's a private club put you off; carding is seldom bothered with.

- Broadway Limited, 3132 N. Broadway, is big, big, big. It seems to be the "in" disco place.

- The Ritz, 937 N. State St., is the most popular black bar and has good dancing.

- Closet, 3325 N. Broadway, is small but friendly. It's popular with both women and men, which is quite an accomplishment.

- Augie's, 3729 N. Halsted St., is the favorite women's bar. It hops on Wednesday nights (half-price night).

While in town, don't miss Chicago's wealth of entertainment offerings. For example, the music
Continued on page 6

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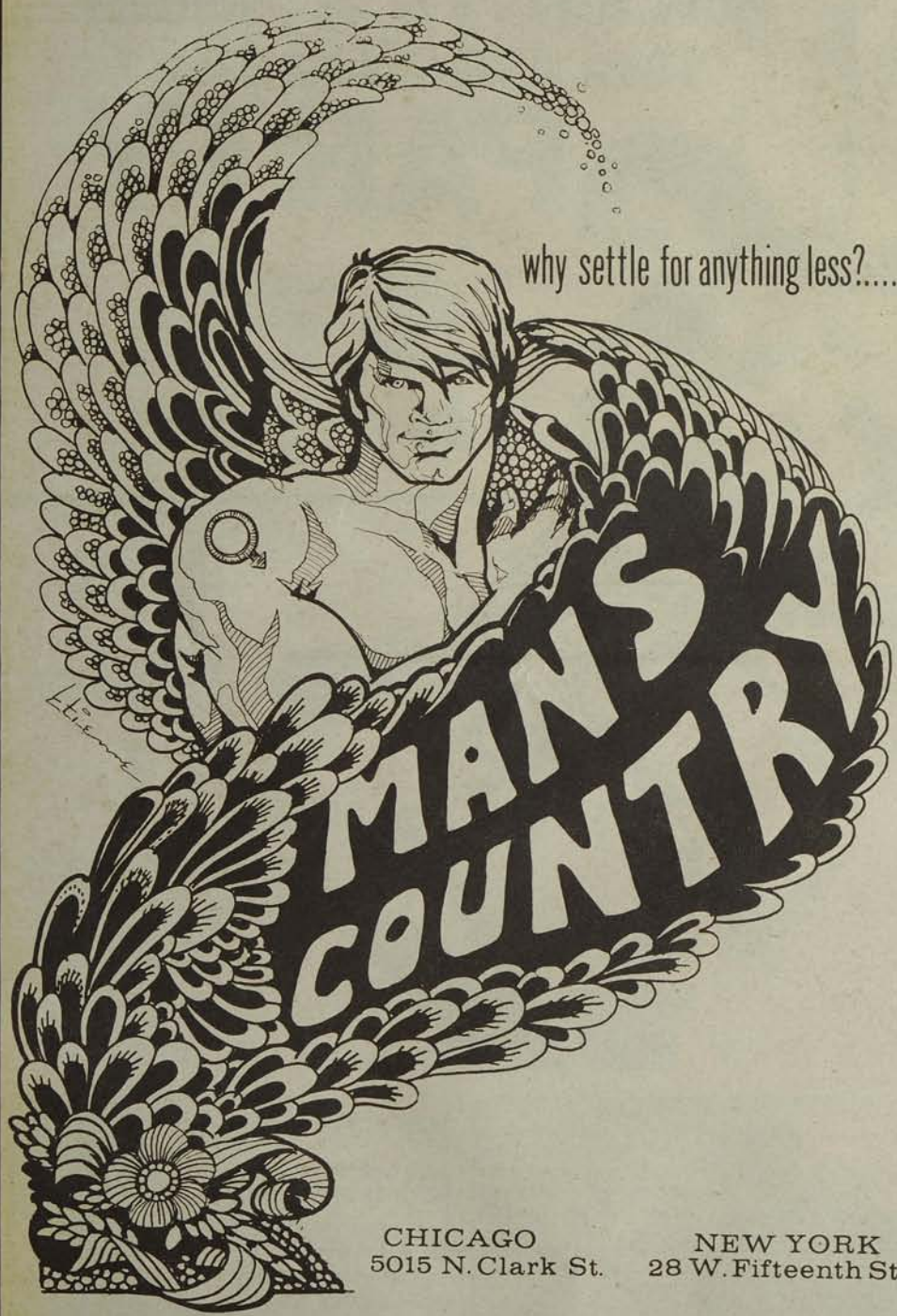
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In addition to vibrators, she also sells love oils and body lotions, jewelry and incense, and lots of erotic T-shirts. Then there are "Handy" and "Hardy," two dildos at 3 1/4" and 6" respectively. The brochure says "smaller is also good" and we couldn't agree more. Vibrators and dildos are good for men, too! For the latest catalog, write Dell Williams.

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Continued from page 5

spots along Lincoln Avenue offer inexpensive places to see both established and up-and-coming performers in jazz, blues, folk and rock. There's a great wealth of drama companies, too, such as the Drama Shelter, 2020 N. Halsted, which frequently performs gay plays.

To find out who's performing where, and where to go for dinner, check the listings in *Chicago* magazine, which includes handy thumbnail critiques of dozens of delectable restaurants. Best music listings are in *Chicago Reader*, a free tabloid distributed in lots of stores and bars.

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Subtle or Blatant,

DISCRIMINATION EXISTS IN THE GAY COMMUNITY

by David Aiken

One night in November 1974, Jeff Blake was tending bar at the Grand Central, then one of the biggest gay discos in Washington, D.C. A black customer came up to the bar and asked for a glass of water. Even though bartenders had been told to charge for water, none ever did, and the management "rarely showed any concern," according to Blake.

But on this occasion, Blake said, the manager of the bar "came over to me at the bar and said, 'When a customer like that comes to the bar and asks for water, charge him a dollar.' I responded, 'A customer like that?' He answered, pointing to some black patrons, 'Any of those niggers.'"

That same month, Patricia Price, a Caucasian who was then 28 years old, entered the Grand Central with a friend, a black woman aged 36. According to Price, the doorman waved through batches of white men without asking them for any type of identification. But when Price and her friend reached the door, he demanded to see an ID, then refused to accept driver's licenses and employment ID cards from either woman. The women were turned away.

A few months earlier, Charles Hall had gone to the same bar in the company of black friends. They were required to pay \$3 each as a minimum to gain entrance. While standing near the entrance, however, they saw white men enter without being asked either for an ID or for \$3. Only black people, or Caucasians accompanied by black people, had to do so, Hall said. When he protested, the doorman told him, "Get out or I'll throw you out." He and his friends left.

Blake, Price and Hall were witnesses—and in some cases victims—of a situation that has confronted gay people in many cities: racial and sexual discrimination by gay businesses. A number of gay bars, baths and clubs are wide-open to white men, but place some type of hurdle in the path of women and black people. The hurdles may be difficult or merely minor annoyances; they may be blatant or, in most cases, subtle. But they exist.

Such barriers do not exist everywhere, of course, but in several places where they have become evident, gay people have attempted to eliminate them.

In the case of the disco in Washington, gay people used the same mechanism to fight a gay bar's discrimination against black people and women that they have used to combat discrimination by straight establishments against gay people. Thirty-one gay people filed complaints against the Grand Central with the D.C. Office of Human Rights, which has the job of enforcing the District of Columbia's antidiscrimination law.

The bar's management had refused to come to any agreement through the administrative conciliation procedures open to them, so the case went to a hearing last August before the D.C. Human

Rights Commission. On Jan. 31 of this year—about two and half years after the first complaints were filed—the commission ordered the bar's owners to pay a total of \$6,450 to the eight people who testified at the commission hearing. Varying amounts were awarded in three categories: compensation for denial of access to a public accommodation; compensation for "embarrassment and humiliation" and attorney's fees.

It may be a while before the eight people collect any money: the corporation that owned the Grand Central has sold its interest in it and apparently dissolved. More legal proceedings are in prospect. But many of the people who filed complaints think the effort was worth it.

Patricia Price, for example, points out that the evidence collected by the Human Rights Office was used by the D.C. Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Commission in suspending the Grand Central's liquor license for 90 days last year. That action, followed by reported problems with tax authorities, apparently led to the bar's demise.

Gay attorney Joseph V. Stewart added: "This puts other bars on notice about what could happen to them. Besides costing money out of their pockets, they could have investigators from the Human Rights Office and the ABC board checking up on them. They could end up getting closed."

In fact, other gay bars in Washington that in the past were targets of complaints about alleged discrimination are no longer complained about. The Lost & Found, the city's largest disco, was met by pickets from the old Gay Liberation Front when it first opened in 1971 because of complaints that it used the same kinds of discriminatory ID checks that the Grand Central later used. Frank Kamenny, a gay member of the D.C. Human Rights Commission, said he's heard no official complaints against the Lost & Found for some time. Earlier complaints reportedly were resolved in the conciliation process.

While complaints are being resolved in Washington, new ones are arising in other cities.

In Philadelphia, for example, the city's human rights commission has been investigating complaints that the Club Barracks, a gay male bath, has started to require black men to fill out applications, then telling them it would take a month to process the application. Commission member Larry Groth has been quoted as saying that the club's management

apparently instituted the policy after some patrons complained that the clientele was becoming "too dark."

Looks apparently can make a difference, however. "Probably exceptionally good-looking black men are still given membership," Groth told the Philadelphia Gay News. The club's manager denied any discrimination, but said membership policies had been tightened after several petty thefts.

Last December, members of the Yale University student organization, Gays At Yale, staged a picket at a New Haven gay bar, Les Oubliettes. They charged that the management had been discriminating against black people and women. The bar's manager denied the charges, calling the demonstration an "illegitimate picket."

Other cities have had their share of problems in the past. The Illinois Liquor Control Commission handled a complaint two years ago about a Chicago women's bar named CK's. A patron charged that the management required extra ID cards from black and Latin women. The complaint was resolved when the bar agreed to post ID requirements at the entrance and enforce them uniformly.

Similarly, state liquor authorities in 1975 investigated Le Bistrot, one of Chicago's more popular gay men's dance bars, on charges of racial discrimination. That was resolved by an agreement that the bar would not discriminate in the future, though it did not admit that it had in the past. A subsequent attempt by the city government to revoke the place's license on the grounds of discrimination as well as "public indecency" was unsuccessful when a judge found inadequate grounds.

A relatively short-lived bar in Atlanta that was the subject of numerous complaints of discrimination lost its license on other grounds and closed down about one and a half years ago. According to Bill Smith, editor of Atlanta's gay paper, *The Barb*, and a member of the city's community relations committee, a group of Texans bought a bar and used the license of the previous owners to run a gay place called the Bayou Landing. The management put stiff ID checks in the way of black people and told patrons they couldn't wear hats inside—a rule clearly aimed at black men, Smith noted. The state liquor commission refused to grant the owners a new license when the old one ran out, on the ground that the owners were not Georgia residents.

In Baltimore, a large disco used to impose a cover charge that

varied with skin pigmentation and gender, according to Silas White, a black man who is secretary of the Baltimore Gay Alliance. Black people and women were typically charged up to \$6, while white men generally paid only \$1, White said. After several customers threatened to file complaints with the state liquor board, the bar started to charge everyone the lower rate, White noted.

Some bars in Boston have at times used high cover-charges, with the effect of discouraging lower income persons, noted Ken Dudley, a black gay man from that city. He said he and other black people have in the past had trouble getting into one of the large discos, although the bar has changed its policy since several people discussed their problem with Elaine Noble, the gay state representative from Boston.

The phenomenon is not isolated to the major metropolitan regions East of the Rocky mountains, but has its parallels in San Francisco, Seattle and Los Angeles as well.

In many cities, discriminatory policies at bars are the exception and not the rule. Atlanta's Bill Smith reports, "You couldn't walk into a gay bar in Atlanta that didn't have some percentage of blacks, ranging from about 10 to maybe 40 per cent."

Even where discriminatory policies do exist, they're not always in evidence. Former Grand Central bartender Jeff Blake told the D.C. Human Rights Commission that the bar's managers made little attempt to screen out black people on weeknights when business was relatively slow, but stepped up ID scrutines on busy weekends. Often, he said, the doorman would let a certain number of black people in without incident, then begin to discourage more black people from entering to keep the clientele from becoming "too black."

Of course, bar managers do not always engage in any overt form of discrimination. Sometimes it's enough to put country music on the jukebox to keep black customers away.

Nor does the presence or absence of racial minorities or women in a gay bar necessarily have anything to do with whether or not the bar's owners or managers personally hold racist or sexist views. To some extent, customers can be counted upon to do their own self-selecting.

Barbara Gittings, a Philadelphia woman who has been active in the gay rights movement for many years, observed, "When gay people congregate socially, they do want to be among their own
continued on next page

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DISCRIMINATION

from preceding page
kind." Many others agree that gay men are likely to want to be among other men, and gay women among other women.

Often, bar managers feel they are simply trying to mold an "image" to attract those with the most money to spend. White middle-class people typically have the highest disposable incomes. Thus, a bar that attracts large numbers of black people, for example, may have idle bartenders while the customers are busy dancing. That, at least, is the theory some bar managers have in mind. It's strictly a dollars-and-cents fact, some feel. "In order to please our patrons, we have to discriminate against some groups, even if they're gay," Patricia Price quoted one Baltimore bar owner as saying at a meeting she attended.

So if the bar managers are only trying to make their customers feel comfortable with people of their own kind, and if some people have more money than others and are therefore better customers, what's wrong with that picture? Several gay activists have strong views on that.

For one thing, any form of overt discrimination on the basis of race or sex is illegal in all jurisdictions. Ironically, in some places, like Washington, the same laws that protect gay people from discrimination also protect black people and women—whether they are gay or not.

Moreover, "Whether one discriminates against someone else, that person has less moral justification for complaining about discrimination against oneself," as Chicago gay activist Bill Kelley put it. "There might be arguments about the right to coalesce in groups of similar people, but they have to be balanced against these other considerations," Kelley commented.

Renee Hanover, a Chicago lesbian attorney, said that men sometimes tell her women shouldn't complain about not being able to get into men's bars, because men can't comfortably enter women's bars. "My answer is that men ought to imagine how they would feel if women had 92 places to choose from, but men only had four or five."

Of course, in some places the possibility of mingling primarily with one's own economic, cultural, racial, ethnic or gender-group doesn't exist. Many smaller cities have only one or two gay bars, if any. For example, Bill Smith noted: "In Macon [Georgia], there are two bars, where all the social strata go—rich and poor. They're forced to have an uneasy truce with each other."

In any case, the problem of discrimination at gay bars would, perhaps not be so serious if there were full participation by all races and both genders in other aspects of the gay community. That, however, is not the case.

In city after city, racial minorities and lesbians participate in

gay organizations and services in far smaller proportions than their shares of the total gay populations. In Atlanta, where black people make up 50 per cent of the city's population and about 30 per cent of the metropolitan area as a whole, Bill Smith estimated that most gay organizations have perhaps 10 or 15 per cent black members. Women, however, participate in greater numbers in several organizations, such as the local Metropolitan Community Church.

In Boston, Ken Dudley reports only small numbers of black people in gay rights organizations. "More often than not we're in the minority." Even in Washington, where the city's population is about 70 per cent black, only a handful of black people are active in gay groups.

Baltimore is one exception. There, both black people and women have been among the top leaders of the Baltimore Gay Alliance since the group's founding. Paulette Young, a black lesbian, was its first president, "not from any tokenism, but because she's a very gifted leader," according to BGA secretary Silas White. "We don't actively seek women or blacks; they just are there," he said, adding, "We keep finding out how atypical BGA is."

The reasons for the general lack of minority participation have been debated endlessly, without resolution. Boston's Ken Dudley thinks that at least part of the explanation lies in "tactics whites have used over the years to remain in the most influential position" in society in general. Likewise, the question of women's participation in organizations that focus primarily on gay issues has been a controversial one for years. But at least one reason many gay women give for staying in all-women's groups is men's assumption, conscious or not, that men belong in the driver's seat.

Naturally, both racism and sexism exist in the society at large, and gay people to a great extent reflect this. Some gay people, especially those connected with activist groups, believe gay people are afflicted with fewer of these prejudices than are straight people, because they "know what it's like to be oppressed," in the words of one activist.

Whether that is true or not, many gay people believe there is enough discrimination by race and sex within many segments of the gay community to constitute a problem. Some attempt to suppress it through legal means, such as filing a complaint with a human rights agency. Others seek to alleviate it through education, as in Chicago, where the Gay and Lesbian Coalition has brief presentations on sexism or racism at each of its monthly meetings.

Whether any of these methods will work is an unanswerable question. It is, however, an important one. After all, "Whenever one discriminates against someone else, there is less moral justification for complaining about discrimination against oneself." ♦

Unethical Lawyers— Some of Them are Gay

It always makes sense to have a gay lawyer—right? Not necessarily, according to many gay legal workers.

by Randy Shilts

The cuffs clicked and Samuel's wrists felt their cold metallic confinement. It didn't take long for him to regret following the crotch-rubbing stranger from the film booth at the dark adult bookstore. Within minutes, Samuel was being fingerprinted at the Philadelphia central station. The charge: solicitation to commit sodomy.

This part of Samuel's story has been repeated many times, in many cities, in many states. But the equally common story of what happened to Samuel afterward remains largely untold.

Like most gay men arrested for criminal sexual offenses, Samuel—a suburban school teacher—never had been arrested for anything in his life. He knew of no lawyers and subsequently took his friends' advice when they suggested a highly prosperous, gay, Philadelphia attorney who had made a career of handling gay vice arrests.

At the first meeting, the attorney began reciting the severe legal consequences of a vice arrest. For a mere \$500, however, the lawyer said he could get the district attorney to drop the charges—and for, say, another \$200, he could even get Samuel's arrest record expunged.

That seemed like a lot of bucks and it didn't take much checking for Samuel to find that the Philadelphia district attorney regularly dismisses all solicitation arrests and that the \$500 worth of services simply was not necessary. Friends—as well as two other lawyers—warned Samuel against taking the first lawyer's advice.

Armed with this information, Samuel confronted the prosperous attorney. At this point, however, the counsel insisted that since Samuel was a school teacher, he could expect severe prosecution and loss of job—unless, of course, he paid the \$500 retainer.

Newly fearful for his job, Samuel did pay the \$500. Within days, he got the district attorney's letter dismissing the charges. What he soon discovered was that no severe prosecution exists for school teachers—or anybody—for morals squad arrests. At most, his lawyer made one phone call—an unnecessary one at that—for his \$500 fee.

Like many other gay people facing sexually related criminal charges, Samuel had been ripped off.

"We were totally shocked that he was intimidated into paying all that money—even after we told him it wasn't necessary," says Richard Atkins, chairperson of the Philadelphia Bar Association's Criminal Justice Section and one of the lawyers Samuel consulted. Yet, Atkins states, Samuel's predicament is not rare. "He just assumed that when you're gay and you go to a gay lawyer, you're going to get treated all right."

A lot of gay people across the country accept that gay-is-friend assumption—and many have fallen victim to unethical legal practices because of it. "The chances of getting good legal representation are very small in criminal cases," says Don Knutson, an openly gay professor at the University of Southern California Law School. He says the unethical lawyers' methods rarely change. "It's always the same: they tell you to cop a plea or plead guilty and then they charge outrageous fees. They have built palaces with the fees they get from frightened gay people."

"I've known it to happen here," says Bill Kelley, a long-time Chicago gay activist. "Since the subject matter is more exotic to the lawyer, he or she thinks they can get away with charging more money."

Adds Gerry Gerash, a Denver attorney and former chair of the Gay Caucus of the National Lawyers Guild, "Why shouldn't we have our own rip-off attorneys? Gay lawyers are just a cross-section of everyone."

HIGH STAKES AND VULNERABILITY

To be sure, not all gay attorneys are dishonest, nor is the legal exploitation of gay people the exclusive domain of gay lawyers. In recent years, an increasing number of young lawyers emerging in major cities have taken a lead in backing gay civil liberties cases and offering gay criminal clients an aggressive and thorough defense. These attorneys, however, represent a fairly new development in a profession that has largely ignored—if not exacerbated—the problems of gay people with the criminal law.

"There was a time when you couldn't even get lawyers to take gay cases," says Chicago's Bill Kelley. Once lawyers did start taking cases, they found a population of gay criminal clients who were uniquely susceptible to legal exploitation.

As San Francisco gay attorney Rick Stokes explains, "When you've been arrested for a gay sex offense, you're entirely vulnerable. You stand to be fired from your job and evicted from your home."

Under such pressure, the frightened gay client often turns to a gay counsel, hoping for special expertise and special compassion. It takes more than a similar sexual orientation, however, to handle such cases—and some of the most prominent gay attorneys do not have this background. "The handling of a sex case—especially a gay sex case—is quite a bit different from other criminal cases," says attorney Tom Coleman of Los Angeles, the editor of the *Sexual Law Reporter*. "Many gay lawyers are not qualified to handle these cases because they don't have either the experience or the desire to learn. Others may be qualified, but they don't bother to use their skills."

Add to this scenario the fact that few prospective clients know enough of either the law or its practitioners to make an assessment of their lawyer's ability. Many legal referral services in the gay community—even those of some of the oldest and most respected gay organizations—worsen the problem as they often channel gay people to inadequate—and, sometimes, unethical—attorneys.

In Los Angeles, for example, referral services send clients to attorneys without making distinctions as to that attorney's ability—or inability—to deal with the case at hand, complains Tom Coleman. "Anybody who wants to be on the referral list can get on whether they're qualified or even a rip-off," he says.

The problem of criminal representation for gay people is one of degree. A lawyer's inadequacy can stem from everything from incompetence to outright deceit, according to the gay legal workers surveyed by *THE ADVOCATE*.

The most common problem with attorneys in these cases is sheer laziness. Often spurred by the incentive of the fixed fee—which gives the attorney a fixed amount of payment no matter what defense tactic is taken—the lawyer suggests the course of least possible resistance. In a criminal case, this means either a guilty plea or plea-bargaining with the prosecution.

Sometimes this is the wisest choice. Often, however, it is unnecessary. Though it may keep the case hushed up, it leaves the client open to a permanent lifetime criminal record. In California, for example, conviction of a sex offense means a lifetime of registration as a sex offender—a status that holds the social and legal stigma of a leper.

Some attorneys worry that continued use of the traditional guilty plea in sex cases only perpetuates arrests in these offenses and encourages the frequently illegal police tactics. As Don Knutson puts it, "As long as we keep on pleading guilty to these crimes, then the police will continue to herd us into jails like cattle. If everyone accused of these things went to court, asked for a jury trial and fought the charges, you'd better believe that legal reform in this area would be taken seriously."

When not suggesting a guilty plea, the more lackadaisical lawyers routinely urge clients to waive the jury trial and opt for a simple hearing before one judge. This frequently is the best way out for the lawyer, but not the client, says Tom Coleman. "You generally start with a judge who is biased for the prosecution," says Coleman. "With a jury trial, however, you've got 12 people who have to be convinced that you're guilty. With a judge, there's only one. It's a lot harder to convince all 12 people of something than it is to convince that one judge."

Some lawyers prove inadequate not for laziness, but because they fear an enthusiastic defense will identify themselves with the client and expose their own homosexuality. "This is a real problem," says Gerash in Denver. "An uptight gay lawyer would be much more prone to settle a case out of court or not have a jury trial over embarrassment about being found out."

Gerash points to a case he was handling in which two men were on trial for merely dancing with each other. Gerash had the men get up and re-enact their dance for the jury—and the pair was acquitted. "I don't think an uptight gay lawyer would do that, but it definitely was essential. The jury saw it for what it was—without that veil of mystery."

The rock-the-boat syndrome also comes into play here, says Tom Coleman. "A lot of lawyers might not want to use every possible legal maneuver because they don't want to look like they're someone who's stirring up trouble," he says. "People tend to go further in the system if they don't cause trouble."

Tactics of some attorneys often venture into outright deceit. Lawyers sometimes charge outrageous fees, implying that the high fee is necessary to pay off a judge or district attorney. San Franciscoan Rick Stokes says one gay client he counseled had been bilked out of \$2,000 by an attorney who said he needed the money to bribe a district attorney.

NEW ALTERNATIVES

Indications from major metropolitan areas, however, show that a new generation of openly gay attorneys is emerging and taking an active role in gay criminal cases. These lawyers tend to be in the social-activist mold, showing as much concern with changing the criminal system as with defending clients. But the approach often works. "A lot of these cases can be won if you go for a constitutional issue," says Rick Stokes.

Most of these social-activist lawyers have decided to be openly gay in their profession and thus are avoiding the concealment that often damages their clients' cases. Gerash—an optometrist who became a lawyer to pursue his social activist bent—thinks more politically minded gay attorneys can offer their clients a better defense. "Out-front lawyers have gone through a lot more thinking and soul-searching," he says. "Any person who has been forced to think like this would be more sensitive to the client—and present that client's case in a way that will get a good response."

Some law schools now have gay law student organizations. At the New College of California Law School, the admissions office even has instituted an affirmative action program for recruiting openly gay law students.

OUTLOOK STILL BLEAK

Such programs remain few, and the gay, social-activist lawyer remains an exception—not the rule. Coleman in Los Angeles "generously" estimates 20 up-front gay activist attorneys in the entire state of California. In Chicago, activist Bill Kelley could name only one. In Philadelphia, attorney Richard Atkins says there are no up-front attorneys practicing in the gay community. "Most of the lawyers who work in the gay community are straight," he says. "Those lawyers that are gay are uptight about it and won't take gay cases because they don't want

to get known."

Outside of large cities, the chances of getting adequate defense are "about zero" says Don Knutson. "The kid in Des Moines will have a hard enough time just getting a lawyer—not to mention one who will know how to try the case," he says.

Gay legal workers worry that the situation may not improve dramatically, since law school education provides virtually no information on sexual law. Knutson says his sexual liberties class at USC is the only gay-related course at any American law school. The text book on which he now is working will be the first sexual law primer, he adds.

A major factor that determines the extent to which gay lawyers can be afforded to be open is, as in most professions, discrimination. Bar rules in many states still exclude known gay people from practicing law through "moral turpitude" clauses. In states without such clauses, openly gay lawyers have a "severely limited job market," says Coleman.

Until such conditions change, the outlook for adequate—and ethical—criminal representation for gay people will remain largely as it is now. As Gerash fatalistically put it, "This problem is nothing new. The black community has its rip-offs, too. All you can do is minimize their work."

Picking Your Attorney

Now that you know about less-than-ethical attorneys, both gay and non-gay, you might want some pointers on how to pick a good one. Here's what a panel of openly gay lawyers suggested as some basic guidelines.

Caveat number one comes from New York City attorney Dan Pinello, who ran the legal clinic for the now-defunct Mattachine Society there. "It's difficult for a prospective client really to know how competent an attorney is going to be," he says. He does suggest, however, that the client should first like the attorney on a personal basis. Communication is the key to a successful defense, he says, and any uncomfortable feelings on a personal level will affect that communication and the quality of defense.

To avoid that ripped-off aftertaste, fully discuss what work the defense will entail—and how much it will cost. "The attorney should be disposed to telling the client all these considerations," says Pinello. If the lawyer prefers to be vague, watch out.

Which gets to pointers on attorneys who simply quote fixed fees. Los Angeles attorney Tom Coleman says to beware of the fixed fee because it creates an incentive for the lawyer not to work. For example: Going to trial with a not-guilty plea takes many more hours of work than, say, one court appearance in a *nolo contendere* case. Under a fixed fee, however, the lawyer gets the same payment for the one-hearing case as he would for a week-long trial. Since a lawyer's time is money, many attorneys simply will do what takes the shortest length of time so they can get on to other fee-paying cases—even if the most expedient route is not in the best interests of the client. While a variable fee dependent on work done may cost a bit more in dollars, it may prove to have better long-term benefits.

Also stand warned of lawyers who do more to build anxieties than reduce them. "A lawyer should try to calm you down," says Don Knutson. Lawyers who try to burden the client with doomsday scenarios often do this as a way of justifying a gargantuan fee. The story of Samuel in Philadelphia (see main article) exemplifies how intimidation of clients can pay off to less-than-ethical lawyers.

Rick Stokes of San Francisco says to be wary of lawyers who are referrals from police. One gay San Francisco attorney, Stokes says, has made a mint from police referrals—and done a notoriously poor job defending his gay clients. "It's in the best interest of the police to have you found guilty," says Stokes. "That increases their rate of solved crimes." Thus, the police officer's advice will likely do more to further his or her interest than yours.

A similar caution should be exercised when police recommend bail bondspeople. Such arrangements often are illegal because they are fertile ground for kick-backs. Often the police and bail bondspeople are in cahoots with unethical lawyers as well—an arrangement that is profitable for everyone except the client.

If charged with a sexual criminal offense, Rick Stokes suggests that, beyond all else, the prospective lawyers be comfortable with their own sexuality—no matter what the brand of sexuality may be. "Some attorneys practically choke on the word homosexual," he says. This works for the prosecution's benefit since it underlines the shock value of the offense. "You've got to get a lawyer who's comfortable with him- or herself—one that will take the gay issue and bang it over the heads of the jury until it no longer is shocking."

Virtually all the lawyers added that picking an attorney is like buying a used car. Shop around. Compare prices. Ask questions—and don't be intimidated by that frequently assumed air of professional aloofness.

—Randy Shilts

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THE ADVOCATE

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Bill would ensure homosexual rights

By Mitchell Locin

Chicago Tribune Press Service

SPRINGFIELD—The first bill to extend civil rights to homosexuals has reached the floor of the General Assembly by a one-vote margin in the House Judiciary Committee.

Although it is limited to preventing discrimination in employment at state colleges and universities, Rep. Robert Mann [D., Chicago], the chief sponsor, said it was the first step to guaranteeing homosexuals their rights under the Constitution.

Mann also is the sponsor of three other bills to prohibit discrimination based on "sexual orientation" in other state and private employment, housing, and public accommodation sectors.

"I SEE THE GERMANE issue here is one of human rights—human rights for gays, but not limited to gays," Mann told the committee in an emotional statement.

There is "such blatant and gross mistreatment of a group of human beings because of their lifestyle that it has forced them to live in the social basement of our society," Mann said.

Supporting Mann were several gay activists, including William B. Kelley, a Chicago resident who acted as spokesman for the Gay Rights Task Force. Kelley said experts estimate that 9 per cent of the American population is ho-

mosexual, but that the effects of discrimination extend to their parents and relatives.

THAT STATEMENT WAS backed by Mrs. Dorothy Tollifson, who explained that her daughter, a lesbian, was having great difficulty finding employment.

"I'd like her to be treated the same way your children are treated," Mrs. Tollifson told committee members.

Only one witness testified Wednesday night against the bills. Mrs. Renata Hayes, cochairman of Stop ERA in Springfield, said, "I'm concerned as to what these bills would do if these people are allowed to teach in school openly."

"As Anita Bryant said, 'Since they can't reproduce, they recruit.'"

BUT MANN ASSURED the committee that none of the bills extend to protecting homosexuals in elementary or secondary school teaching positions.

At the conclusion of the hour-long hearing, Mann had the 12-vote minimum to get the one bill out of committee but fell one vote short on the other three.

Rep. Harry Leinenweber [R., Joliet] said in explaining his no vote, "The majority of the public does not approve of this type of orientation."

Mann indicated he will call the three bills again after the Easter break. He hopes the committee will meet at an earlier hour at that time and more members who support the measures will be present.

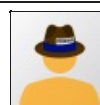


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tomcoleman

Sat, Feb 19, 2022

1978 Mattachine Midwest holds its annual banquet at the Courtyard Inn, 1531 N. Wells, and presents the Pearl M. Hart Award to William B. Kelley for his service to the gay and lesbian community.



Clipped By:

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Sat, Feb 19, 2022

Dade County campaign against the basic rights of gay Americans," said club president Tom Bastow. "No group of U.S. citizens should sit quietly by when a politician who has participated in a hate campaign against them is rewarded with high office."

Los Angeles: Gene's TV Hollywood has become what is believed to be the first business to advertise as openly gay in the yellow pages of the phone book. While there was some initial opposition on the part of Pacific Telephone, the listings read, "The Gay Supermarket" and "Serving the Gay Community and Friends."

Brick Township (New Jersey): Four young men, ages 17 to 21, were arrested Aug. 19 for assaulting homosexuals who were protesting the closing of a bathhouse. The spa had been closed by township officials, who claimed its septic tank was creating unsanitary conditions. The facility was reopened 10 days later.

New York City: Police raided three Greenwich Village gay bars and arrested 14 on charges of violating state liquor laws. The clubs say they are private but admit the general public, according to Sgt. Phillip Tambasco of the Public Morals Division. Police claimed the raids were not related to recent gay protests over the making of the film *Cruising*.

Tulsa (Oklahoma): The general board of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) has unanimously recommended to the congregation's general assembly a report opposing the ordination of practicing homosexuals. The report conceded that while there were already ordained homosexuals within the denomination, "no 'open and avowed' persons should be ordained."

WHAT'S COMING UP


A national conference on gay and lesbian issues will be held in Chicago Oct. 26-28. Jointly sponsored by Dignity/Chicago and Oasis Center for Human Potential, the conference will feature as speakers Allan Spear, Minnesota state senator; Rita Mae Brown, author of *Rubymint Jungle*; Charles Silverstein, author of *A Family Matter* and *The Joy of Gay Sex*; lesbian activist Barbara Gittings; and William B. Kelley, co-chair of the Illinois Gay Rights Task Force. Topics to be covered include visibility, coming out, legal problems, community support, sexual enrichment and couples. For more information write or call Oasis Center, 7463 N. Sheridan, Chicago, IL 60626; (312) 274-6777.

The **Sixth National Conference on Men and Masculinity** will be held Oct. 24-28 at the University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee. The conference will explore how men can live more loving lives, and how to express their love through personal relationships and political and social action. For information about the program call Allen Schwartz (312) 871-3398.

The **Pacific Center** in Berkeley will hold an open house Friday, Oct. 5, 4-8 p.m., at its new location, 2712 Telegraph. Celebrities, a fundraising auction, a raffle and door prizes will be featured. Comedian Pat Bond will emcee. For more information call Karen at (415) 548-8283.

West Side Discussion Group, 26 Ninth Ave., New York, offers the following evening topics: Thursday, Oct. 11, Christopher Blake on "Gertrude Stein, Her Life, Her Work"; Thursday, Oct. 18, The **ADVOCATE**, October 18, 1979

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"The Drastic Need for a New Approach to Gay Public Relations."

Gay Mormons interested in organizing a newsletter and national network should contact John Laurent, Box 2369, Landover Hills, MD 20784; or 8505 Greenbelt Rd. #102, Greenbelt, MD 20770; (301) 552-1973.

Parents of Gays in San Francisco meets the first Sunday of every month at 2 p.m. at the Metropolitan Community Church, 150 Eureka St. For further information call or write Box 14127, San Francisco, CA 94414; (415) 626-6937 (evenings) or 826-8857 (days).

The Gay Community Services Center of Los Angeles offers new groups for the fall, including "Gay Voices and Visions: The Politics of Gay Enspiriment," "Mary Daly Study Group," "Sex Therapy Group for Gay Men," "Creative Exploration Workshop," "Re-Experiencing Our Bodies," "Massage Workshop," "Gay Men's Consciousness-Raising Group," "Growth Group for Gay Men" and "Lovers of Gay Alcoholics Group." For schedule information drop by the center at 1213 N. Highland Ave. in Hollywood, or call the counseling program at (213) 464-7400, extension 257.

The Toledo Gay Community Center Task Force seeks to provide a central gathering place for social activities and services. To find out more, write or call the Task Force, Box 552, Toledo, OH 43693; (419) 474-3060.

A television documentary about being gay and Mormon, to be shown on NBC affiliate stations in Utah, seeks gay Mormons willing to share their experiences. To participate in the project, call Chad Dobson, (801) 973-3097 or write KUTV, 2185 S. 3600 West, Salt Lake City, UT 84119.

AD LIBS

King James Version

Dallas evangelist James Robison, who offended gay activists with his antihomosexual remarks so much they got his television show canceled (see Issue 266), has offered his own exegesis of the word gay:

"Do you remember a time when the word 'gay' had a pleasant meaning to it?" asked Robison. "Why, 'gay' is a Bible word. Everybody's happy and gay, the song says . . . Christmas songs talk about being adorned with gay apparel, God forbid! I'm so turned off by the word 'gay,' I won't even use Ben-Gay. Plain old Mentholatum'll do now."

Talk about a sore loser.

Straight Talk

Ted Bessell, starring in a made-for-television movie about a group of divorced guys who share a beach house, talked about the scene where he tells another man he loves him.

"I'm not saying it's anything physical or overt, but when my character says, 'I love you,' it probably comes out of a homosexual element, even though he's not aware of it," Bessell admitted, according to columnist Marilyn Beck of the San Francisco Examiner.

Train Couplings

Following a protest on a main line train, the Netherlands' Ministry of Transport agreed to issue a cheap family season ticket to gay male and lesbian couples who can prove they live together.

The protest opened train doors to unmarried heterosexual couples as well.



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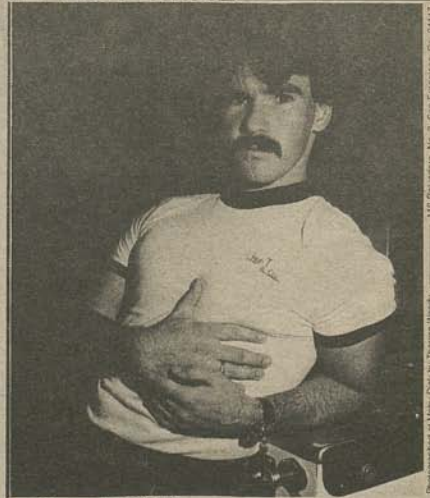
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Dispatch

ence should be the criterion. Supervisor Milk always insisted to be considered a human being first and a homosexual second.

"As an attractive alternative, perhaps now is the time to provide fair representation for San Francisco's oriental, black or chicano population [sic]."

Briggs expressed surprise that Feinstein had released the telegram to the media. "I'm a little shocked that she made it public. It was a private telegram."

Gay Switchboard Folds

The Gay National Educational Switchboard (GNES), a San Francisco-based information line with a national toll-free number, closed down Dec. 1, after only two months in operation, due to financial difficulties.

The switchboard, which had received an initial \$33,000 operating grant from the Human Rights Foundation, was unable to generate enough additional funds to meet its costs, including monthly phone bills of about \$5,000.

Part of the fundraising difficulty was that money that normally would have gone to the switchboard was diverted to fight Prop. 6, which was seen as the issue with higher priority.

During its operation, GNES had trained 60 volunteers who provided information and assistance to more than 5,000 callers from 48 states. Callers are now automatically referred to the Pacific Center Switchboard in Berkeley, which will make use of the extensive GNES files.

Project Director David Palmer was optimistic that a switchboard could reopen next year, with help from foundation and government grants. "We have clearly documented the need for the expansion of support services for gay people nationwide," Palmer said.

Arrest Motive Unclear In Toronto Tubs Raid

Police raided Toronto's Barracks bathhouse and arrested all 23 persons in the building on charges of being "found in a bawdy house." Penalties for the charges range up to six months in jail and a \$500 fine.

The Dec. 9 raid was made by the criminal investigation arm of the police department, and not the morality squad that usually handles vice arrests. There was speculation that the raid was timed to discredit the gay community just two weeks before the opening of the trial of *Body Politic*, a Canadian gay paper raided by police in December 1977.

Hearing for those arrested is set for Jan. 24. Further information can be obtained from the Dec. 9 Defense Fund, c/o Michael Laking, 59 Austin Ave., Toronto, Canada.

Illinois Group Studies Discrimination by Gays

A recent increase in reports of race discrimination at Chicago gay bars has prompted the Illinois Gay Rights Task Force to call for a concerted effort by gay businesses, organizations and individuals to end such bias in the gay community.

"We know that the entire subject of discrimination is more complex than many people realize," said co-chairpersons Martha Fourn and William B. Kelley. "We also know that discrimination occurs in many

forms and against many groups of people, and there isn't even agreement that it is always wrong.

"One thing that all of us must realize, however, is that race discrimination is unlawful in bars and many other settings. Further, most of us recognize that it is immoral to discriminate against racial minorities and that doing so weakens the gay community."

Fourn and Kelly said "a number of the reports we have received concern bars that purport to operate as 'private clubs.' Bars that call themselves private clubs still are bound under the liquor law to serve the public without discrimination unless they meet the very specific legal requirements for qualifying as clubs. We know of no local gay bar that so qualifies."

The two said information and suggestions are welcome from all interested parties, including victims of discrimination, business persons, professional experts and community organizations.

First Scholarship Awarded by GAU

The Gay Academic Union awarded its first scholarship, in the amount of \$2,000, to a Stanford University senior researching gay issues in social psychology.

Lonnie Nuengesser, 25, intends to use the money to help complete research on a project called "Homophobia and Male Homosexuals: A Multidimensional Measurement of Beliefs, Attitudes and Behaviors." Nuengesser, originally from the Ozark Mountains of southern Missouri, will be advised on the project by Sandra Bem, Phillip Zimbardo, Steve Morin and Don Clark.

Nuengesser works part-time as a career counselor, teaching decision-making and values clarification. He has already published widely on subjects related to homosexuality.

Corporate Gay Attitudes Shifting, Survey Shows

If a recent questionnaire sent out to the nation's largest companies is any indication, corporate attitudes appear to be more favorable toward gay employees than three years ago.

Of the 500 companies surveyed by the National Gay Task Force, 122 indicated they have nondiscriminatory policies with regard to sexual orientation. Of the 100 companies surveyed in 1975, only 12 said they had such policies.

The larger the company, the more likely it is to have a nondiscriminatory policy, according to NGTF. Among the giants who said they do not discriminate were Exxon, General Motors, General Electric, Ford, Texaco, Mobil, Gulf Oil, Du Pont, Union Carbide and Dow Chemical.

Among the large corporations that didn't respond to the survey were Standard Oil of California, Chrysler, International Telephone & Telegraph, Standard Oil (Indiana), Shell Oil and U.S. Steel.

Bruce Voeller, co-executive director of NGTF, said the "considerable change" in corporate attitudes reflected the impact made by the women's, civil rights and gay rights movements.

"Today, companies are much more aware that they have a great many gay people on the staff—from shipping clerks to the president—even if they can't identify them," Voeller said. "Even three years ago, many companies weren't perceiving us as a legitimate or large minority."

The ADVOCATE, January 25, 1979

Chicago delays gay-rights action

CHICAGO (AP) — Action on a proposed gay-rights ordinance has been postponed by the the City Council following introduction of a resolution by opponents seeking a voter referendum on the issue.

The sponsor of the rights measure, Alderman Clifford Kelley, requested the postponement Wednesday, saying he wanted to avoid having it sent back to committee. Kelley said he wasn't sure he had enough votes to assure passage.

Three aldermen who oppose the ordinance had asked the council to delay any action for 30 days.

A council committee last month approved the ordinance, which has been endorsed by Mayor Jane Byrne.

A proposal for a referendum introduced by Alderman Robert Shaw, which could put the issue on the November 1980 ballot, would ask Chicago voters, "Shall the term 'sexual orientation' be included in the civil-rights legislation of the City of Chicago?" The council did not act on that proposal and has set no date to do so.

Shaw, one of the opponents of the proposed ordinance, said he was confident the council would approve the referendum and that voters would give it overwhelming

support.

"Gays already have the same rights I do," he said, adding that "the people should be able to decide" whether city ordinances should cover gay rights.

William B. Kelley, a spokesman for the Illinois Gay Rights Task Force, said opponents of the measure were conducting "a scare campaign."

"This ordinance is purely a human-rights issue and has nothing to do with religious beliefs, endorses no lifestyle and presents no so-called dangers to Chicago's citizens," Kelley said.

Supporters and opponents of the ordinance packed the council chamber for Wednesday's meeting after staging demonstrations outside City Hall.

Quick shooting

Czar Nicholas II of Russia and his family were shot to death in 1918 in the cellar of the house where they were imprisoned. The Communist Soviet of Ekaterinburg had decided to execute the royal Romanov family when it learned that the Czechoslovak Legion was advancing in its direction.



Clipped By:

tomcoleman

Sat, Feb 19, 2022

Gay rights reaction to a police raid

CHICAGO—There's everything to be said for newspapers' giving both sides of a story, and The Tribune did exactly that in reporting recent disputes between police officials and gay groups over apparent police excesses in use of physical force.

For that reason, Tribune columnist Bob Wiedrich's claim that police were never asked for their side of the story is completely fatuous. And his devoting an entire column to the apologia offered by 18th District commander Joseph McCarthy for a disgraceful episode of police harassment is irresponsible journalism—particularly since Wiedrich never once tried to check Cmdr. McCarthy's statements or obtain comment from any gay spokesperson.

Depending on which news story was read, police raided a Wells Street gay bar May 19 for overcrowding, electrical violations, public indecency, excessive noise, or prostitution. Yet the only arrests were for "disorderly conduct," supposedly because of an imaginary melee after police emptied hundreds of people

into the street at 2 a.m. The "melee" consisted solely of police injuring citizens, according to all reports we have obtained; no citizen attacked any police officer, and there were no fights among patrons as police falsely reported to The Tribune at the time.

Our task force supports completely a program of fire safety in all public places. But we contend that the facts do not show that fire safety was the motive behind police conduct May 19. Mr. Wiedrich should have acted as a reporter rather than a mouthpiece in his column about it.

William B. Kelley
Cochairman, Illinois Gay Rights Task Force

Carter's three-letter word

PINCKNEYVILLE—It's childish the way the media [TV in particular] have smacked their lips at being able to report the actual, three-letter word Jimmy Carter used in describing Ted Kennedy's rear end. You'd think nobody had ever heard the word before and that they were presenting real news.

Virginia L. Marmaduke



Clipped By:

tomcoleman

Sat, Feb 19, 2022

THE ADVOCATE FOUR HUNDRED



Art Agnos



Abby Rose Rubenfeld

This is the 400th issue of *The ADVOCATE*—a milestone for us. During the past 16 years, *The ADVOCATE* has gone from being a small newsletter read by just a handful of people to being the most widely read, most influential gay periodical in the world. The publication's level of professionalism has steadily increased in that time. We at *The ADVOCATE* pledge to keep striving for excellence, and we hope our contribution to gay people will continue to grow.

To celebrate the milestone our 400th issue represents, we've decided to honor 400 individuals who have made, and are making, significant contributions to the gay rights movement in the United States. Many of these people have been instrumental in the founding of important gay organizations. Some have worked in the political arena, while others have expressed their commitment through gay journalism, sports, theater, literature or religious organizations. A few—perhaps the most deserving of honor—are not themselves gay, a fact that makes their dedication even more impressive.

Virtually all of these people have devoted an enormous amount of time and energy to the fight for gay rights; many have turned nearly every spare minute over to the struggle. In addition, many have contributed a great deal of their personal income to the gay cause. Some have donated thousands of dollars, and at least one has given more than \$1 million. They've also raised considerable sums of money. But while they have given a lot, they say they've also received valuable rewards in return: a sense of self-worth and self-respect, a purpose in life, and—perhaps most important—deep and lasting friendships.

Compiling such a list is no small feat. How do you go about discovering who are the movers and shakers in gay communities all across the country? We started the search by contacting gay and lesbian leaders around the United States and asking them to nominate people. We sent questionnaires to the nominees, and from the replies we compiled the list that follows.

There are problems inherent in any such undertaking. For one thing, the brief note we present after each name cannot adequately reflect the contribution of the individual; the achievements of many of these people would take pages to enumerate. Another problem: Some individuals who deserve to be honored will inevitably be left out. There are those who will be overlooked inadvertently, while others will be left out because of our desire to include representatives from every part of the country. (Also, some people who were nominated chose not to be included.) We want all these deserving individuals to know it was not our intention to slight them or minimize their contributions.

On the occasion of the 400th issue of *The ADVOCATE*, it is with gratitude and pride that we honor these 400 men and women: *The ADVOCATE* 400.

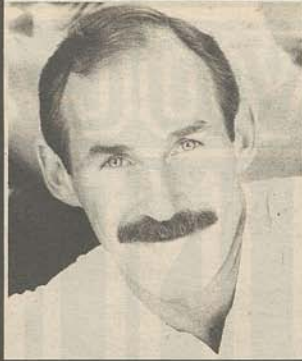


Mayor Richard A. Heyman



Barbara Gittines

400 THE ADVOCATE



Paul Popham



Peter Vogel



David Mixner

HARLEN M. ADAMS

80, Chico, retired; proud father of a gay son and founder of Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gays/Chico.

RITA ADDESSA

38, Philadelphia, professional organizer; executive director of the Philadelphia Lesbian and Gay Task Force; successfully lobbied for passage of a gay civil rights measure in Philadelphia.

ART AGNOS

45, San Francisco, state assemblyman; loud pro-gay voice in the California State Assembly; author of *AB 1*, the measure to prohibit antigay discrimination throughout the state.

BILL ALLGEYER

42, Detroit, social worker; played a key role in the passage of the Detroit Human Rights Ordinance; founding member of the Michigan Organization of Human Rights.

DENNIS ALTMAN

40, New York City, writer and professor; author of *Homosexual: Oppression and Liberation, Coming Out in the Seventies* and *The Homosexualization of America*.

SASHA ALYSON

31, Boston, publisher; president of Alyson Publications and publisher of *Boy Windows*.

TOM AMMIANO

42, San Francisco, teacher and comic; founder of the Gay Teachers Coalition of San Francisco and the Gay Speakers Bureau for San Francisco's schools.

JAMES D. ANDERSON

43, New Brunswick (N.J.), professor; advisory board member of Gay Harvard Alumni; communications secretary and treasurer of Presbyterians for Lesbian/Gay Concerns.

RICHARD ANDREWS MD

36, San Francisco, psychiatrist; past president of Bay Area Physicians for Human Rights and a founder of the American Association of Physicians for Human Rights.

VIRGINIA APUZZO

43, New York City, political activist; executive director of the National Gay Task Force and the Fund for Human Dignity.

REV. CHARLES AREHART

37, Denver, minister; pastor of the Metropolitan Community Church of the Rockies/Denver.

AMY ASHWORTH

59, Bronxville (N.Y.), full-time volunteer worker; proud mother of two gay sons; executive director of New York City Parents of Lesbians and Gay Men, Inc.

RICHARD ASHWORTH

58, Bronxville (N.Y.), attorney; proud father of two gay sons; president of New York City Parents of Lesbians and Gay Men, Inc.

TOMMI AVICOLLI

32, Philadelphia, administrator and news editor;

founded the Gay/Lesbian Archives of Philadelphia; local news editor of Philadelphia Gay News.

LARRY BAGNERIS JR.

36, Houston, public relations; founder of Houston's gay pride parade and a member of the board of directors of the National Gay Task Force.

DON BAKER

37, Dallas, educator; past president of the Dallas Gay Alliance; general manager of the Community Arts Foundation of Texas; instrumental in doing away with the Texas antisodomy statute.

PHILIP BALDWIN DDS

42, La Jolla (Calif.), dentist; president of the Greater San Diego Business Association; a member of the board of governors of the United San Diego Elections Committee.

VICTOR BASILE

38, Washington, D.C., executive director of the Human Rights Campaign Fund; instrumental in winning the first gay rights resolution passed by a major labor union.

JAMES BAXTER

30, Raleigh (N.C.), advertising and publishing; editor and publisher of *The Front Page* newspaper.

WILLIAM E. BEARDEMPHIL

57, chef, publisher; founding president of the Society for Individual Rights; board member of the Council of Religion and the Homosexual; publisher of the *San Francisco Sentinel*.

RODGER BEATTY

37, Harrisburg (Pa.), administrator; former co-director of the Pennsylvania Lesbian/Gay Support Network; current chairman of the Health Committee of the Central Pennsylvania Gay Task Force.

JIM BECKER

39, Baltimore, attorney; a founder and former co-chair of the Baltimore Gay Alliance; co-founder of the health clinic at the Gay Community Center of Baltimore.

MARK P. BEHAR

34, Milwaukee, certified physician assistant; chairman of the National Coalition of Gay STD Services

ALAN P. BELL

52, professor, researcher, psychotherapist; co-author of several important studies on homosexuality, including *Homosexuality: An Annotated Bibliography; Homosexualities: A Study of Diversity Among Men and Women*; and *Sexual Preference: Its Development in Men and Women*.

ROBERTA BENNETT

41, Reseda (Calif.), attorney; former co-chair of the Municipal Elections Committee of Los Angeles; founder of the Lesbian Rights Task Force of the National Organization for Women/Los Angeles.

MIRIAM BEN-SHALOM

36, Milwaukee, English teacher; has carried on a nine-year legal struggle to have the right to serve in the U.S. Army as an open lesbian.

STANLEY E. BERG

34, Indianapolis, business owner; founding member

and first president of the Greater Indianapolis Gay Business Association, and publisher of Indiana's only statewide gay publication, *The Works*.

SANDY BERRIS

30, Detroit, company vice president; founding member and current president of the Motor City Business Forum.

ALLAN BERUBE

37, San Francisco, gay historian; a founder of the San Francisco Lesbian and Gay History Project; has conducted extensive research into the historical roots of lesbian/gay communities in the United States.

DAVID A. BERUBE

39, Washington, D.C., management analyst; founded Gay Fathers Coalition, International.

BETTY BERZON Ph.D.

56, Los Angeles, psychologist; wrote *Positively Gay* and helped to found the Gay and Lesbian Community Services Center of Los Angeles.

JOAN "JEB" BIREN

40, Washington, D.C., photographer; her book of photographs, *Eye to Eye: Portraits of Lesbians*, presented a realistic and affirming view of gay women.

LINDA D. BIRNER

35, Sacramento (Calif.), publisher/editor; publisher and editor of *Mom . . . Guess What!*, Sacramento's gay newspaper; founder and former president of River City Business Association.

DENNIS FRANKLIN BITNER

37, Key West (Fla.), business owner; founding board member of the National Association of Business Councils; founder of the Key West Business Guild.

ROGER K. BLASE

26, St. Louis (Mo.), airline customer service agent; editor and publisher of *No Bad News*, St. Louis' gay newspaper.

MARTIN F. BLOCK

64, Los Angeles, interior designer; one of the founding members of the Mattachine Society.

LEONARD CARL BOST JR.

38, Philadelphia, cartographer; co-chair of the Mayor's Commission on Sexual Minorities; chair of the media committee of the International Association of Black and White Men Together.

IVY BOTTINI

57, Los Angeles, actress and graphic artist; has brought lesbian members into what were gay male groups and has introduced lesbian/feminist issues to the gay male movement.

MALCOLM BOYD

60, Los Angeles, Episcopal priest and writer; author of *Take Off the Masks and Look Back in Joy: Celebration of Gay Lovers*.

JOSEPH VICTOR BRADY

39, Colorado Springs (Colo.), bar owner; president of the Pikes Peak Gay Community Center; former president of the Colorado Springs Gay Relief Fund.

MICKEY W. BRANDON

40, Hershey (Pa.), social worker; helped found Central Pennsylvania Gay Fathers; co-director of the Gay Switchboard of Harrisburg.

GERALD J. BRENNAN

41, Harrisburg (Pa.), social worker; orchestrated passage of a gay rights ordinance in Harrisburg; founder of Gay Community Services and Gay Switchboard.

JUSTIN BRENT

39, San Diego, psychiatric occupational therapist; helped found the San Diego chapter of the Gay Academic Union, Network (an umbrella gay organization in San Diego) and the Gay Political Union.

ARTHUR BRESSAN JR.

41, New York City, filmmaker; responsible for a steady flow of feature films that reflect gay life—including *Gay U.S.A.* and *Abuse*.

BARRETT L. BRICK

30, Washington, D.C., attorney; president of Congregation Bet Mishpachah, the gay and lesbian synagogue of Washington, D.C.; a founder of the World Congress of Gay and Lesbian Jewish Organizations.

ROBERT BROOKS MD

41, Los Angeles, physician; founder of Gay Medicine and the *Gay Medicine Newsletter*.

JAMES BROUGHTON

70, Mill Valley (Calif.), writer and filmmaker; author of 22 films and 19 books, including *Ecstasies*.

ERNEST BROWN JR.

53, Sacramento (Calif.), bar owner; helped organize the AIDS/KS Foundation and SAGA II, a gay sports organization.

RUSSELL W. BRUBAKER

36, Seattle, lobbyist; lobbyist for The Dorian Group; publisher of *Lights*, a lesbian and gay magazine.

CHARLES F. BRYDON

45, Seattle, insurance; former co-executive director of the National Gay Task Force; founder and first president of The Dorian Group.

CLARK BUFKIN

37, Minneapolis, real estate salesman; founder of *Equal Time* newspaper and co-founder of Northland Business Association.

THE REV. JENNIE BOYD BULL

39, Baltimore, member of the clergy; pastor of Metropolitan Community Church/Baltimore; networking co-chair of the Maryland Coalition for Gay and Lesbian Concerns.

SUE BURKE

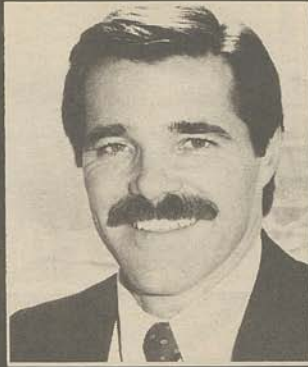
28, Milwaukee, writer and fund raiser; a founder and current vice president of the Milwaukee Area Lambda League.

JOHN BURNSIDE

67, Los Angeles, inventor; helped to found and has been a guiding light for the Radical Faeries.



Janna Zumbrun



Steve Schulte



Brenda Weathers



Samuel M. Steward

THOMAS BURROWS
30, New York City, assistant to borough president; as assistant to Manhattan Borough President Andrew Stein, has introduced gay issues at government forums and developed government funding for a variety of gay programs.

STEWART PERRY BUTLER
53, New Orleans, gay activist; regional coordinator of the Southeastern Association of Lesbian and Gay Organizations; co-chair of Celebration '83 and Celebration '84.

FRED BUTNER
33, Key West (Fla.), attorney; past director of the Florida Task Force; a founder of the Key West Olde Towne Democratic Club.

PAT CALIFIA
30, New York City, writer; helped to organize Samois, the first lesbian s/m organization; has written extensively on sexuality, including as "The Advisor" in *The ADVOCATE*.

HAROLD L. CALL
67, San Francisco, business owner; has been active in the homosexual rights movement for more than 30 years; a founder of the Mattachine Society and the Council on Religion and the Homosexual, among many other groups.

JAMES A. CAMP
46, Key West (Fla.), owner of guest house; a founder and current president of the Key West Business Guild.

BOBBI CAMPBELL
32, San Francisco, registered nurse; a gay man with AIDS who has articulated what it's like to have that disease and who was co-founder of the National People With AIDS Association.

JACK CAMPBELL
over 50, Miami, consulting company president; co-founder and current president of the Dade County Coalition for Human Rights.

MARGARET CAMPBELL
33, Great Falls (Mont.), self-employed; a founder and president of the Montana Alliance for Individual Rights.

KEITH CANTINO
37, Miami, electron optics technician; founded *The Weekly News*, a regional gay news publication in the southeastern United States.

RUSSELL CARDAMONE JR.
34, Philadelphia, social worker; founder of Eromin Center, the first gay youth services program to be supported by public funds.

DAVID A.C. CARROLL
37, Baltimore, city planner; president of the Gay Community Center of Baltimore.

ROBERT R. CARTER
43, West Palm Beach (Fla.), theater company artistic director; as artistic director of the Actors Workshop and Repertory Company, has put on gay plays every season for the past five years to raise nongay consciousness and gay pride.

JUDITH A. CARTON
35, San Diego, railroad clerk; as president of the

San Diego chapter of Dignity, has worked to change the Catholic Church's attitudes toward gays.

DONALD J. CATALANO
32, San Mateo (Calif.), geropsychiatric social worker; president of Coming Home, a volunteer organization that provides supportive services to lesbians and gay men facing life-threatening illnesses.

SUSAN CAVIN Ph.D.
36, New York City, sociologist; editor/publisher of the *Big Apple Dyke News* and board member of the Gay Press Association.

CRAIG W. CHRISTENSEN
45, Syracuse (N.Y.), dean and professor of law; helped to establish and currently chairs the Association of American Law Schools' Section on Gay and Lesbian Law Issues.

BRENDA JEAN CISNEROS-HUNT
36, Detroit, pastor; pastor of Metropolitan Community Church/Detroit; a founder and first president of Christian Womyn's Association.

REP. DAVID CLARENBACH
30, Madison (Wisc.), state legislator; authored the first statewide measure to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation; authored the law that decriminalized homosexual acts in Wisconsin.

DON CLARK
53, San Francisco, clinical psychologist; founding member of National Gay Rights Advocates and author of *Loving Someone Gay*.

ERNEST CLAY
35, Stevens Point (Wisc.), fashion coordinator; co-founder of Integrity Forum.

MARY COCHRAN Ph.D.
39, Philadelphia, clinical psychologist; served as clinical director of the Eromin Center; helped found Gay and Lesbian Older Way.

DENNIS COLEMAN
35, Seattle, musician; musical director of the Seattle Men's Chorus and a founding member of Gay and Lesbian Chorus (GALA).

JOY COMANDER
44, Altadena (Calif.), private means; vice president of the American Civil Liberties Union/Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter; co-founder of the San Gabriel Valley Coalition for Human Rights.

IRVIN J. CONWAY
44, Baltimore, community developer; a founder of the Baltimore Black Coalition; a leader in lobbying effort to gain passage of a gay civil rights measure in Baltimore.

IRVING COOPERBERG
52, New York City, businessman; president of the Lesbian and Gay Community Service Center.

ANITA CORNWELL
60, Philadelphia, essayist and novelist; has written extensively on lesbian themes.

T. CHRIS COTHRAN
28, Chicago, graphic artist; board co-chair of the National Coalition of Black Gays.

CRAIG S. COVEY
27, Columbus (Ohio), executive director; co-

founder and executive director of Stonewall Union of Ohio.

SUSAN ANNE COWELL
31, Rochester (N.Y.), nurse practitioner; president of AIDS-Rochester, Inc.

BRIAN COYLE
40, Minneapolis, City Council member; openly gay member of the Minneapolis City Council.

SARAH CRAIG
29, Chicago, typographer; has served as president of the gay National Association of Business Councils and MBA, the Chicago gay business association.

LOUIE CREW
46, Stevens Point (Wisc.), professor; founded Integrity, the national gay Episcopal group.

JAMES R. CRUTCHFIELD
38, Washington, D.C., paralegal; as president, has worked to more than triple the number of programs offered by the Gay Community Center, District of Columbia.

TERRENCE CUNNINGHAM
37, San Diego, technical manual writer; a member of the boards of directors of the AIDS Assistance Fund/San Diego and the Mayor's Special Task Force on AIDS.

JODI H. CURLEE
27, Studio City (Calif.), social services administrator; recently served as interim executive director of the Los Angeles Gay and Lesbian Community Services Center; now organizing a lesbian center in L.A.

DANIEL CURZON
age unavailable, San Francisco, writer; author of several gay-oriented novels, including *Something You Do in the Dark*.

HAROLD DAIRE
36, Dallas, psychotherapist; director of the Dallas AIDS Project and executive director of the Oak Lawn Counseling Center.

ALAN H. DAVIDSON
47, Rochester (N.Y.), television office manager; president-elect of the Gay Alliance of Genesee Valley; organized Rochester's first AIDS benefit fund raiser.

KEN DAWSON
37, Brooklyn (N.Y.), executive director; executive director of Senior Action in a Gay Environment, the country's first organization for lesbian and gay elders.

BOB DEBRECHT
age unknown, Phoenix, journalist and business owner; executive producer of the Janus Theatre Company; contributing editor to *Western Express* newspaper.

CURTIS L. DECKER
40, Baltimore, attorney; coordinator of an ad hoc committee to pass a gay civil rights bill in Baltimore.

JOHN P. DECECCO
59, San Francisco, professor and researcher; editor of the *Journal of Homosexuality*; director of the

Center for Research and Education in Sexuality (CERES) at San Francisco State University.

TERRY DECRESSENZO
40, Los Angeles, psychotherapist and social worker; as president of the Gay and Lesbian Community Services Center, has broadened the organization's base of support to include more women and members of minorities.

STEVEN DESDIER
31, San Diego, accountant and securities representative; founder of the National Association of Business Councils Foundation; southwest regional director of the National Association of Business Councils.

SUSAN E. DIETZ
30, Pewaukee (Wisc.), registered nurse; founding member and president of Brady East STD Clinic.

JOSEPH DISABATO
36, New York City, marketing and advertising; founder and former president of the Gay Press Association.

BARBARA DONILY
36, Denver, restaurant manager; has spoken about gay issues to hundreds of high school and college classes.

JAMES K. DRESSSEL
40, Grand Haven (Mich.), state legislator; introduced the first sexual orientation/civil rights bill in the Michigan state legislature.

GEORGE ALLEN DUFOUR
37, Tampa (Fla.), attorney; president of the Tampa Bay Business Guild; former president of the Tampa Gay Hotline.

MARY C. DUNLAP
36, San Francisco, attorney and teacher; co-chair of the 1984 National March for Lesbian/Gay Rights; helped found National Gay Rights Advocates.

JONATHAN DUNN-RANKIN
53, San Diego, administrator; national president of the Gay Academic Union.

LEROY DYSART
29, Glendale (Calif.), composer and choir director; created the record album *We Are Everywhere*; received the National Gay Archives' First Annual Award for Musical Excellence.

JAMES R. EARLY
46, Virginia Beach (Va.), investor; publisher of *Our Own Community Press*.

JOE TOM EASLEY
43, New York City, law professor; co-chair of Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund; lobbied passage of the Sexual Assault Reform Act by the Washington, D.C., City Council.

REV. DONALD M. EASTMAN
43, Dallas, minister; pastor of Metropolitan Community Church of Dallas.

HANNS EBENSTEN
61, Key West (Fla.), tour operator; pioneered the creation of group tours specifically aimed at gays; has escorted gay tours to the Soviet Union, People's

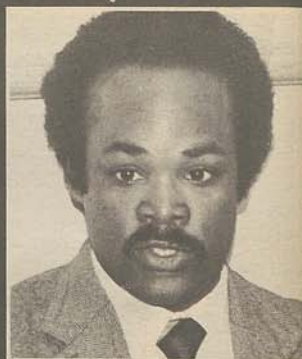
400 THE ADVOCATE



Vic Basile



Lillian Faderman



Gilberto Ruben Gerald

Republic of China, Egypt, among other destinations.

ROBERT EICHERBERG Ph.D.

39, Los Angeles, psychologist; co-creator and facilitator of The Advocate Experience; one of the founders of the Municipal Elections Committee of Los Angeles (MECLA).

ROBERT ELLIS

59, Tucson (Ariz.), editor; founder of *Arizona Gay News* (AGN) and editor of *Attitude*, an outgrowth of AGN.

KEITH D. ELSTON

24, Lexington (Ky.), school bus driver; founder and co-chairperson of Gay and Lesbian Democrats of Kentucky; founder of Parents and Friends of Gays/Lexington.

JOHN H. EMBRY

56, San Francisco, publisher; publishes *Drummer*, *Manifest* and *Macho* magazines.

RONALD S. ENGLISH

40, New York City, finance executive; a founder of the Lesbian and Gay Community Services Center of New York City.

ROGER W. ENLOW MD

36, New York City, physician; founded the Baltimore Gay Clinic and has used his medical expertise to address various lesbian and gay health concerns.

ALLAN B. ESTES JR.

Recently died of AIDS at 29, San Francisco, artistic director; founder and artistic director of Theatre Rhinoceros; co-founder of the Gay Theatre Alliance.

LILLIAN FADERMAN Ph.D.

43, Fresno (Calif.), professor; lesbian scholar who wrote *Surpassing the Love of Men* and *Scotch Verdict*, plus numerous articles in scholarly, feminist and lesbian journals.

RICHARD C. FAILLA

43, New York City, judge; openly gay chief administrative-law judge for New York City; a founder of the New York Political Action Committee.

DAVID R. FAIR

32, Philadelphia, union official; a founder of the Philadelphia Lesbian and Gay Task Force, the Philadelphia Gay Cultural Festival, and the Philadelphia AIDS Task Force.

REV. DAVID S. FARRELL

46, San Diego, minister; pastor of the Metropolitan Community Church of San Diego; a founding member of the San Diego Democratic Club and the San Diego Coalition for Human Rights.

HARVEY FIERSTEIN

age unavailable, playwright; Tony Award-winning author of *Torch Song Trilogy* and *La Cage aux Folles*.

PETER FISHER

40, Brooklyn (N.Y.), writer and systems programmer; a founding member of the National Gay Task Force; wrote *The Gay Mystique* and *Dreamlovers*.

RICHARD FOLLETT Ph.D.

36, Glendale (Calif.), educator; co-chair of the Gay-Lesbian Committee of the National Council of Teachers of English.

LORRAINE FONTANA

37, Atlanta, attorney and department manager; a "founding mother" of Atlanta Lesbian Feminist Alliance (ALFA).

GRANT FORD

45, LaGrange (Ill.), pastor; founder of *Chicago Gay Life* newspaper and Volunteers for Human Rights; pastor of Holy Covenant MCC.

RANDAL G. FORRESTER

36, Pittsburgh, executive director; co-founder and current head of Persad Center, the first gay mental health facility to become a fully state-licensed outpatient psychiatric clinic.

SANDY LEE FOSSHAGE

44, Seattle, mental health professional; director of the Seattle Counseling Service for Sexual Minorities.

JAMES M. FOSTER

49, San Francisco, consultant; founder of the Alice B. Toklas Democratic Club; in 1972, became the first openly gay person to address a national political convention.

H. BRUCE FOWLER

48, Tucson (Ariz.), professor; co-founder and first president of Dignity/Tucson; co-founder and first co-chair of Tucson Gay/Lesbian Pride Committee.

PATRICK FRANKLIN

47, Carmel Valley (Calif.), writer; founder and editor of *Stonewall Features Syndicate*, which supplies columns and cartoons to the gay press.

PETER FRISCH

38, Los Angeles, publisher; publisher of *The ADVOCATE* for the past nine years.

GRANT M. GALLUP

52, Chicago, Episcopal priest; helped found Integrity/Chicago, the nation's first chapter; in 1977, headed the Task Force on Homosexuality for the (Episcopal) Diocese of Chicago.

GEORGIA GARRETT-NORRIS

43, Costa Mesa (Calif.), attorney; as co-chair of the Elections Committee of the County of Orange, has helped open a dialogue between the gay community and conservative Orange County office holders.

JON L. GEE II

38, Baltimore, social services caseworker; a founding member and current board member of the National Coalition of Black Gays.

RON GEIMAN

33, Milwaukee, publisher; a founding member of Milwaukee Area Lambda League.

MARGO RUTH GEORGE

34, Atlanta and Palo Alto (Calif.), law student; helped rebuild a coalition of lesbians and gay men in Atlanta following a highly divisive Southeastern Lesbian/Gay Conference.

GILBERTO RUBEN GERALD

33, Washington, D.C., architect and activist; a founder and executive director of the National Coalition of Black Gays.

STEVE GERBEN

42, New York City, painting contractor; president of Front Runners/New York; former director of the Stonewall Awards Foundation.

ALLAN GIESEN

34, San Diego, political consultant; helped found the San Diego County Log Cabin Club, a gay Republican group.

NORV GILES

45, Davis (Calif.), self-employed; fought for Davis' Human Rights Initiative and against a Sacramento County sheriff who publicly called gays "misfits" and "queers."

DARLENE GISH

33, Minneapolis, writer; contributing arts and entertainment writer for *Equal Time* newspaper; script development, play selection and literary management at The Out-and-About Theatre.

BARBARA GITTINGS

52, Philadelphia, activist; coordinator of the Gay Task Force of the American Library Association; helped organize many gay organizations, including the National Gay Task Force.

STEVEN GITTLESON

36, New York City, attorney; legal services director of Gay Men's Health Crisis; has helped provide free legal assistance to people with AIDS who cannot afford to pay for it.

CHRIS GLASER

33, Los Angeles, minister; nationally recognized spokesperson for gay concerns in the Presbyterian Church; director of the Lazarus Project, a Presbyterian outreach ministry to gays.

JOHN GLINES

50, Brooklyn (N.Y.), producer and writer; artistic director of The Glines, Inc.; produced *Torch Song Trilogy* on Broadway; acknowledged his partner as his lover while accepting Tony award

BERNICE GOODMAN

57, New York City, psychotherapist; founding member and president of the board of the National Gay Health Education Foundation.

DAVID B. GOODSTEIN

51, Los Angeles, investor; president of *The ADVOCATE*; helped found Gay Rights National Lobby, the Advocate Experience, the Whitman-Radcliffe Foundation, Alice B. Toklas Democratic Club.

TERRY A. GORMAN

35, Chicago, IRS taxpayer service representative; as director of the Lambda Resource Center for the Blind, has helped to make gay literature and media available to blind people.

LEONARD GRAFF

34, San Francisco, lawyer; legal director of National Gay Rights Advocates (NGRA).

JAMES K. GRAHAM

34, Sacramento (Calif.), writer/editor; founding editor of *Mom... Guess What!*, Sacramento's first successful lesbian/gay newspaper.

JIM GRAHAM

38, Washington, D.C., attorney; full-time administrator of the Whitman-Walker Clinic.

RON GRAY

23, Sacramento (Calif.), broadcaster; president of the River City Democratic Club, currently running for the Sacramento County Democratic Central Committee for the 10th Assembly District.

JOHN WILLIAM GREEN

51, Los Angeles, electronic engineer; brought a lawsuit against the Central Intelligence Agency to ban discrimination based on sexual orientation.

JOSEPH GREGG

47, Chicago, librarian; a founder of Chicago's Gerber-Hart Library, a gay/lesbian library and archive; has served as the library's director and co-director.

ROGER A. GREMMINGER MD

37, Milwaukee, physician; has represented gay causes in a variety of medical organizations; serves as Midwest coordinator for the National AIDS Prospective Epidemiologic Network.

BARBARA GRIER

50, Tallahassee (Fla.), editor; one of the founders and currently vice president and senior editor of *The Naiad Press*, a lesbian publishing company.

LARRY GROSS

41, Philadelphia, professor; co-chair of the Philadelphia Lesbian and Gay Task Force; founding coordinator of the Philadelphia Lesbian and Gay Academic Union.

MICHAEL D. GROSSMAN

43, Dallas, real estate broker; helped establish the Oak Lawn Counseling Center.

FREDERIC C. GUILÉ

57, Troy (N.Y.), map maker; currently retired Episcopal priest who helped found Integrity/Albany.

FOSTER GUNNISON JR.

59, Hartford (Conn.), association manager; founder and manager of the Institute of Social Ethics/Gay National Archives-Hartford.

STANLEY S. HADDEN

27, Sacramento (Calif.), legislative aide; has worked closely with the California state legislature and the Department of Health Services on AIDS; instrumental in gaining state funding for AIDS-related organizations.

WILLIAM C. HALL

35, Rochester (N.Y.), security manager; vice president of the Gay Alliance of the Genesee Valley; a founder of Dignity/Integrity of Rochester.

SUE KIEFER HAMMERSMITH Ph.D.

35, Indianapolis, sociologist and professor; a heterosexual researcher who has lectured widely on the naturalness of homosexuality for the gay/lesbian population and the nature of homophobia.

ELIZABETH HARRISON

34, Sacramento (Calif.), psychiatrist; has conducted research on gay-bashing and lesbian couples; helped organize the Sacramento AIDS Foundation.

JERI ANN HARVEY

50, Los Angeles, member of the clergy; for six years, a pastor of the founding Metropolitan Community Church in Los Angeles.

MARC W. HAUPERT

31, Milwaukee, marketing and advertising consultant; president of the Cream City Business Association and a founding member of the Milwaukee Area Lambda League.

HARRY HAY

72, Los Angeles, retired; 36 years of gay activism;



Steven Desdier



Betty Berzon



Hanns Ebensten



Barbara Grier

TELL A COUSIN

helped found the Mattachine Society, One Inc., the Circle of Loving Companions, the Southern California Gay Liberation Front, etc.

ROBERT HEGYI

47, Phoenix, business owner; director of the Arizona AIDS Fund-Trust and a founder of the Alternative Relations Center, Phoenix's gay community center.

TERRY HELBING

33, New York City, theater producer; as co-founder of Gay Theatre Alliance, has helped heighten awareness of gay theater in the gay community and society at large.

WILLIAM H. HENDRIX III

24, Fayetteville (Ark.), graduate research assistant; a founder and former president of the Gay and Lesbian Student Association at the University of Arkansas.

ED HERMANC

43, Philadelphia, bookseller; co-owner of Giovanni's Room, perhaps the premier gay bookstore in the world.

KEITH D. HERSHBERGER

34, Rochester (N.Y.), dramatist; has written plays on gay/lesbian family themes, including *The Watched Pot*, which won the 1984 Jane Chambers Memorial International Gay Play Writers Award.

ALYN WALTER HESS

44, Milwaukee, library aide; founding president of Gay Peoples Union, Inc.; founding president of Milwaukee Hotlines and Helping Lines Council, Inc.

EMERY HETRICK MD

53, New York City, psychiatrist; one of the founders of Gay Psychiatrists of New York, Senior Action in a Gay Environment, and Institute for the Protection of Lesbian and Gay Youth.

RICHARD A. HEYMAN

49, Key West (Fla.), mayor; openly gay mayor of Key West.

RAY HILL

44, Houston, manager of legal clinic; executive director of the Houston Human Rights League; co-founder of the Houston Gay Political Caucus.

THEODOR R. HOERL

33, Chicago, bar owner; as president of the Chicago Area Republican Gay Organization (CARGO), has worked to have gay issues heard in the Republican party.

JAMES LYNN HOLM

33, Seattle, human services administrator; president of The Dorian Group; member of the board of directors of Northwest AIDS Foundation.

SUSAN HOROWITZ

31, New York City, business owner; a founding member of the Stonewall Awards Foundation; established the publication *Pride Guide-NYC*.

PHILIP HOSKINS

45, Sacramento (Calif.), attorney; a founder and president of Our Community United; helped organize Gay and Lesbian Lawyers of Sacramento.

TOM E. HULL

33, Brooklyn (N.Y.), employment manager; a member of the board of directors of the North American Gay Amateur Athletic Association; a

member of the board of directors of the Manhattan Community Athletic Association.

JOYCE HUNTER

45, New York City, social worker; a founding member of the Institute for the Protection of Lesbian and Gay Youth, and currently a member of the City of New York Human Rights Commission.

RALPH HYMAN Ph.D.

33, Little Rock (Ark.), psychologist; founded the Arkansas Gay Counseling Service; doctoral dissertation: "A Comparison of Methods of Changing Homophobic Attitudes."

NICHOLAS IFFT MD

37, Philadelphia, physician; a founder and past president of Philadelphia Health Professionals for Human Rights; president of Philadelphia AIDS Task Force.

PETER K. ILCHUK

37, Key West (Fla.), advertising consultant; helped found the Metropolitan Community Church of Key West; important force in the successful campaign of Richard Heyman, Key West's openly gay mayor.

ARLINE ISAACSON

29, Boston, political lobbyist; helped lobby a gay rights bill through the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

LAUREN JARDINE

37, Los Angeles, educator and activist; former director of Lesbian Central at the Los Angeles Gay and Lesbian Community Services Center.

GLORIA JOHNSON

age unavailable, San Diego, social worker; California chair of the National Organization for Women's (NOW) Lesbian Rights Task Force.

PHIL JOHNSON

59, Dallas, teacher and choreographer; founder and first president of Circle of Friends, the first gay organization in Texas; founder of the Dallas Gay Historic Archives.

A. BILLY S. JONES

42, San Francisco, political and social activist; a founder and former director of the National Coalition of Black Gays.

DORR JONES

50, San Francisco, gerontologist; former president of the Mattachine Society of New York and the Society for Individual Rights, San Francisco.

MARCY LOUISE KAHN

34, New York City, attorney; principal founder of the Lesbian and Gay Community Services Center of New York.

FRANKLIN E. KAMENY

59, Washington, D.C., activist; more than 23 years of fighting for homosexual rights; founded virtually the entire gay rights movement in the nation's capital.

JONATHAN NED KATZ

46, New York City, writer and researcher; author of *Gay American History* and *The Gay/Lesbian Almanac*.

MICHAEL KEARNS

34, Los Angeles, actor and journalist; helped found Gay Actors Rap, which evolved into the Alliance for Gay Artists in the Entertainment Industry.

MONIKA KEHOE Ph.D.

75, San Francisco, semiretired professor; has conducted important research on lesbians over the age of 65.

WILLIAM B. KELLEY

41, Chicago, office administrator and writer; associate editor of *Chicago GayLife*; participated in the founding of numerous gay organizations.

JIM J. KELLY Ph.D.

34, Los Angeles, professor; has conducted important research about older gays.

KEVIN M. KELLY

38, Las Vegas, attorney; president of the Community Action Committee; at the Clark County Democratic convention, helped pass a resolution banning discrimination based on sexual orientation.

JIM KEPNER JR.

60, Los Angeles, archivist and writer; founder and curator of the National Gay Archives and the Southern California Gay and Lesbian Heritage Society.

JACK M. KERSEY

53, Louisville (Ky.), real estate broker; director of the Gay and Lesbian Community Center of Louisville; board member of the Greater Louisville Human Rights Coalition.

DAVID KESSLER MD

54, San Francisco, psychiatrist; former president of Bay Area Physicians for Human Rights; president of San Francisco AIDS Lobby Fund.

LARRY KESSLER

42, Boston, community organizer; coordinator of the AIDS Action Committee of Boston.

PETER B. KESSLER

28, Chicago, executive; president of Congregation Or Chadash, Chicago's gay and lesbian synagogue; in 1982, appeared on *Donahue* show about AIDS.

MORRIS KIGHT

64, Los Angeles, community organizer; during 29 years of fighting for homosexual rights, has helped found and guide innumerable gay organizations.

DON KILHEFNER

46, Los Angeles, administrator; former executive director of the Gay and Lesbian Community Services Center of Los Angeles.

DONALDSON W. KING

41, Charlotte (N.C.), promotional writer; helped found Gay/Lesbian Caucus of Charlotte (now Lambda Political Caucus) and Dignity/Charlotte (now Acceptance); editor of *Q-Notes*.

DONALD C. KNUTSON

50, San Francisco, attorney and professor of law; a founder and former executive director of National Gay Rights Advocates.

HAROLD KOODEN Ph.D.

47, New York City, psychologist; founder of the Association of Gay and Lesbian Psychologists, the Chelsea Gay Association and the National Gay Health Education Foundation.

DAVID KOPAY

42, Los Angeles, salesman; a former professional football player who publicly came out of the closet in 1975; since then, he's spoken to numerous gay and straight groups about his experiences.

WERNER PAUL KUHN

40, Albany (N.Y.), attorney; president of the National Association of Business Councils; co-founder of the National Association of Gay and Lesbian Democratic Clubs.

SANDRA KURJIAKA

43, Little Rock (Ark.), executive director; helped found the ACLU Gay Rights Project and the Ad Hoc Task Force to Challenge Sodomy Laws.

STEPHEN M. LACHS

44, Los Angeles, superior court judge; the first openly gay judge in the United States; one of the founders of the Municipal Elections Committee of Los Angeles.

RON LAMBE

48, Bakersville (N.C.), editor; coordinator of the North Carolina Network of Gay and Lesbian Organizations; managing editor of *RFD Journal*.

DAVID JOHN LAMBLE

39, San Francisco, journalist and talk-show host; has created three gay radio programs in three cities during the past nine years.

GENE LA PIETRA

36, Los Angeles, real estate investor; founder of the Sunset Junction Neighborhood Alliance; president of the Progressive American Coalition; board member of the Gay and Lesbian Community Services Center of Los Angeles.

DEBORAH LASS

30, Norfolk (Va.), special police officer; a member of the board of directors of the New Life Metropolitan Community Church; an openly gay candidate for the Norfolk City Council.

PETER LAVERTY

31, Lubbock (Tex.), director of senior services; regional director of Dignity.

ARTHUR LAZERE

44, San Francisco, certified public accountant; a founder and former president of the National Association of Business Councils; a former president of the Golden Gate Business Association.

WALTER J. LEAR

61, Philadelphia, health activist; founder of Gay Public Health Workers, National Gay Health Coalition, National Gay Health Education Foundation; helped found the Philadelphia AIDS Task Force.

DANIEL R. LEATHERMAN

46, Goshen (Ind.), letter carrier; a founder of Lambda Christians of Michiana; chairperson of The Foundation, a Michiana-area support group for lesbians and gays.

W. DORR LEGG

age unavailable, Los Angeles, organization director; director of ONE, Inc. and dean of ONE Institute.

ARTHUR LEONARD

32, New York City, law professor; founder and newsletter editor of the New York Law Group, an association for gay lawyers.

JEFFREY LEVI

30, Washington, D.C., National Gay Task Force (NGTF) representative; representative of the NGTF in the nation's capital.

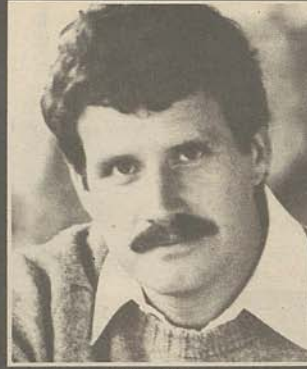
JAMES B. LEVIN

44, New York City, college professor and lawyer;

400 THE ADVOCATE



Marcy Louise Kahn



Chris Glaser



Charles B. Stewart III

president of the board of the Gay and Lesbian Election Committee of New York.

STANLEY LEWIS

39, San Diego, accountant; president of Dignity/San Diego.

WINSTON LEYLAND

43, San Francisco, editor and publisher; publisher of Gay Sunshine Press.

BARBARA LIGHTNER

45, Madison (Wisc.), community organizer; helped found the Wisconsin Lesbian/Gay Network and the Eleanor Roosevelt Political Action Committee.

REV. GILBERT LINCOLN

56, Nashville (Tenn.), member of the clergy and store manager; pastor of the Metropolitan Community Church in Nashville; helped establish M.C.C. congregations throughout the South.

MICHAEL S. LISOWSKI

34, Milwaukee (Wisc.), assistant desk clerk manager; a founder and facilitator of Gay Youth Milwaukee; director of the Gay People's Union Hotline.

JAMES W. LISTER

29, New York City, administrator; a member of the board of directors of the Greater Gotham Business Council; chief coordinator of Gay Market 1982.

MIKE LONERGAN

33, Houston, flight attendant; a founder and former president of Long Beach Lambda Democratic Club; lobby director of the Committee for Public Health Awareness.

RICHARD LONGSTAFF

44, Dallas, business owner; British gay man involved in a lengthy legal battle with the United States government to become a naturalized American citizen.

MICHAEL LUMPKIN

30, San Francisco, banking services representative; director of the San Francisco International Lesbian and Gay Film Festival.

ROBERT W. LUNDY

33, Lansing (Mich.), administrative law judge; helped organize the Michigan Organization for Human Rights; lobbied for passage of three non-discrimination ordinances.

PHYLLIS LYON

59, San Francisco, author and lecturer; co-founder of the Daughters of Bilitis; together with her lover, Phyllis Lyon, has fought for lesbian/gay rights for more than 29 years.

L. PAGE "DEACON" MACCUBBIN

41, Washington, D.C., store owner; founded Lambda Rising bookstore; a founding member of the National Association of Gay and Lesbian Democratic Clubs.

D. H. "CASS" MAGNUSKI

36, Little Rock (Ark.), graphic artist and typographer; organized a successful campaign against HR-25, an antigay resolution to "stem the tide of homosexuality on Arkansas campuses."

JEANNE MANFORD

age unavailable, Flushing (N.Y.), school teacher; a founder and member of the board of directors of New York City Parents of Lesbians and Gay Men.

MORTY MANFORD

33, New York City, attorney; member of the board of advisors of New York City Parents of Lesbians and Gay Men; former president of Gay People at Columbia and New York City Gay Activists Alliance.

NANCY MANY-tenWILLIAMSON

31, Berkeley (Calif.), family and child counselor; clinical supervisor of the Pacific Center for Human Growth.

PAUL MARIAH

47, Sonoma (Calif.), publisher and poet; publisher and senior editor of ManRoot Press.

A. DAMIEN MARTIN

50, New York City, professor; co-founder of the Institute for the Protection of Lesbian and Gay Youth.

DEL MARTIN

63, San Francisco, author and lecturer; co-founder of the Daughters of Bilitis; together with her lover, Phyllis Lyon, has fought for lesbian/gay rights for more than 29 years.

STEPHEN B. MARTZ

32, Chicago, graduate student; former editor of *The Washington Blade*.

MAC A. MATHIS

26, Lexington (Ky.), computer programmer; vice president of the Lexington Gay Services Organization; editor of Lexington's gay newsletter.

ANDREW MATTISON Ph.D.

35, San Diego, psychologist; member of the board of directors of the United San Diego Elections Committee; co-author of *The Male Couple*.

ARMISTEAD MAULDIN

40, San Francisco, author; wrote *Tales of the City, More Tales of the City* and the soon-to-be-published *Babycakes*.

BOYD McDONALD

58, New York City, writer; founder of *S.T.H. Magazine*; editor of such books as *Meat, Flesh, Sex, Cum and Smut*.

MAYLAND MAX McLARTY

45, Cleveland, librarian; a founder of the Gay Community Center of the Gay Education and Awareness Resources Foundation (GEAR); former president of Dignity/Cleveland.

MIKE McMAHON

33, New York City, account executive; a founder of Gay Sports Roundtable and the New York Advertising and Communications Network.

BRIAN R. McNAUGHT

36, Boston, writer and sex educator; former gay liaison to the mayor of Boston and creator of The Boston Project, a ground-breaking study of the needs of the city's gay community.

ROBERT I. McQUEEN

42, Los Angeles, editor; editor of *The ADVOCATE* for the past nine years.

DAVID P. McWHIRTER MD

52, San Diego, psychiatrist; chairman of the board of the Mariposa Foundation; co-author of *The Male Couple*.

ROBERT M. MEHL

41, New York City, executive director; executive director of the AIDS Medical Foundation.

MARK J. MERIMEE

27, Lexington (Ky.), waiter and supervisor; a founder and former president of Dignity/Lexington.

NILES A. MERTON

28, Irvine (Calif.), executive director; executive director of the Gay and Lesbian Community Service Center of Orange County.

HENRY MESSER MD

56, Dearborn Heights (Mich.), neurosurgeon; records officer of the Michigan Organization for Human Rights who computerized the gay rights movement in the state.

GERALD V. MILLER

39, Washington, D.C., management consultant; president of the Greater Washington Business and Professional Council.

DAVID B. MIXNER

38, Los Angeles, businessman; a member of the board of governors and former co-chair of the Municipal Elections Committee of Los Angeles.

CAROL "MURF" MOOREFIELD

33, Baltimore, equal opportunity specialist; organized the Lesbian Community Center; organized and heads the Lesbian Speakers Bureau.

STEVE MORIN Ph.D.

39, San Francisco, psychologist; co-founder and first chairperson of the Association of Lesbian and Gay Psychologists.

REV. JERRY J. MOTTO

45, Cincinnati, minister; pastor of the Metropolitan Community Church of Cincinnati.

MARIA CLARA MOVANO

45, New York City, writer; author of *Beginning Book* and editor of *Big Apple Dyke News*.

WILLIAM P. MULDOON

40, St. Paul (Minn.), college teacher; co-founder of the Twin Cities Good-Time Softball Association; commissioner of the North American Gay Amateur Athletic Alliance.

F. LEE MULLIS

35, Chapel Hill (N.C.), secretary; helped organize Gay Peoples Alternatives and the first gay march held in North Carolina.

BRIAN MUMBY

31, Tulsa (Okla.), computer programmer; president of Oklahomans for Human Rights-Tulsa.

PHILIP J. MURAWA

55, Cleveland, retired; founder and first president of Dignity/Cleveland.

EDWARD F. MURPHY

59, New York City, bar manager; a founder and current chairman of the Christopher Street Festival Committee.

NICOLE MURRAY

35, San Diego, major events producer; elected Empress of San Diego three times; president of the board of directors of Aid for AIDS/San Diego; vice-president of the San Diego Log Cabin Republican Club.

PHIL NASH

33, Denver, writer and photographer; helped establish the Gay and Lesbian Community Center of Colorado and the Gay Press Association.

RALPH NAVARRO

34, Milwaukee, insurance agent; founding president of the Cream City Business Association.

BILL NELSON

35, Dallas, merchant; main organizer of the National Gay Leadership Conference held in Dallas in 1982; member of the board of directors of the Dallas Gay Alliance.

JACK NEWBY

30, Long Beach (Calif.), attorney; Southern California co-chair of the Human Rights Campaign Fund.

ED NICHOLAS

31, New York City, career counselor; vice president of the Greater Gotham Business Council.

STUART E. NICHOLS MD

48, New York City, psychiatrist; a founder of Gay Psychiatrists of New York, New York Physicians for Human Rights and American Association of Physicians for Human Rights.

JACK NICHOLS

46, Cocoa Beach (Fla.), silkscreening; author of *Men's Liberation: A New Definition of Masculinity and Welcome to Fire Island*, and co-author of *I Have More Fun With You Than Anybody*.

STUART NORMAN

35, Greensboro (N.C.), counselor and writer; helped organize the North Carolina Gay and Lesbian Conference; political editor of *RFD Magazine*.

HAROLD NORSE

67, San Francisco, writer and teacher; author of *Carnivorous Saint: Gay Poems 1941-76*.

WILLIAM C. NORTH

45, Tucson (Ariz.), dog groomer; a founder and former co-chair of the Tucson Gay Coalition.

GARY NORTON

41, Harrisburg (Pa.), letter carrier; a founder of the Northeast Pennsylvania Coalition for Human Rights and the Metropolitan Community Churches of Harrisburg and Williamsport.

JOSEPH L. NORTON

65, Albany (N.Y.), retired professor; helped found or is active in some 16 gay organizations; appeared on Phil Donahue's show about older gays.

JACQUELINE PATRICIA NUDD

46, East Rochester (N.Y.), executive director; president of the Gay Alliance of Genesee Valley; executive director of AIDS Rochester, Inc.

ALLAN O'HARA

37, Key West (Fla.), AIDS Education program coordinator; founded the AIDS Action Committee of Key West.

JEAN O'LEARY

36, Los Angeles, administrator and realtor; executive director of National Gay Rights Advocates; former co-executive director of the National Gay Task Force.

ARLEEN OLSHAN

39, Philadelphia, bookseller; co-owner of Giovanni's Room bookstore and a coordinator of the Gay Community Center of Philadelphia.

DAVID OSTROW MD, Ph.D.

37, Chicago, medical researcher; a founder, former medical director and current research director of



Gloria Johnson



Hal Call



Rev. Freda Smith



David Scondras

the Howard Brown Memorial Clinic, the first gay community-supported medical facility in the U.S.

WILLIAM OWEN JR. MD
35, San Francisco, physician; founder of Bay Area Physicians for Human Rights.

JIM OWLES
37, New York City, scheduler for state senator; former president of the Gay Activists Alliance who took part in early "zaps" against antigay politicians and organizations.

BILL PAGE
54, Flushing (N.Y.), disabled; founder and former president of the Gay Human Rights League of Queens County.

ROBERT PATRICK
46, Los Angeles, playwright; has written and produced a number of gay plays.

REV. TROY D. PERRY
43, Los Angeles, minister; founder of the Universal Fellowship of Metropolitan Community Churches.

RICHARD W. PFEIFFER
34, Chicago, retail manager; coordinator of the planning committee for Chicago's Gay and Lesbian Pride Week; coordinator of Chicago's Gay Speakers Bureau.

FELICE PICANO
40, New York City, author and publisher; author of nine books, including *The Lure*; publisher of Sea Horse Press and co-publisher of Gay Presses of New York.

BEN C. PICKELL JR.
47, Palm Desert (Calif.), salesman; founded Seventh-Day Adventist Kinship International.

JAMES PILARSKI
38, Chicago, medical indexer and librarian; president of Dignity/Chicago.

DAVID PIONTKOWSKY
29, Ferndale (Mich.), attorney; president of the Michigan Organization for Human Rights.

PAUL POPHAM
43, New York City, businessman; president of Gay Men's Health Crisis/New York; chairman of the Lobby Project of the Federation of AIDS-Related Organizations.

TOMMY POWELL
38, Nashville, education consultant; a member of the board of directors of the Tennessee Gay Coalition for Human Rights; helped organize the first statewide meeting of lesbians and gay men.

RODNEY LAWRENCE PRICE
33, San Francisco, dancer and choreographer; a founder and artistic director of the Angels of Light, San Francisco's oldest gay performing theater group.

TOM PROCTOR
33, Los Angeles, owner and seminar leader for *Run for Your Life*; a founder of an est seminar for gays, the Gay Volleyball Association, and the Gay Medicine Hepatitis-B Campaign.

DON QUIRE
34, Louisville (Ky.), teacher; a founder of Gays and Lesbians United for Equality; former president of Lambda/Louisville.

ROBERT M. RANKIN MD
47, San Francisco, physician; co-founder of the American Association of Physicians for Human Rights; first consultant on gay issues to the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

SHARON RAPHAEL Ph.D.
43, Long Beach (Calif.), professor; a founder and first co-chair of the National Association for Lesbian/Gay Gerontology; convened the first National Conference on Lesbian and Gay Aging.

ROBERT L. RAY
43, Ventura (Calif.), business owner; a charter member of the Gay and Lesbian Crisis Line; a founder and member of the board of directors of the Tri-County AIDS Task Force.

JOHN RECHY
age unavailable, Los Angeles, writer; author of numerous gay-related novels; recipient of the first "Body of Work" award from the National Gay Archives.

ROBERT W. REYNOLDS
41, Cleveland Heights (Ohio), credit manager; president of the Gay Education and Awareness Resources Foundation (GEAR).

FRANK N. RICCHIAZZI
39, Glassell Park (Calif.), investor; vice president of the Log Cabin Republican Club and director of CIRCL Political Action Committee.

MIKE RICHARDS
38, Dallas, currently unemployed; a member of the national steering committee of the Federation of AIDS-Related Organizations; former director of the political action committee of the Dallas Gay Alliance.

CHRISTINE R. RIDDIOUGH
38, Washington, D.C., program director; Director of Lesbian Rights of the National Organization for Women; a founder of the Gay and Lesbian Coalition of Metropolitan Chicago.

RHONDA R. RIVERA
46, Columbus (Ohio), attorney and teacher; founder and first chair of the American Association of Law Schools Section on Gay and Lesbian Legal Issues; co-founder of Integrity/Central Ohio.

ALAN ROBINSON
34, New Orleans, accountant; co-chair of the Louisiana Gay Political Action Caucus; member of the board of the Foundation for Health Education.

MINA K. ROBINSON
44, Long Beach (Calif.), university instructor; a member of the national steering committee of the National Association for Lesbian and Gay Gerontology; organized the first national conference on the subject.

FRANK ROEDEL
42, North Hollywood (Calif.), publisher; a founding member of the Gay Press Association, Valley Business Alliance and Project Rainbow.

LARRY ROEMING
27, Menomonie (Wis.), audio producer; a member of the Governor's Council on Lesbian and Gay Issues.

ERIC E. ROFES
29, Boston, writer and teacher; chairperson of the

Boston Lesbian and Gay Political Alliance; author of *I Thought People Like That Killed Themselves*.

LAWRENCE ROLLA
29, Chicago, attorney; a member of the board of the Metropolitan Business Association; founder and former co-chair of Gay Horizons Legal Services Program.

JAMES ROMAN
32, New York City, vice president of real estate firm; former general manager of the New York Gay Community Marching Band; founder and co-chair of Friends & Advocates of Individual Rights.

DAVID ROTHENBERG
50, New York City, executive director; founder and co-chair of the original board of directors of the National Gay Task Force; a founder of the Lesbian/Gay Services Center of New York City.

LEON ROUSE
27, Milwaukee, administrative assistant; president of United Gay Students; coordinator of the Committee for Fundamental Judeo-Christian Human Rights.

ABBY ROSE RUBENFELD
30, New York City, attorney; managing attorney of the Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund.

MARC RUBIN
52, Brooklyn (N.Y.), teacher; co-founder and spokesperson of the Gay Teachers Association of New York City; co-founder of the Institute for the Protection of Lesbian and Gay Youth.

VITO A. RUSSO
37, New York City, writer; author of *The Celluloid Closet*; has lectured in 36 states and six countries on gays in the cinema.

MARGE RUST Ph.D.
39, Denver, clinical psychologist; psychological consultant to the Gay and Lesbian Community Center; a member of the advisory committee to the AIDS Project.

CAITLIN CONOR RYAN
36, Atlanta, clinical social worker; executive director of AIDS/Atlanta; a member of the board of directors of the National Gay Health Education Foundation.

EDDIE SANDIFER
54, Jackson (Miss.), occupation unknown; executive director of the Mississippi Gay Alliance.

BERTRAM SCHAFFNER MD
71, New York City, psychiatrist; president of the Gay Psychiatrists of New York; chairperson of the Committee on Gay and Lesbian Issues, New York District Branch, American Psychiatric Association.

H. GERALD SCHIFF
46, New York City, certified public accountant; founding president of the Greater Gotham Business Council and the National Association of Business Councils.

THOMAS SCHMIDLE
47, Shaverton (Pa.), carpet installer; founder and director of the Northeastern Pennsylvania Gay Alliance.

JOHN SCHMIDT
53, San Francisco, banker and insurance broker; a founder of the Golden Gate Business Association;

a founder and chairman of the board of Atlas Savings and Loan.

MARJ SCHNEIDER
25, Minneapolis, coordinator; co-producer of the *Fresh Fruit* show, a weekly lesbian/gay radio program; helped establish the Women's Braille Press.

RAND SCHRADER
39, Los Angeles, judge; openly gay Municipal Court judge; a founder of the Univ. of California at Los Angeles Gay Liberation Front and Lawyers for Human Rights.

STEVE SCHULTE
38, Los Angeles, manager and community organizer; board member of AIDS Project/Los Angeles; former executive director of the Gay and Lesbian Community Services Center of Los Angeles.

HARVEY SCHWARTZ
38, Baltimore, real estate salesman; a founder and former president of the Gay Community Center of Baltimore; former president of the Baltimore Gay Alliance.

DAVID SCONDRAS
38, Boston, city councilor; first openly gay person elected to the Boston City Council.

MARK SEGAL
33, Philadelphia, publisher; former president of the National Gay Press Association; publisher and managing editor of *Philadelphia Gay News*.

KENNETH S. SHERRILL Ph.D.
41, New York City, college professor; openly gay Democratic Party district leader; openly gay delegate to the 1984 Democratic National Convention.

BILL SILVER
36, New York City, advertising researcher; a founder of the Presbyterian Gay Caucus; national board member and former moderator of Presbyterians for Lesbian/Gay Concerns.

ANTHONY SILVESTRE
38, Pittsburgh, director of community programs; executive director of the Governor's Council for Sexual Minorities; director of the University of Pittsburgh AIDS Research Project.

JOHN F. SINGER
40, Chapel Hill (N.C.), secretary; co-founder of Gay Community Social Services in Seattle; known as Fayege benMiriam in "fairy circles."

TOM SMITH MD
47, San Francisco, psychiatrist; co-chairperson of the AIDS/Substance Abuse Committee of San Francisco; a founder of the Lesbian/Gay Health Services Coordinating Committee of San Francisco.

JUSTIN SMITH
62, Los Angeles, actor; a founder of the Gay and Lesbian Community Services Center of Los Angeles and the Municipal Elections Committee of Los Angeles.

MICHAEL J. SMITH
40, San Francisco, writer and editor; editor and publisher of *Quarterly*, an interracial and Third World lesbian/gay publication; founder of Black & White Men Together.

THE 400 ADVOCATE



Malcolm Boyd



Brian McNaught



Linda D. Birner

REV. FRED A SMITH

48, Sacramento (Calif.), minister; pastor of the Sacramento Metropolitan Community Church; vice moderator of the Universal Fellowship of Metropolitan Community Churches.

STEVEN T. SMITH

34, Nashville (Tenn.), vice president of business firm; active in establishing the Tennessee Gay Coalition for Human Rights.

ALLAN H. SPEAR

47, St. Paul (Minn.), state senator and professor; openly gay member of the Minnesota State Senate; co-founder of the Minnesota Commission for Gay/Lesbian Rights.

ADELE STARR

64, Los Angeles, volunteer worker; national president of the Federation of Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gays; proud mother of a gay son.

JACQUELINE STEFKO

35, Highland Park (Mich.), cook; a member of the board of the Michigan Organization for Human Rights; co-founder of the Palmer Clinic.

WAYNE H. STEINMAN

34, New York City, political liaison; liaison to the lesbian/gay community for the comptroller of the City of New York; vice president of Senior Action in a Gay Environment.

CHARLES B. STEWART III

32, Los Angeles, service representative; member of the board of the National Coalition of Black Gays; co-chair of the Minority Concerns Commission of the Gay Press Association.

JOSEPH VINCENT STEWART

37, Baltimore, attorney; co-chair of the Maryland Coalition for Lesbian and Gay Concerns; participated in an important test case of the constitutionality of sodomy laws.

MIKE STEWART

36, Dallas, materials manager; president of the Dallas Gay Alliance; director of Lesbian/Gay Rights Advocates.

TROY STOKES

40, Austin (Tex.), computer programmer; co-director of Gayline Austin; co-chair of the southwest conference of the United Methodist Gay Caucus.

RICHARD STONE

40, Fresno (Calif.), educator and writer; a founder and president of Gay United Services, Inc.; a columnist and reporter for *The Frontrunner*, a gay monthly.

ARTHUR W. STRICKLER

39, New York City, self-employed; president of the Gay-Lesbian Emergency Fund; appointed by Mayor Ed Koch to the New York City Police Council for Gay/Lesbian Concerns.

WALTER R. STRICKLER

61, Houston, bar owner; a founder of the Texas Gay Rodeo Association; a member of the board of the Gay Switchboard of Houston.

ERIC W. STULTS

26, Minneapolis, state senate judiciary committee secretary; associate editor of *Equal Time*

newspaper; board member of the Minnesota Committee for Gay and Lesbian Rights.

TIMOTHY JOSEPH SWEENEY

30, New York City, executive director; executive director of the Lambda Legal Defense & Education Fund.

BOBRA G. TAHAN

38, Fresno (Calif.), teacher and real estate broker; president of the Central California Business and Professional Association; founder of the Central California Political Action Committee.

TIM TASKER JR.

recently died of AIDS at 32, Baltimore, architect; former president of the Gay Community Center of Baltimore, Theatre Closet and the Baltimore Gay Alliance.

WILLIAM J. THOM

42, New York City, lawyer; principal founder and former president of the Lambda Legal Defense & Education Fund.

JIM THOMAS

27, St. Louis (Mo.), sociologist; co-founder, co-publisher and editor of the *Gay News-Telegraph*; a founder and former chairperson of the St. Louis Lesbian and Gay Pride Celebration Committee.

JOHN THOMAS

36, Dallas, vice president and director of human resources; a member of the board of directors of the Human Rights Campaign Fund; vice president of the Dallas Gay Alliance and the Dallas Gay Political Caucus.

HARVEY THOMPSON MD

42, Sacramento (Calif.), physician; Sacramento co-medical director of the AIDS/KS Foundation; a member of Sacramento Gay and Lesbian Mental Health Professionals.

DOUGLAS THOMPSON

40, Yorktown (Va.), national park ranger; a founder of *Our Own Community Press*; as a national park service historian, planned a conference and exhibit on women and minorities that featured gay people.

JOHN TOFAUTE MD

49, Rochester (Minn.), physician; spearheaded successful effort to include "sexual or affectional preference" in nondiscrimination personnel policies of Methodist Hospital in Indianapolis.

JAMES TOY

54, Ann Arbor (Mich.), social worker; a trainer and supervisor at the Gay Hotline Collective; a founder of the Michigan Organization for Human Rights and many other gay groups.

ARTHUR TRESS

43, New York City, photographer; his book on homoerotic fantasy was brought out by a major publisher.

A. BRAD TRUAX MD

37, San Diego, physician; president of the San Diego Democratic Club; a founder of San Diego Physicians for Human Rights and the American Association of Physicians for Human Rights.

DAN TURNER

36, San Francisco, writer and composer; helped found the San Francisco AIDS Foundation and the Federation of AIDS-Related Organizations.

REV. LA PAULA TURNER

47, Columbus (Ohio), pastor; past member of the advisory board of the Alaska Statewide Human Rights Conference on Sexual Orientation; pastor of the Metropolitan Community Church of Columbus.

CLAUDIA L. VIERRA

34, Boise (Ida.), minister; associate pastor of the Metropolitan Community Church at Boise; editor of *Morning Star* newsletter; organized the first gay march in the history of Idaho.

BRUCE VOELLER Ph.D.

49, Los Angeles, foundation president; principal founder and former executive director of the National Gay Task Force; a founder and president of the Mariposa Foundation.

PETER VOGEL

39, Brooklyn (N.Y.), assistant dean; co-chair of the National Association of Gay and Lesbian Democratic Clubs; a member of the board of directors of the Lesbian and Gay Community Services Center of New York.

R. RICHARD WAGNER

40, Madison (Wisc.), budget analyst; co-chair of the Governor's Council on Lesbian and Gay Issues.

HAL WAND

55, Chicago, public relations; coordinator of the Gay/Lesbian Interfaith Group; founding president of Dignity/Phoenix and a founder of Dignity/Tucson.

WILLIAM W. WAYBOURN

36, Dallas, business owner; a member of the board of directors of the Foundation for Human Understanding; a member of the Dallas steering committee of the Human Rights Campaign Fund.

BRENDA WEATHERS

47, Seattle, administrator; executive director of the (gay) Chemical Dependency Group; a member of the board of directors of Gay Community Social Services.

MARTIN S. WEINBERG

45, sex researcher and author; co-authored numerous books and articles, including *Homosexualities: A Study of Diversity Among Men and Women*; *Male Homosexuals: Their Problems and Adaptations*; *Sex Research: Studies from the Kinsey Institute*; and *Sexual Preference: Its Development Among Men and Women*.

HENRY W. WEISS

44, New York City, attorney; president of Senior Action in a Gay Environment; a founding member of the Gay Fathers Coalition.

STANLEY S. WEITHORN

60, Manhasset (N.Y.), attorney; founding legal counsel for the Fund for Human Dignity and the Mariposa Foundation.

WIN WEIZER

34, Cleveland, administrative assistant; president of Dignity/Cleveland; former co-coordinator of the Cleveland Gay Hotline.

MICHAEL WEYAND

33, Cincinnati, human services caseworker; founder and president of AIDS Volunteers of Cincinnati.

JERRY L. WHITE

40, Santa Barbara (Calif.), coordinator and therapist; coordinator of the Tri-Counties AIDS Task Force; a founder and former director of the Santa Barbara Men's Center.

JAMES D. WIECHERS

29, Lexington (Ky.), electrical engineer; president of the Lexington Gay Services Organization.

SCOTT M. WILDS

32, Philadelphia, legislative assistant; co-founder of the Philadelphia Equal Rights Coalition; founder and chair of Philadelphia Gay Campaign '80.

DANIEL C. WILLIAM MD

38, New York City, physician; co-founder of the Gay Men's Health Project; chairman of the medical advisory board of the Gay Men's Health Crisis.

N. DAVID WILLIAMS

37, Louisville (Ky.), secretary and proofreader; founder and former director of the Kentucky Gay and Lesbian Archives; editor of *Lambda Louisville News*.

A. MICHAEL WILSON

36, Nashville (Tenn.), president of business firm; a founder of the Memphis Gay Coalition; was Tennessee coordinator for the National March on Washington.

DORIC WILSON

45, Portland (Ore.), playwright; author of the plays *A Perfect Relationship* and *West Street Gang*, among others.

REV. GARY L. WILSON

44, Seattle, pastor; assistant pastor of the Metropolitan Community Church of Seattle; a founder of the Alaska Gay/Lesbian Community Center.

REV. NANCY L. WILSON

33, Los Angeles, member of the clergy; a member of the Metropolitan Community Church (MCC) Board of Elders; chief negotiator for MCC's membership application to the National Council of Churches.

ROGER L. WINTERS

39, Seattle, county government employee; former president of The Dorian Group; former co-chair of the Seattle Municipal Elections Committee.

CLYDE SCOTT WYATT

34, Norfolk (Va.), accountant; president of Dignity of Tidewater; treasurer of the Gay Info Line.

GORDON YOUNG

44, Fresno (Calif.), bookseller; a founder of Gay United Services of Fresno, the Gay Resources Organization and Dignity/Central Valley.

PAULETTE YOUNG

37, Baltimore, social worker; co-founder and first president of the Baltimore Gay Alliance; executive producer of Theatre Closet.

REV. KAREN ZIEGLER

30, New York City, minister; pastor of the Metropolitan Community Church of New York; co-founder of the Union Theological Seminary Lesbian/Gay Caucus.

JANNA ZUMBRUN

32, Austin (Tex.), administrative assistant; a founder and first co-chair of the Austin Lesbian/Gay Political Caucus; founder and coordinator of the Austin AIDS Awareness Week Committee. ●

been used for years. "I just want you all to know," quipped a platinum blond with obvious glee, "that sometimes being homosexual is a big pain in the ass." . . . And on and on.

Many straights believe today, as gay leaders were to boast at the height of the gay liberation movement, that every homosexual is a potential revolutionary. But reporter Truscott noticed that

The generation gap existed even here. Older boys had strained looks on their faces and talked in concerned whispers as they watched the up-and-coming generation take being gay and flaunt it before the masses.

As the "gay power" chants on the street rose in frequency and volume, the crowd grew restless. The front of the Stonewall was losing its attraction, despite efforts by the owners to talk the crowd back into the club . . .

The people on the street were not to be coerced. "Let's go down the street and see what's happening, girls," someone yelled. And down the street went the crowd, smack into the Tactical Patrol Force, who had been called earlier to disperse the crowd and were walking west on Christopher from Sixth Avenue. Formed in a line, the TPF swept the crowd back to the corner of Waverly Place, where they stopped. A stagnant situation there brought on some gay tomfoolery in the form of a chorus line facing the line of helmeted and club-carrying cops. Just as the line got into a full kick routine, the TPF advanced again and cleared the crowd of screaming gay powerites down Christopher to Seventh Avenue.

Gays who were there tell a somewhat different story. Craig Rodwell, owner of the Oscar Wilde Memorial Book Shop, described (on Breck Ardrey's LP recording *June 28: Gay and Proud*) how the police "chased people away and they would just go around the block [by way of Gay Street (E), between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, off Christopher] and come in another way"; how gays "started taking over the street and stopping cars from coming through"—unless driven by homosexuals. Shouts of "Christopher Street belongs to the queens!" and "Liberate Christopher Street!" rang out in the night air. One car of newlyweds was half lifted, then the gays relaxed and the open-mouthed bride and groom were permitted to drive on. Lige Clarke and Jack Nichols, gay co-columnists in *Szaru* newsmagazine, told on July 25 how "The police were scared shitless, and the massive crowds of angry protesters chased them for blocks screaming, 'Catch them!' . . ."

Truscott concluded his reportage of the Stonewall Riots weekend quietly, though still acidly derisive and, I believe, unimpressed (but then, who could realize what a beautiful upheaval of gay-consciousness would be born of them?):

The crowd finally dispersed around 3:30 a.m. The TPF had come and they had conquered, but Sunday was already there, and it was to be another story.

Sunday night was a time for watching and rapping. Gone were the "gay power" chants of Saturday, but not the new and open brand of exhibitionism. Steps, curbs and the park provided props for what amounted to the Sunday fag follies as returning stars from the previous nights' performances stopped by to close the show for the weekend.

It was slow going. Around 1 a.m., a non-helmeted version of the TPF arrived and made a very cool sweep of the area, getting everyone moving and out of the park. That put a damper on posing and prepping, and as the last buses were leaving Jerseyward, the crowd grew thin. Allen Ginsberg and Taylor Mead walked by to see what was happening and were filled in on the previous evenings' activities by some gay activists. "Gay power! Isn't that great!" Allen said. "We're one of the largest minorities in the country—10 per cent, you know. It's about time we did something to assert ourselves."

Ginsberg expressed a desire to visit the Stonewall—"You know, I've never been in there"—and ambled on down the street flashing peace signs and hailing the TPF. It was a relief and a kind of joy to see him on the street. He lent an umbrella of serenity to the scene with his laughter and quiet commentary on consciousness, "gay power" as a new movement, and the various implications of what had happened. I followed him into the Stonewall, where rock music blared from speakers all around . . . He was immediately bouncing and dancing wherever he moved.

He left, and I walked east with him. Along the way, he described how things used to be. "You know, the guys there were so beautiful—they've lost that wounded look that tags all 10 years ago."

[Extracted by the author, with minor revisions, from chapter one of his *The Gay Militants* (New York: Stein & Day), out of print.]

STONEWALL ANNIVERSARY

Assessing the Activist Years

by Bruce Voeller

JUNE 1979 MARKS the 10th anniversary of the Stonewall Riots, the event triggering large-scale gay activism in the United States. As on all anniversaries that end in zero, the end of our movement's first decade is an occasion for us to commemorate our origins, take stock of our wins and losses, and look to our future.

My own first exposure to the Stonewall was in May 1969, a month before the name became famous. I was married and still closeted. Alan, a lawyer friend, persuaded me to make a round of New York's gay bars, and we ended up in Greenwich Village at a place called Julius's. Alan told me that three years earlier, Dick Leitsch and Craig Rodwell, officers of a gay organization called The Mattachine Society, had conducted a "sip-in" at Julius's in order to protest a New York State liquor law that forbade bars to serve homosexuals. I only half-believed Alan's story about the law or about Leitsch and Rodwell, but talk of protests, and thus of police scrutiny, made me too nervous to stay at Julius's.

Alan laughed, aimed me out the door and insisted that we have a nightcap at a bar he knew on Christopher Street, the Stonewall Inn.

The laugh was on me, for there I sat, finding sanctuary from the risk of raids at Julius's, in the Stonewall Inn a few weeks before it became one of the most celebrated raided premises in gay history.

The Stonewall Riots

On June 28, New York City police staged one of their periodic harassment raids at the Stonewall Inn. They ejected 200 patrons. A crowd gathered and some of the watchers jeered the police. After a few interchanges, a young Puerto Rican taunted the gays, asking why they put up with being shoved around by cops. Stories about the following events differ. In some, a transvestite picked up a rock and threw it at the police; in others, the young Puerto Rican, who may have been nongay, threw a beer can. Whoever acted first started an avalanche of bottles, stones, an uprooted parking meter, and the setting of several bonfires. The police scurried for cover and barricaded themselves inside the bar.

Word of the confrontation spread and the police called reinforcements. Soon they were trapped in a large-scale melee. Four policemen were injured and 13 protesters arrested. For several nights, thanks to the gay grapevine and to unprecedented attention from the media, even the *New York Times*, gays marched and rallied in Sheridan Square and in Times Square. As Del Martin and Phyllis Lyon wrote in *Lesbian Woman*, for "the first time in modern history . . . homosexual men and women fought back against their oppressors in a face-to-face confrontation."

Whatever their political color, these groups served two radically new functions: They told the world gays exist, and they brought gays together in something akin to families.

The Existence of Gays: A New Concept

Establishing the existence of gays has been the principal historic accomplishment of the first decade of our movement. For 1,600 years, Western society sounded two contradictory messages: Homosexuality is so uncommon, said the church, and so uncouth, that only a few deviants practice it . . . not your sister or uncle, or anyone you know. Thus, part of the shock created by Dr. Alfred Kinsey's research, shortly after World War II, was his discovery that a third of American males had had post-pubertal homosexual experience. The press, Congress, clergy and public, however, found this fact unacceptable and therefore unbelievable. The public returned to the comforting notion that homosexuals are found only in Greenwich

Village, not in Ames (Iowa) or Moscow (Idaho) or on football teams or in the armed forces. Radio, movies, television and newspapers bulwarked the non-existence of lesbians and gay men through near total media blackout about gays.

The women and men who participated in the Stonewall Riots quickly formed gay groups, as did gays in Ames (Iowa) and Moscow (Idaho). They conducted rallies, protest marches, sit-ins and taps. They created events the media could no longer ignore. They were televised and photographed for all the world to see. They bore witness—in the early Christian sense of the word—to who they were: gays. They gave heart to others. They created the existence of gay so dramatically that the world eventually has gotten the message, like it or not.

Through use of the Kinsey data, and those of other sex researchers, we have successfully convinced ourselves and most of the media that about 10 per cent of all Americans (20 million of us) have had extensive homosexual experience. The data show that we are fairly uniformly distributed throughout all professions, all parts of the country, all religious groups and all races. In short, we are everywhere and we are as American as apple pie, even if the slices are invisible.

Gays Acquire Families

The second major function served by the newly formed gay groups, following Stonewall, was the formation of communities, or surrogate families. Unlike any other minority group, gays have grown up unable to find relief from hostility even in their own families. A young black, Hispanic or Jewish child, living in hostile surroundings, at least returns to a home where (s)he doesn't have to defend being black, apologize for being Spanish, or explain being Jewish. Most gay people have least of all wanted their families to know about their homosexuality. As a national grouping, we gays also differ from most other minorities in not being much ghettoized. Ghettos, for all the obvious disadvantages, put people in close proximity. People in ghettos create supportive political and social contact with each other and build communication. In 1969, gays lacked these ties.

The gays who coalesced into groups in 1969 and the early 1970s provided one another with surrogate, minority-group families, which individual gays had lacked, good as their biological families were in other respects. In these surrogate families being a lesbian was all right; preferring the piano to touch football was all right; if you were a girl, preferring blue jeans to a dress was all right; if a boy, admiring other boys' bodies was all right. In the new gay groups you could share these truths about yourself without the ridicule or the fear of violence you could expect even from your biological family.

Out of this mutual acceptance, gays in groups developed self-assurance and pride. More and more gays joined groups and benefited. The mutual support of these substitute families heartened many gays to begin sharing their gayness with their actual families, their non-gay friends and their employers.

I believe our movement's most important goal is for each one of the 20 million American gays to share who they are. If this were done by each of us with just three non-gays each year, everyone would realize within four years that they have gay family and friends. Again and again we have seen the evidence from polls that people who realize they know gays, support gays (e.g., see State of Oregon, Dept. of Human Resources Report of the Task Force on Sexual Preference). The national polls reveal a progressive improvement in public attitude toward homosexuals over the decade; this is directly correlated with the growing acquaintance of the

public with lesbians and gay men. One in 10 people is gay; the average American family is 4.6 persons, or two families comprise 9.2 people. America must discover once and for all that every second or third family in this country has a gay member, who is afraid to share that personal truth because of the fear of ridicule or violence. Only when Americans finally understand our universality, our presence in their families and lives (as some are doing), can we anticipate fundamental reduction of homophobia.

It is within this context of educating the public about us, of establishing our existence, and of creating conditions for gays to tell the truth about themselves, that I assess the value of our more concrete accomplishments as a movement.

Winning the Media

Among our accomplishments are surprisingly great advances with the printed and electronic media. Because gays are so widely distributed and are so little ghettoized, reaching our gay constituency, with its ability to hide from even us, has been a major and somewhat elusive goal. Gays, however, need news, contact and role models. In 1969 the media failed to provide these, or provided us unreal stereotypes and objects of ridicule. Although the media were not the creators of the stereotypes and myths, they were potent perpetrators of them. Consequently, creating credible coverage of gays has been of prime importance in the gay movement.

The non-gay media have necessarily served as the chief communication routes to other gays because they exist and they reach everywhere. *Time* magazine, for example, sells 4.25 million issues in a week; an article about gays reaches at least the gay 10 per cent of the total readership, or 425,000 gays. This compares with about 100,000 copies of an issue of either of the largest circulating gay publications, *The ADVOCATE* and *Blueboy*.

By creating national and local newsworthy events, the gay movement could not be ignored. We have exposed both gays and non-gays to a wide array of gay issues and to a varied group of lesbians and gay men. Exposure to us expanded the traditional stereotypes about gays out of all recognition—Dr. Howard Brown announcing his homosexuality, Elaine Noble and Allan Spear being elected to state legislatures, Olympic star Dr. Tom Waddell speaking out publicly, war hero Sgt. Leonard Matlovich being fired by the Air Force, Rose Bowl star Dave Kopay announcing he is gay, Jean O'Leary being named a presidential commissioner at the White House, gays introducing the first gay rights bill into Congress, gays convincing officers of the American Psychiatric Association to discard the "sickness" label, gays being invited to the White House and interviewed on the evening news by all three national networks, gays discussing and debating local job-protection ordinances in over 40 towns.

After gays became visible, talk-shows repeatedly enrolled lesbians and gay men: *The David Susskind Show*, *The Dick Cavett Show*, *The Jack Parr Show*, *60 Minutes*, *The Tomorrow Show*, *Good Morning America*, *Midday Live*. Non-stereotypic gays began to appear as characters in situation comedies and dramas on television: *That Certain Summer*, *Mary Hartman*, *Mary Hartman*; *All in the Family*, *The War Widow*, *The Glitter Palace*.

In less than one decade, more Euro-Americans have seen non-stereotypic gays than throughout the preceding 16 centuries combined. Although problems still abound for young gay people, few youths now grow up unaware that accomplished and ordinary gays exist—or believing that they are the only gay person in the world.

Bryant and Briggs

In the midst of our campaign to give the world direct experience of gays, we had a trying, but god-send pair of gifts: Anita Bryant and Sen. John Briggs. Once the dust settles around their corner of history, I think it will be clear that they were the gay movement's secret weapons. Since childhood everyone has heard all the lies and myths Bryant and Briggs tried to spread. Riding their media blitz, however, we were able to tell our story. We presented ourselves to millions more people than we had reached throughout the rest

of our first decade. Our lives were new to most of those millions of people.

Simultaneously with giving us the most extensive media coverage of the decade, the two Bs filled an inevitable leadership vacuum within the backlash to our movement's successes. They filled the vacuum with such erratic and quirky leadership that more dangerous potential leaders steered wide of the gay issue or even opposed Briggs and Bryant.

The Gay Media

Among more self-accepting gays, a wide variety of local gay newspapers is read, as well as the national newsmagazine, *THE ADVOCATE*, and publications as diverse as *Christopher Street*, *Blueboy*, *Lesbian Tide*, *Lesbian Connection* and *After Dark*. In the electronic world, three regular weekly cable television shows have aired (in Miami, San Francisco and New York), in addition to quite a number of gay radio shows. We have made a slow but real start in creating our own gay communication vehicles.

Bringing the Gay Movement to Gays

The gay movement of the early 1970s heavily comprised young counterculture men and women. With their gutsy confrontational techniques they opened many closed doors—to government, to media and to business institutions. They also showed that the police could be controlled. They hold an historic place in founding our movement. The youthful groups tended, however, to be unsupportive of older persons or of anyone who didn't look counterculture, that is, wear long hair, beads and blue jeans. A kind of Blue Denim Elitism existed in which a woman who wore a dress to a gay meeting, or a beardless man in short hair and slacks pants, was coolly tolerated. Their clothes, and thus their values, were not politically correct. As a consequence, the early movement subtly excluded most of the gay community—the working-class and middle-class women and men who weren't counterculture in look or outlook, and who constitute over 90 per cent of gay Americans.

Nevertheless, scattered middle-class and working-class people came out publicly. Betty Powell, Marty Robinson, David Rothenberg, Marc Rubin, Ginny Vida, Ronald Gold, Jim Foster, Nathalie Rockhill, Josephine Daly, Bob Livingston and Bill Kelley, to name a few. As mainstream people came out, impressive arrays of professional groups began to form. Gay attorneys worked together within the American Bar Association and won support for repeal of state sodomy laws. Gay caucuses emerged, for instance, with the American Anthropological Association, Psychiatric Association, Language Association, Association for the Advancement of Science, and Historical Association.

Each of the caucuses nurtured its members and gave them the courage and resolve to bring resolutions of gay support to the parent society. The debate around these resolutions educated gays and nongays and brought press attention to yet more gay people—historians, lawyers, doctors—people who stretched the stereotypes and belied the myths about gays.

Important, too, is the rapid trend for gay businesspeople to band together in such groups as New York's Greater Gotham Business Council, the Los Angeles Business Guild, and similar groups from Key West to Seattle. Each is patterned after San Francisco's pioneering Golden Gate Business Association. Most of these groups began with anxious, closeted businesspeople who wanted to keep a low public profile while providing each other with mutual support. Much as in the other surrogate families created by gays, the business groups and their leaders found the mutual support and growth to play ever more public roles. Most now hold public events and press interviews. Several meet with political candidates, and several provide business counseling and business courses.

Gay Economic Clout

With the growth of professional caucuses and business groups, with the emergence of new gay leaders from these groups, and with the avalanching change in national awareness about gays, the economic clout of gays is

beginning to manifest itself. It has been slow to start, apart from discos, bars and baths, but will become very large. Already, near San Francisco, a gay credit union has formed; all around the U.S., clusters of gays are buying and renovating run-down country homes and townhouses, transforming abandoned areas into handsome ones. Gay realtors, insurance groups and travel agencies are making successful appeals for the personalized and knowledgeable services gay people want. Gay attorneys, doctors, accountants and auto mechanics have formed practices based primarily on working with other gays, much as blacks and women have done. As nongay business executives begin to discover they are losing a market bigger than that of any other minority group, they will scurry to overcome their costly prejudice. Already, entertainment corporations employ gay executives to assist in reaching the gay market. Already, building contractors have created an entire community for gays at Roxbury Run Village in upstate New York.

The Churches

One of the most startling successes of our movement has been within the churches. Thanks to the protean skills and persistence of the Rev. Troy Perry and the Metropolitan Community Church (MCC) he founded in 1968, gay Christians have taken new heart. With the example of MCC, gay Jews, gay Catholics (Dignity), Episcopalians (Integrity) and most other major denominations have brought about stunning change at the institutional root of homophobia. Gay ministers and supportive nongay clergy moved the National Council of Churches to deplore sodomy laws and to urge protective legislation for our jobs. Several Catholic bishops and one cardinal have begun supporting legal protections for our jobs. In each instance, gay caucuses—surrogate families—



Father John McNeill, 1975

provided their members with the mutual support and fervor to create change. Who in 1969 or 1970 would have been so intemperate as to predict resolutions of support for gays from the organized churches? Some look askance because the clergy have been exempted from some of these resolutions. If we can turn the churches as far around as we have in 10 years, after two millennia of religious persecution, think what we can do with our snowballing skills and support in our second decade!

Legal Reform and Political Change

As gays have developed political skills, nearly 40 cities and two states have adopted legal protections for the jobs of gay citizens. Most commonly the protections are for municipal or state governmental employees. In some cities, however, all gays' jobs are secured. In addition to the legal protections afforded by these reforms, the public debate surrounding adoption of the protections has been one of the most potent educational tools available to gay groups. This has been true where gay groups did their homework—politically supporting the sponsoring legislators and effectively cultivating contact with community leaders in the media, churches, civic groups and political parties. Ironically, even where referenda took place and we lost—Miami, St. Paul, Wichita and Eugene—

local gays report they are better off now, thanks to public education accompanying referenda, than prior to the repeals.

Nearly half the states, too, have discarded their archaic sodomy laws during the 1970s, paralleling reform in Canada and throughout nearly all of Western Europe.

Gay Democratic and Republican clubs have begun to be effective in party politics, especially in California, where their clout is felt around the state. The non-partisan Municipal Elections Committee of Los Angeles has shown the nation how to raise money to help finance the campaigns of allies in political life. In New York, gay Human Rights Commissioner Bob Livingston and friends have created an effective organization that screens candidates for public office, rates them and publicizes the findings to voters.

Clearly, one of the important routes to change in the 1980s will be to enrich our role in electoral politics and to conduct widespread voter-registration campaigns among gays. And we must begin to take a much more active role in the national presidential



Martin Duberman, 1973

conventions and campaigns. The election or appointment of gay delegates to the last two conventions has demonstrated that gays can participate.

At the national level, significant change has also been made in the Federal government. The U.S. Civil Service Commission reversed its policy forbidding employment of homosexuals, and now forbids discrimination based on sexual orientation. Gays in the vast Federal bureaucracy are now protected, except in the military, the FBI, the CIA and parts of the State Department. Major policy reform has begun, also, in the Bureau of Prisons, the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

The Future

We can take just pride in our accomplishments during 10 years of widespread gay activism, and our main task for the next 10 years should be to continue to build along the lines which have succeeded. We must extend to rural areas and smaller communities the protections and changes we have developed in the large cities.

In building, however, we must sharpen our recognition that we are a diverse people and that all gays have contributions to make to our movement. Too many gays in our movement have squandered their resources attacking one another and undermining each other's work, rather than getting on with their own tasks. Too many gays have viewed differences and diversity as impediments to gay cooperation. Such actions and views are based in self-hatred. Black civil rights attorney Flo Kennedy sees the same phenomenon in the black community and calls it "horizontal hostility." Gay activist Morry Manfred calls it "oppression sickness."

In fact, our diversity is our greatest resource. Let's put it to work! The center of our movement should continue the work that has been started. Every movement, however, needs a cutting edge. I think ours should be to move beyond changing laws, adversarial politics, courting the media and persuading the world we are all right. I think we gays have some unique contributions to make to the world from our experience of being gay.

We have, for example, pioneered the development of ongoing, intimate relationships that are held together by glue other than the familiar "for the sake of the children," or because the church forbids divorce, or because of the costliness or embarrassment of divorce. After some false starts imitating the male/female roles of heterosexual marriages, we have pioneered equal relationships between two women or two men who share equally in the responsibilities of a household, intimacy and sexuality. In a world where heterosexual women are insisting on full equality in their relationships and where the divorce rate is now 40 per cent, do we gays not have a wealth of experience to offer about co-equal relationships?

Gay men, especially, have made exciting progress in creating stable, ongoing relationships that acknowledge and incorporate the universal fact of "promiscuity." We should put an end to our embarrassment about transcending monogamy, for by moving beyond it we have also transcended the possessiveness and jealousy adopted from traditional heterosexual relationships in which males "own" women, who are in turn dependent. By openly and honestly incorporating recreational sex into our relationships, we have tapped a rich quarry of "resistance," that essential element needed for rewarding, ongoing sexuality in a relationship such as described by C.L. Tripp in *The Homosexual Matrix*.

We have long known, and Masters and Johnson recently discovered, that the intimacy, communication level and self-based knowledge about sexuality between two women or two men surpasses that among heterosexuals. Gays have dared to explore sexuality as few heterosexuals have done, and we have done so with the knowledge that our own feelings are largely transferable to another person of the same gender. In our sexphobic society, we have an understanding to share of the deep satisfaction and gratification two people can provide one another through intimacy and communication.

In a world where starvation is a way of life for the majority and overpopulation is one of the greatest problems humankind faces, we should end our shyness about homosexuality as an effective brake on birth. We can establish this simple solution to birth-excess just as we have established that gays exist.

Lesbians and gay men have large disposable incomes compared to married heterosexuals. When two or more gay breadwinners share their lives as a family, they have double income, and few have the costs of supporting children and a spouse. That income supports



Dr. Howard Brown, 1973

an array of contributions to society. We underwrite a large part of the arts, which all the world values. The arts alone breach international ideological walls. We take great pride in renovating brownstone townhouses, ending the decay of Brooklyn Heights and Manhattan's West Side in New York. With our incomes, we have begun to rehabilitate whole neighborhoods in other cities, as well.

We can best serve our own lives and those of the others in the world by exploring some of the very traits we have been reluctant to accept about ourselves. As we continue to move away from self-hatred, we begin to see how much we have to contribute to the world by virtue of our gayness.



Photo by: Chen K. Ooi

INDIVIDUAL | Inducted 1991 [Now Deceased]

For 26 years, **Bill Kelley**'s active participation in organizations, lobbying, polling, refining the language of proposed legislation, publishing positions, and holding legislators accountable for their actions and promises have been but the tip of the iceberg. His influence behind the scenes cannot be overestimated. His knowledge, intellect, and steady, reasoned approach have earned him the trust and respect of community activists on all sides of issues.

Since 1965, he has led in many pioneering efforts – among them helping to organize the first national gay and lesbian conferences (1966), co-founding the “Chicago Gay Crusader” and Illinois Gays for Legislative Action (early 1970s), attending the first White House gay rights meeting (1977), co-chairing the Illinois Gay Rights Task Force (late 1970s), and co-founding the National Lesbian and Gay Law Association (1988). Now a lawyer, he chaired the Cook County Commission on Human Rights for its first 10 years.

Kelley has been an initiator of a large number of community projects; his involvement has included Mattachine Midwest, the Chicago Gay Alliance, Homosexuals Organized for Political Education, the Gay and Lesbian Pride Week Planning Committee, Illinois Gays for Legislative Action, the Illinois Gay and Lesbian Task Force, the Gay and Lesbian Coalition of Metropolitan Chicago, the North American Conference of Homophile Organizations, and the National Gay (now Gay and Lesbian) Task Force. In 1977, he took part in the first White House meeting with national lesbian and gay leaders. He was a co-founder of the monthly Chicago Gay Crusader (Chicago's first lesbian and gay newspaper) and a founding member of the Gay and Lesbian Press Association. He has represented lesbian and gay concerns while actively participating in such groups as the 1980 White House Conference on Families and the implementation committee for the 1980 startup of the Illinois Human Rights Commission. In 1987, after many years of concern with lesbian and gay legal rights, he realized his personal dream of becoming a lawyer.

When Kelley became involved in gay activism in 1965, he was able to know everyone else involved in Chicago, and a large proportion of those involved nationwide. In those days, Mattachine groups were seen as dangerously radical by many of their hoped for constituents. Without being mired in the past, Kelley brings a valuable perspective to present day activism and, by the breadth of his past lesbian and gay rights activities, he has helped to pave the way for today's more specialized, resource rich community institutions.

Kelley is currently a law clerk to Justice William S. White of the Appellate Court of Illinois. He serves on the

board of directors of the American Civil Liberties Union of Illinois and is a former board member and officer of the Chicago Access Corporation. He is a founder and co-chairperson of the National Lesbian and Gay Law Association and a member of the Lesbian and Gay Bar Association of Chicago, Asians and Friends Chicago, the Cook County State's Attorney's Task Force on Gay and Lesbian Issues, the City of Chicago's Advisory Council on Gay and Lesbian Issues, and the National Committee for Sexual Civil Liberties.

Please note: this information has not been updated since the time of the member's induction.

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WIKIPEDIA

William B. Kelley

William B. Kelley was a gay activist and lawyer from Chicago, Illinois.^{[1][2]} Many laud him as an important figure in gaining rights for gay people in the United States, as he was actively involved in gay activism for 50 years.^{[3][4]}

Contents

Early life

Personal life

Gay activism

Legal career

Death

See also

References

External links

Early life

Kelley was born in 1942 and grew up in Dunkin County near Kennett, Missouri.^{[2][5]} He had known from high school that he was gay, and he spent as much time as he could trying to learn about being gay in his local library.^[2] Kelley also said that being from a de facto segregated town and growing up during the McCarthy Era made him interested in civil rights, and that he was a member of the ACLU while he was in high school.^{[2][6][3]} Kelley said that he used to write letters to the editor against segregation.^[3]

He attended the University of Chicago starting in 1959 for undergraduate studies.^{[2][6]} He said that he wanted to move to this new environment to test if he was really gay, or if it was just due to his high school.^[6] He decided he was indeed gay, and would go to the Rare Books Room at the University of Chicago to read "gay books."^[6] He said that the first "gay book" he remembered reading there was The Homosexual in America.^{[2][6]} It was two more years after his move to Chicago that the state legalized same-sex sexual activity.^{[3][6]}

Personal life

Kelley's parents divorced when he was in college. His mother became a recluse later in her life, and claimed that other women in her small town disliked her because of her son's gayness. His father told Kelley that he did not accept his "lifestyle," but accepted his partner Chen Ooi and let the couple come visit him and stay in his house.^[3]

Kelley met his partner Chen Ooi at Cheeks, a gay bar in Chicago, in July 1979.^{[2][7]} The couple was together until Kelley's death in 2015. Kelley said in an interview for younger activists that Ooi was an important part in his activism, as he both encouraged and challenged him.^[6] Both Kelley and Ooi were involved in volunteerism throughout their lives, for gay rights issues and Asian immigration issues.^[7] A collection at the Gerber/Hart Archives is currently named after Kelley and Ooi.^{[8][9]}

Gay activism

Kelley became involved with gay activism in 1965, after he had learned of a 1964 raid on a gay bar where the police had arrested over 100 men and 6 women, and then published the arrested parties' names and home addresses.^{[1][2][8]} With several others, Kelley became interested in founding a chapter of the Mattachine Society in Chicago, which became Mattachine Midwest.^{[8][10][9]} He was an active member and wrote for the organization's newsletter.^{[11][12]} After this he began to come out at college.^[2] He came out "to the world" in 1966 on a radio broadcast that went out around all of the Midwestern United States.^{[2][5]} He was involved with the Mattachine Society until 1970.^[6]

In 1966, Kelley helped organize the first national gay and lesbian conference in the United States, the North American Conference of Homophile Organizations.^{[1][2][4][13][14]}

After he left the Mattachine Society in 1970, Kelley formed an organization called Homosexuals Organized for Political Education, or HOPE. Shortly after he became involved with the Chicago Gay Alliance, until it ended in 1973.^[6]

In 1973, Kelley helped create the Chicago Gay Crusader, a periodical about gay issues in Chicago and the United States.^{[1][6][15]} During this time he also co-chaired the group Illinois Gays for Legislative action.^[11] Later in the same decade Kelley also co-chaired the Illinois Gay Rights Task Force.^[11]

In 1977 Kelley attended the first meeting with the White House about LGBT issues.^{[2][4][14][16]} Kelley presented a paper at this meeting about issues that gay organizations had with procuring tax exemptions.^[6]

Kelley was recognized by the Chicago Gay and Lesbian Hall of Fame in 1991.^[13] Kelley also wrote a letter to the editor of the Chicago Reader supporting the controversial Hall of Fame.^[17]

Legal career

In 1976, Kelley began working as a legal assistant for Chuck Renslow.^[6] At Renslow's urging, Kelley went to law school at Chicago-Kent College of law, and graduated in 1987.^{[2][6][13]} Kelley wanted to go into corporate law, international law, or intellectual property law, but did not fit in well with the industry and could not get hired at any firms for these fields, possibly because he was so involved in gay activism.^[3]

In the 1990s Kelley worked as a clerk for the Illinois Appellate Court.^[13]



Chicago Gay and Lesbian Hall of Fame Pride float in Pride 2013. Kelley was an inaugural inductee to the Hall of Fame.

In 1988, Kelley co-founded the National Lesbian and Gay Law Association.^{[15][6]} He was also a member of the Lesbian and Gay Bar Association of Chicago, Cook County State's Attorney's Task Force on Gay and Lesbian Issues, and the National Committee for Sexual Civil Liberties, all of which mixed his interest in gay activism and the law.^[6]

Death

Kelley died May 17, 2015 at age 72. He died at home due to natural causes, possibly influenced by a heart condition, as he had had a heart attack years prior.^{[2][14][18][19]}

See also

- LGBT Culture in Chicago

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External links

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MORE THAN JUST BOOKS

Gerber/Hart Library a boundless resource for LGBTQ community

By Bill Daley | Chicago Tribune

Gerber/Hart Library and Archives is billed as "the Midwest's largest LGBTQ circulating library," a repository for all things related to LGBTQ culture and history, from books to meeting minutes, posters to newspapers, even a Rosie O'Donnell doll.

The library has 14,000 books, 150 archival collections, thousands of newspapers, hundreds of videos and countless posters, according to Carrie Barnett, president of Gerber/Hart's board of directors. But that's just part of the story.

"It seems to me that the conversation that happens in the library among people who know each other and people who are just there is one of the most interesting parts of the experience," Barnett said. "It's intergenerational. People from all sorts of places come. It's amazing to watch them come and connect."

"That young people, in particular, are using the Rogers Park library 'blows my mind,'" added Barnett, who co-owned the now-closed People Like Us Books and is a 1998 inductee in the Chicago Gay and Lesbian Hall of Fame. "To see people in their 20s recognize the importance of what happened over the last 40 years, and to be hungry to have more knowledge of that, is surprising and refreshing to me."

"Gerber/Hart Library and Archives believes that knowledge is the key to dispelling homophobia," the library's mission statement begins.

Barnett said there had been talk about changing where those opening words appear in the mission statement given how society has been changing in terms of the LGBTQ community. But the mass shooting, June 12 at a gay nightclub in Orlando, Fla., where 49 people were killed underscores the need for those words to remain in place.

"Sunday is a punch in the gut that proves it's still true," she said.

"Essentially, our primary motive is to create a way for people to learn as much as they can about the LGBTQ community," Barnett said. "It's one of the most effective ways to reduce homophobia."

The library has been working to do that for 35 years. Founded in January 1981 as the Midwest Gay and Lesbian Archive and Library, the library changed its name a few months

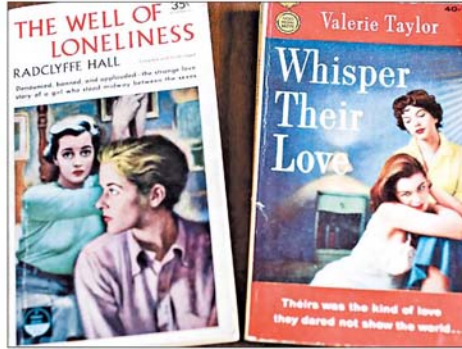
later to the Henry Gerber-Pearl M. Hart Library: The Midwest Lesbian & Gay Resource Center. Gerber was a Chicago activist who in 1924 founded the Society for Human Rights, the first gay rights organization in the United States. Hart was a Chicago attorney who, in the words of the library website, worked for 61 years "as an advocate for the oppressed, most notably children, women, immigrants, and homosexuals." Both were inducted posthumously into the Chicago Gay and Lesbian Hall of Fame in 1992.

Now known simply as Gerber/Hart, the library has had a number of homes since its inception and is now at 6500 N. Clark St. The move there from a nearby Granville Avenue storefront in Chicago's Edgewater neighborhood saw the library closed for nearly 18 months. Even now, 2 1/2 years later, some people are surprised to learn Gerber/Hart is open and operating, Barnett said.

Gerber/Hart occupies the second-floor rear section of a large, modern building that also houses a Howard Brown Health clinic. Besides the bookshelves and tables you'd expect for a library, there's exhibit space the current display is titled "Textual Empowerment: Lesbian Publishing in the 1970s and 1980s" and comfortable seating grouped for the conversations Barnett so enjoys seeing take place.

The library is host to various community groups, including the New Town Writers. There's a "game night" monthly for participants to enjoy card games, board games or video games (this month: Tuesday, 6 to 9 p.m.). And the third Sunday of the month is set aside at the library for exclusive use by an LGBTQ teen book club (Sunday, 2 to 4 p.m.).

At one time, Gerber/Hart patrons came mostly for the



The library also features a selection of lesbian-themed books published in the late 1950s and early '60s. Author and activist Valerie Taylor was one of the founders of Mattachine Midwest.



A pair of lips and the tongue from Carol's Speakeasy, a gay bar in the Old Town neighborhood that opened in 1978.

books, which cover all aspects of LGBTQ history and culture; few other venues existed in which to find and read these works. Now, with books increasingly available online, it's the library's unique archives and special collections that are drawing attention, according to Wil Brant, the library's interim director, former board president and a longtime volunteer.

Asked to name the library's biggest challenge, Brant pointed

to funding. Then he mentioned the challenge of keeping up with all the donated material the library receives and processing it properly. "It takes people with a certain amount of skill," he said.

Currently, library volunteers are working their way, slowly and carefully, through about 300 boxes containing the papers of the late William B. Kelley, a Chicago lawyer and longtime LGBTQ activist who, among other accomplishments, was

among the first members of Mattachine Midwest, a pioneering "homophile" organization, in the 1960s. Kelley died in May 2015 at 72. He was inducted into the Chicago Gay and Lesbian Hall of Fame in 1991, Mattachine Midwest in 2002.

"The library is important for a few reasons," Barnett said. "It's not only a place to gather and talk about ideas and share experiences, and learn about others' experiences, it's a place that holds the primary source materials of our history as it happened. To provide it to people now, and to future generations, is invaluable. It's amazing to think of someone... requesting a box and seeing Bill Kelley keeping minutes for the Mattachine society. That's where the long-term value is."

Gerber/Hart Library and Archives, 6500 N. Clark St., open 6 to 9 p.m. Thursday, 1 to 7 p.m. Friday, noon to 6 p.m. Saturday; 773-381-8030, www.gerberhart.org

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