

GPU news. February/March 1974

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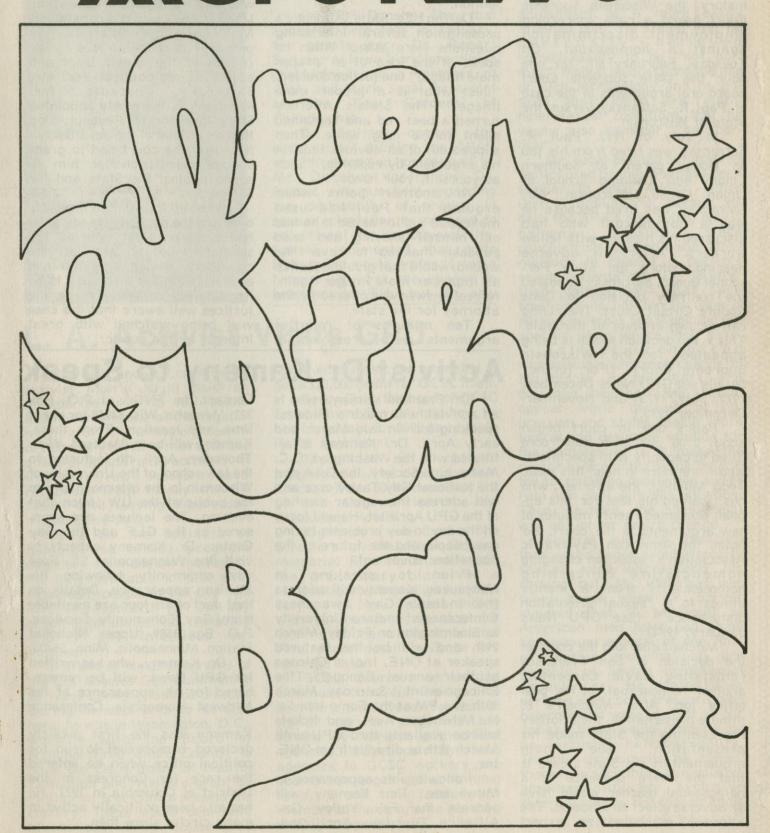
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February/March 1974
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State Supreme Court Hears Job Loss Case

For the first time in its history, the Wisconsin Supreme Court heard a case concerning employment discrimination against a homosexual. On Tuesday, February 5th, for one hour the state Supreme Court heard oral arguments in the case of Paul R. Safransky versus the

State of Wisconsin.

In July of 1972, Paul R. Safransky was fired from his job as House parent at Southern Colony and Training School at Union Grove, Wisconsin. Mr. Safransky was fired because he was a homosexual who had discussed his lifestyle with fellow workers. After an adverse hearing before the State Personnel Board, Safransky appealed the contrary decision to Dane County Circuit Court. The ruling came down in favor of the State. This is the decision which is being appealed to the Wisconsin Supreme Court. (For further details see GPU News December, 1972; July, 1973; and November-December 1973.)

Paul's day in court began about 2:00 pm in a courtroom filled to capacity with spectators, who were there to hear this case. Todd Mitchell, the attorney, who has waived his fees for this appeal, presented twenty minutes of new arguments to the court. He noted the American Psychiatric Association's resolution changing nomenclature concerning homosexuality from a mental illness to a "sexual orientation disturbance." (See GPU News

January, 1974)

Mitchell also told the court of the decision in San Francisco reinstating David Carpenter, another homosexual, in his post office job. After Mitchell's 20 minute presentation, the attorney representing the State made his presentation. The main arguement in the State's case is that the mere presence of a homosexual teacher would have an adverse effect on students. The attorney presented no expert

testimony in support of his contention.

During the State Attorney's presentation several interesting questions were asked. When he spoke of the idea of a "proper male image," one justice queried, "Just what is a proper male image?" The State's Attorney turned a beet red and remained silent for a long while. Then slipped out of an obvious fault in his argument by replying, "Such as yourself, your honor."

At another point when arguing that Paul had used makeup, a justice asked if he had cut himself shaving and used pancake makeup to cover the wound, would that give the justice an improper male image. Again, no real answer was offered by the attorney for the state.

Ten minutes of rebuttal arguments were presented in

Paul's behalf by David Adamany, who, while professor of Law at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, coordinated preparation of the amicus curiae (friend of the court) brief and acted as co-counsel for Mr. Safransky. Because Adamany is the newly appointed State Director of Revenue, and thus an official of the defendant in the case, the court had to grant special permission for him to argue against the State and for Safransky.

When all the allotted time was over and the next case ready to be heard, every last one of the spectators got up and left the chambers leaving only the two attorneys for the next case to be heard. This certainly made the justices well aware that the case was being watched with great

interest by the public.

Activist Dr. Kameny to Speak

Dr. Franklin Kameny, who is an activist, will make a Midwest speaking tour in late March and early April. Dr. Kameny is affiliated with the Washington, D.C. Mattachine Society, the GAA and the National Gay Task Force and will address the regular meeting of the GPU April 1st. He will focus on the day to day problems facing gay people and the future of the liberation movement.

Prior to speaking in Milwaukee, Kameny will address the Indiana Gay Awareness Conference at Indiana University in Bloomington on Friday, March 29th and will be the featured speaker at ONE, Inc. of Chicago at their annual Banquet. The Chicago event is Saturday, March 30th at 6 PM at the Como Inn, 546 N. Milwaukee Ave., and tickets will be available thru GPU until March 18th or directly from ONE, Inc.

Following his appearance in Milwaukee, Dr. Kameny will address the Fox Valley Gay Alliance Tuesday, April 2nd.

Contact the FVGA at P.O. Box 332, Menasha, Wis. 54952 for exact time and location. From there, Kameny will be in Madison, Wis., Thursday, April 4th lecturing to the law school of the University of Wisconsin in the afternoon and to the public at the UW Union that evening. The lectures are sponsored by the GLF and the Gay Center. Dr. Kameny expects to visit the Minneapolis St. Paul gay community following his Madison appearance. Details on that part of his tour are available from Gay Community Services, P.O. Box 3589, Upper Nichollet Station, Minneapolis, Minn. 55403.

Dr. Kameny, who has written for **GPU News**, will be remembered for his appearance at the Midwest Homophile Conference

Kameny was the first publicly declared homosexual to run for political office when he entered the race for Congress in the District of Columbia in 1971. He has also been politically active in many circles since then.



Morris Kight

Gay vs. Psychiatrist on Phil Donahue

On a Phil Donahue Show that appeared here late in January, the guests were Dr. Robert Spitzer, a New York practicing psychiatrist and a member of APA, and Mark Segal, president of the Gay Raiders of Philadelphia.

Dr. Spitzer opened the program by defining the APA's new "findings" on homosexuality. Mr. Donahue confronted Dr. Spitzer with questions regarding the desirability of change in sexual orientation as opposed to adjustment to homosexual life. Spitzer commented that quite frankly, he would prefer to see a homosexual seek the change to heterosexual life, but he saw

adjustment as a more easily attained goal. He stated that he personally believed homosexuality to be "not normal", though he questions the use of such terminology and he admits that there are many heterosexual conditions that he would also consider "not normal".

Mr. Segal pointed out that the tactics used by the APA have been similar to what Adolph Hitler used in motivational therapy. He calls the APA's new ruling only a halfway measure, since psychiatrists can still use these methods to change a person's sexual orientation. Dr. Spitzer then pointed out that such treatment is not forced upon a person, whereas Segal pointed out specific cases where they have.

Spitzer compared homosexuals who seek change to the blacks in the 1940's who bleached their hair and skin to appear white because of oppression and states that a more logical and desirable solution for the homosexual is to make the person aware of his sexuality and the surrounding oppression and to help him deal with this situation. Then, he feels, the homosexual will no longer desire change.

Several audience members than asked Segal about his early sexual experiences and his coming out. Mr. Donahue was taken aback when Dr. Spitzer claimed that 50 per cent of American men have had some homosexual arousal at one time or another and that all are capable of having homosexual experiences. He stated that perhaps if no social pressure to be heterosexual were present in our society, there would probably be no exclusive heterosexuality. Though, in animals, he stated, there is no such thing as exclusive homosexuality nor exclusive heterosexuality, but that animals

L. A. Activist Visits GPU

The well known Los Angeles activist Morris Kight paid an unexpected visit to Milwaukee and not only spoke at the regular meeting of GPU on the eighteenth of February but also met with the officers, board and activists in informal rap sessions and receptions from Friday the fifteenth until leaving Wednesday morning the 20th.

Here on the business of helping one of his program directors, he made all the rest of his time available to talk with movement people in the city. His love and concord for all gay people stimulates his amazing vitality and infectious en-

thusiasm.

He told of the 27 programs of the Los Angeles Gay Community Serivces Center which he directs. During the week prior to his visit here, he was in Washington, D.C., working with the Board of National Free Clinic Council to have the Department of Health, Education and Welfare grant \$8 million for free clinics around the country. These would deal with alcoholism, drug abuse and

venereal disease. He managed to get a \$30,000 grant for GCSC itself.

Gerry Gold, the head of GCSC Employment Bureau told how he had found jobs for 3000 gay people in the past year!

There will be a national meeting of all free clinic people in Chicago Mar. 30-through April 2 at the Conrad Hilton and Blackstone Hotels.

Kight, as a member of the Directors of the New Orleans Memorial Fire Fund announced the preliminary plans for a national gathering of gay people July 4-7 in New Orleans ending with a memorial service for victims of the Upstairs Lounge Fire. More details will be announced later.

GCSC Operates as a gay commune with 23 full-time and 150 part-time employees. Several of its 27 service programs are funded by various government agencies. Wages paid by those agencies to GCSC workers are pooled into a general communal fund. From this fund, each member of the commune is paid a weekly stipend.

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generally prefer heterosexuality.

Spitzer stated that he looked forward to the day when things like gays holding hands on public would not streets heterosexuals as it does now.

A caller criticized gay activists for their generally bad grooming habits and suggested that more could be accomplished had Segal been better dressed. The caller was gay. Segal then pointed out that although earlier figures in the movement had been very radical in appearance, there is now an emergence of conservative business people who have not joined in the crusades for gay rights.

One woman in the audience blasted Mr. Segal with evidence Bible that his the homosexuality will condemn him to hell. Segal defended himself with a host of Bible passages which said the same thing will happen if you eat lobster or crab meat, wear a wedding band of silver or gold, masturbate, etc.

Another caller brought up a situation concerning dressing in a middle-aged man and the doctor pointed out that a cross dresser is not necessarily homosexual and that he could not give the woman specific counseling in this situation.

Bulletin

The editorial in the January issue told of the rumblings of dissent within the American Psychiatric Association because its board of trustees has approved change in professional nominclature that removes homosexuality per se from the category of mental illness. The New York Times has reported Feb. 24th that the "opponents of the change have easily obtained the required 200 signatures on a petition to force a referendum on the board of trustee's decision" by the general membership.

Letters From Camp. . . the lighter side of the news

by Sterling Halite

I hope you've all gotten your February Cosmopolitan by now with the dual centerfold of John Davidson and Jim Brown printed back to back. A novel trick we learned at the office is to mount the pages on the window and these two male beauties appear on the same bearskin. Our belated Valentines go out to you, Helen Gurley Brown.

A special shop in New York City is Michael Salem's TV Boutique. No, they don't sell kinky television sets. The whole store is designed with the drag queen in mind. The store's stock in trade features a complete selection of unmentionables with female sizes translated into male. If you can't make the trip to New York, send \$2 for the catalog to: Michael Salem's TV Boutique, 135 East 49th Street, New York, New York.

On a recent Tonight Show, one of Johnny's guests was Robert Blake, star of Truman Capote's In Cold Blood. Talking about the filming of his latest movie in which he plays a New York Vice Squad Officer, Blake stated that some scenes were shot in a gay bar which is frequented by transvestites. "You know some of them guys look better than most chicks!" said Blake. And according to the actor, this particular scene called for his dancing with Elliot Gould. "I was starting to dig it," quipped Blake.

"My unfulfilled fantasy is making it with Burt Reynolds."

Rev. Troy Perry

In the I Wish I'd Been There Category: I've been told that at a recent costume party attended by persons from local television stations, a guest arrived as Lance Rentzel, wearing only a raincoat and football helmet. Throughout the evening he ran around exposing himself. Lance was the member of the L.A. Rams,

married to Joey Heatherton, who was arrested for exposing himself to a little girl. His book, "When All the Laughter Died in Sorrow" is now out in paperback. It's an interesting account of a straight male who is confronted by his sexuality as well as some deep psychological problems. Many of us can relate.

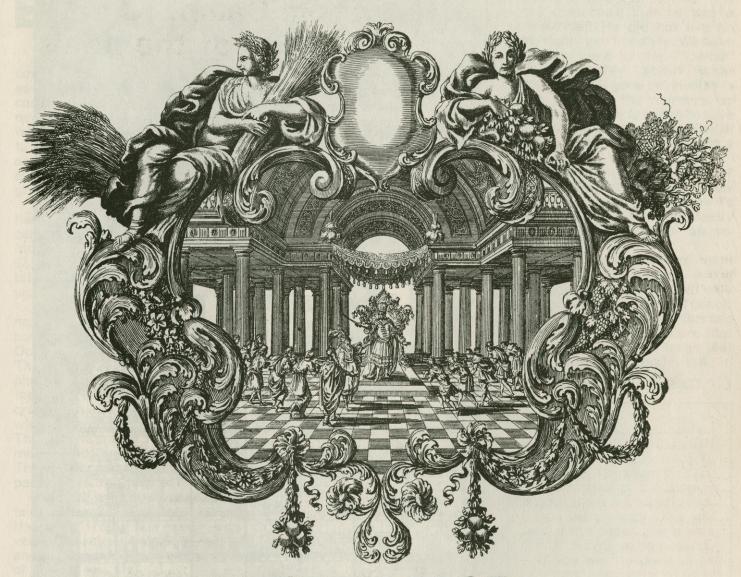
On the military scene, two women, Valerie Randolph and Gail Bates, were discharged from the Women's Army Corps after they confessed to being married homosexuals. They state they turned gay because there was nothing else to do in the Army. No wonder Uncle Sam wants You!

And now David Bowie's wife claims she is bisexual. You've probably heard that David has been named the tenth Worst Dressed Female by Mr. Blackwell.

"I am bored with movements, however. The gay libs' public displays are so vulgar they defeat their purpose . . . transvestites in open convertibles making absolute asses of themselves are only hurting their cause - ridiculing homosexuality."

Tennessee Williams

And if you are among the many who wake up mornings with the Today Show, you've probably witnessed the flying hairpins of former rock singer Ian Whitcomb. This young and talented Englishman achieved mild stardom in the mid-sixties with his hit "You Turn Me On" and has made several recent appearances on this early morning show, singing old English vaudeville and ballroom numbers, some of them slightly bawdy. He accompanies himself on piano or ukelele (ala Tiny Tim), sings often in falsetto and manages to slip a little hairpin in here and there. A delightful eveopener on these dim Daylight Savings Time mornings.



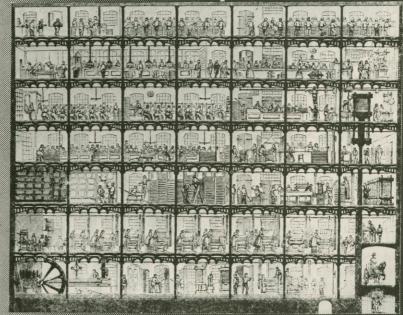
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EDITORIAL

We hope you like the new cover, type and headline changes as well as lay-out format. This has come about because we have a new professional Art Director who has volunteered his services to the paper and to GPU. He is also redesigning our letterhead, envelopes and supervising all graphics.

You will also notice that there has been a price increase to 50 cents per issue and a subscription increase to \$5.00 third-class and \$7.50 first-class. This may seem a bit high to some people, so a few words of explanation are in order.

The subscription price has since been raised never publication began way back in October 1971! Yes, that's right! There were only 12 pages then, no photographs, and little art. Since then there have been two increases in our typesetting costs which were not passed along. Then a new printer had to charge more, and again no increase. Then we increased the number of pages to 16 and then to 24.

Obviously all that money had to come from somewhere. Most of it came from increased advertising rates, increased sales and some donations from friends

of GPU.

Now we are facing increased paper and ink costs and just general inflation costs. Then this spring there is a postal increase.

We just can not hold the line any longer on our very low

prices.

We know that you have seen the really fine improvements in the paper over the last $2\frac{1}{2}$ years and know that this is one of the best put together papers in the movement. Thus, we hope that you will not feel that we are

ripping you off with our 50 cent price. We are a non profit corporation and we really have not made any profits. All the staff time writing, editing and all the other work on the paper is volunteered. No one on the GPU publication committee is paid for their work.

Your comments on the new format and the paper in general welcomed, as they have always been. If you disagree with any articles and want to write a rebuttal, we have a feedback column for that. If you want to write an article on your favorite topic, perhaps it can be used in the paper.

Paul Safransky and GPU want to thank those who have made contributions to his defense fund. All the costs of the case still have not been covered by donations. If you work for any government body, you owe it to yourself to help the appeal of this case. Its favorable decision is your only job insurance policy. Even if you can only send a dollar, send what you can. The lawyers have given their time for free to help. What have you done to help yourself? Come on now, get your checkbook out and send a donation to the Paul R. Safransky Defense Fund, c/o Gay Peoples Union, P.O. Box 90530, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53202.

FEEDBACK

Dear Sirs:

With regard to your article on the Houston murders in September's **GPU News**; and a similar article in **Esquire** (Jan. '74).

The writers of the **Esquire** article deplore the fact that Dean Coryll was a homosexual and let their imaginations wander as to how he got off while slaughtering young boys. Several points come to mind which have not been previously explored here. First

there is Dean Coryll himself. It is mere conjecture that he was a homosexual. He did not live an admittedly gay life-style. We have only the word of his "friend" Wayne Henley about what MIGHT HAVE gone on. Henley is to be tried for the murders, so could it be that he is trying to save his own skin by portraying Coryll in a light most unfavorable to a jury.

Second, how about Henley? We will probably never know what really went on in Coryll's Candy Factory, but we really can't depend on him for an ac-

curate account.

Third, if either one of them was gay, why slaughter young boys. Love them maybe, but only a psychopathic mind would get off on killing them. The terrible implications of this case are that the general public at large will regard the act committed in

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If you wish to place an ad in future issues, write to us at the above address for rates and information.

If you want counseling about a homosexual problem or would like to have a speaker on the subject for your group, contact us at the above address.

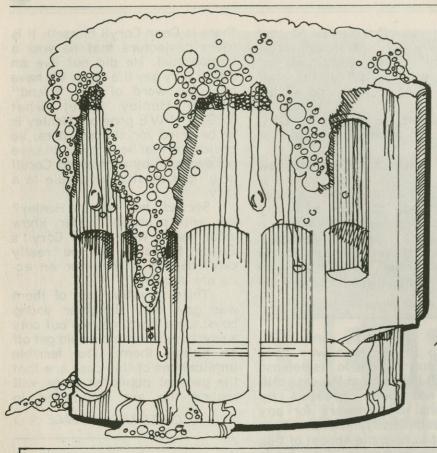
Yours in Liberation,

THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

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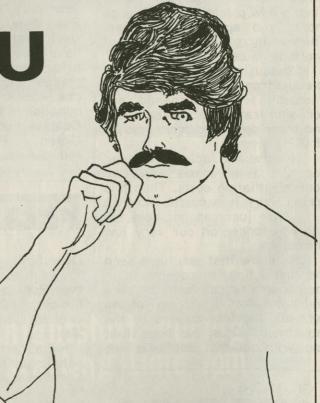
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FEEDBACK

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Houston as reflective of homosexuals in general and nothing could be further from the truth! It is the obligation of the gay community in the U.S. to totally disassociate itself from any of the Houston murders, for it may have been associated by the public mind at this point. Look at the **Esquire** article for that evidence!

The Houston murders were the result of a psychopathic mind.

.no matter what his sexual identity or his style of life or dress or whether he prefers blondes or what. The acts are the work of a madman and anything else in his life-style cannot be truthfully associated with them!

A.M.Y. Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Friends at the G.P.U.-

Thank you one and all for bringing me to Milwaukee. I did indeed have a wonderful time and I especially appreciate your warmth and cooperation in helping to make it a night I will long remember.

I travel a great deal and have met hundreds of people who, for the most part, share our hopes for a greater dignity within the gay community. However, I have rarely been surrounded with so many genuinely kind people. I was very proud to be there and to perform for you.

My best regards to and for you all. I go to Boston next, opening on March 6th at Afterdark Cabaret. You can be sure that I will tell Boston, as I have told friends here in Los Angeles, how impressed I am with Milwaukee and the truly fine people that I met there.

A fan, Michael Greer ++

Dear Editor,

Hi! Thought I'd drop you a line to thank you for the wonderful time I had at the masquerade ball. Everyone I talked to that night had a good time. No doubt Milwaukee's gay community will be talking about it for some time to come. Hopefully, it will be the first of many more such events to come.

It was certainly a shot in the arm for me to openly proclaim my gayness in surroundings as conservative and dignified as the P.A.C. Judging from the reactions of the others who attended, I am not alone in my feelings.

Gay Love and Liberation, Jim Herman

Dear Friends,

The story in December's GPU NEWS on the WCLU letdown in the Safransky employment case isn't too surprising. The ''liberals'' in N.Y.C. kept the National ACLU from putting their NAME on our marriage case a few years back.

It's stuff like this that convinces me more than ever that heterosexuality is its own punishment.

Keep up the good work, Jack Baker Minneapolis, Minn.

"There was a time when gay liberation was defined in terms of being left alone. For some middle-aged gays, that is still true. But the new generations of gay people wants, in addition, the right to express emotions honestly and publicly-in short, the right to love."

Jack Baker

Editor, GPU NEWS:

I'm afraid I've been unnecessarily paranoid. The Gay Father article in the January GPU NEWS I received yesterday was somewhat of a help. Wish I had more self-assurance though.

Agree with Don Jackson on the need for a gay publishing house, so long as it doesn't promote separatism of the I'mbetter-than-you kind. If our society gets any sicker with that it will collapse. . . Of course, I'd also like to start a house for pansexual literature.

Without being a writer, without being a publisher or somewhat connected with publishing, without being a family man, without being a leader in living both responsibly and freely, a part of the fulfillment I now desire will be lost. Without that fulfillment, I fear (there's the old bugaboo again) some loss of personal happiness.

Blessings, Brian Salchert The Duke University Chronicle titled an article on price freezes set by the President on beef, pork and lamb: "NIXON HOLDS RISING MEAT."

"Can we actually believe that Christ-who recognized the human need for mortal love and its physical fulfillment, as well as his divine love-can ask that legions of homosexuals either live a life of celibacy or face a life of damnation? Not the Christ I know!"

Rev. Troy Perry

Non Gay Actor Stars As Gay In New Play



Michael Moriarity on the Today Show

Michael Moriarity, who was recently seen in television's "The Glass Menagerie" as the gentleman caller and earlier won critical acclaim for his role in "Bang the Drum Slowly", achieved overnight stardom on Broadway when he opened January 2nd in a play called "Find Your Way Home."

The play is about a middle aged man who must chose between his wife of twenty years and his young homosexual lover. Mr. Moriarity plays the young lover. The play has been called by critics the finest thing to hit the stage in years. Barbara Walthers interviewed the young star on a recent Today Show. These were some of the highlights of their talk:

BW: Mr. Moriarity, when I was going to do the interview, it was suggested to me that I immediately say "and Mr. Moriarity is married and has an infant son." so that no one will have the. . .you know. . .I'm sure, well that, you know, that this is something that people have said to you. . .perhaps your agent.

MM: He suggested that I say it first. I find that idea a little embarrassing. Because I don't think it really matters. I suppose to a lot of people it does. I **am** married and I have a son. I am for the most part, I would imagine, a heterosexual. . .so far so good.

BW: If you're going to change, don't tell me about it on this program. But seriously, was it a part that you gave thought about taking because of that aspect of it?

MM: Yes, I didn't go leaping into it. . . I went through a whole series of polite little rationalizations. First I said this is not really a homosexual, it's a woman and it will be my chance to play a woman and not play homosexual. . .look at it as if I were playing Cassandra or Elektra in a Greek tragedy, but then after a while I finally decided that it was a homosexual and I decided to face the fact, and deal with it like that but the initial impression of the feminine qualities of the characters and seeing these qualities helped me do the role as a man with a feminine nature rather than doing a grotesque homosexual.

BW: Yes, well you don't mince. **MM**: When those things happen, I think they happen because they are protective coloring. I think it's that kind of distorted, twisted behavior. . .

BW: Even the way you sit, the way you move your hands. Everything is different than the way you are now.

MM: Well, the priming of that was mainly finding a tempo, the kind of tempo and the quality of response within somebody who is essentially feminine and rather than saying a homosexual is a feminine area, one of which a kind of availability which is not present in other kinds, it's unprotected, it's open and it's softer. But the accent helps a lot because it as a natural part of the speech pattern, then the character falls with it.

BW: Yes, it takes place in England. Was anyone concerned? Your wife? Your agent? That it might stop you from getting other jobs? Or have you gone beyond that?

MM: Well, I'm sure they were concerned, they didn't make it miserable on me by saying 'Well, this is the end of your career.' They were very understanding about my wanting to do this role because I felt it was for me as an actor. One never really knows what kind of effect this kind of role is going to have on my career. So far, the offers of other parts are pretty straight, but that could change, you know.

BW: The night that I saw it, I saw it with a man, and it made him very uncomfortable, much more so than it did me.

MM: Well, the relationship. It's terribly uncomfortable for a lot of men. I find women relate to it very well because as some of them say, about the first ten minutes. ... 'Oh, I've seen that before. .. Oh, I've been there. ... It's a scene about the young lover receiving back his former lover whom he loved desperately and who left him the year before. And a lot of women relate to that experience of rejection, experience of aloneness, and they find it interesting to see a man go

through the same mood and it makes it a little more intense for them, but men, and I can understand it, find it very difficult to relate to it. . . I found it very difficult to relate to it. . . I found it difficult when I first saw The Boys In The Band, to sit there. . . I was a little uneasy.

BW: When the men kiss on stage. . .you can almost feel the tenseness

in the audience.

MM: Well I would hope that by that time, this is almost the end of the play, I would hope that people are prepared for something that explosive and that open and that naked to occur.

BW: There are still laughs in the wrong place, in the audience.

MM: There are a lot of uncomfortable playwrights and Hopkins is one of them, the greatest. . .he's just wonderful. He'll put something in that people will find it very difficult to relate to. And they run away from the moment with laughter, and I can't. ..It used to bother me, but it doesn't anymore because I understand that.

BW: Does the frankness of the

language bother you?

MM: No, there's only one part where it bothered me and that's at the beginning of the play because I thought for a while people wouldn't understand. . .it comes so fast. It's the first relationship between the rough trade and Julian at the beginning of the play and Julian tells him off in the most explicit language. The more I rehearsed the play, the more I discovered the really harsh parts are the emotions underlying all that language. See the language is justified because of the pain that goes on.

BW: How do members of the Gay Liberation movements and homosexuals feel about this play? Have you heard from them?

MM: I've heard through mail but all the mail has been favorable. In terms of dealing with that life and dealing with the agony. And as far as I know the periodicals, the reviews have been very favorable and I usually don't hear negative response about anything I do.

Catholic Magazine Blasts Gay Marriages

The January issue of "Marriage and Family Living", a monthly published by Abbey Press, contains an article by John F. Harvey O.S.F.S., entitled, "Homosexual Marriages".

Harvey, president of De Sales Hall School of Theology, has written numerous articles and books on homosexuality. particular article attempts to present "a position which is in harmony with Catholic teachings on sexuality." The author seeks to invalidate homosexual marriages primarily on the basis that procreation is necessary for christian marriage. Though recently, gays have been able to adopt children, he sites the possibility of this situation resulting in a blunted malefemale relationship in the child's development. (The Catholic church has been notorious for its antiquated ideas on the importance of child bearing in marriage.)

Harvey points out that not only are homosexual acts contrary to Scripture but also to the complimentary natures of man and woman. He also points out that the homosexual's belief in complete freedom of sexual expression considers only that need and not the consequences resulting from this missiveness. He attempts to compare homosexual marriages to what he terms "ordinary" marriages. Again he puts down gay marriage for its lack of procreation, and he questions the omission of a "till death do us part" clause, though he fails to recognize the increasing popularity of divorce in "ordinary" marriages. At the same time he cites the lack of exclusive fidelity in gay marriages.

He gives the lack of child bearing capabilities and family responsibilities as the reason for this lack of stability and fidelity. Harvey then proposes two options for the christian homosexual. He suggests treatment methods to enable the person to become heterosexual. His other option is for the christian homosexual to reorient his sexual drives and use his energies in service to the Church and community. He points out that a chaste homosexual integrates into the culture more readily than one who submits to his sexual desires, and he states that there have been many chaste homosexuals who have "wrenched themselves out of the homosexual sub-culture with the help of divine grace."

Gay Art at New Gallery

The Gabriel Gallery is a new art gallery located at 221 North Patterson Street, nine blocks from the capital in Madison. Live trees are in the main showroom and create an inviting place to sit and relax while viewing fine original art. Every form of visual art is represented at the gallery and with the coming of spring, the gallery gardens will host classical musicians.

"The Erotic Art of Wilton David" is the showing during February and March. **GPU News** readers are familiar with his art which has been used in the paper. He has available five series of over-sized postcards in addition to his drawings and is preparing a gay coloring book.

The Gallery is open Tuesday thru Sunday from 1 to 5 PM and also 'til 9 PM Mondays and Thursdays. They are closed Fridays. To better serve the customer they are available by appointment at (608) 257-6255.

Any artist wishing to have an exhibit or interested in the sale of their work should contact Mr. Zaziel McRoberts of the gallery at 221 N. Patterson Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53703.

New Gay Play Vies for Prize

by Jim Belz

The recent performance of Lane Bateman's Lying in State at the UWM Fine Arts Theatre marks a further step in the development of gay theatre in the United States. The production was Southern Illinois University-Carbondale's entry in the Midwest Region of the American College Theatre Festival, and if the capacity audience's reaction is any indication, the production should win the regional competition and go on to Washington, D.C.

Mr. Bateman is definitely of a younger generation of authors who do not dwell on the problems of neurotics who also happen to be gay. Rather, his play is a comedy about two bright, attractive college-aged couples, Eric and Paul and Chloe and Rae, who pretend to be two heterosexual couples so that they can live in married-student housing at the university. Complications arise when they have to deal with a nosey neighbor, a mother who arrives unexpectedly, wanting to meet the daughter's new "husband", and a former lover, Alan, who is not only very "out", but also very outspoken about his gayness, if all this sounds like a gay version of an I Love Lucy plot, the play has much more going for it than that.

Mr. Bateman's real concern is with relationships between people and the particular difficulties that gays encounter, both with the non-gay world and with one another. He details the various reactions parents may take when confronted with a son's or daughter's gayness; makes real the heartbreak of a dedicated teacher who has lost his job because he was publicly exposed as a homosexual, and portrays a crisis in a gay marriage in which one partner wants absolute fidelity and the other does not. These negative aspects, however, are more than balanced by the special joys that these gay people find with one another: friendship, companionship, humor, and love. The total effect is a very positive view of the gay life style.

Outstanding in the production was the ease with which the cast members handled the material and the rapport they had with one another. The play takes place in Eric's and Paul's apartment, and at one time or another almost every male cast member is totally nude, and for dramatically justifiable reasons, too. The cast seemed perfectly at ease during these moments, and because of this, the audience accepted these episodes not as sensationalism, but as a realistic representation of life in a gay household. (It should be noted that the play was obviously staged proscenium style in its original production, and in transferring it to the thrust stage situation of the UWM theatre, some of the original methods of maintaining a modicum of modesty during the nude scenes were not entirely successful, especially for those of us fortunate enough to have a side view of the stage.)

The play also contains some very frank humor, and again the cast handled this very well, without any visible sign of embarrassment. At one point Paul suggests that they all live together in a large house, rather than hassle the pretenses in the married-students dorm. Chloe pipes in, in a mock-serious tone, that that is out. She is not going to risk exposing her lover to Paul's depravities, like hearing him late at night in the next room moan, "Spit on it! Spit on it!" The somewhat partisan audience lost all control at this point, but the cast carried on very well.

Perhaps the most beautiful moment of the show comes in the Second Act when Chloe decides she can no longer keep up a pretense for her mother, and explains to her in a long speech what her life had been before she met Rae, and how now she feels so much happier, complete, and fulfilled. When Chloe has finished, her mother stands, hesitates a moment, and then embraces Rae. Any person, be it man or woman, who loves and is beloved by her daughter, who brings such joy into Chloe's life, she will love too. One would wish all parents had the same attitude.

Lying in State is eligible for a National Playwriting Award by the American College Theatre Festival. if successful, the play will be performed at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C. In addition, the author will receive \$2500 from the William Morris agency, the offer of a management contract, and the script will be published and licensed by Samuel French. We wish well to all concerned.

Erotic Films Seized in L.A.

The Hollywood vice squad has recently been overly zealous in their attempts to "clean up" Los Angeles. Their series of raids has resulted in the confiscation of the films, "Nights In Black Leather," "Magnificient Cowboys," "The Roundabouts," and the "Light From The Second Story Window." More recently three other raids were made by the Hollywood vice squad in which the Homophile Entertainment Guild (HEG), Jaguar Productions, and Oat Rocco were all hit. The raid victims stated that they would sue for irregularies during the raids. At present, HEG has a suit against the City of Los Angeles for \$200,000 resulting from a search of their crash pad last November and a 2 million dollar suit resulting from their search of Jan. 23.

Does Rewritten TV Show Signal Change?

by Wayne Jefferson

"What did you learn in school today," so goes a popular song, "dear little boy of mine?" "I learned that policemen are my friends, I learned that justice never ends. . ." A satirical song surely, since the relations between the Boys in Blue and the boys in the band are in fact somewhat less than amicable -- which has to be the understatement of the week. True in real life, and also in the media -- movies and TV.

An exception was the **Police Story** on NBC February 12th titled "The Ripper," in which a methodical killer of urban gays is pursued by two policemen. The younger one (Michael Cole) is more conventionally up-tight with queer-fear, but the older one (Darren McGavin) satisfyingly tolerant.

The panoply of gay people passing in front of the camera look happily non-stereotyped; up from the niggerdom of sheer faggotry, they look refreshingly like nongays, which is good not because we seek "respectable" images or put down flaming types, but simply because that's the way it is realistically. This clearer image was allegedly due to the efforts of the show's technical advisor, Newton Deiter, himself a psychologist, and gay. The gay psychologist in the show itself stressed self-acceptance over guilt-feelings, calmly, just like a real person. Then there was "Tex," a cowboy large as life. And married gays -- their very existence, and their difficulties, were noted, to go beyong the het myth of "But he's married, so. . .!" In fact the show even had its own token fag, an art-agency employee, a semi-"obvious" member of the 15 per cent or so of supposedly "recognizable" gay people. But then again -- was he really gay?

Gay bars were also shown -- McGavin can even phone his

fiancee from one, hooray, everybody exists! -- though they were a touch plasticized up from the dingy ghetto quality of so many in reality. But anyone remembering the Sinatra movie The Detective (or for that matter The Last of Sheila) will see what a step up this is from the bar scenes in those, which were painted-up fairy-princess sets with painted ships cruising upon painted oceans, the guys being dolls, but not living dolls, so much as mannikins. In the bar scene we also have same-sex slow dancing -- but note, between the women only. Guess the male-to-male kiss in the movie Sunday, Bloody Sunday was a Sunday punch the nongay public is still reeling from!

Wisely, the show attends to real problem -- not homosexuality itself, but phobic attitudes of nongay people toward gay people. Deftly counterpointed here are the hostile younger cop and the healthier older one, who, not feeling "threatened" by us, can exercise compassion and really do his job. Through him the point is gently made that epithets such as "fag" and "fruit" -- which flow freely from the lips of the younger at first -- are as vicious as "nigger" and "kike." Perhaps a word to the wise. Through him the "sickness theory" is questioned. Who is sick? To Cole, "those people"; to McGavin, those who murder them, be they homophobes or latents. The younger cop is put down in his facile headshrinking when he seems to see significance in the fact that the slain gay youth grew up fatherless. (Compare this with the recent Marcus Welby show dealing with, uh, that subject -engaging in malpractice, the good doctor says confidently at one point, "A lonely child, a distant, cold father he couldn't relate to, and a mother who tried to fill both roles -- I understand. For heaven's sake, I'm a doctor!"

Unfortunately true.) Again through McGavin's ease with her, the victim's former girlfriend gives testimony in spite of her conventionally, overbearingly macho father, a gross sports buff grasping his trophies as he spits disgust about the victim's casual locker-room capers. He's a stereotype that abounds in reality.

True it is that the show slips at one point, or seems to, where McGavin seems to link gay people along with hard-drug users, prostitutes, etc., the scuffy dregs, as all together making up a world of undesirables he'd not want to have his fiance bring a child into. But there is at least compassion, he recognizes that "some of us have it easier than others."

Well, whodunit, who did the kid in? The art-agency director, a psychological sickie, a classic type of the authoritarian or fascist personality, clearly, the obsessively moralistic and righteous force-worshipper who would fain clean up the streets from all those homos, drug-users, prostitutes --yes, and the lame, halt, and blind and other wretched refuse of our teeming shores also. He had a problem.

It is much more significant that the younger policeman's queer-fear (a cultural sickness that is much more widespread) is eased, somewhat, by the role of the older. By the end of the show, he learns to relax about it all. Thus, queer-fear rather than 'those people' is the problem. Why do some persons have queer-fear and others not have it? No one knows, but the programs happy ending suggests a favorable prognosis.

Does the show point a new direction for TV now? It did step firmly away from the sin-crime-sickness syndrome in which gays have been stereotyped up to now. "Migod, Harold, they're just like us!" And the general air and

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 29)



GPU Ball...

On Saturday, February 9, the Performing Arts Center was witness to an event unlike any other seen before on or off its stages. Scarlet O'Hara brushed shoulders with an Easy Rider in full leather outfit. The Roman god Aries in silver, blue, and feathers sipped a drink as a mermaid in green sequins and silver scales wriggled past. Apollo and Diana swept majestically down the concourse, being careful that no one stepped on their long, long capes. Raggedy Ann and Raggedy Andy chatted with a boy in all gold, from the glitter in his hair to

Winner of the Best Male Costume and Best of Show . . . Aries



A Fabulous First for Milwaukee

the boots on his teet. And the Princess Alexandra, swathed in off-white mink, made a royal entrance past a black Tarzan scantily clad in a leopard skin loin-cloth.

The event that many said could never take place took place. 350 gay people gathered at the posh Bradley Pavillion to have a ball--a Masquerade Mardi Gras Ball, featuring a costume contest, the Michael Greer Revue, and dancing to the strains of the Eddie Martinez orchestra.

The costume contest, entertainingly M.C.'d by Mel Powell

and Michael, was ably and im- received \$100 cash awards. partially judged by five experts: Bobby Clark, marionettist from Chicago; Sandra Houlihan, Milwaukee beauty salon owner; Joe Malzak, playwright and drama instructor from Indiana; Tony Seminerio, drama instructor and make-up artist; and Bruce Besley, award-winning costume designer, also from Chicago. The choices the panel had to make were in several cases quite difficult, and the accompanying photos of the winners attest to their expert judgment. The winners in each category

Michael Greer's comedy act was the unquestioned highlight of the evening. After entering through the audience, greeting as he went, he started right in singing. The lyrics of one of the songs that Mr. Greer sang during his performance has been reproduced in the center spread of this issue with his permission.

Mr. Greer's humor came fast

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 29)

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ROOB STUDIOS OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS FOR THE GPU MARDI GRAS BALL.



What Makes A Man by Charles Aznavour

My mom and I, we live alone. A grand apartment is our home, in Fairhome Towers.

I have, to keep me company, Two cats, a dog, a parkeet, some plants and flowers. I help my mother with the chores. I wash, she dries, I do the floors. We work together:

I shop and cook and sew a bit. Though mom does too, I must admit, I do it better.

At night I work in a strange bar, impersonating every star and quite deceiving.

The customers come in with doubt and wonder what I'm all about, But leave believing.

I do a very special show where I am nude from head to toe after strip teasing.

Each night the men look so surprised. I change my sex before their eyes. Tell me if you can, What makes a man a man?

Round 3 o'clock or so I meet with friends to have a bite to eat and conversation.

We talk and empty out our hearts on every subject from the arts to liberation.

Yet they make fun at how I talk and imitate the way I walk.
Tell me if you can,
What makes a man a man?

My masquerade comes to an end when I go home to bed again, alone and friendless.

I close my eyes and think of him. And fantasize what might have been, My dreams are engless.

We love each other, but it seems the love lives only in my dreams. It's so one sided.

But in this life I must confess, this search for love and happiness is unrequited.

I ask myself what have I got and what I am and what I'm not, what have I given? But answers come from those who make those rules that some of us must break, just to keep living.

I know my life is not a crime. I'm just a victim of my time. I stand defenseless. Nobody has the right to be the judge of what is right for me. Tell me if you can, What makes a man a man?

We love to pull apart someone Or spread some gossip just for fun or start a rumor. We let our hair down so to speak and mock ourselves with tongue in cheek and inside humor.

So many times we have to pay for having fun and being gay it's not amusing.

There's always those who spoil our games by finding fault and calling names. Always accusing.

They draw attention to themselves at the expense of someone else. It's so confusing.

What Makes a Man a Man was written by Charles Aznavour. English lyrics by Bradford Craig were written expressly for Mr. Greer and copyrighted 1973 and reproduced here with permission. The lyrics may not be reprinted.

HERE&IHERE

Bloomington, Indiana. An Indiana Gay Awareness Conference will be hosted by the Bloomington Gay Alliance March 29-31 in the Memorial Union, Indiana University. Activities planned for this conference include several panel discussions on gay women, sex roles, the law, religion and homophobia. Also scheduled are a gay arts festival, film showing and a dance.

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San Francisco. Federal district judge Alphonso Zerpoli, acting on a suit filed by Donald Hickerson and the Society for Individual Rights, has agreed to recognize gays as a "class" of people and has ordered the U.S. Civil Service Commission to stop denying employment to gays. Judge Zerpoli not only ruled favorably for all gays, but reinstated Hickerson in his job with the Dept. of Agriculture and ordered the government to pay \$13,000 in back wages.

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Boston. Six pieces of gay rights legislation has been filed for the 1974 session of the Massachusetts state legislature. Petitioning for this legislation is the Homophile Union of Boston. The tenor of these newly-filed pieces of legislation include prohibition of discrimination on the basis of sexual preference in employment, housing, mortgages, applications for insurance, credit, leasing of commerical space and public accommodations.

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Philadelphia. Dr. Dennis Rubini, associate professor of history at Temple University, was elected Feb. 4 to a full term as president of the Gay Activists Alliance. cisco attended a Policemen's Benefit showing of "The Laughing Policeman." This film has been protested by gay groups around country for its the misrepresentation o f homosexuals as "queers, fags, and sickies." Outside the theatre, the Mayor stopped to talk with Bob Cramer, former Vice President of SIR, and with B. J. Beckwith, prominant criminal attorney. These people were part of a picket line formed by GAA at the entrance. His statement, given to The San Francisco Gay Crusader after seeing the movie, was "The film is a black mark on San Francisco's minorities and upon our police force." +++

Mayor Alioto of San Fran-

Los Angeles. Recent meetings of the Gay Media Talk Force, with leaders of the film and television industry, has resulted in the issuance of an 8-point guideline of the Task Force for use of the media when treating gay themes. One of the principal ideas stressed by the media guidelines stated, "The rights and dignities of homosexuals are not a controversial issue and the lives of 20 million Americans are not a joke."

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Chicago, Miss Chili Pepper was recently crowned Miss Chicago 1974 at the Miss Chicago Contest held at the Baton Lounge Feb. 14, 15 and 16. This contest was sponsored by the Baton Lounge and the Chicago Gay Crusaders with contestants representing gay bars, businesses and organizations throughout Chicago. The winner received a \$300 cash prize. The proceeds from this affair were donated to Beekman House, a new community services project planned for the Chicago area.

Houston. Judge William M. Hatten has ordered that the case of Elmer Wayne Henley, the 17-year-old defendent of the Houston murders, be moved to the court of District Judge Preston H. Dial in San Antonio, Texas. In announcing his decision, Hatten cited that the hostile, emotional atmosphere in Houston, along with publicity of the case, might be prejudicial to Henley.

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New York. A new experience in musicals, "Let My People Come," bills itself as a new sexual musical dealing with love and sex. With such numbers as "Screw," "Horny," "I'm Gay," "Give It To Me," "Felatio 101" and "Come In My Mouth," this new musical should provide an arousing evening of entertainment. Performances are Tuesday through Sunday at the Village Gate, 160 Becker St.

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New York City. At a news conference recently at the clinical congress of the American College of Surgeons, Dr. Robert Granato, a sex change surgeon at Columbia University, stated that he hopes to have such surgery soon covered by Medicaid for indigent transexuals.

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New Orleans. The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, in a unanimous, unprecendented decision, has eased the way for gay veterans -- and a million others -- to obtain GI Bill schooling, insurance, "veterans preference" jobs with city, state, and federal agencies, and perhaps jobs in business. The ruling states that a military veteran cannot be denied a government job just because he has a less-than-honorable discharge.

New York. CBS has taken legal action against Philly Gay Raider Marc Segal for bursting upon Walter Cronkite's evening news program to protest anti-gay CBS shows. So Segal subpoenaed Cronkite as a defense. It wasn't easy. CBS people tried to bar service of the papers but they were told 100 copies of the subpoena would be given to GAA members and the Hell's Angels with a \$25 reward to the person who served Cronkite first. A preliminary hearing was set for February 19.

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San Francisco. In a recent court decision of **Baker vs. Hampton**, District Court Judge June L. Green has ordered the U.S. Civil Service Commission to restore Charles W. Baker and Donald P. Rau their jobs with back compensation. In this decision, Judge Green cited earlier cases in San Francisco restricting the government's power to exclude gays from employment on the basis of their sexual orientation.

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Boston. One of the first times a gay rights clause has been included in any union contract occurred recently when a union contract negotiated by the United Electrical Workers for employees of radio station WBCN-FM included a clause banning discrimination because of sexual preference.

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Berkeley, Calif. A new ordinance barring discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation has been unanimously approved by the City Council. No longer can contractors doing business with this city legally discriminate against gays in hiring.

Lansing, Mich. A series of nine bills were introduced Dec. 10 by State Rep. Perry Bullard (D-Ann Arbor) to eliminate some sexist references in Michigan law. The bills would amend current law by deleting references to "males," "men" and "chairmen" and substituting them with "person," "personnel" or "chairperson."

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Philadelphia. The Gay Nurses Alliance has petitioned the American Nurses Association for full recognition as a special interest group and participant in the ANA National Convention this June. The Alliance, with chapters organized in Massachusetts, New York, and California, formally came out in October at the Pennsylvania Nurses Association convention.

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Los Angeles. "Hell, no, we won't go" will be the cries of the Los Angeles gay community in their candlelight marches Feb. 22 and March 7. These marches will be a rebuttal to the campaign presently underway to "drive the gays from Hollywood" and to the conspiracy trials of Dave Glascock and Pat Rocco. A 48-hour total boycott of Hollywood businessess is also scheduled for March 8 and 9.

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Stockholm. A half-page open letter appeared in one of Sweden's largest afternoon dailies Aftonbladet in which a 36-year-old metal worker, Ivan Tonkovic, married and the father of two, appealed to the Swedish nation to understand and accept his bisexuality. Tonkovic's letter calls for unity among bisexuals in the struggle against hypocrisy and he challenged his sexual comrades to express their feelings publicly.

Portland, Oregon. David van Wagner, an open gay, has been nominated to fill a vacancy on the Metropolitan Human Relations Commission here after local gays agitated for including homosexuals on the Commission.

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New York. The National Gay Task Force recently announced that an agreement had been reached with the city Addiction Service Agency that will prevent discrimination against gays seeking drug treatment. In the past, gay addicts had been denied entry into the treatment programs or to change their sexual attitudes before admittance. The city drug agency had also been accused of practicing discrimination against gay employees. A directive sent out by Deputy Commissioner James Kaegan ordered program directors to treat gay addicts as they would other addicts.

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New York. Intro 475, a civil rights employment and housing bill for gays, defeated four times by the City Council of New York, was reintroduced in January by 19 of the 43 new member committee. Councilman Carter Burder, who reintroduced the bill, said he would amend the bill to exclude transvestites from the protection of the legislation. Precedents?

+ + +

San Francisco. In January, Rev. Ray **Brochears** announced that he will be a candidate for the fifth Congressional Seat of California. This district covers Marin County, part of Somona City, and the northwestern part of San Francisco. He will be running as a member of the Peace and Freedom Party.

The Therapeutic State

by Don Jackson

During 1971, the U.C.L.A. Neuropsychiatric Institute in Los Angeles sent out a press release urging parents and school officials to refer "pre-homosexual" boys to the Institute for treatment. Boys who prefer dolls to baseball bats, boys who try on mama's shoes or who play with jacks instead of guns, were rounded up and hauled off to U.C.L.A. for treatment. The cure consisted mostly of electrical shocks and similar tortures. Since the boys ranged in age from 4 to 12, it is still too early to tell if any of them will turn out to be homosexual despite the cure; however, the boys did learn not to get caught playing with dolls.

The Institute has also experimented extensively with limbic psychosurgery as a cure for aggressiveness, sexuality, political non-conformity and

violence.

Elsewhere in California, numerous behavior control experiments have been tried out: lobotomies were used as a cure for violence at Vacaville State Prison, and as a cure for homosexuality at Atascadero State Hospital; terror and torture drugs have been administered as a cure for a wide variety of nonconformist behavior, including homosexuality; surgical castration has been extensively employed as a cure for homosexuality and other sexual non-conformity, and recently, chemical castration with the drug cyporterone acetate is in widespread use in all prisons and mental hospitals.

Now California is consolidating all of its behavior control programs at one gigantic facility. It's called the Center for the Study of Violence, and it's a division of the U.C.L.A. Neuropsychiatric Institute. At present, the program is being operated in a special prison (they call it a "mental ward") on the U.C.L.A. campus. Plans are underway for the construction of a complex of buildings in the Santa Monica Mountains overlooking the U.C.L.A. campus.

Any person who psychiatrists may behave suspect conventionally can legally be incarcerated in the facility. They need not be convicted, nor even accused of any crime. Actually, the procedure used is much like the practice of judges signing blank search warrants. A state psychiatrist just signs a stack of blank commitment forms, and the police are allowed to fill in the name and description of the person to be "committed." It's all quite legal under California law.

A rebel member of the Institute staff recently told a San Francisco psychiatric convention that "A 'Clockwork Orange' state may result from the center." Dr. Isadore Zifferstein told the psychiatric convention that "Unconventional behavior will be modified by lobotomy, electrode implantation, electrical shocks and chemical castration. Experimental material includes prisoners, incarcerated mental patients, homosexuals, women, racial minorities and children."

Another speaker at the convention, Dr. Lee Coleman, a Berkeley neurosurgeon, spoke for the Committee Opposing Abuse of Psychiatry. Pertinent quotes from his remarks follow:

"Californians are confronted with the very real danger of a therapeutic police state in which preventative detention will be justified as therapy. "What the proposed Center in fact represents is an unholy alliance in which medical researchers would obtain funding from swollen law enforcement budgets while the State gets the promise of sophisticated control techniques.

"Plans include brain electrode implantation, with the aim of developing large scale screening of the general public that might permit the detection of

non-conformist behavior.

"Other planned experiments include chemical castration of sex offenders, using the drug cyporterone acetate (which causes irreversible atrophy of the testicles); drug experimentation to study female violence associated with menstrual periods, and long range surveillance of children said to p o s s e s s d e f o r m e d chromosomes."

Last year's California legislature prohibited spending state funds on the project. But the Reagan Administration received a large grant from Federal Safe Street Act funds, and has found extensive supplimentary financing with funds transferred from local law enforcement budgets. The Reagan Administration has gone full steam ahead on plans for the university-prison.

Coercive behavior modification, although more advanced in California because of the ultra-right-wing political climate, has made a start in other states as well. The Detroit Gay Liberator exposed Michigan's plans to perform limbic lobotomies on mental institution inmates in that state, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons is operating two behavior modification centers -- at Springfield, Mo., and Marion, III.

Despite a fund cut off by Congress, the Nixon administration is going ahead with construction of what it calls "The Federal Bureau of Prisons' Behavior Modification Center", at Butner, North Carolina. Antipoverty funds have been transferred from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to pay the cost.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons plans to use a wide variety of behavior modification methods at the center, including all of those used at U.C.L.A. But the principal technique to be used at the new facility is called "Electronic Rehabilitation." The facility, in fact, is being constructed especially for electronic

rehabilitation.

Electronic rehabilitation means the installation of radiocontrolled electrodes in the brains of parolees and probationers. The instruments transmit the conversations, emotions and erections of the subject to the police, and electrical shocks from the

police to the subject.

The plan is detailed in a monograph called COERCIVE BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION TECHNIQUES WITH OFFENDERS, published by Nixon's Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The document outlines plans to require that as a condition of probation or parole, offenders will be required to undergo electrode implant

psychosurgery.

The monograph tells the promise of electronic rehabilitation: "Techniques that originally allowed the implantation of electrodes for only a few weeks have now been permit the developed to positioning of electrodes for periods up to three years. It may be predicted that in the near future microminiaturization and more refined methodology will permit the construction of instruments without batteries and small enough to be permanently for transdermal installed reception and transmission of signals."

"For example, devices have been developed for measuring penile erection during the therapeutic treatment of sexual deviates for the objective measurement of sexual preferences. These devices have generally recorded changes using either a plethysmograph or a strain gauge. Transducers have been designed that provide an electrical output suitable for the continuous monitoring and recording of penile changes. The linkage of these transducers to a portable transmitter would not be difficult, and could, when included within an electronic locator system, provide the capability of precisely monitoring sex offenders within the community."

"Electronic rehabilitation," the monograph tells us, "also permits the transmission of signals to the offender within the community." The signals transmitted include electrical shock administered to the pain center in the brain, where the electrodes

are implanted.

The monograph assures readers that it will not be necessary to install electrodes in everyone's brains: "It should be pointed out that it would be entirely unnecessary for the whole population to carry such transmitters. In fact, this problem is something like the problem of vaccination against smallpox, that is, it only requires a certain percentage of the population to be innoculated to eradicate the disease."

Science-fiction buffs could easily visualize the plan as the prelude to a slave state in which, in the name of national security, first convicts, then welfare recipients and ultimately the working class is used as the raw material in the manufacture of androids -- half-human, half-machine creatures, that would be totally obedient and never object to low wages, 16 hour days, or anything else.

Although Nixon, Reagan and Company have so far won all the battles in the war over coercive behavior modification, the war is not over. Eighteen states have already passed legislation prohibiting psychosurgery as a method of thought or behavior control, and a bill by Assemblywoman March Fong (D. Berkeley) will make it a felony to perform any psychosurgery for thought or behavior control on a prisoner in California.

And three bills have been introduced in Congress by

liberals.

A bill (H 5371) introduced by Congressman Louis Stokes (D. Ohio) prohibits "any surgery on the brain performed for the purpose of modification or control of thoughts, feelings, actions or behavior."

Senator J. Glenn Beall Jr. (D. Maryland) would forbid the use of federal funds for psychosurgery or "any other coercive method of controlling thoughts, feelings, or behavior." (Senate Joint Resolution 86)

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D. Minnesota) has introduced legislation (S. 934) that will set up "National Human Experimentation Board", that will be empowered to stop any behavior control methods or human experiment that do not congressional with meet guidelines. Doctors performing unauthorized experiments will be forced to pay compensation to their victims under the Humphrey

Proponents of the therapeutic state say it will mean an obedient, orderly and peaceful society. Opponents say it will be a clockwork orange.

The middle ground was covered in a recent issue of the Journal of the American Medical Assn. The issue contained a long article praising behavior control. But in its editorial, the AMA Journal said that behavior control holds much promise, but, "There is a haunting fear that men may be exposed to loss of their free will and thus become slaves, perhaps, to an increasingly authoritarian state."

Looking Toward Transvestite Liberation

by Sheila Sullivan

The presence, or even the thought, of male transvestites, drag gueens and female impersonators provokes angry protestations within the feminist and other liberation movements across the country. During a rally in New York for Gay Pride Week 1973, for instance, it was "rumored that if any drag queens appear on the rally stage, the lesbian feminists will trash the place, as they feel drags insulting to women, and that the gay genital-male leather-jacket-andboots contingent will also riot, because they feel drags insulting to men." (Burke, Tom. "Violet Millennium or The Invert Comes of Age," Rolling Stone, August 30, 1973, p. 58.) And only after a fistfight with the lesbians were the transvestites allowed to speak. In Homosexual Oppression and Liberation (New York, N.Y.: Avon Books, 1971, p. 149) Dennis Altman states that "The relationship between liberation and those who practice . . . transvestism. . ., usually stigmatized within as well as without the traditional gayworld, is one of the real challenges faced by the movement." In this article attempt to accept that challenge.

Because feminists have done much to change the societal role of women, and because of the lack of a similar male movement, men have not enjoyed the same relaxation of sex-role expectations as women. Feminists themselves seem to find a female president much more palatable than a househusband, complete with his frilly apron, mixing spoon and cake batter, and their little girl playing with a chemistry set much more acceptable than their son rocking his Tiny Tears to sleep. So for centuries men who

could not cope with such sex-role oppression have developed their own methods of escape -- one of them transvestism.

Perhaps it might be felt that today such extremities are unnecessary and that "unisex" now offers a more suitable vehicle for shunning the world of sex roles and their symbols. But, in fact, the present day attempt to do away with symbols is in itself a symbol. "Unisex" clothing has become a cover-up and a deadend toward the goal of bringing the sexes together unto the common ground of "human beings." The blue-jeans-and-shirt styles have left young people in a sort of non-committal limbo where no one knows exactly where their "common ground" is. Today's youth are still facing clashes of stereotyped malefemale attributes. Masculinedesigned jewelry and femininedesigned blue jeans have become symbols of the confusion of youth -- "I'll wear earrings, but only one hoop earring," "I want to have freedom of movement by wearing pants, but I'm not going to sit like a clod!". . . Already the attempt at unisex has been separated into what is masculine unisex and what is feminine unisex. And our unisexed men are still afraid to cry, our unisexed women still seem obsessed in the search for

their one and only "knight."

The crux of the argument between the transvestite and the feminist seems to lie in this complex knot of symbols. The feminist would assert that the cosmetics, chiffon and jewelry, the delicate and flirtatious gestures of the transvestite, further and enforce the stereotypes of what women are supposed to be. Certainly no one would argue that lipstick and lace are in themselves bad. . .but only when they trap a women into

believing these symbols are her personality, i.e., when she relies on them to shelter her from forming qualities not traditionally connected with these symbols, or when she becomes so dependent upon them as to fear their loss—and, thus, her identity. Hence, symbols, per se, are not bad: they are expressions of ourselves. But when we allow symbols to replace or limit ourselves, then they become harmful.

Because it has been a

woman's role to be delicate and dependent, her clothing and accessories came to represent these personality characteristics and became identified as "feminine." These symbols helped to constitute the unreal image of women -- its unreal aspect most purely displayed with its flawless adaptation by a man. And, just as the woman learned to employ these symbols, the transvestite learns to employ them. . .that is, the transvestite separates these symbols from the woman and incorporates them into his personality. Thus, the transvestite uses feminine symbols to liberate himself from his sex-role stereotype just as the feminist uses masculine symbols to liberate herself. To argue against transvestites by saying they are imitating women, and thus downgrading them, is to deny that men are soft, vain, emotional and frivolous, and that means furthering the stereotype of men. "The effect of the drag system is to wrench the sex roles loose from that which supposedly determines them, that is, genital sex. Gay people know that sex-typed behavior can be achieved, contrary to what is popularly believed. They know that the possession of one type of genital equipment by no means guarantees the 'naturally appropriate' behavior." (Newton,

Esther. Mother Camp: Female Impersonators in America. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1972, p. 103.)

Surely the integration of personality traits denied and discouraged by society, and the adaptation of the symbols that express those traits, is a part of liberation for men and women. In feminist circles it is thought "liberated" for a woman to wear jeans, T-shirts, boots, shoulder bags, etc., i.e., to in effect become a "male impersonator," although feminists vehemently deny this observation. Women are beginning to detach the rugged appearance of the masculine ideal from men as transvestites have detached the delicate appearance of the feminine ideal from women. It seems the main difference between the feminist and the transvestite, in this regard, is the degree of this detachment: the feminist dons a masculine appearance while retaining her female status (she is, as observed by others, a masculine-looking female), while the transvestite dons the feminine appearance to the degree of being mistaken by others for a woman the transvestite has not been able to integrate his femininity into his selfimage as a man and for good reason: in our society it is nearly impossible to possess feminine appearances and behaviorisms and yet retain a male standing.

According to society, a feminine male -- even a male who dares walk too lightly or laugh too enthusiastically -- immediately gives up the sacred status of being a man: he is automatically in some neutral sexual territory. . neither a man nor a woman. It is not difficult to understand why this androgynous state might present a terrifying, distorted self-image, especially for the heterosexual man. Men are so very oppressed by sexism that any deviation from the strict masculine code calls ostracism from the brotherhood. Men can't even touch each other without the guise of "roughhousing" to make it "OK." A feminine man is not recognized as a reality. Even femininists decry men who are incorporating visual "feminine" symbols as trying to be, or demean, women. At the same time femininists deny emphatically that they them-selves are trying to be, or demean, men. Men must be liberated from physical and behavioral stereotypes just as women. Conversely, feminists should be working with transvestites to obtain changes in laws societal attitudes, and in promoting acceptance of both the woman who desires traditionally "masculine" attitudes and the man who desires traditionally "feminine" attitudes. A man wearing eye-makeup and jewelry should be as lauded as a women with a well-scrubbed face wearing combat boots. . .he is a brave pioneer in the world of man where even a minute change in the conservative dress style takes many cautiously manipulated years. Moreover, if women could really detach themselves from traditionally feminine attitudes and mannerisms, the transvestite could not possibly be furthering the stereotype of women, as they have been charged, but simply establishing themselves feminine men. They themselves would be the only ones left to imitate.

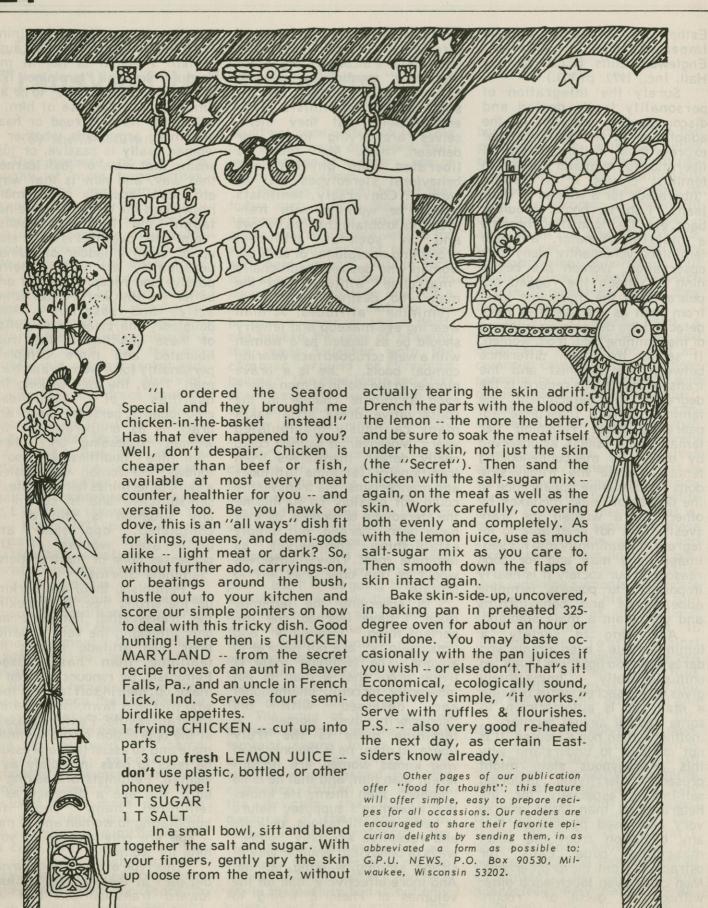
In observing the feminine male, I have learned one important thing: "femininity" and "masculinity" are not natural to anyone. The feminine male is living proof that a man is not inherently forceful, unemotional obsessed with "superiority over women." A feminine male is the truly liberated man: he is the only man who knows women are no different than him, and that he is no "higher" than them. He knows that a woman's supposed nature of being coy, flirtatious, delicate and receptive are only "other" ways of behaving: another way of sitting, smiling, walking, talking. And more effectively than all the volumes of rhetoric trying to prove and rationalize the basic

equality of the sexes, the feminine male shows this equality. Because of him I see it is not in my "nature" to be all "feminine" nor is it against my ''nature'' to be all "masculine." Because of him, I will never have to read or hear any more arguments whether a woman really is passive, or just seems that way, or just learned that way, and now is that way, etc. And, possibly even more important, the feminine male has taught me that to possess "feminine" qualities is not a step up or down a ladder of human personality attributes. Being passive and receptive is not any better or any worse than being active and assertive -- undoubtedly the clear combination of these qualities is the truly liberated and more complete personality for a woman and for a man. Thus, the man lacking the of gentleness, qualities emotionality, personal charm and grace is as unliberated as the woman possessing only these "feminine" qualities. And so it follows: the woman who masters a skill, determines her own life, is self-sufficient and in control of any situation is still an incompleted, oppressed and unliberated woman if she possesses none of the traditional 'feminine charms."

Feminists, then, are barking up the wrong tree. By rebuking the transvestite. feminists are only attacking the very situation their own attitude toward the feminine man has caused. Feminists, by renouncing men in make-up, men in soft fabrics, men who flirt and fawn, are creating the transvestite. Feminists assist in the oppression of the feminine male and so assist in the pressure he feels to pass in society as a woman. Feminists are saying to him: you are a disgrace as a feminine man, you humiliating to women and to men -- you are only displaying your hate for women!

This type of reasoning plays a big part in the feminist attitude toward transvestites. This at-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 25)



(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 23) titude may possibly be due to the misconception that all, or at least transvestites most, homosexual, and this misconception looms large even in the gay world -- but the fact is quite the contrary. "The majority of transvestites are overtly heterosexual. . ." (Benjamin, Transsexual Harry. The Phenomenon. New York: The Julian Press, 1966, p. 13.), although the gay world seems to be the only world which even recognizes the existence of transvestites (hence my use of from and homosexuals concerning transvestism).

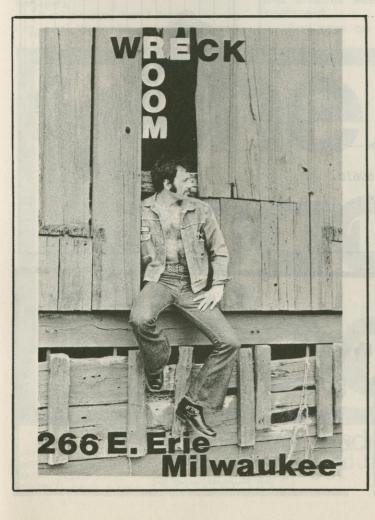
No doubt there are some transvestites who show signs of hating and fearing ''real women,'' their transvestism being a defense against and a denial of the existence of female genitalia. But I would venture to say that this

problem certainly cannot be shared by the majority -- the heterosexual transvestites. Furthermore, in "The Cross Dressing. A Case Study," (Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases 131, 1960, 0 149), V. Grant reports that the "view that the behavior of the transvestites may be seen as a defensive turning away -- out of inadequacy feeling -- from the male role, is. . . well supported by much of our data. Yet this data is equally consistent with a quite different assumption, namely, that there is an inclination, a turning toward, the feminine role. The positive aspect is as important as the negative. Our subject takes great and genuine pleasure in every item of feminine clothing. Not only does he want high heels, he wants to walk in them with the grace and poise of a woman. His wanting to be accepted in a feminine role is more than a defense; it has the

flavor of a deeply gratifying experience . . . The psychoanalytic interpretation of transvestism as a defense from castration anxiety fails to fully consider this positive aspect of the experience itself. It may be a passion as well as a compulsion."

And so the feminine male, wishing only to be at peace with the femininity in himself he cherishes, is pressured into the dual life of the transvestite. "(Doctors) can't cure (transvestism) because the transvestite has found a part of himself that was stolen from him as a child, and he's not about to give it up. Suppose a prince had a treasure, and during the night, when he was a child, someone stole it and hid it somewhere in a cave. Later in life he found it. He'd say, 'No one will ever take it from me again.' That's the way a transvestite feels about his

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 26)



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(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 25) femininity, and why he's incurable. Society robbed him of a chance to be his full self by seeing it as a sickness and forbidding it. The clothes area a doorway. When you put on the clothes, they entitle you to behave a certain way." (Quote by Dr. Charles Virginia Prince in Karlen, Arno, Sexuality and Homosexuality, New York: W. W. Norton & Co., 1971, p. 368.)

Perhaps if men were allowed to behave this "certain way" without the "doorway" of appearing as a woman, i.e., without affixing breasts or altering other basic physical characteristics, there would be no transvestites. "Transvestites wouldn't exist if it weren't for the masculine-feminine polarizing of society. The kids are wiping out some of this, and I think transvestism

may disappear in fifty years." (Ibid., p. 368.)

Therefore it is putting the cart before the horse to expect transvestites to assist, or even participate in "unisex" or other socially acceptable avenues for the expression of male femininity. Society has made itself quite clear to the transvestite that he is freer an undetected, disquised woman-man than as an effeminate man. Transvestites are victims of societal sex roles and these roles become disassociated from one's actual biological sex, we will continue to produce transvestites. The sure sign of a totally role-liberated society will be the absence of future-generation "transvestites" and the existence of healthy and free feminine men.

Fox Valley Gay Alliance P.O. Box 332 Menasha, Wis 54952







Journal Letter on Teen Rape Prompts Reply

The following letter to the editor was clipped from the Milwaukee Journal dated Sunday, Jan. 27, 1974, and sent in to the G.P.U. post office box with the following handwritten note and no signature - "SOME MORE ADVERSE PUBLICITY! HOW ABOUT A REPLY?" A reply is given below, but first the anonymously sent clipped letter:

"To the Journal: Uninformed Wisconsin women, trying to protect their security with antiquated sex discrimination laws, do not realize how imperative is the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment to protect their young sons from rape.

The sadistic rape and murder of young boys in Houston should have opened their eyes as to what overtolerance of the Gay Liberation, without proper protection for the boys they molest, might bring on. Recently, it was reported that a 14 year old son of a wealthy doctor was found frozen to death - the sex victim of three older teenagers.

It can't happen here? Parents moving into rural Waukesha County to protect

their children are now finding that men are driving out to Cushing and other Waukesha parks seeking young boys to molest. Some promiscuous gays have a Don Juan complex for young innocent boys that rivals that of other men for virgin girls.

It is difficult to explain to the local police or to seek proper protection for your sons until the Equal Rights Amendment will provide the same legal deterrent for this crime as rape of females. Yet the long term effects from homosexual assault may be more disastrous for the boy than assault for the girl." Signed: Worried Mother. Delafield, Wis.

The weird way in which this clipping was submitted to G.P.U. would indicate that, indeed, the mailer as well as the mother have something to worry about. When someone submits mail with no signature and no return address, they are committing the same offense as those making crank phone calls. They are sick people and should seek professional treatment.

And now on to the 'Worried

Mother' who seems to be confused about homosexuality and its relationship to gay liberation in her second paragraph. This mother, in the same sentence, tries to relate the Houston murders to gay liberation. Using her logic would be equivalent to saying that the Knights of Columbus must be kept under surveillance since it is an allegedly heterosexual organization and the mass murder of Chicago nurses a few years ago was committed by an allegedly heterosexual person. In fact, neither argument, hers or the one used to illustrate, holds any logical value. Both crimes were committed by sick individuals. The fact that one crime was committed by a heterosexual person does not make it any the less gruesome.

Further on she refers to a 14 (CONTINUED ON PAGE 29)



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Michael Greer performing at the 1974 GPU Masqueraid Ball

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15)

and furious. Nearly every sentence had at least one pun, gag line or joke. One of the best quips came when Greg announced that a sequel to Deep Throat was being planned called 'Sore Throat'. But Linda Lovelace refused to play the part again, said Greer, because "she had had it down to here" (pointing to his collar bone!)

Greer has a very fast wit which turned a small problem with the lights in the room into a very funny line. When it seemed that a soft medium light was not to be had in the pavillion, Greer said "Can't we have something between total darkness and God's

Great Miracle?"

When a drink was passed up to him on the stage, Greer quipped, "Oh nurse, are my specimens back?" After tasting it, he gasped in horror, "Water! Huh! Fish fuck in it!" And on and on he went keeping the room in laughter. Michael's choice of songs was very apropos and everyone suddenly heard the lyrics in their gay meaning. This more serious side pleased many just as much as the humor.

The media had published announcements prior to the ball. A review appeared after in the Milwaukee Journal, and a short interview was shown on channel 6 Sunday evening news.

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(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 27)

yr. old boy who was the sex victim of three older teenagers. Since she states that the boy was found frozen to death it is difficult to deduce that he was a sex victim. The older teenagers could also have been female. Though the implication is that they were male, she does not state this.

It cannot be denied that there are those adult males (18 and over) who have indulged in sex with younger males (17 and under). However, force molestation account for less than one percent of such cases. Many 15 - 16 and 17 yr. old boys become extremely frustrated because the intense attraction they have to a male in his 20's or 30's (older in some cases) is not returned. The older male might be attracted to youth but, for his own safety, will not pursue what is often referred to as 'jail bait.'

TV (CONT FROM PAGE 13)

atmosphere of the show was even cleaner than the 1972 teleplay That Certain Summer, which, though very good indeed, still had a tense and brittle mood about it. Next in sight? Well, if not physical contact between males, plus staunch defense of screaming queens, at least, hopefully, characters in other shows who are openly and naturally gay. How about a totally gay sitcom, anyone? But next season's mood seems to be straight and narrow

"A very good-looking boy followed me for a quarter of an hour, and in the end he came up to me outside the Opera . . . I went back with him to his home and he kissed me with a frenzy even on the staircase I was wildly passionate We made love like tigers until dawn . . ."

Rudolph Valentino Private Journal, June 5, 1924 American, that is, peaches-and-cream Walton-ized, or Walton-esque, with a glut of neo-Waltons, the saccharine spin-offs, out-Waltonizing things -- such as the show Happy Days (yes), about those good old times when nobody, just nobody, was, among other things, uh, queer. But I'd like to see just one Waltons episode meandering down the yellow-brick-road line of "John-Boy Goes to the Big City. . "

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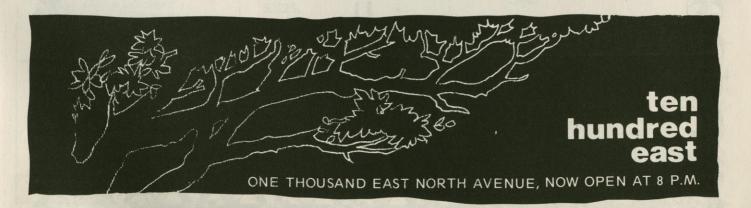
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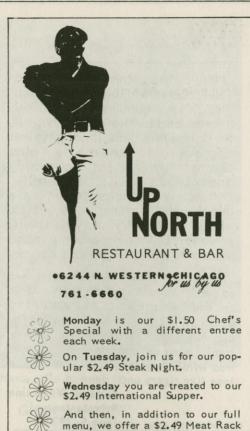
C4LENDAR

Gay Peoples Union holds its weekly meetings Monday at 911 E. Ogden starting at 7:30 P.M. with a half-hour social period.

The GPU phone committee wants to help gay social life in Milwaukee and vicinity. If you would like to start a group or participate in some social activities, we will act as the answering service for you (so you will not have to have your personal phone and address open to the public).

There is likely a need for Groups like: Overweight exercise, teenagers, golden agers, bridge club, bowling teams, chess players, and other affinity or activity groups. If you want to be in some group, call and leave your number, at 271-5273.

GPU NEWS needs typing paper, carbon paper, correcto type, exacto knives, rubber cement and other supplies. Could you donate something? Call on GPU phone 271-5273.



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Back issues of G.P.U. NEWS are available at 50¢ each for every issue since October 1971. Not only are these copies historically important, but a complete volume would be a fine addition to any gay's library. Write: G.P.U. NEWS, P.O. Box 90530, Milwaukee, Wis. 53202



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Gary Silva B-33851, P.O. Box 600, Tracy, Calif. 95376

John A. Gibbs 86976-132, P.O. Box 1000, Leavenworth, Kansas 66048 Eugene Abbott 221556, Ellis Unit, Route 3, Huntsville, Texas, 77340.

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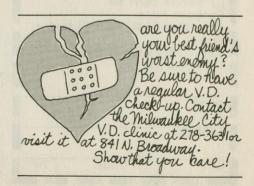
Wanted, man to share an apt in Greenfield with 2 other gay guys. Have own furnished bedroom. \$90 per month. Call 282-3757 after 5 p.m.

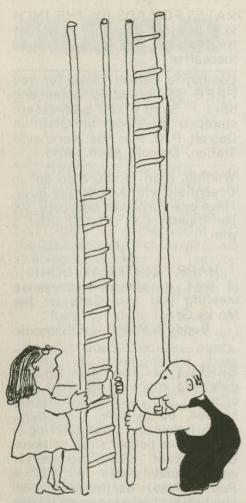
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Buddy & Matthew of Glendale

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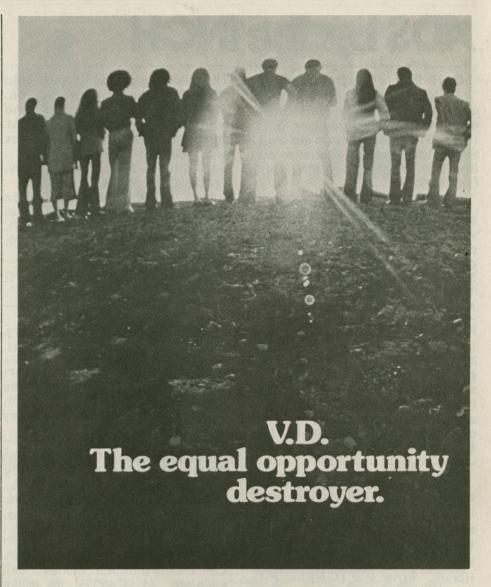
A gay father was seated at the table with his family for dinner one evening and with a slip of the tongue he began to say grace, "Let us bow our thanks and give head to the Lord."





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