

# SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE

May/June 1978 Vol. 10 No. 3 \$1



## The False Promise: Professionalism in Nursing

LESBIAN HEALTH ISSUES

Seabrook '78 • Science Teaching



## CHAPTERS AND CONTACTS

Science for the People is an organization of people involved or interested in science and technology-related issues, whose activities are directed at: 1) exposing the class control of science and technology, 2) organizing campaigns which criticize, challenge and propose alternatives to the present uses of science and technology, and 3) developing a political strategy by which people in the technical strata can ally with other progressive forces in society. SftP opposes the ideologies of sexism, racism, elitism and their practice, and holds an anti-imperialist world-view. Membership in SftP is defined as subscribing to the magazine and/or actively participating in local SftP activities.

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**COVER:** The illustration for our cover is the work of O. Berry, a Boston-based artist. People interested in seeing more of his work can reach him through the Boston Science for the People office.

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# about this issue

In this issue we are printing two articles that focus on women and health care, one about professionalization of nurses and one about lesbian health issues. Both of these articles raise questions concerning the control of the quality and direction of health care in the US. How much control do workers and patients have in determining the nature of their health care system? As these articles point out, alienation of groups of workers from one another in the health care industry and the economic and personal oppression of patients are fostered by health care under capitalism.

Disunity of workers is facilitated by professionalization of nurses. The requirement for college degrees and graduate training changes the class composition of nurses, causes more stratification, and widens the gulf between nurses and other health maintenance workers. Women who have access to college and graduate training will enter specialty fields in nursing and become practitioners, while working class women will make up a large percentage of aides, LPNs, and laundry, dietary, and cleaning staff.

In their article, the authors tell how organizing efforts have been held back by nurses' professional organizations, which operate to weaken the ties among hospital workers and enforce elitist and non-union attitudes. Professionalism obscures the basic class relation: that of those who own and control the means of production and those who depend on this group for their jobs. Cutbacks in health care spending cause reductions in staff and overworking of those who remain. Nurses are frustrated by their lack of power and the little room they have to make creative decisions. At the same time, specialization, mobility, and higher salaries tend to make nurses feel closer to the class to which in the last analysis they really do not belong. It is in the interest of nurses to unite with other workers to gain more control in their workplaces.

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SftP has always supported people who have been oppressed and are now struggling to take control over their own lives. Our second feature article is "Lesbian Health Care: Issues and Literature" by Mary O'Donnell of the Santa Cruz Women's Health Collective. While SftP has published several articles on progressive women's issues, this is the first article we have ever considered that focuses specifically on lesbian rights.

We felt that the article was important in two ways: as a consciousness-raising tool for those who have never considered the pressures and problems of being gay and as an informational piece for both gays and heterosexuals. O'Donnell describes the overwhelming discrimination against lesbians in a health care system which has strong male and heterosexual biases. She shows how these biases interfere in several ways with the accessibility of good health care for lesbians, and carefully reviews the information and literature in three specific areas — gynecology, reproduction and mental health.

We feel that lesbians and lesbian issues have been an important part of the Women's Movement, which has played an instrumental role in building a foundation for progressive social change in this country. We realize that there are different kinds of feminism, some of which do not challenge the roots of social inequality; for example, women moving into corporate executive positions really does not affect the fundamentals of power and sexism. Many issues have been raised by women which do threaten existing social and economic relations under capitalism. Lesbianism challenges traditional notions of sexuality and family structures. Just how threatening these have been is evidenced by the recent rash of repressive actions directed against women — the reactionary legislation concerning abortion, the harassment of feminist health clinics, the outrageous rulings on rape, the increasing backlash against gay rights. Especially now, in the face of the current resurgence of the Right, it is crucial for all liberation struggles, all progressive movements to work together. We feel that it is important for *all* people committed to social change to support lesbians in their struggle for decent health care and freedom from discrimination in all aspects of their lives. □

## CLARIFICATION

The article entitled "Drug Abuse and the Medical Profession: The Lilly Connection," which appeared in the Jan./Feb. issue of *Science for the People*, had already been published in a slightly different version by *State and Mind* (Fall 1977 issue). We were not aware that the author had submitted his article to *State and Mind*, and apologize for what appeared to be our use of the article without proper credit to *State and Mind*.

# letters



Dear SftP,

Wish there was more writing on science and engineering than on politics. There seem to be too many internal problems within SftP. Articles should be shorter; I don't have time to read thru a lot of pages to get 2 or 3 paragraphs of "meat." Magazine doesn't have to be 30 pages in length each issue.

Bruce Bockin

Dear SftP,

I want to congratulate you on your wonderful contributions in pointing up some of the more critical issues in science today, within the socio-political context. Your presentations are clear and easy to follow, even for one who is not a scientist.

Whether it be genetics, infant malnutrition or environmental problems you seem to be always on target. I am delighted that you are now making an attempt to broaden your circulation. May I suggest that an effort be made to improve the layout and makeup of the publication. I would imagine that within the Harvard-MIT-Tufts complex there is someone who would want to contribute his/her talents to making the appearance of SftP somewhat more modern and more compatible with the quality of the editorial contents.

S. Chavkin  
New York, NY

Dear SftP,

New format is a great improvement. I like the increased number of articles about women's issues. We need to discuss who we want the magazine to reach. Use of lots of political jargon and the like turns off many of my colleagues who would otherwise be allies.

Paulo Dice  
Santa Cruz, CA

Dear SftP,

In the editorial page of the Nov./Dec. 1977 issue of *Science for the People*, we can read the following: "Corporation profits come out of debt to the natural and social environment, and requiring corporations to repay this debt by cleaning up their act would put them out of business. Business pleads layoffs and

Federal inspectors lessen or ignore existing occupational and environmental standards, because a capitalist economy cannot accommodate large numbers of workers that would be out of jobs."

There are three fallacies inherent in the above statement. Fallacies which are not necessarily deliberate, but, rather, hasty "conclusions" drawn from the erroneous misconception which attempts to characterize the fundamental contradiction of History as a struggle between Man and Nature. These fallacies are:

(1) "Corporation profits come out of debt to the natural and social environment . . ."

(2) ". . . to repay this debt by cleaning up their act would put them out of business."

(3) ". . . a capitalist economy cannot accommodate large numbers of workers that would be out of jobs."

Drawing hasty "conclusions" is dangerous. Dangerous because it creates illusions of reality; because it distracts us from the problems at hand and sends us chasing after non-entities. Dangerous because it looks at form and not essence.

*First:* Profits are derived from the unpaid social labor of the working class. Profits do not derive from any "debt" to the natural environment: nature creates forms of value, but never profits. It is only man's labor, in the form of social production, which creates that surplus-value from which the capitalist appropriates "his" profit, the financier "his" interest, and the landowner "his" rent. Obviously, as long as the capitalists are able to abuse and plunder our social property, they can maintain their costs of production down. However, it does not necessarily follow that their profits decrease when their costs of production increase. Labor and material costs have risen since the inception of the Industrial Revolution. However, on the average, monopoly capitalists have not seen their profits decrease.

*Second:* Capitalism does not of its own accord relegate itself to the museum of History. It never has, and it never will, without a fierce struggle. Monopoly capitalists do not go out of business

when they install anti-pollution equipment. In fact, the anti-pollution business opens up new avenues of investment for them, new opportunities to branch out, as the ads in the trades publications clearly document! When they do install anti-pollution equipment, it is for them a tremendous public-relations event — "corporate responsibility," "good-will," etc., etc. You must also realize that just as the early capitalists were "charitable" enough to have sewers and other "amenities" installed in the squalid workers' neighborhoods to prevent classless epidemics originating therein from infecting their bourgeois neighborhoods, so too, today's bourgeoisie realizes that the winds and waters know no class-borders: the garbage and poisons they dump in the workers' cities will eventually find their way to their sanctuaries. Hence, they too must take measures.

*Third:* Capitalism can and does accommodate large numbers of unemployed workers. An unorganized contingent of unemployed workers allows the capitalists to lower wages — "supply and demand" — and thus, lowers one of their costs of production: pits worker against worker, creates divisions and sows confusion.

Profits are derived from the unpaid labor of the working class. This class not only suffers the daily exploitation of its social, productive labor, but is also the first one to pay the nefarious consequences of the rapacious and anarchistic exploitation of the Earth by the capitalists: unsafe machinery, toxic atmospheres, degrading working environment and mental coercion. The working class does not fear nor oppose science and technology: it realizes and recognizes that, like everything else in this world, science and technology are branded with a class character. Science, in the hands of the people, will no longer serve to oppress and poison us, but will become a powerful tool in the construction of a New World and a New Man.

C. Duarte  
Elizabeth, N.J.

LETTERS, continued on p. 39



# resources

Please send your items and suggestions for this column to Tallahassee SftP, c/o Progressive Technology, P.O. Box 20049, Tallahassee, FL 32304.

*Medicine Under Capitalism*, Vicente Navarro, 1976, 230 pp, \$6.50. Published by Prodist, a division of Neale Watson Academic Publications, Inc.; 156 Fifth Avenue; New York, New York 10010. A Marxist study of medical care in the Americas. Includes essays on the underdevelopment of health care in Latin America and in the rural and urban-working U.S. . . . on women as producers of services in the health sector . . . a critique of Ivan Illich, etc.

*Rainbook: Resources for Appropriate Technology*. By the editors of RAIN, 1977, 251 pp (large), illustrated, Schocken Books, A directory that will get one in touch with information and resource people in such areas as appropriate technology, agriculture, shelter, health, recycling, energy, transportation, community building and economics. For an on-going update subscribe to RAIN; 2270 N.W. Irving; Portland, OR 97210. Monthly, \$10/year.

The *Southeast Asia Chronicle* (\$8/year, formerly *Indochina Chronicle*) gives coverage to the progress being made by the people of Southeast Asia to rebuild their countries. This is the periodical to read if one wants to find out how Americans can contribute by supporting such programs as Friendship, Penicillin for Vietnam, and others. Also they provide otherwise hard to find information . . . for example they have a special issue on "Cambodia: The Politics of Food" (\$ .75) which was recently expanded and published as the book *Cambodia: Starvation and Revolution* (6.95, distributed by them). Southeast Asia Resource Center; P.O. Box 4000-D; Berkeley, California 94704.

*The Radicalisation of Science and The Political Economy of Science*. Both volumes are subtitled "Ideology of/in the Natural Sciences". Edited by Hilary and Steven Rose, Macmillan (London), 1976. Available to the U.S. reader via Holmes & Meier Publishers; Import Division; 101 Fifth Avenue; New York, New York 10003 for \$23 per volume (so

try to get the library to buy it). The table of contents goes like so . . . *Radicalisation*, "Radicalisation of Science" (H&S Rose), "Problem of Lysenkoism" (Lewontin & Levins), "Women in Physics" (Couture-Cherki), "Sciences, Women and Ideology" (Stehelin), "History and Human Values: Chinese Perspective for World Science & Technology" (Needham), "Science, Technology and Black Liberation" (Anderson), "Ideology of/in Contemporary Physics" (Levy-Leblond), *Political Economy*, "Problematic Inheritance: Marx and Engels on the Natural Sciences" (H&S Rose), "Incorporation of Science" (H&S Rose), "Production of Science in Advanced Capitalist Society" (Ciccotti, Cini & De Maria), "On the Class Character of Science and Scientists" (Gorz), "Contradictions of Science and Technology in the Productive Process" (Cooley), "Politics of Neurobiology: Biologism in the Service of the State" (H&S Rose), "Scientific Racism and Ideology: The IQ Racket from Galton to Jensen" (S. Rose), "Women's Liberation: Reproduction and the Technological Fix" (H. Rose and J. Hanmer), "Critique of Political Ecology" (Enzensburger). Plus notes and references.

*Radical Geography: Alternative Viewpoints on Contemporary Social Issues*, Ed. by Richard Peet, 1977, 385 pp, paperback only, \$7.95, Maaroufa Press; 610 N. Fairbanks Court; Chicago, Illinois 60611. This book is a collection of essays drawn mainly from *Antipode: A Radical Journal of Geography*; P.O. Box 225, West Side Station; Worcester, Mass. 01602.

"Science and Imperialism" by Anis Alam is the feature article in the Winter 1978 issue of *Race & Class: A Journal for Black and Third World Liberation*; Institute of Race Relations; 247-9 Pentonville Road; London N1 9NG England. U.S. Mailing agent: Expeditors of the Printed Word Ltd; 527 Madison Avenue, Suite 1217; New York, New York 10022.



"The Political Economy of Health" is a special issue of the *Review of Radical Political Economics* (Vol 9, #1, Spring 1977), \$3.00. From the Union for Radical Political Economics; 41 Union Square West, Rm 901; New York, New York 10003. The eight articles make a good contribution toward a thoroughgoing Marxist critique of the health industry in this country.

*Seizing Our Bodies: The Politics of Women's Health*, Ed. by Claudia Dreifus, Vintage/Random House, 1977, 320 pp, \$4.95. A good full-spectrum collection of writings (one of them reprinted from *SftP*) that incorporate a feminist critique of American health care into the story of the women who are pioneers of self-knowledge and self-determination and who proudly call themselves health feminists.

Spokesman Books; Bertrand Russell House; Gamble Street; Nottingham N67 4ET; England. This British group has produced several titles that science activists will find useful . . . *Poor Health, Rich Profits: Multinational Drug Companies and the Third World*, Tom Heller, *Health in the Third World: Studies from Vietnam*, Dr. Joan McMichael, *Resources and the Environment: A Socialist Perspective*, Brown, Emerson & Stoneman, *Bureaucracy and Technocracy in the Socialist Countries*,

Serge Mallet, *Computers and Socialism*, Stephen Bodington, *Socialism and the Environment*, Ed. Ken Coates, *National Frontiers and International Scientific Co-operation*, Zhores A. Medvedev, *Neighbourhood Councils and Modern Technology*, Stephen Bodington, *Technology and the State*, John Eaton, "Consumerism" and the *Ecological Crisis*, Alan Roberts, and many other titles of a more general political nature.

*Farming for Profit in a Hungry World: Capital and the Crisis in Agriculture*. Authored by Michael Perelman (preface by Barry Commoner). 1977, 238 pp, \$14.00. Published by Allanheld, Osmun & Co.; 19 Brunswick Road; Montclair, New Jersey 07042. If you liked *Food First* you will definitely want to read Perelman's book. Partial contents: The myth of agricultural efficiency/ Prologue/ Energy Efficiency. Developing Agriculture for profit/ The roots of American agriculture/Corn and the selling of the soil/ Speculation/ The industrialization of corn/ The meaning of mining/ Appendix on prices. Capital conquers the countryside/ The human dimension of technical progress/ The new feudalism/ Large and small scale farming. The Global Domain of capital/ Growing hunger in the Third World/ Sacred cows and bum steers/ The roots of impoverishment/ The Green Revolution/ The fertilizer story/ The hidden power of Third World agriculture. Myth and economics/ Myths and primitive agriculture/ The law of diminishing returns/ Blaming the people/ Conclusion/ Index. In fact, if you haven't read *Food First* you may want to read this title first.

*Astrology Disproved*, Lawrence E. Jerome, 1977, 254 pp, \$14.95, Prometheus Books; 1203 Kensington Avenue; Buffalo, New York 14215. In 1975 Prometheus Books published *Objections to Astrology* by Jerome and Bok (it's still available for \$2.95). It was made up of reprints from *The Humanist* and at the time was the most current critique of astrology. *Astrology Disproved* is a more full length study. It's the most complete, authoritative, and readable book yet written to debunk astrology.

*The Workbook*; SW Research & Information Center; P.O. Box 4524; Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106. Monthly, \$10/year. It is a fully-indexed catalog of sources of information about

environmental, social and consumer problems. It is aimed at helping people in small towns and cities across America gain access to vital information that can help them assert control over their own lives. Many of the items used in this *SftP* resources section have been "stolen" from *The Workbook*. So now we have decided to go one step further by stealing an anti-imperialist calculator joke (from Vol. II, # 12) that goes like so. "If 55,105,426 Arabs (enter this number into the calculator) fight (+) 30,187,388 Jews (enter this number and sum) for ten days (x 10) over 12 miles of desert (/12), who wins? Turn the calculator around and read the startling answer."

*Supplying Repression: U.S. Support For Authoritarian Regimes Abroad*. Michael T. Klare, 1977, 56 pp, \$ .75. Published by the Field Foundation, distributed by the Institute for Policy Studies/ Transnational Institute; 1901 Q Street, N.W.; Washington, D.C. 20009. The first fully-documented study of the export of repressive technology and methodology from the United States to dictators abroad.

*Off Our Backs*; 1724 20th Street, N.W.; Washington, D.C. 20009. Monthly, \$6/year. Subtitled, A Women's News Journal. Though, of course, *SftP* readers probably already subscribe to this fine news journal we want to make a special mention of an article by Alice Henry that is entitled "Questioning Authority: Women, Science, and Politics." It is about the meetings on sociobiology and genes and gender, held at the AAAS in mid-February.

*Energy Self-Reliance* (reprints from *Self-Reliance*), 1977, \$1.00, 16 pp, from Institute for Self Reliance; 1717 18th Street, N.W.; Washington, D.C. 20009. Their bi-monthly newsletter *Self-Reliance* from which it is reprinted goes for \$6/year.

## TITLES THAT CAUGHT OUR EYE

*The Home Computer Revolution*, Ted Nelson, 1977, 224 pp, paperback, \$2.00. The Distributors: 702 South Michigan; South Bend, Indiana 46618.

*Biohazard*, Michael Rogers, Alfred A. Knopf, 1977, 209 pp, \$8.95.

*Scientific Elite: Nobel Laureates in the United States*, Harriet Zuckerman, The Free Press/Macmillan, 1977, \$14.95.

*Scientists Confront Velikovsky*, Donald Goldsmith, Ed., Cornell University Press, 1977, 183 pp, \$8.95.

*Playing God: Genetic Engineering and the Manipulation of Life*, June Goodfield, Random House, 1977, 218 pp, \$8.95.

*Women's Studies Sourcebook: A Comprehensive Classified Bibliography*, Compiled by Judith D. King (3327 Campus View Apts; Allendale, Michigan 49401), 1976, 68 pp, packed with info, \$3.00, prepayment required.

*Mental and Physical Health Problems of Black Women*, Black Women's Community Development Foundation (1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 1020; Washington, D.C. 20036), 1975, 136 pp, large format, paperback, \$9.95.

*The Picture of Health: Environmental Sources of Disease*, Erik P. Eckholm, W.W. Norton, 1977, 256 pp, paper, \$3.95.

*Autonomous Technology: Technics-out-of-Control as a Theme in Political Thought*, Langdon Winner, MIT Press, 1977, 386 pp, \$17.50.

*Nursing Homes: A Citizen's Action Guide*, Linda Horn and Elma Griesel, Beacon Press, 1977, 190 pp, paper, \$2.95.

*Maggie Kuhn on Aging*, Edited by Dieter Hessel, Westminster Press, 1977, 140 pp, paper, \$3.95. Both of these titles were highly recommended by people at the *Grey Panther Network*; 3700 Chestnut Street; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104. Quarterly, \$3.00/year.

*Marx and Engels on Ecology*, Ed. by Howard L. Parsons, Greenwood, 1977, \$16.95.

*Science Textbook Controversies and the Politics of Equal Time*, Dorothy Nelkin, MIT Press, 1977, \$12.95.

*Ethnic Medicine in the Southwest*, Edward H. Spicer, Ed., University of Arizona Press, 1977, 291 pp, \$6.95, paper.

*Technology and Social Shock*, Edward W. Lawless, Rutgers University Press, 1977, 616 pp, paper, \$6.95.



# LESBIAN HEALTH CARE: ISSUES AND LITERATURE

by Mary O'Donnell



Eileen Whalen/Sister Courage

Lesbians face great discrimination when seeking health care. Although this discrimination can be found in all health-related areas, it is probably most predominant in the areas of gynecology, reproduction and mental health. Most doctors view women in terms of reproduction and assume that all of us either use or need contraceptives. In most parts of the country, the only place a woman can get free gynecological care is in a birth control clinic. At the same time, the health profession does not recognize that lesbians can, and do, choose to have children. Consequently, artificial insemination is geared towards heterosexual women; to have access to sperm banks, a lesbian will often have to lie about her sexuality.

Hospital guidelines and health-insurance plans do not recognize a lesbian's lover and friends as her chosen family. For example, if a lesbian was in a health-emergency situation, her lover/partner would not be able to sign legal consent forms like a heterosexual spouse could. Of course, unmarried heterosexual couples also lack these rights, but at least they have the option of marriage.

These examples portray the heterosexual bias and nuclear-family orientation of the present U.S. health-care system. Because of the health professions' heterosexism, and because almost all of the medical and mental health professions are indoctrinated with male sexism and stereotypes, lesbian health care has been largely ignored. The medical profession is extremely lacking in knowledge of health issues that affect lesbians and that do not affect heterosexual women, and vice versa. This ignorance promotes and perpetuates myths about lesbians. Heterosexism is the assumption of the superiority and exclusiveness of heterosexual relationships and is one of the cornerstones of male supremacy and sexism. Heterosexual relationships are seen as the norm and homosexuality is either ignored or is seen as deviant. Heterosexism is inextricably tied with homophobia which is defined as the fear of same-sex intimacy. Homophobia also involves the extreme rage, as well as the fear, that many people feel towards homosexuals. The Gay Public Health Workers, a Philadelphia-based group, wrote in 1975:

Homophobia expresses itself in the health field in many ways. The delivery of good health care is adversely affected because homophobia encourages or justifies such practices as: verbal and nonverbal language which alienates gay people and thus interferes with their giving complete histories, their cooperating fully in treatment plans and their accepting preventive services; omission of necessary diagnostic tests for some forms of sexually transmitted diseases; use of electroconvulsive and aversion "therapy" to "cure" homosexuality; denying critically ill patients in intensive care units the emotional support of visits from gay lovers and close friends; overlooking maintenance and outreach methods appropriate to gay people; trying to "treat" homosexuality instead of alcoholism or drug addiction in a gay person with a chemical-dependency problem; basing diagnosis or therapy on the assumption of opposite-sex sexual relations; [and] provoking emotional stress and anguish.(1)

These examples indicate how a woman's overt or suspected lesbianism is often an interfering factor in receiving adequate health care.

Under these conditions a lesbian is forced to decide whether to come out (identify herself as a lesbian) to her health worker or therapist. This decision presents a double-bind. If she chooses to come out to a doctor, she

Heterosexism is the assumption of the superiority and exclusiveness of heterosexual relationships and is one of the cornerstones of male supremacy and sexism.

is often subjected to attempts to humiliate her, to accusations of perversion, or to suggestions that she should see a psychiatrist. Doctors and therapists will often indulge in asking voyeuristic questions about the nature of a lesbian's sexual activities.

If a lesbian chooses not to come out, the assumption is that she is heterosexual. This assumption may, at times, contribute to the misdiagnosis of her condition based on a lack of information. For example, a lesbian rushed to the emergency room with acute abdominal pain may be diagnosed as either having appendicitis or as having a ruptured ectopic pregnancy, which is pregnancy implanted in the fallopian tube. Knowledge of her lesbianism could, in most cases, disqualify the latter option and could speed up treatment on the appendicitis.

A lesbian who is not out to her doctor is usually asked about her birth-control method and is cornered into lying about her personal life. In this situation, she will not be able to ask questions leading to a better understanding of her specific health needs.

Information and answers to questions about lesbian health needs are scarce due to our society's historic bias against homosexuality and women. Health care in

Mary O'Donnell, a three-year member of the Santa Cruz (California) Women's Health Collective, has been researching lesbian health issues for the past year. The Women's Health Collective is a socialist feminist organization of thirty women who maintain the Women's Health Center (WHC). O'Donnell's work at the WHC has included health education and community outreach, pamphlet distribution and lab work for gynecological medical services. She is active in gay rights groups and is also a member of a women's softball team and judo club.

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this country is based on a profit motive. In such a system, it is no wonder that there is inadequate health care for lesbians as well as for women in general, working class people, ethnic and minority groups, and older people.

Health professionals and consumers alike have begun to give more attention to sociopolitical perspectives on health and health-care services; however, the perspective that is now being developed is heterosexual in nature. The medical and mental-health professions have little understanding of the societal pressures that affect lesbians. Stress from living in a heterosexist society can be a cause of health problems, especially emotional ones. In most cases, a lesbian's visit to a doctor or therapist will exaggerate, rather than alleviate the stress that she experiences as part of her daily life. Lesbians have begun to write about what it is like to be a lesbian in this society, but, as yet, the link between these perspectives and the health care that lesbians receive is only very tentative.



Terry Mason

The result of heterosexist and inadequate health care is that often lesbians decide to not seek preventive or even primary health care. Women's health centers provide a positive alternative for lesbians although only a small percentage of lesbians, and an even smaller percentage of their health needs, can be met by these centers. There are many lesbians involved in working with the women's health movement. Frances Hornstein, a lesbian feminist working at the Los Angeles Feminist Women's Health Center, wrote in her pamphlet, *Lesbian Health Care*(2):



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## The myth that the women's health movement is for heterosexual women must be destroyed . . .

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The myth that the women's health movement is for heterosexual women must be destroyed. . . The idea [for a women's health movement] was in both the heads of straight women as well as in the heads of lesbians. There was the same exclusion of the needs of lesbians in the early women's health movement as there was in the women's movement in general . . . [Lesbian involvement in the women's health movement] is important both in an immediate, practical sense as well as in a wider political sense. It was true that the early women's movement dealt with abortion and contraception. It is naive to think that those issues are irrelevant to us, as lesbians. They are vital to all of us who are feminists in light of the use of women's bodies by men for their purposes — from rape to population control, two issues that affect every one of us, regardless of our sexuality . . . The assumption that all lesbians are young, unmarried, childless and healthy is simply incorrect. We have vaginal infections, we have painful menstruation; we have symptoms of menopause . . . Some of us choose to have children and some of us are still forced to marry and have children. We need women's medicine as much as any other woman.

### Process of Reviewing the Literature

I facilitated a Lesbian Health Issues discussion section for the Female Physiology and Gynecology class at the University of California at Santa Cruz in Spring of 1977. The women in the group compiled and annotated a twenty-two piece bibliography on lesbian health-related articles, books and pamphlets obtained by writing to numerous women's health centers and lesbian groups in the U.S. Each group or center that responded to our letters knew of only a small fraction of the available literature. The bibliography (3) was printed and distributed by the Santa Cruz Women's Health Collective, of which I am a member.

The literature that we found discussed health issues that affect lesbians gynecologically, emotionally and in regard to reproduction. When reviewing each piece of literature, the Lesbian Health Issues group took into consideration who it was written by and for, and the extent to which, if at all, the author discussed the health situation in a sociopolitical context.

I will discuss the literature we found, more recent literature and other issues in gynecology, reproduction and mental health.

In doing this research, I was assisted by several lesbians, some of whom are health workers or therapists. Also, this article would not exist without the assistance and support of the women in the Santa Cruz Women's Health Collective.

### Gynecology

Considerably more is known about lesbian gynecological health than is available in written form. This knowledge is shared by lesbians involved in the women's health movement and probably by a few feminist health practitioners. This by no means implies that what is known is complete, nor that the literature that is available is unimportant. However, much more in-depth information and research is necessary on this topic.

The literature which is available to us now has been, for the most part, written by lesbians working in the women's health movement. This literature provides a good starting point and is often written within a feminist framework. However, the sources are often repetitive in that they draw from each other. There is a necessity for funding to be allocated to lesbian researchers to pursue this area further.

There is also some information on lesbian gynecology in the traditional gynecological medical textbooks; however, it takes quite a lot of searching and reading between the heterosexism to find accurate information.

Three sources on specific lesbian gynecological health that we found are: *Lesbian Health Care* (2) by Frances Hornstein, a nine page booklet; "Information on V.D. for Gay Women and Men" by Julian Bamford in *After You're Out* (4); and *Health Care for Lesbians* (5) by the Chico (California) Feminist Women's Health Center, a five page fact sheet. These sources state that there are some gynecological health issues that lesbians share with heterosexual women, and some that seem to affect lesbians rarely, if at all. Hornstein (2) expands on this last category by saying that:

In general, women who do not have sexual relations with men have far fewer problems with maintaining the good health of our genitals, uterus, fallopian tubes and, for that matter, our whole bodies . . . V.D. in lesbians is very rare. Also, in general, we will find that we [lesbians] are less often bothered with vaginal infections than women who have sexual intercourse with men . . . Heterosexuality is a serious health hazard for women at this point in time. Because we don't have to use contraceptives (most of which are experimental and have many dangerous side effects)

we are taking a lot fewer risks with our health than women who must be content with inadequate contraception.

Most of the literature includes, to a varying extent, information on vaginal infections (yeast, bacteria, and trichomonas), gonorrhea, syphilis, venereal warts, herpes, crabs (pubic lice) and scabies. Symptoms, treatments, transmission and some prevention are discussed. Most of the information comes from the sharing of experiences in lesbian self-help groups and observations at women's health centers. There is no mention of the incidence of pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) or urinary tract infections in lesbians. Nor is there any discussion of infections transmitted through the bowel, such as hepatitis, all parasites including amoeba, and bacterial and viral diarrheas which can be a problem for anyone who has oral sex. More in-depth and lesbian-specific information on genital herpes is also necessary. In future presentations on the prevention and treatment of gynecological problems, more information on home remedies and self-health care as an alternative to doctor-dependent diagnosis and chemical treatment would be valuable.

Concerning V.D., the sources state that syphilis and gonorrhea seem to be almost nonexistent in communities of exclusively lesbian women (2,4,5). The gonorrhea bacteria can thrive in the cervix, rectum or throat. In theory, if an infected woman has an exceptionally heavy discharge from her vagina (which would provide an environment capable of keeping the bacteria alive outside of the body for a longer period of time than is normal), the bacteria might be passed in sufficient quantity from a finger or tongue to her partner's cervix or throat. In actuality, however, this seems to be very rare.

Lesbians do get vaginal infections, though perhaps less frequently than heterosexual women. Hornstein suggests that this lowered probability may be due to the

way in which certain birth-control methods may increase a woman's susceptibility to vaginal infections. She adds that the higher incidence in heterosexual women may also be due to the lack of "male hygiene" which could introduce harmful bacteria during coitus. Trichomonas, bacterial infections and yeast can be passed from woman to woman on fingers that are moist with vaginal secretions (2,5). Lesbians, like any other women, can develop a yeast or bacterial infection without any contact with another person. The reasons for this may be related to stress, poor general health or poor hygiene habits.

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If the heterosexism of most doctors makes it a personal risk for a lesbian to come out, or, if out, to talk frankly about her lovemaking styles, then knowledge of how vaginal infections, V.D., or other illnesses are passed from woman to woman will not become known.

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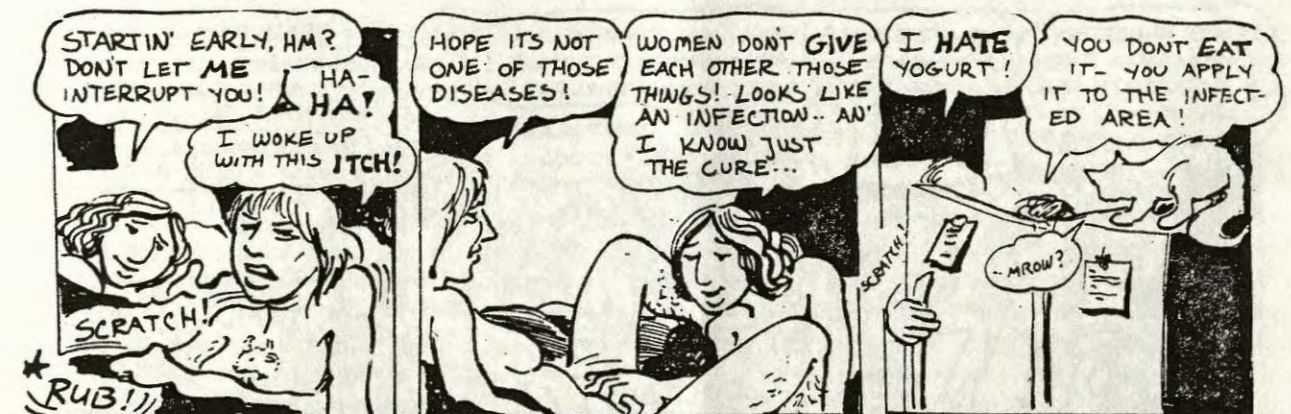
Certain aspects of lesbian sexuality may relate to gynecological health care. If the heterosexism of most doctors makes it a personal risk for a lesbian to come out, or, if out, to talk frankly about her lovemaking styles, then knowledge of how vaginal infections, V.D., or other illnesses are passed from woman to woman will not become known.

Hornstein (2) discusses cervical cancer in relation to lesbians:

There is growing evidence that women who do not have sexual contact with men have less chance of developing cervical cancer than women who have

## SHARING MORE THAN LOVE

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sexual intercourse with men. There are studies that show that certain women have less incidence of cervical cancer than others. Cervical cancer in nuns is almost nonexistent and Jewish women have had a much lower rate of cervical cancer (supposedly due to the fact that Jewish men are circumcized and carry fewer bacteria under the foreskin of the penis). Women who are more likely to develop cervical cancer are women who have had sexual intercourse from an early age and the risk seems to increase for a woman who has had many [male] sexual partners.

Hornstein did not reference the above information; however, references 6-8 mention or discuss the lower incidence of cervical cancer in nuns and reference 8 discusses the incidence in Jewish women. Kessler (8) discusses the evidence on the possible role of male coital partners in cervical cancer. Rutledge *et al.* (9) state that some categories of women with a higher incidence of cervical cancer are those who married at an early age, those who had coitus at an early age, those who have had a higher number of births, and those who are prostitutes. An extrapolation of these studies may imply that lesbians would have a lower incidence of cervical cancer. However, direct studies of lesbians are needed to verify this implication.

Breast cancer may be a health concern for lesbians and any woman who chooses not to have children. Studies have shown that there is a higher incidence of breast cancer in women who have not had children and in women who have had their first birth after age 30 (10, 11).

#### Medical Research and Books on Lesbians and Gynecology

Gynecological medical books are the primary resources of information for the physician and teaching tools for medical students. What these books have to say about lesbians reflect the treatment lesbians are likely to receive. For example, the authors of *A New Look at Vulvo-vaginitis* (12), put forth a negative view

of lesbians. They partially ascribe the increase in V.D. to "the great number of demonstrations and protests for acceptance of male and female homosexuality." I have yet to see any documentation of how demonstrations can spread V.D., while it is a fact that the incidence of V.D. is lower among lesbians than among the general population (2). The authors' statement reflects their prejudice as well as their inaccurate assumption that health issues that affect gay men also affect lesbians. Here, as in most medical texts, one must go through this heterosexist and inaccurate information to glean out tidbits of information relevant to lesbians. For instance, in *A New Look at Vulvo-vaginitis* it is mentioned that trichomonas can be passed vulva to vulva. Unfortunately, when, as in this case, inaccurate and accurate information are mixed together, the differentiation between them can be made only by people who already know the facts. In other words, such books will often not be useful to many doctors or lesbians.

There are a few relatively liberal medical texts such as *Gynecology and Obstetrics: Health Care of Women* (13) which essentially describes lesbians as healthy well-adjusted human beings. This book deals with women as whole human beings whose health is integrally related to their social roles and to the pressures on them in a changing society. The text stresses the need for the physician to perceive, accept, and relate to the variety of roles which modern women choose, rather than continuously reinforcing the traditional wife-mother, dependent person role. Even with this attitude, lesbians are mentioned in only about 0.1% of the book which contrasts with the estimate that lesbians comprise 10-12% of the female population. In the remaining percentage of the text, the patient is assumed to be heterosexual. There is no mention of how likely lesbians are to transmit various communicable diseases.

The medical profession has conducted a small number of studies on lesbians and health care. These studies have been reported by Lois West, a lesbian involved in the women's movement, in her article "Lesbian Related Medical Research" (14).



West used the *Index Medicus*, a subject list of published articles in medical literature, to find the research. She notes that "the way lesbians are viewed by the medical establishment is reflected in the difficulty of finding lesbian-related literature in the *Index Medicus*." Previous to 1968, the *Index Medicus* had no mention of lesbians in the subject headings at all. Now the subject heading of "lesbianism" is followed by "see under homosexuality." West found that most of the articles cited under homosexuality were either about the causes of and cures for homosexuality or about venereal diseases related to male homosexuality.

The articles she found written between 1965 and 1975 that are specifically concerned with lesbians are titled: "Physique and physical health of female homosexuals;" "Homosexual women: an endocrine and psychological study;" "Endocrine functions in male and female homosexuals;" and "Hormonal induction and prevention of female homosexuality" (a study of rat behavior). West states that these articles are problem-oriented and do not discuss gynecological problems that affect heterosexual women and do not affect lesbians, and vice versa.

The larger amount of medical research about male homosexuals as compared with that about lesbians reflects this society's attitude that women and their activities are less important than those of men...

The larger amount of medical research about male homosexuals as compared with that about lesbians reflects this society's attitude that women and their activities are less important than those of men and are, thus, less worthy of research by men. Extrapolating the results of studies on male homosexuals to lesbians has created erroneous information in both the medical and mental health professions.



Prejudiced attitudes against lesbians have resulted in a scarcity of information on lesbian gynecological health. Not wanting to deal with the heterosexism of most gynecologists, some lesbians do not seek out health services, and those who do, often do not identify themselves as lesbians. This enforced invisibility creates a downward spiral in which the negative attitudes towards lesbians promote further lack of knowledge, which then creates inadequate health care.

#### Reproduction

Related to gynecology, yet distinct from it, is the issue of reproduction, on which very little has been written. There is a prevalent assumption that lesbians do not have children or that lesbians who do have children had them before they came out. Actually, a significant number of lesbians have children, possibly as many as one-third (15).

Lesbians who want to have children can either artificially inseminate themselves or can engage in coitus with a man. Access to sperm banks requires the assistance of a medical doctor, and usually a lesbian will have to lie about her sexuality and lifestyle to obtain this service. Some lesbians have begun experimenting with "home methods" of artificial insemination using the sperm of a willing donor collected in a condom and transferred to the vagina. The transferring process may involve the use of a diaphragm or any pipette-like object.

If you want to experiment with artificial insemination, remember that daylight irreparably damages the sperm and that it must be used very soon after collecting unless you are able to store it via a sophisticated method of freezing. (16)

There is very little information available on artificial insemination other than that which I have mentioned above. Nor is there literature that deals with the harassment lesbian mothers and their children receive from the medical profession, such as during visits to pediatricians.



In "Radical Reproduction: X without Y" (16), Laurel Galana discusses a method of sex determination previous to conception and potential future methods of female reproduction without men, such as parthenogenesis and cloning. Cloning is the transplantation of the genetic material from one body cell into an egg cell which has had its genetic material removed. This process in frogs has produced a frog "offspring" genetically identical to the frog that donated one of its body cells. Parthenogenesis is female asexual reproduction, that is, the development of the egg without the sperm, which will always result in a female offspring. However hypothetical parthenogenesis is for humans, it is a natural form of reproduction in a worm-like animal called a rotifer. (17) Galana cites the work of two researchers who in 1940 succeeded in bringing one rabbit (out of 200 tested) to fullterm by means of parthenogenesis. Appended to Galana's article is a list of sources that will be valuable to others pursuing this field.

Robert Francoeur in *Utopian Motherhood: New Trends in Human Reproduction* (18) also discusses many of these potential reproductive methods. However, because of his nonfeminist and apolitical consciousness, this book is relevant to lesbians only as a reference source.

In view of the fact that most of the research on reproduction is being done by men, some of whom are blatant about their motives to produce only male children, Galana says to all women:

Whatever our feelings, whether we are morally repelled by this kind of tampering with nature or sure we never want children anyway, or are content to have them by the usual method, none of us can afford to ignore the potential (for good and/or evil) which is developing in the scientific laboratories. We can only hope that women will see that this is a new but crucial political battleground — one we can't afford to walk away from. (16)

### Mental Health

The close relation of mental and physical health is a concept that is rapidly becoming more accepted in our society, although the actual widespread use of this concept in the medical or psychological health professions is still quite a ways off.

The search for literature on lesbians and therapy was not a primary focus of the Lesbian Health Issues group, though we did review some of the available literature. There are several varying degrees to which the mental health profession manifests its heterosexism and homophobia towards lesbians (and gay men):

**Persecution:** Lesbianism is viewed as repulsive and as a sickness in itself; to be cured means to become heterosexual. Treatments to change homosexual behavior have included, and to some extent still include, lobotomies, electroshock, aversion and hormonal "therapy," and behavior modification. Many therapists still assume that a woman's lesbianism is the root cause, or the result of, her emotional problems. Since mental health professionals are often the spokespeople who determine "one's fitness" in society, judgment of lesbians by therapists can lead to discrimination, especially in employment and child custody.

**Tolerance:** Tolerance is the gift of the superior to the inferior. Lesbianism is viewed as infantile and as a stage that will be grown out of. Heterosexuality is considered more mature. Another aspect of tolerance is that lesbians are pitied because they are not "normal."

**Acceptance:** Lesbian struggles and identity are made invisible. "To me you're not a lesbian, you're just a person." "It's your business who you sleep with." This is the attitude of the so-called liberal therapists who do not see the political significance of lesbianism nor do they understand the cultural importance of a lesbian lifestyle.



It has not been a priority for the mental health profession to recognize and understand the stresses that lesbians experience . . .

### Stress

It has not been a priority for the mental health profession to recognize and understand the stresses that lesbians experience which are related to living in a society that condemns and misunderstands homosexuality. It is even questionable, at this time, if nonlesbian therapists, no matter how sincere and informed, can fully support and understand lesbian clients, and validate their strength in surviving.

One source of stress that affects lesbians is the internalization of heterosexism and homophobia. To identify oneself as homosexual is to immediately identify with a group that is hated and despised by all racial, religious, and ethnic groups — even one's own. Any internalization of this hatred affects a lesbian's self-image and can often result in feelings of guilt. Daily social ostracism also occurs. Visible lesbians are treated as outcasts or queers. They are ignored, fantasized about, and played with. Lesbians are subject to verbal and physical harassment. Closeted lesbians live in fear of being found out. A lesbian's family may be a source of stress for her as coming out to one's family can often mean risking anger, pain, or exile. Drifting apart from one's family may be the result of not coming out. The process of redefining relationships and roles with one's lover is often a stressful as well as a liberating process. Having seen the inadequacy of the male-female (butch-femme) role models, many lesbians are struggling to create new, intimate, role models for relationships.

Lesbians may encounter discrimination in employment. A woman can be legally fired from her job in some cases for being a lesbian, and in others she may be

harassed so intensely that she will be forced to quit. A handbook published by the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 states that in 42 states, homosexuals cannot legally pursue the following licensed professions (this is a partial listing): accountant, attorney, beautician, chiropractor, electrician, firefighter, insurance agent, lawyer, pharmacist, plumber, registered nurse, state trooper, taxicab driver, and veterinarian.

For most lesbians their job is their only source of income. In our society it is assumed that all women are married or are otherwise dependent on a man for financial support. This assumption is used to justify the secondary position of the working woman and to justify women's lower pay and last-to-hire, first-to-fire status. Furthermore, this assumption puts lesbians and single women in a stressful, tenuous financial and career situation.

The issue of lesbian motherhood and lesbianism among adolescents also represents sources of stress. As mentioned earlier a significant number of lesbians have children, possibly as many as one-third. Many custody cases have ruled against lesbians as being "unfit" mothers, or the authorities have made lesbians choose between their lovers and their children. An adolescent's lesbianism is often dismissed by therapists, parents, and educators as a "stage" which will be grown out of. Not only is this attitude unsupportive of the adolescent's present feelings but it can cause her much stress when she reaches adulthood and has not "outgrown that stage." Also, therapy for adolescents is usually contingent on parental consent; most parents won't let their teenager see a lesbian therapist.

To summarize on the stresses that lesbians experience in this society:

Can you understand that the pain a woman experiences is not inherent in her lesbian relationship; the relationship itself is seen as beautiful and supportive. The sham, having to lie, the constant fear of disclosure followed by rejection, the alienation and feeling that no one understands comprise the source of pain (15).





And in spite of this pain, for lesbians and gay men:

It is a phenomenal act of courage and self assertion to accept and own a part of oneself that society says is "sick" — and you know inside it is not, and you are not, and you are the *only* authority for that decision(19).

### Gay Health Workers

The health field, and society in general, suffer a loss when heterosexism and homophobia restricts or eliminates opportunities of gay people to make their optimal contributions as health workers. Escamilla-Mondanaro(15) says the following about lesbian therapists, but her passage can be applied equally as powerfully to lesbian doctors or health practitioners:

Lesbian therapists must come out! "Every time you keep your mouth shut you make life that much harder for every lesbian in this country. Our freedom is worth your losing your jobs and your friends" (Brown, 1972, ref. 20) . . . There is only one way for mental health centers and schools to demonstrate their good faith to the lesbian community, and that is to hire lesbian therapists and faculty . . . Lesbians can facilitate the hiring of lesbian therapists by sitting on the advisory boards to community mental health centers. The lesbian community must evaluate all services offered to lesbians, and advise women as to the sincerity and efficacy of these programs.

### Solutions for the Future

Working towards solutions to the lack of adequate health care for lesbians can be focused in at least two directions:

1. Pressuring the health professions to educate themselves on the validity of lesbianism as a lifestyle. It is important for every doctor or psychologist to know

the facts about lesbianism that are relevant to her or his specialization. As mentioned earlier, there is a necessity for funding to be allocated to lesbian researchers so that more current and in-depth statistics can be compiled on lesbian health. It is also necessary for pressure to be put on professional medical, public health, and mental health schools to admit open lesbians into their training programs.

2. Developing and participating in alternative lesbian, feminist, or socialist/feminist health centers and counseling centers. This is important for creating environments where lesbians will feel comfortable and validated. Such centers are also important in their employment of lesbian health workers or therapists.

Both of these directions require self-education about lesbians' specific health needs. Both also require a political analysis and framework in which to see that changes in the medical profession's heterosexism will come about only with changes in our society as a whole. With such an analysis, lesbians can see that their experiences with the health care system are not isolated and can organize for change.

Education is one of our most valuable tools. Myths about lesbians thrive on ignorance, and prejudice has its basis in the misinterpretation of facts. In the realm of health care, it is important for lesbians to re-direct the interpretation and teaching of science, medicine, and psychology. Biased interpretation of research continues to perpetuate notions of female inferiority and of homosexual perversion. Even progressive university classes on female health care continue to teach about V.D. and reproduction only in terms of heterosexuality. Science can be a tool for us to better understand our selves and the universe. As it is used now, it is a tool to perpetuate the power imbalances and oppressive ideologies of our culture.

Lesbian-related research and constructive health care will increase with the growing number of lesbians who are proud of their sexuality and lesbian feminists who see lesbianism as a political as well as sexual identification.□

## ANNOTATED LITERATURE LIST ON LESBIAN HEALTH

### Lesbians and Therapy: Experiences and Critiques

Josette Escamilla-Mondanaro's "Lesbians and Therapy" and Barbara Sang's "Psychotherapy with Lesbians: Some Observations and Tentative Generalizations," both in *Psychotherapy for Women: Treatment Toward Equality*(16) provide excellent consciousness-raising material on the needs of lesbian women who seek therapy. Both authors are therapists and lesbians. The articles are valuable and readable for professionals and non-professionals alike.

"Lesbians and the Health Care System"(17) by the Radicalesbians Health Collective is a very strong statement about the mistreatment of lesbians by therapists. The article relates the personal experiences of seven lesbians in therapy.

"The Psychoanalysis of Edward the Dyke"(18) by Judy Grahn — a humorous and biting sarcastic short story.

"The-Rapist: Lesbians and Psychiatry" — a short passage in the widely available *Our Bodies, Ourselves*(21).

Karin Wandrei, a lesbian feminist, conducted a constructive study, "Lesbians in Therapy"(22) in which she reports on how lesbians perceive their experiences in therapy.

In "Oppression is Big Business: Scrutinizing Gay Therapy" (in 23), Karla Jay discusses the relationship between lesbian therapist and their clients. She points out that although lesbians are rightfully wary of the traditional therapists, they cannot assume that all gay therapists will be acceptable. She offers a list of criteria for choosing a therapist and encourages clients to go into therapy with an informed and critical attitude.

Don Clark, in *Loving Someone Gay*(24), discusses the role of psychotherapists and counselors in "helping someone gay." His twelve therapeutic guidelines for mental health professionals working with gay clients are very valuable.

### Psychology of Lesbianism

*Love Between Women*(25) by Charlotte Wolff offers a historical presentation of the early psychoanalytic theories on lesbianism. Wolff partially aligns herself with the belief that the essence of lesbianism is emotional incest with the mother. Although she has some understanding of social pressures confronting lesbians, much of her theory is misinformed and outdated.

Although the bulk of Phyllis Chesler's book, *Women and Madness*(26), is highly valued by feminists and therapists, her chapter on lesbians is shallow and disappointing. A constructive aspect of this chapter is that Chesler discusses how many clinician-researchers have confused lesbianism with male homosexuality.

"Psychological Test Data on Female Homosexuals: A Review of the Literature"(27) by B. Riess *et al.* is a critical and comparative academic review of the studies before 1974 on lesbians. Much of the data is contradictory but the evidence indicates that lesbians "seem to differ . . . in psychodynamics" from male homosexuals and that lesbians have no more psychopathology than heterosexual female controls.

One important sub-category of lesbian psychology is that of third world lesbians and their relationship to their cultures. An insightful article on this topic is "The Puerto Rican Lesbian and Puerto Rican Community" (28) by N. Hildalgo and E. Christensen.

(continued on next page)





### Psychology of Homosexuality

The literature mentioned in this section does not specifically deal with lesbians, but rather with gay people in general, sometimes with an emphasis on gay men. For this reason, lesbians, and therapists working with lesbians, will find that the literature varies in value and relevancy.

"Far From Illness: Homosexuals may be Healthier than Straights"(29) was written by Mark Friedman, a gay psychologist. Friedman discusses the changes taking place in the traditional views held by psychologists towards homosexuality. He includes studies that help show that homosexuality is not only normal, but that in some ways, gays may actually function better than non-gays. Friedman also wrote a valuable article on "Homophobia"(30), and a book, *Homosexuality and Psychological Functioning*(31).

In *Society and the Healthy Homosexual*(32), George Weinberg discusses, among other topics, gay people and therapy, coming out to parents, and what his idea of a healthy homosexual is. Weinberg presents aspects of the heterosexism in the mental health system. However, he believes that lesbians do not have as much difficulty in surviving as gay men and he deals very little with the problems of traditional sex roles which are inherent in heterosexism.

The *Journal of Homosexuality*(33) is written for mental health and behavioral science professionals. It is very academic and has the most recent research. The *Homosexual Counseling Journal*(34) is geared to counseling and therapy issues.

In *Etiological and Treatment Literature on Homosexuality*(35), Ralph Blair points out that no one knows the causes of homosexuality, though obviously, many people have tried to find reasons and causes. To fairly question the cause of homosexuality, the cause of heterosexuality must equally be questioned.

### Lesbian Adolescents

*Growing Up Gay*(36) by Youth Liberation presents a dozen articles about the experience of being young and gay, including accepting one's own gayness, and coming out and talking with parents. Extensive resources are appended.

*High School Women's Liberation*(36) by Youth Liberation includes articles on lesbianism.

*Learning About Sex*(37) by Gary Kelly is a standard, school textbook that takes a positive view of homosexuality.

Mondanaro(15) briefly summarizes some of the issues involved for lesbian adolescents from a therapist's viewpoint.

*Parents of Gays* by Betty Fairchild(38) and "A Psychiatrist Answers Teen Questions About Homosexuality"(39), by Robert Gould in *Seventeen* magazine also relate to this topic.

### Lesbian Mothers

*By Her Own Admission: A Lesbian Mother's Fight to Keep her Son*(40), by Gifford Gibson.

"Lesbian Mother" by Jeanne Perreault in *After You're Out*(41).

The bibliographic information for the following articles is listed in *A Gay Bibliography*(42):

R.A. Basile, "Lesbian Mothers I and II."  
Carole Klein, "Homosexual Parents."

"The Avowed Lesbian Mother and Her Right to Child Custody: A Constitutional Challenge That can no Longer be Denied," in the *San Diego Law Review*.

Nan Hunter and Nancy Polikoff, "Custody Rights of Lesbian Mothers: Legal Theory and Litigation Strategy."

Dolores Klaich, "Parents Who Are Gay."  
Del Martin and Phyllis Lyon, "Lesbian Mothers." □

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We'd like to thank Roberta Gregory for the use of the strip "Sharing More Than Love." The strip is an excerpt from *Dynamite Damsels*, a women's comic book published by the artist and available for \$1 from Roberta Gregory, PO Box 4192, Long Beach, CA 90804.

Editorial Note: Mary O'Donnell wants to mention that the use of flavored yogurt, as described in this comic strip, is only a literary liberty and definitely not recommended in actual practice. Use only plain, unflavored, unsweetened yogurt, please.





# The False Promise: Professionalism in Nursing

## Part I of a Two-Part Article

### INTRODUCTION

We're a group of licensed practical nurses (LPNs) and registered nurses (RNs) who have been meeting for over two years to discuss conditions and working relationships in several hospitals in the Boston area. One thing we felt it was important to talk about was the issue of "professionalism", which has continued to crop up in our training, in nursing journals, and at work. Although most nurses consider themselves professionals, we found that this means a lot of different things to different people. To the majority of nurses professionalism stands for qualities we all respect, such as taking responsibility for our work and caring about our patients. Many nurses think of a professional as someone who finds work rewarding and is honest and hard-working. All of these qualities are obviously important ones.

But in sharing our experiences in hospital nursing, we have found that there are other sides to professionalism. For example, many professionals start to feel that they are the only ones who possess the good qualities mentioned above. We tend to forget that the other people we work with are just as likely to be honest and hard-working or to care about the patients and take responsibility for their work. Professionalism teaches us to see ourselves as unique and better than other health care workers. And the more we talked about profession-

*The second and concluding part of this article will appear in the July-August issue of Science for the People.*

alism, the more we saw that it was used by administrators to make us work in certain ways which are not beneficial to us or to our patients. In other words, professionalism can be used to exploit nurses.

We have come to the conclusion that professionalism in nursing is being used as both a carrot and a stick. As we try to become more "professional" our eyes are glued on the "carrot" of increased respect, rewards, and supposed improvement — and we do not see that behind our backs, professionalism is providing a "stick" that is used to control and manipulate us. We would like to talk about what's going on in nursing and health care these days, because we believe that professionalism not only does not serve our interests and those of our patients, but more often leaves us feeling unsatisfied, powerless, and isolated from other health care workers.

### PROFESSIONALISM: WHAT WE ARE TAUGHT

Our nursing textbooks talked about what professionalism was in very vague terms, removed from the real work-life of the nurse on the floor. We learned that a professional is someone who has had specialized training which includes a code of ethics, through which members learn standards of behavior to which they are expected to conform. One thing that gives a professional group power is the fact that it is a legally recognized entity: a profession is self-defined, self-regulated. We are told that RNs control their work and set limits on who can perform any given task. (For example, nursing prac-

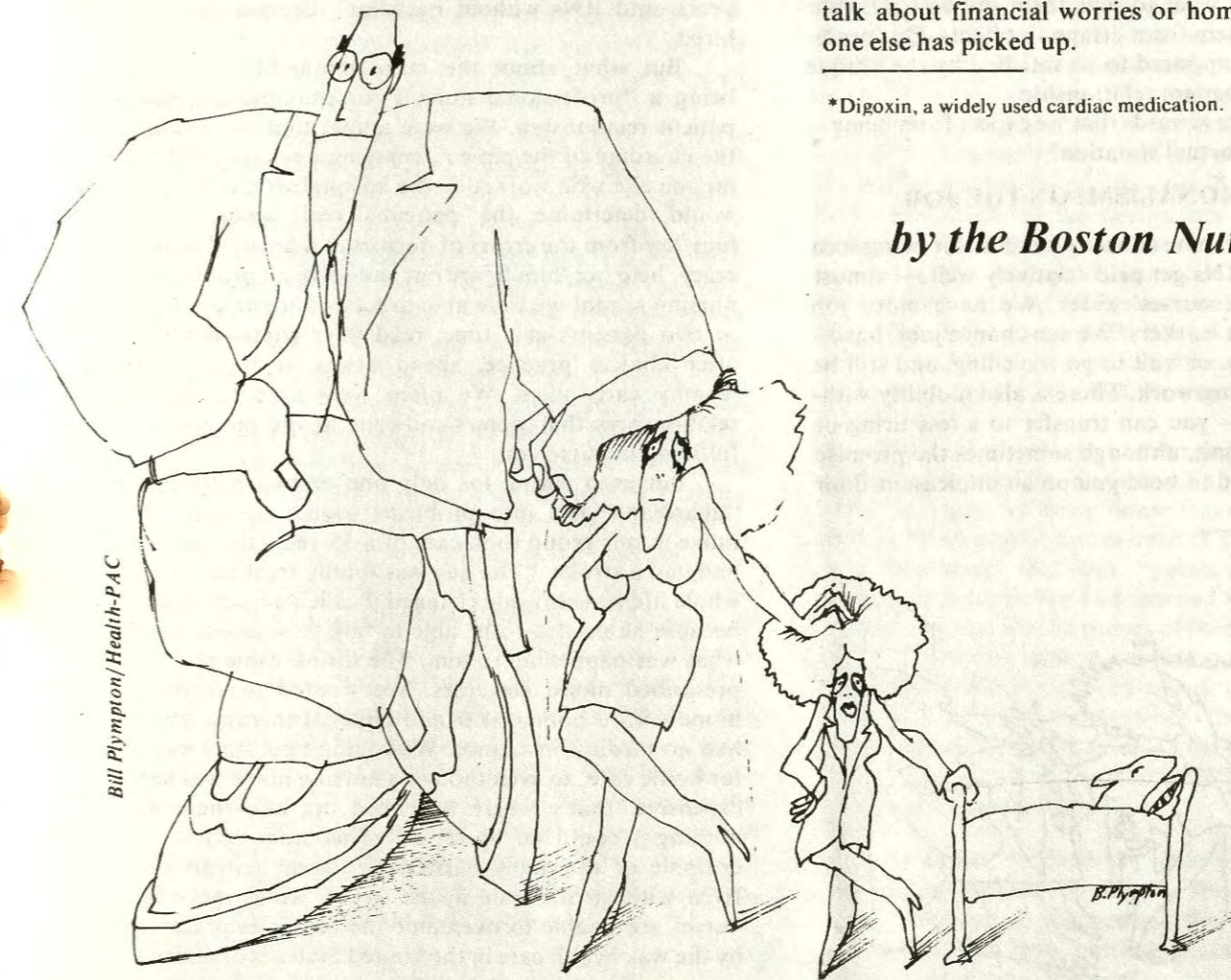
tice is supposedly governed by the Board of Nursing in any given state.) Finally, while being a professional demands a set standard of performance, the profession is supposed to protect its members and their interests.

Nursing is supposed to be a unique profession in that it's a balance between physical work and using our heads. While giving a bedbath we're doing more than just washing. We can evaluate range of motion and we might notice a rash or the beginning of a bedsore. Frequently we're in the position of making judgments about patients' meds—like holding someone's Valium because they're too drowsy, or their Dig\*, for a slow pulse. Much of the day-to-day information about the patient is channeled through the nurse, who makes decisions about calling the doctor.

The idea that we are more than manual laborers is stressed from an early point in our education. Although we do physical work like other hospital workers, we are taught that we are more like doctors. We have specialized education, we write in patient charts, which are part of a legal record, and we make decisions that directly affect patient care. Doctors will seek us out to ask how their patient is doing. In Social Service rounds we can talk about financial worries or home problems that no one else has picked up.

\*Digoxin, a widely used cardiac medication.

by the Boston Nurses Group



Bill Plympton/Health-PAC



Nurses are taught to identify the patient's psychological as well as physical needs — such as helping a patient cope with an ileostomy\* or some other radical body change. We are told that these are skills that other people don't have or are unable to develop without going to nursing school. Another big part of RN training is skill in "leadership" and management of other nursing personnel — taking charge, organizing a team assignment, checking up on other people's work. As professionals, we are told that we are the best qualified to decide how work is done on our unit.

We are promised many rewards for being professionals — good salaries and fringe benefits, job mobility and job security. With a BS or MS we are practically guaranteed the chance to move up the ladder — become a head nurse, supervisor, clinical leader or nurse practitioner. Even if we don't go on to school, workshops and conferences keep us increasing our knowledge. We are supposed to have some independence regarding the pace of work and the priorities we choose to set.

A lot of us went into nursing for another, different reason, that has to do with helping people. A big role we play is that of guardian of the patients' dignity and overall well-being. We want to give them the best possible care and protect them from disappointments. Our needs to feel useful are supposed to be satisfied by the unique and special nurse-patient relationship.

All of these are rewards that we expect from being a nurse. What is the actual situation?

#### PROFESSIONALISM: ON THE JOB

We do receive some concrete benefits for being seen as professionals. RNs get paid relatively well — almost twice as much as nurses' aides. We have more job mobility than most workers. We can change jobs, have a family, move away, or quit to go travelling, and still be pretty sure of finding work. There is also mobility within an institution — you can transfer to a less tiring or more challenging unit, although sometimes the promise of a transfer is used to hold you on an unpleasant floor for months.

\*radical bowel surgery.



Bill Plympton/Health-PAC

However, job mobility within nursing is decreasing. With cutbacks in the economy, nurses who leave their jobs often are not replaced. It is harder for new grads to find jobs, and layoffs, especially in public hospitals, are becoming more common. Another factor is that within the past few years there has been a flood of people into nursing. So the old myth that "you can always get a job if you're a nurse" is becoming less true as more people are competing for the jobs.

There is also upward mobility within nursing: head nurse, supervisor, and the new position of clinical specialist. Yet in most hospitals these positions are only open to nurses with BS and Master's degrees. Many hospital-based programs are being phased out and a BS degree is becoming more and more the only acceptable nursing credential. So the drive to "upgrade" nursing serves in the end to make the jobs of nurses without BS degrees less secure. LPNs and diploma grads are being phased out at hospitals where they have worked for many years, and are being replaced by baccalaureate RNs who have little or no clinical experience. At the Cambridge Hospital, for example, the number of LPNs has been reduced from 40 to under 10 in the past few years, and RNs without bachelor's degrees are rarely hired.

But what about the more intangible aspects of being a "professional nurse", for example the nurse-patient relationship. We were taught that we would be the guardian of the patient, enjoying a relationship that no one else who worked in the hospital would have. We would determine the patient's real needs, protect him/her from the errors of doctors and hospital bureaucracy, help her/him figure out and solve all problems. In nursing school we were able to focus our energy on one or two patients at a time, read their charts before or after clinical practice, spend hours at home doing lengthy care plans. We often *were* able to develop relationships that were significant to the patients and fulfilling to ourselves.

But even caring for only one or two patients we "guardians" run into problems sooner or later. One nurse in our group took care of a 55-year-old man who had had a stroke. "The guy was totally freaked out. His whole life was abruptly changed. I called a psych consult because he needed to be able to talk to someone about what was happening to him. The shrink came and only prescribed mood elevators. We wanted to send him home with a homemaker and physical therapy, but he had no medical insurance. We couldn't get state money for home care, so even though a nursing home was more expensive, that's where he ended up, and there was nothing I could do about it." This story is just one example of the many barriers to decent patient care. Even with all the time in the world, we as individual nurses are unable to overcome the obstacles presented by the way health care in the United States is organized.

And once we get out of school most of us don't have all the time in the world. A day on the floor is like a beat-the-clock contest: 7:30 vital signs, 8:00 meds, 8:30 feeding patients, 9:00 baths, 10:00 meds, 11:00 pre-meals,\* 11:30 vital signs, 12:00 feeds, 1:00 putting patients to bed, 2:00 meds, 2:30 charting, 3:00 report. We're as confined to the clock as if we worked on an assembly line instead of in a hospital. There are differences: factory work is more boring, more alienating, often more tiring. The boss is there to tell you that you can't leave the line to go to the bathroom. We have no foreman controlling our every move. But through nursing school and the professional ideals taught there, the boss has moved inside us. We *still* don't get to the bathroom until lunch (if we get lunch).

If we are lucky we are done at 3:30 but probably not, so many nurses will still be running around until 4:30 or so, usually without overtime pay. We don't ask for overtime because we know we won't get it unless the floor is in an unusual crisis. So why do we stay? We are made to feel guilty. We feel that it's our own fault if we don't get our work done even though we know that the real problem is understaffing. A little voice inside may be saying, "Well, if only you were more organized". Or maybe we feel that it's expected, that we can't leave if everyone else stays, and that we don't want to leave all that work for the next shift.

Why do nurses put up with these lousy working conditions and believe the myth that we have control over our work? Because we have an image of ourselves as professionals, we blame ourselves if we don't finish our work, don't develop significant relationships with patients, and don't feel that we have control over our work day. The ideology that surrounds the nursing profession forces us to blame ourselves for situations over which we really have no control, and reinforces our passivity. This ideology keeps us from identifying the real sources of our problems. When we are fed up because of poor staffing, broken equipment, and lousy staff relations, professionalism keeps us from getting together to change our working conditions. Instead, it turns us back on ourselves to examine our own faults.

One of the hardest things about being a new graduate is getting used to the fact that working as a nurse is very different from the "profession" we learned in school. Even if we have time to try to be the patient's guardian we run up against doctors, bureaucracy and the inadequacy of health care in this country. As professionals we are supposed to have control over our working conditions. But we have very little control over some very important aspects of our work — such as staffing (who and how many), hours, quality of care, discharge planning, treatment of patients, who becomes a patient, nursing policies — the list is endless.

\*Testing a diabetic patient's urine for sugar before a meal.



"You've been overworking yourself lately, Burrows. Keep it up!"

CPS

Many of us start work with high expectations of our "expanded" role. Traditional nursing education taught us to be the handmaiden of the physician. But the women's movement has left its impact on nursing. We have a greater sense of our own worth, as women and as men in a "woman's" job, and have started to demand respect from others on the job. Many baccalaureate RNs are taught to see themselves as the physician's colleague. We all expect to make decisions about patient care. But our attempts to exercise our judgment are often frustrated, and we become outraged when we see patients suffer because of it. We take out our hard feelings on other nurses, aides, housekeepers, even the patients. It doesn't help, but what can we do?

The women and men in our group got together because we wanted to do something more constructive with the anger we bring home from work. Many of us had been in consciousness-raising groups, in which we had discovered that our "personal" problems were shared by others. We had learned to look beyond our individual lives for the causes of these problems, and decided to use this skill to explore our "personal" problems as nurses. We started to ask ourselves why there was such a difference between the nursing we were taught in school and nursing on the job. Why did we feel so bad at the end of a workday? Why was it so difficult to give good patient care?

As nurses, we have the goals of better patient care and better working conditions. We decided to look beyond nursing, at the rest of the hospital. Who else shared our problems, and our goals? And why are these goals so difficult to achieve?



## HOSPITALS: IS HEALTH CARE THEIR GOAL?

We asked ourselves if good health care is really the goal of the hospital industry. Most of us who work in hospitals can think of many examples which tell us that other motives come first: unnecessary procedures and operations to provide learning experiences; little or no preventive health care; understaffing or poor equipment when money is being spent for some specialized medical machine already available at another hospital. We frequently find that hospitals are more concerned with profits, teaching and research than with health care. Banking, drugs, supplies, construction, real estate speculation — all are so closely tied into the health care industry that some have called it the "medical-industrial complex".(1)

Most private hospitals are officially "non-profit" institutions. Usually people think this means that the hospital only takes in enough money to pay for the expenses of patient care and staff wages. In reality, "non-profit" means only that the hospital's excess income is not distributed to shareholders. But the profits are there — they are used to finance expansion, new equipment, fancy offices and high salaries for administrators. Two advantages of "non-profit" status are Federal assistance for expansion and exemption from taxes.(2)

Recipients of hospitals' "non-profits" include drug and hospital supply firms. In the 1960s, the drug industry was consistently one of the three most profitable industries in the United States.(3) Hospital supply companies have an almost unlimited future in disposable goods, as hospitals re sterilize only the most expensive equipment. Aside from traditional hospital firms, drug companies (like Smith, Kline & French), paper corporations (Kimberly-Clarke) and conglomerates like 3M (makers of Scotch tape) are diversifying into hospital equipment.(4)

Hospital expansion is so profitable for construction companies, lawyers, architects and banks that many areas of the country have too many hospital beds: San

Francisco has 1130 extra beds; Honolulu 1000; Oklahoma City, 1946 extra beds — with more expansion planned.(5) Not only are expansion plans made with little regard to actual need, but the impact on the surrounding community is often ignored. In Boston, residents of the Mission Hill neighborhood have been fighting expansion of Harvard Medical School's teaching hospitals for 15 years. Harvard is the major landlord in the area, and has been trying to tear down the housing it owns to build the Affiliated Hospital Complex (including Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Robert Breck Brigham Hospital and Boston Hospital for Women). Rather than providing health services for the community, the original plans would have destroyed one of the few remaining inner-city neighborhoods in Boston. Only constant organized resistance by the Mission Hill residents delays the takeover of their homes by Harvard Medical School.

We hear all the time that there's not enough money for wages, staffing, or supplies. So it may be a surprise to learn that all this profiteering and expansion is going on. Why is the decision made to spend money building unnecessary hospital beds instead of hiring more nursing staff or buying more wheelchairs? Who decides where the money goes?

## HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS: DO THEY SHARE OUR GOALS?

Most private hospitals are run by Boards of Trustees or Directors, who have the final say in policy decisions. Trustees do long-term planning and choose which banks, construction companies, etc. the hospital will use. Actual day-to-day control of the hospital's policy is more likely to be in the hands of the hospital Director.

The people who sit on hospital Boards of Trustees are frequently the same people who sit on the Boards of companies in hospital-related industries. At Mt. Auburn Hospital in Cambridge, Trustee Ernest F. Stockwell is also president of the Harvard Trust Company, which profited from holding the mortgage on the new Mt.

Auburn building. Mr. Stockwell is also a trustee of University Hospital, and is a director of a gas company and an engineering corporation. In fact, of the 24 trustees listed for Mt. Auburn in 1972, no less than 14 were directors or Board members of banks or banking-related organizations; three were connected with the realty business; three with power-producing firms; and three were trustees in other hospitals besides Mt. Auburn.(6)

Across the river in Boston, the hospital-corporate connections are similar. Mitchell Rabkin, General Director of Beth Israel Hospital, is a member of the Board of Trustees of MASCO (Medical Area Service Corporation). MASCO proposes to provide hospitals in the Longwood area, such as Beth Israel, with everything from linen to electricity.(7).

With such close connections, it's not surprising that hospital Boards make decisions that reflect their own profitmaking interests more than the interests of the patients or hospital employees. But what about the hospital Director? Could he/she share our goals?

The Director is usually a person with special training in hospital administration, whose job is to run the business efficiently and save money. It is important to control the workforce, which includes making sure that employees don't step out of line and make costly demands on the administration. At a larger or more prestigious institution, like Beth Israel, the Director may have the same business connections as the Trustees. At all hospitals the Director is the public voice of the Board of Trustees and shares their interests, not ours.

What about doctors? Don't they make a lot of decisions? Can they be our allies in seeking better health care? There are some individual doctors who are genuinely concerned about health care. But as a group, doctors are more concerned with their incomes or with research, or both. Their interests in hospitals are primarily as free office or laboratory space. Interns and residents are in a slightly different position — they are overworked and are more directly affected by understaffing than the private doctors, because it means even more work for them. House officers' associations have occasionally made demands about hiring more lab and nursing workers. But their situation is only temporary — they are on their way up and out, so we cannot depend on them for long-term support in our efforts to gain better working conditions.

## NURSING ADMINISTRATORS HAVE DIFFERENT PRIORITIES FROM THE STAFF NURSE

As staff nurses, we are not constantly aware of the top administrators and trustees. We never see them, though they make decisions that affect our life at work every day. Nursing administrators are a little different.

## TRUSTEES: A SPECIAL PEEK



"FIRST WE'LL HAVE THE MEDICAL CENTER BOARD MEETING. THEN WE'LL DIVIDE UP FOR THE SEPARATE BANK AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY BOARD MEETINGS."

Though we may seldom see the Director of Nursing, supervisors are usually around, at least for scheduling or to announce new policies. If we have a grievance, we go through "proper channels" — that is, the supervisor's office. It seems as if they should be sympathetic to our problems. After all, they've been trained as nurses — they know the demands of our work. Since they visit the floors, they should have some idea of how many patients we have and what care they need. So it is doubly frustrating when we get no response from a nursing supervisor — or worse, get treated like a nuisance for mentioning problems in the first place. Why don't they know what the floors are like? Why can't they imagine what it's like to have too much work and not enough help — and do something about it?

The point is that even if a nursing administrator has given direct patient care at some time in her career, the majority of them never touch a patient. Their priorities are completely different from those of a floor nurse. The nursing director is supposed to provide nurses for staff duty, but she can hire no more than the budget allows. Staying within the budget is one of the main concerns. She is also expected to manage her personnel by means of the supervisors. This is how hospital policies are put into effect, and how discipline is maintained, whether the issue be wearing caps or signing into work. The director is also expected to keep her department up to par for JCAH (Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals) and public health inspections, stressing



## Sound Familiar?

In 1974 this man was the highest paid executive in America. He is Michael C. Bergerac, President of Revlon Inc. (whose drug and clinical lab sales comprised 1/3 of their profits). According to *Business Week* magazine his annual salary was \$1,595,000 — more than double what most working-class Americans will make in a lifetime. Just remember, you're keeping his family from starving each time you give a patient Hygroton.

The Chairman of American Home Products, another drug firm, was the fourth highest paid executive, making a mere \$600,000.



"... we are human as other girls and the law seems to protect girls in other vocations from working more than eight hours." — a nurse in 1928.

"The graduate nurse of good family, and good education can practically make her own choice as to whether she will accept a position in one of the better institutions, or go into public health or into private duty, but the young graduate of today who lacks breeding and background ... has no such choice."

From: Burgess, M.A., *Nurses, Patients and Pocketbooks, A Report of a Study of the Economics of Nursing*, New York: Commission on the Grading of Nursing Schools, 1928, pp. 356 and 442 respectively.

things like nursing audits, progress notes and care plans, even if there aren't enough people to do the job properly.

Some supervisors try to listen, and argue for funds to hire more nurses or get more supplies. They may urge staff nurses to document poor patient care due to inadequate staffing. This kind of supervisor usually doesn't last too long since administrators may feel she "can't handle" her job, which is to maintain the status quo. Some supervisors don't care at all about the realities of staff nurses' problems or make even more demands. When the floor is the busiest we are asked why a bed isn't made or why our shoes aren't polished.

### Professional Associations

Nurses who try to take their grievances through proper channels — that is, nursing supervisors or directors, are frustrated and realize they will get nowhere this way. Some RNs consider the alternative of going to their professional organization (usually a state branch of the American Nurses' Association [ANA], like the Massachusetts Nurses' Association [MNA]), either for individual advice or group representation. Nurses are told these groups will give the best help because "nurses need other nurses to understand their problems". But as we can see from looking at nursing supervisors and directors, the fact that someone is a nurse doesn't necessarily mean they care or can do anything about the problems facing a staff nurse.

Another drawback is that the ANA has a relatively large number of administrative nurses in its top positions. The disadvantage of this can be seen in the example of an operating room (OR) nurse who was worried about understaffing in her area, and asked her state association for help. Unfortunately, one of the association's officials knew the OR nurse's supervisor — and told her friend to "watch out for that trouble-

maker" on her staff. So, having managerial level RNs represent staff nurses does not guarantee impartial help or advice.

In spite of this potential conflict of interest, the ANA considers itself the voice of nursing. It has publicized the ideas of the nursing leadership since it was founded in the 1890's, and takes credit for the improved status of nursing since that time. How did the organization become so prominent, and how much has it worked for the rank and file nurse?

### The ANA and the Staff Nurse

Until the 1920's the average nurse did private duty work, often in the patient's home.(8) Since nurses worked in this way, isolated from one another, it was difficult for them to band together to work on common problems — such as irregular work, long hours without relief, or difficulty getting paid for their work.(9) Thus the ANA, run by financially secure, upper class nurses, was virtually unchallenged in its role as the major nursing organization.

The main goal of the organization has been to make nursing more respectable and prestigious, not always to the benefit of the average nurse. The ANA's work on the issues of licensure in the 1910s and of control of nursing education in the 1920's had some good effects. Licensure standardized qualifications somewhat and made some nurses' jobs more secure by limiting competition. However, it also disqualified some very competent nurses who had been trained outside the hospital school system.(10) The reform of nursing education begun in the '20s eliminated some of the schools that used students' unpaid labor without providing sufficient instruction.(11)

But graduate nurses continued to face difficult working situations and economic insecurity. The Report of the Grading Committee on Nursing Education (1928) mentioned their problems over and over again, but its main accomplishment was to recommend closing some nursing schools and to join the trend begun by the Goldmark Report in 1922 for more education for nurses.(12) The effect was to reduce the numbers of new graduates competing in the job market and also to exclude many women who could have been skillful nurses but who did not have something the Committee called "good breeding". The feeling seemed to be that if more women from the upper class became nurses, a lot of the on-the-job problems would disappear.(13)

Unemployment among nurses increased with the Depression and it became evident very few people could still employ private nurses. More people entered hospitals for medical care, and the hospitals finally decided (with some misgivings) to staff their floors with graduate nurses in place of unpaid students, as the nursing

schools were getting too expensive to run.(14) Many nurses were reluctant to do hospital staff work, realizing they would lose the chance to give the one-to-one care possible in private duty. Though they gained a regular paycheck, they now had more work than they could do; faced by a wardful of patients, they were forced to lower the quality of their care.(15) They still worked long hours, but had lost their freelance independence — falling under hospital discipline for style of hair and uniform, relationships with doctors, use of supplies. The hospitals compensated by giving RN's a position of minor influence in the hierarchy. Eventually RNs identified with the hospital administration. They "gained" petty control over other workers, but lost control over patient care.(16)

Over the next 20 years, the ANA continued to emphasize collegiate training for RNs. Once again, many people have been excluded from opportunities in nursing, since this type of education requires a lot of money and time. A prime example is that of LPNs, whose education and experience is deemed worthless in most states (by Boards of Nursing overwhelmingly controlled by RNs and MDs). It would be possible to structure LPN education so it would count towards future RN training, but RN leadership has blocked this possibility.(17) RNs with diplomas are hurt by the current trend, too. One diploma RN was enraged by her interview for a BS program: "They treated me as if I'd barely graduated from high school."

While it has been mandating more education for RNs, the ANA has mostly ignored the actual working conditions of the majority of nurses. The organization puts a lot of time and money into legal support of nurse practitioners, but its collective bargaining function is a low priority even though it involves relatively greater numbers of staff nurses. The MNA, for example, is known as a weak bargaining agent, delegating a small proportion of its resources to negotiations and grievance procedures.(18) The mistaken concept of the 1920's seems to persist — if only nurses were "better people" (from wealthier families? with only BS and MSN degrees? working as practitioners? more like MDs?), then these problems of understaffing, lack of supplies, unpaid overtime, etc. wouldn't exist.

There is also the question of staff nurses having any power in an organization dominated by top-level supervisors and educators. From time to time, staff nurses at Boston City have documented instances of unsafe patient care (mostly due to understaffing) for their MNA unit to present as a grievance. Much of the nursing shortage was due to cuts implemented by Ann Hargreaves, Nursing Director of the Department of Health and Hospitals. At the same time, Ms. Hargreaves was

state treasurer of the MNA, signing the paycheck of the staff nurses' bargaining agent, who was in charge of pursuing the grievance. With such conflicts, can staff nurses rely on professional organizations as their advocates on the job?

### WHO DOES SHARE OUR GOALS?

#### Patients

It seems clear that, lacking the same goals, nurses should expect little support from administrators and professional organizations. But nurses are not alone in their desire for better care and better working conditions. It may surprise us, but patients are strong potential allies. We both share one basic goal — good patient care. We lose sight of this important fact as the pressures we work under alienate us from the people we care for.

Our working conditions force us to neglect all but the most pressing medical needs of our patients. They soon learn that we give more attention to the sickest patients and to the ones who complain the most. Patients end up thinking they have to fight for the care they need and deserve. As a result, they sometimes treat us as if we were enemies, as the immediate representatives of a system that isn't responsive to them.

When patients challenge us, it reminds us that the whole system of health care is not really set up to help people, and that they're suffering from it along with us. We know only too well, for example, that patients are experimented on in blatant and subtle ways, and that we are expected to cover up the resulting mistakes and inconveniences. We sympathize with them. Yet when we are overworked, we see their demands as just one more obstacle to overcome before we go home.



"I'd like to introduce my colleagues..."



This antagonism is neither our fault nor the patients' — it's built into the hospital structure. Earlier in this paper we talked about the ways nurses were incorporated into hospitals in the 1930s: hospital administrators deliberately broke up the one-to-one nurse-patient relationship because it was too expensive. Today, adequate staffing is still too "expensive." Our instincts and training lead us to expect good patient care conditions, but we usually run into trouble on the job if we insist on these conditions.

We think that the solution is not to go back to the days of private duty nursing, but to find ways to get together with our patients to demand better conditions for them and ourselves. Together we could face the real obstacle, the hospital administration.

#### Other Hospital Workers

The work of the hospital is to provide health care. This work involves a lot of tasks besides giving bedbaths and medicines, changing dressings, and doing patient teaching. Sick people need to be in a clean, safe environment — which means constant cleaning and constant maintenance of equipment. They need to eat special foods, and the food has to be delivered to their bedside. Patients need laboratory tests, X-rays, and respiratory treatments. Drugs and supplies used in their care have to be ordered, stored and delivered to each floor. Records of patient care have to be made, updated and filed. Most of this work is unglamorous and doesn't pay well. But all of this work is absolutely essential. Our work as nurses would be impossible to perform without dietary, maintenance, housekeeping, clerical and technical workers.

The reason we discuss other hospital jobs in such detail is that we have sometimes found in ourselves and other nurses a lack of respect for other hospital workers. One reason for this is that our society values mental labor more than manual labor — so that doctors are more respected than nurses, who are more respected than aides or housekeepers.

We have also been encouraged to think that we are the only ones who care about the patients. In nursing school we are taught about meeting all the needs of the patient and forming "therapeutic relationships." But this schooling can make us forget that caring doesn't come from ideas in a book, that you don't have to be "qualified" to care about patients. Caring comes from the person, not from nursing school or professionalism. Many nurses are dedicated, compassionate individuals, and some aren't. It works the same way for other people who are involved in hospital work. If nurses care about patients it's not because of professionalism or training. (Look at doctors with all that training. Do they necessarily care about the patients more than we do?)

Why all this talk about respect? We think that nurses' ignorance about other hospital workers blinds us to the fact that they are the people in health care who have the most in common with us. There are obvious differences in training and pay, but the differences are small when our salaries are compared to those of doctors and administrators. And we face the same problems on the job. Whether one is a housekeeper or a nurse, we have little or no input into hospital policy, wages, employee benefits, staffing, the way health care is delivered, etc. In other words, none of us has much control over our job. If we continue to blame our problems on our fellow workers and refuse to see them as allies, we are only hurting ourselves in the end.

#### HOW DO WE ACHIEVE OUR GOALS?

To many of us it seems unusual or inappropriate to think of getting together with housekeepers or maintenance workers or of taking joint action with our patients. This is partly because we've always been told that we achieve change by going through proper channels — which means working it out with your supervisor, or trusting some administration committee to work on the problems. The effect is to make us feel that we aren't smart enough or don't know enough about the situation to come up with any good solutions with our coworkers. And of course, administration would like us to think that employees below us are even less capable of solving problems.

We've already stated why we think the proper channels won't get us very far. But what else can we do?

We'd like to give a few examples of situations in which patients and hospital workers joined forces to fight for a health care issue. We'd also like to talk about organizations that other hospital workers have used to defend themselves at work.

#### Worker-Patient-Community Efforts

In 1975, Massachusetts tried to close the Shattuck Hospital, a large rehab and chronic care facility in Jamaica Plain. The state claimed the hospital was too expensive to run and that it was only half full. Workers employed at the Shattuck felt insecure about their futures. They fought to keep the hospital open and gained a lot of strength from the efforts of former patients and families of patients. The group pressured state legislators, started a sticker campaign and pushed the issue into the media, with successful results: the hospital stayed open.

In the same year, Boston State Hospital was operating with at least 90 staff positions unfilled, and with supplies such as toilet paper and soap unavailable. There was no clothing for patients, and they had to share dinners, as the kitchen could not send enough

food to each floor. Nurses at the hospital organized a demonstration at the State House to demand more funds. This demonstration was attended by 150 staff members and patients. The next day, staff was informed that each patient would receive a new outfit of clothing. But when it was clear that basic conditions were still not improving, RNs and LPNs staged a one-day sickout. That day they were notified that the 90 critically needed positions would be filled.

#### Unions

We have two examples of successful coalitions involving hospital workers and patients or community members. These coalitions were formed around a single issue and stayed together for a short period of time, so were limited in what they could do. We need to organize ourselves so that we can work on more long-range goals and deal with many issues. As a first step we need to defend our rights on the job, so that we will be protected in

Steve Krasner



"The Director, please . . . Mr. Tightwad? . . . the care here is outrageous. You need twice as many workers to give good care! You'll hear from my Neighborhood Council!"



working for the changes we need to make. A good place to start is with unionization, specifically, unionization which includes all workers in a hospital in the same union. The more our group talked about the need for change, the more we realized that hospital unions are an important first step in achieving better conditions.

But nurses often have a lot of fears concerning what unions may do to health care. Some feel that a union is an outside organization, that will tell workers what they have to do. Others feel that unions are "unprofessional," harmful to patients because they promote strikes, and that they will encourage laziness. There are many people who think unions are always corrupt, and that in any event they tend to take in more in dues than they deliver in the contract.(19)

Not all of the fears listed above come out of thin air. But many of them are misconceptions. When workers suffer from low pay, bad working conditions (such as long hours, dangerous conditions, etc.), lack of recognition for their work, or poor benefits, they need to improve their position by joining together so that their employer has to listen to what they have to say. Workers organizing unions realize that when they act only as individuals they can't change the quality of their jobs.

#### What is a union?

Collective bargaining is the process of negotiation between workers and management to produce a contract that both sides will agree to. A union is an organization of employees which carries out collective bargaining with the employer in order to improve the jobs of its members.

#### Patient Care

Some nurses who are reluctant to unionize feel that improving their own conditions can only take place at the expense of the patients. But just the opposite is true. When people don't like their jobs, they don't do good work. In hospitals, it is important that people have good working conditions since their jobs affect not only them but also the patients, in a very direct way. Nurses, just like all other hospital workers, have the right to demand improvements for themselves. And patients will benefit from good working conditions for all hospital workers.

#### Hospital Unionization

Unions have a long history in the United States, going back into the last century. It was during the 1930s, however, that large numbers of workers started joining unions. This was the beginning of the unionization of the major American industries. We take this for granted today, but at that time there were many bitter struggles by American workers to establish their unions.

In Boston and in many other cities, most hospital workers are still not unionized. Why has the health care industry lagged so far behind other industries in this regard? For one thing, workers in voluntary\* hospitals were not protected by federal labor laws until 1974.(20) (In some states, local laws were passed before 1974 which gave unions some protection from unfair practices by employers in that state.) Also, in earlier years, hospitals were still viewed as charitable institutions. Nowadays people are more likely to understand that hospitals (especially voluntary and proprietary\* hospitals) are powerful institutions that control large amounts of money. So hospital unionization has only really gotten underway in the last 10 to 15 years.

In New York City, where hospitals are heavily unionized, the minimum wage is now \$181 for 40 hours.(21) But in 1959, before organizing efforts began, the minimum wage in private hospitals was \$30 per week for a 48-hour week.(22) Many hospital workers who worked full-time — or more — where forced to apply for welfare to support a family.

#### "Unprofessionalism"

During the 1960s, when hospital organizing and occasional strikes were taking place in some cities, many professionals and professional associations objected to these tactics. Nurses denounced the strikes and broke picket lines. The failure to respect a strike is not surprising in view of the fact that the ANA promoted a "no-strike" policy from 1950 until as late as 1966, when it was rescinded.(23)

\*voluntary=private nonprofit; proprietary=private, profit-making.



The professional associations that once said unions were "unprofessional" have now begun to recognize that they must use the same methods if they want to make progress. What these groups haven't wanted to recognize is that their members' wages have been pushed up largely by the organizing efforts of workers "below" them. As union contracts have improved the wages and working conditions of service, maintenance, and technical workers, administrators have raised salaries of "professional" employees to keep pace.

Inflation, the flooding of the job market and the deteriorating conditions in hospitals have affected us all. Many of us have faced understaffing, floating, inadequate supplies, and cutbacks in benefits. These are the conditions which made nurses in San Francisco, Baltimore, Seattle, Honolulu and Chicago go on strike. These nurses saw that the old appeal to professional sacrifice for the patients' sake is baloney. Nurses have now begun to organize.

If being "unprofessional" means uniting with the majority of health care workers to bring about improvements, instead of trying to make it on our own by becoming a more elite group, then we could use a lot more "unprofessionalism"!

#### Union Democracy

Some people fear that a union is an outside organization that will tell them what they have to do. But the activities of a union depend on the activities of its members. When unions are young and struggling, their members are actively involved. As they get bigger

and stronger, their leaders tend to lose touch with their membership. There are many stories in the press about corrupt union leaders and the lack of democracy in unions. In addition, union leaders are reluctant to challenge the status quo, and often end up justifying management's positions to their membership. These are the possible results of a situation where the union leadership no longer identifies with the workers but spends most of its time talking with managers. (In a professional association such as the MNA, the leaders actually are the managers, which is far worse!)

Union members are often encouraged to be passive, and to trust in the leadership to "get things" for them. But unions are only democratic when their membership stays actively involved, and insists that the leaders serve their needs.

#### Protection on the Job

Hospital administrators tell us "a union will take all control away from you." But any hospital worker who thinks she already has control over her job is not looking at reality. Even RNs, as we talked about earlier, are not really given any control — just the right to tell other workers what to do. While hospital unions are not going to give us complete control over our work, they are crucial in gaining basic improvements. For example, unionized workers have more protection from unfair practices by supervisors. They have a grievance procedure, which can provide a more equitable way of dealing with problems. Because they have some protection against arbitrary firing, they are less afraid to speak up, to suggest changes, and to get in touch with each other about various issues.

Of course, there are also more concrete benefits to be gained from a union, such as improved health insurance coverage, pension and compensation plans. And most workers feel that the wage increases and other improvements make it very worthwhile to pay dues, which usually run about 1-2% of wages. Dues paid to a union go to help pay salaries for negotiators, organizers, and lawyers, and to pay for the costs of everything from leaflets to contracts.

#### Hospital Costs

Another argument commonly used against unions is that they are supposedly responsible for driving up hospital costs. There's more here than meets the eye, however. For example, although total salary expenses for some unionized hospitals have more than doubled, part of this is due to the fact that hospitals are hiring more workers per patient than previously. Secondly, it is necessary to look at which employees' raises take up the greatest part of the increased costs. For instance, in a four-year period in New York City, "while orderlies' wages went from sixty or seventy dollars a week to \$100

#### BREAD AND BUTTER ISSUES — UNIONS DO MAKE A DIFFERENCE

	Boston (largely non-union)	San Francisco (largely union)
<i>Non-government hospitals:</i>		
General duty nurse	\$184/wk	\$211/wk
LPN	148	165
Aide (female)	108.50	145
<i>Non-federal government hospitals:</i>		
General duty nurse	\$188	\$218
LPN	153	164
Aide (female)	123.50	150

Source: Cannings and Lazonick, "The Development of the Nursing Labor Force in the United States: A Basic Analysis", *International Journal of Health Services*, vol. 5, no. 2, 1975, p. 190 (table 3).



A UNION CONTRACT VERSUS A PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION CONTRACT

The chart below contrasts the benefits of two 1975 contracts for nurses at Babcock Artificial Kidney Hospital in Brookline, Mass. One contract was negotiated for LPNs by the National Union of Hospital and Health Care Employees, District 1199 Mass., and the other, for RNs by the Mass. Nurses' Association. They were negotiated at the same time. Both types of nurses pay dues to their organizations.

	Union benefits for LPNs	Mass. Nurses Assoc. benefits for RNs
Pay raises	30% incremental raises from March 1975 through Jan. 1976; \$47 increase	9% incremental raise for same period; \$20 increase
Medical benefits	100% of all medical and hospital costs for all LPNs and families	80% family medical costs and all hospitalization; for <i>full-time</i> RNs only
Dental benefits	85% of family costs	None
Prescription drug benefits	All family prescriptions paid	None
Maternity leave	13 weeks leave at 2/3 pay (untaxed)	Unpaid leave
Staffing	Formal bimonthly meetings with management to deal with staffing	RNs have no say
Management rights	Management may not do anything arbitrary, capricious, or in bad faith	No controls on management authority

Other benefits such as holidays, vacations, liability insurance are identical for RNs and LPNs. Finally, whereas members of the union have the legal right to strike (if they so choose) for a new contract, the MNA has agreed in writing never to strike under any condition (even if their members choose to do so).

a week [= \$5200/yr.] in New York . . . the average net income of full-time hospital radiologists were jumping from \$26,000 to \$34,000."(24) Probably most important

FROM THE HORSE'S MOUTH

Notice how we always hear that higher hospital costs are due to wage increases? But, according to the Council on Wage and Price Stability, half the increase in health care costs comes from the increase in new services and purchases. The other half is taken up by increases in both wages and materials. This means that considerably less than 50% of the rise in hospital bills can actually be attributed to wage increases.

(Staff Report, Council on Wage and Price Stability, Problems of Rising Health Care Costs, Executive Office of the President, April 1976, p. 12, table 6.)

is the fact that nonlabor costs have risen as rapidly as labor costs. Because Blue Cross and Medicaid accept the hospitals' estimates on the cost of care, hospitals have been able to buy large amounts of complex equipment and expand their research according to their own priorities. They then include all this in their calculation of costs, so that the cost-per-day of treatment has risen dramatically. Through their insurance premiums, the consumers, instead of the hospitals, actually end up paying for both necessary and unnecessary "improvements."(25) Thus there are many reasons for increased hospital costs, and better wages are only a part. It is time that hospital workers stopped subsidizing hospital costs by sacrificing their living standards through poor wages.

Laziness

Do unions encourage workers to be lazy? There is no guarantee that anyone will work more or less hard in a unionized hospital. But it is possible to see where laziness

comes from. When people don't see their jobs as leading anywhere, when they have supervisors over them who don't work or who are disrespectful, when they get low pay for long hours: this produces the feelings of "alienation" that make us feel like "it's not worth it" to try hard to do a good job. Hopefully, by increasing the benefits available from a job, and the amount of input a worker can contribute to the workplace, we will all feel more positive about the quality of our jobs.

Strikes

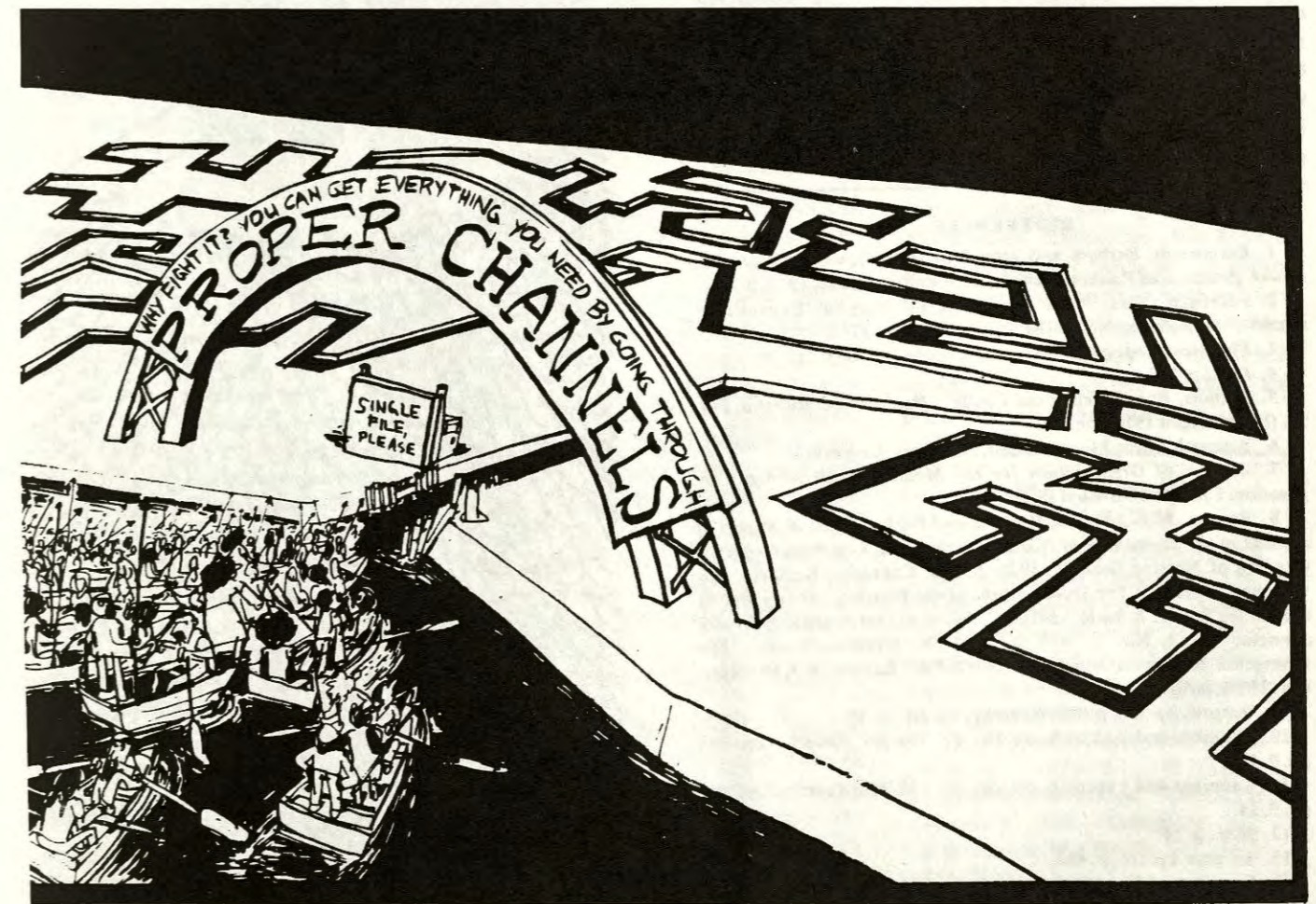
But what about strikes? If nurses join unions, won't we be forced into strikes, and isn't that bad for patient care? These are important questions to answer, because this is the tactic that nurses object to most frequently. Strikes are given a lot of attention in the press, and administrators always try to use them to scare workers away from unions.

For one thing, unions do not automatically lead to strikes. Once in a union, workers have more ways available to solve conflicts than they had previously.

Workers cannot be forced to strike by their union. A strike takes place only when the workers in the hospital vote for it.

People do not enjoy going on strike. When issues are being negotiated, a strike is usually the last resort, after all other methods have failed. Management does not give in to our demands because they want to. They give in because they are forced to. They control the conditions of our work; the only control we have is whether or not we work. A strike is a statement by workers that unless management recognizes their right to what they're asking for, they will refuse to work. Nurses make this statement all the time, whenever we quit to look for a "better job." But acting as individuals, we have no power.

It is certainly true that strikes cause hardships for patients. What can be done about this? There is a federal requirement that the union must warn the hospital in advance that it is planning to strike, so plans are made by the hospital before the strike to provide for essential patient care. (This law was made primarily to benefit the hospital's economic interests, not to help the patients.) However, strikers have often taken the responsibility to



Nick Thorkelson/cpf



ensure patient safety during the dispute. In Connecticut, for example, striking nurses sent a team into the hospital each morning to check on critical patients and to see if any extra measures needed to be taken.

Hospitals are often willing to run their floors with poor staffing, creating conditions every day which are dangerous for patients. Yet when we refuse to work under these conditions, we are the ones who are accused of endangering patients. A strike is a short-term hardship, but it is one which management forces into being, one which becomes necessary in order to make long-term improvements. When workers improve their job conditions they are creating a better hospital for themselves and for their patients. The same thing happens on an individual basis when a nurse refuses to take an assignment she feels she is not trained for, or refuses to put up with conditions that are unfair. In the short run, it might or might not have been better for the patient had the nurse done what she was told. But in the long run, conditions would definitely deteriorate if no action were taken.

Lastly, administrators say that strikes show that unions have destructive effects on patient care. But we've seen that it is administrators' lack of concern for patient care, and their business priorities, that usually make for poor conditions. How can unions be responsible for deteriorating patient care when it is the hospital that has had control over such issues as staffing, bed space and supplies? It is in the unions' interest, as well as in the interest of their members as health-care consumers, to improve patient care as much as possible. □

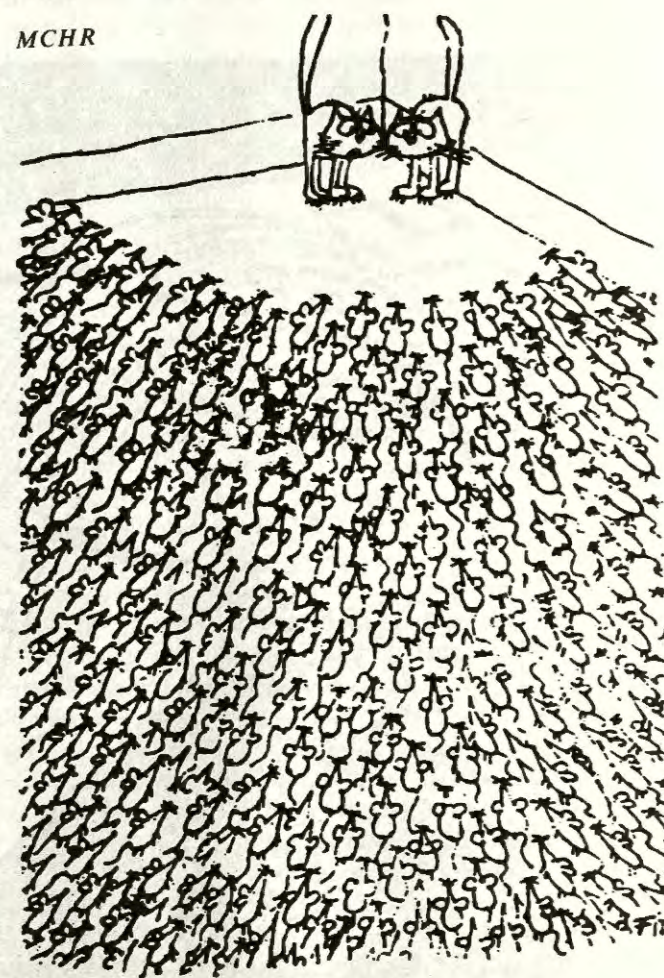
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MCHR



"Well, don't just stand there—negotiate!"

# S.T.G. GOES TO SCHOOL

ABC DEFGHIJ KLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ - 12345678910 - SFTP

by the Ann Arbor SftP Science Teaching Group

For years the Ann Arbor Science for the People Science Teaching Group primarily held intellectual discussions of how science teaching has perpetuated the elitist and oppressive role of science. Science teaching, we felt, has been instrumental in reinforcing the popular notion that science is politically neutral and value-free. Lost in the intellectual abyss, we neglected to find out what is actually going on in the classroom. Mostly, we were afraid of finding out either that our concerns were unfounded or that our idealism was nothing more than just that. Knowing we could no longer remain blissfully ignorant of the real classroom situation we valiantly decided to organize a workshop to meet science teachers and discuss our concerns with them.

In November 1977, we contacted the science coordinator for the Ann Arbor public schools and distributed invitations to all Ann Arbor area science teachers. The workshop, on Dec. 3 was titled, "Science: Its Social Consequences." We wanted to 1) discuss the resources we had available to teachers, 2) find out from them what was going on, and 3) find out how social issues could be interjected into their classes. To our great surprise, and despite several positive responses, only two participants attended. Fortunately for us they were the science and social-sciences coordinators for the Ann Arbor public schools. In the ensuing discussion, we expressed several of our concerns, which were well received. The result was that they became our conduits to transmit information to the science-teaching community. Our mistakes, though, were obvious:

scheduling the workshop for a Saturday, and not giving them more information about ourselves.

We regrouped, and not despairing, we vowed to make contact once again; we planned another workshop. This time we prepared a letter of introduction, a list of our available literature and, in conjunction with other SftP subgroups, several lesson plans on sociobiology, food additives, alternative technology and nuclear power. The science coordinator helped us schedule the next workshop for March 3, the Ann Arbor public schools in-service day. Due to our initial contacts, a second flyer-invitation and our presence at the Michigan Science Teachers Association meeting in February, we expected a much better turnout. And we got it.

Sixteen science teachers came to our second workshop. After a brief introduction, there was a rousing discussion on science and social issues: the ideology of Pure Science, public input into science, the global nature of science problems and how science arises out of a social context, e.g., military and industrial research. Generally, the teachers' reaction was favorable but not overly enthusiastic. A couple of people were hostile, while several were genuinely interested, and the rest remained an enigma. The interactions after the meeting were helpful in suggesting future directions for our group.

It was clear the SftP subgroups could be a valuable resource in providing speakers for high school classrooms. In fact, we arranged for our Energy group and a local Nestle boycott group (INFACT) to speak at the alternative public high

school in Ann Arbor. The students expressed great interest and as a result other subgroups will appear there soon. We are currently developing a speakers list to distribute to the other teachers. Other suggestions from the teachers were: writing a lesson plan on the misuse of statistics, reviewing current textbooks for political content or lack thereof, and continuing our discussions and contacts in future workshops.

In retrospect, the workshop could have been more effective if we had been better prepared with a more refined and practiced presentation. In addition, breaking into smaller discussion groups would have been more conducive to the teachers' expressing their feelings and experiences on science teaching. Lack of clarity about our goals created unnecessary difficulties. We have to better assess our purposes in establishing these contacts before we plan our future activities. Despite these misgivings, we discovered the teachers shared many of our concerns and at least some of our idealism. □

#### SOCIAL ISSUES IN BIOLOGY

A 12-month, student-initiated study leading to a Master of Arts Degree. Potential projects include the political economy, ideology and biology of social behavior, agriculture, health, population and environment.

For further information, call or write: Mark Wilson, Goddard/Cambridge Graduate Program, 186 Hampshire St., Cambridge, MA 02139. Tel. (617) 926-5436.



# SUMMER AT SEABROOK

Cynthia Benjamins



## Clamshell Will Return in Force

by Frank Bove

Seabrook, NH will again be the stage for massive nonviolent civil disobedience to protest nuclear power. The Clamshell Alliance, a New England-based organization of 53 local groups, is planning an "occupation/restoration" of the nuclear plant construction site on June 24. The call has gone out nationally and internationally for support. Anti-nuclear activists have been encouraged to organize actions

Frank Bove is a staff person in the Cambridge office of Clamshell Alliance.

at nuclear plants in their locales. The Crabshell Alliance in Seattle is also organizing a site restoration and demonstration for June 24.

### Nonviolence Preparation

For Clamshell, this will be its fourth occupation of the Seabrook construction site. Like the three previous actions, all participants will receive nonviolence training before they occupy. Occupiers will form into affinity groups of 15-20 people. Each affinity group will provide

food and other forms of physical and emotional support for its members. Unlike the three previous actions however, Clam is planning to "restore" the site by setting up projects demonstrating the potential of alternative, renewable energy sources (e.g., solar and wind energy) in agriculture, aquaculture, and silviculture (tree products).

There is a strong possibility that a huge police and national guard force, under the command of New Hampshire's ultra-rightist Governor Meldrim Thomson, will be amassed

at Seabrook to confront the occupiers. In preparation for this likely event, Clamshell has drawn up guidelines for an orderly, peaceful action. These include:

- 1) All occupiers must have preparation in nonviolent action before taking part in the June 24 occupation.
- 2) No weapons of any kind.
- 3) No damage or destruction of Public Service Company of New Hampshire (PSC) or Seabrook property.
- 4) No running at any time.
- 5) No strategic or tactical movement after dark.
- 6) No breaking through police lines.
- 7) No dogs.
- 8) No drugs or alcohol.
- 9) In case of any confrontation, we will sit down.

Falls have refused to sell Public Service Co. the water essential for construction. PSC faces increased statewide opposition to its 17%, \$27 million rate-hike request. PSC has already raised the rates 17% in anticipation of a favorable ruling by the NH Public Utilities Commission. Seabrook has joined seven other New Hampshire communities which have registered their opposition to the rate hike for "construction work in progress" (CWIP). Finally, PSC still lacks federal EPA approval of the plant's controversial cooling tunnels.

Encouraged by the successful Seabrook occupation last spring, anti-nuclear groups have sprung up nationwide. The nuclear industry is attempting to stem the tide of nuclear opposition by launching a well-financed campaign, with the help of Clamshell's position that nuclear

power is uneconomical and dangerous. A RAND study claims that construction costs of nuclear power plants will double in real, uninflated dollars, every six years or less because of recurrent design failures. The Seabrook plant began as a \$970 million project, but now the estimate is \$2.5 billion and could top \$3 billion. PSC has claimed that it will need rate hikes every year until 1984 in order to construct the Seabrook plant. Recent studies on the effects of low-level radiation upon workers have shown that radiation levels previously presumed safe are now proving to cause cancer and leukemia. At the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, maintenance workers repairing nuclear sub reactors have a cancer death rate twice the national average and nearly 80% higher than the rate for other shipyard workers.

As the case against nuclear power becomes stronger, the nuclear in-

Cynthia Benjamins



### Growing Public Opposition

Although construction of the \$2.5 billion Seabrook plant continues around the clock, there has been growing antinuclear sentiment in NH. For a decade, seacoast people have fought against the plant in the courts. Two years ago, Seabrook and seven other New Hampshire towns voted against the plant in town meetings. More recently, Seabrook and neighboring Hampton

President Carter's pollster Pat Caddell, to reach out to people they categorize as having "low socio-economic status." Clamshell has also been working hard to reach out to unions and to workers on the site to inform them of the dangers and uneconomics of nuclear power, the hazards of radiation at the workplaces, and the job-producing potential of cost-efficient, safe and renewable energy alternatives.

Recent reports have confirmed

Although construction continues around the clock, there has been a growing antinuclear sentiment in New Hampshire.

industry will be forced to step up its campaign of retaliation. However, despite "rough rider" Thomson's intentions to thwart the occupiers, the Clamshell action will undoubtedly receive worldwide attention and extensive media coverage, and will once again demonstrate the growing strength of the people's movement to seize control over decisions which affect our lives. □





# news notes

## SPEAKING OF DIESELS

As automakers tool up to produce millions of new diesel-powered cars and light trucks, a growing body of evidence suggests that the widespread use of diesel engines could generate enough carcinogens to seriously threaten public health.

This threat, should it be confirmed, will be most serious in densely populated cities. Diesels emit a complex array of particulates and cancer-causing hydrocarbons. The volume of these emissions, the way they react with other substances already in city air, the amount of time they remain in the air, and their apparent affinity for human lungs could enormously magnify their impact.

While both diesels and catalyst-equipped gasoline engines emit comparable levels of HC, CO, and nitrogen oxides, diesels emit far more nitrogen dioxide, a substance that acts as a poison in human lung cells at levels that already exist in the air over many cities.

Nitrogen dioxide aside, diesels spew forth 50 to 80 times the particulates and especially harmful hydrocarbons that gasoline engines emit. These substances are unregulated, not yet fully catalogued, extremely complex, and extremely numerous. They exist attached to minute particles made up of still smaller particles. When viewed through a scanning electron microscope, the large particles (which are less than 10,000 angstroms across) look uncannily like sticky popcorn balls. The small particles are between 100 and 800 angstroms in diameter. Once these substances leave the tailpipe, they enter the atmosphere, where about 90 percent of the particulate count remains airborne up to 40 days. This is a relatively long time, though polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) compounds retain their original structures for only several days at most. Furthermore, the chemically active air of large cities encourages ongoing, harmful chemical changes. PAH particles, for example, react with

other pollutants and change into new carcinogens, some of which may be more potent than their progenitors.

The urgency is real because, as dieselization nears the economic point of no return for the auto industry, eliminating or regulating the effects of diesels will become progressively more difficult, even if harmful effects are found.

—*New Engineer*, April 1978

## THE NEW "UNTOUCHABLE"

More than 350 company doctors and industrial hygienists recently held a meeting in Denver to discuss the "hypersusceptible worker theory" is becoming an increasingly popular tool to help industry avoid cleaning up the workplace. The theory is based on the premise that if a worker suffers adverse health effects caused by the working environment, the worker is at fault, not the working environment — the particular worker must have an inherited tendency to develop disease when exposed to certain conditions. There is a growing tendency among company physicians to set up rigorous pre-employment physicals in order to weed out those workers with these inherited tendencies; this will supposedly relieve the company of cleaning up the work environment. A company will screen workers out of a job rather than clean up the work environment.

Dr. Paul Kotin, medical director for the asbestos-producing Johns-Manville Corp., and an enthusiastic proponent of such weeding-out examinations, suggested that the new class of unemployable workers created by this screening be taken care of by the government. Indeed, the new class of "untouchables" created by hypersusceptibility screening would have to become dependent on welfare payments, since employers would be extremely reluctant to hire them.

—"Lifeline", *OCAW Union News* Jan. '78

## HARVARD ENERGY PLANT UPDATE

The Harvard-controlled Medical Area Service Corporation (MASCO) has been building an energy plant in the Mission Hill section of Boston, adjacent to the Harvard medical complex (see *SftP* March-April 1977, for a history and discussion of both this project and the strong and sometimes successful community opposition which the project provoked). The plant, known as the Medical Area Total Energy Plant (MATEP) will produce steam, chilled water and electricity for the Harvard medical area complex at a construction cost of \$109 million. In addition, the plant will emit twice as much nitrogen dioxide as the World Health Organization, the American Lung Association of Massachusetts, and other groups consider safe.

On January 31, 1978, those opposed to the plant achieved a significant victory. The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Quality Engineering forbade MASCO to generate electricity with diesel generators because of the high nitrogen dioxide levels which would be produced by these generators. Harvard, however, has continued full-speed in building the MASCO plant. MASCO recently placed an ad in the *Boston Globe* for utility power engineers experienced in diesel generators. An applicant for this position was told by the MASCO Director of Facilities that there was no question that diesel generators would be used in the plant — after all, Harvard has already purchased the six generators and they are now being stored in a Boston warehouse. Harvard quite simply expects to overturn the Department of Environmental Quality Engineering decision on appeal. Those who want to help prevent this should contact the N.O. MATEP Coalition (Neighborhood Organizations against the Medical Area Total Energy Plant), P.O. Box 525, Brookline Village 02147.

—N.O. MATEP Coalition

LETTERS, continued from p. 5

Dear SftP,

In appearance, content and style you're the *best* magazine on the left. . .

I agree with Al Weinrub that political content needs careful attention to present a clear and attractive alternative to liberalism. . .

I'd like to see short snappy articles about organizing efforts. Not long pieces explaining the background, etc., but short *quick* outlines of the issue, what the people *did* (tactically and strategically) and how it came out, with a short critical evaluation. Emphasis should be on the *action* not the background.

Would like to see a lot more emphasis on what people *can actually do*. Should people join the Clamshell Alliance? If so, we should say so and encourage people to do so. It is in our interest for as many people as is humanly possible to gain *concrete* political experience.

The move to health and women's issues has given the magazine a shot in the arm. Tie-in to the women's liberation movement is extremely important.

Think Gar Allen is wrong, Ruth Hubbard is right, but issue needs careful attention to avoid polarising into either-or. Consciousness is very low about scientific patriarchy on the Left.

Have always thought that *critical* articles about current research would attract new readers. SftP should have a definite opinion about quarks, for example.

Joe Schwartz  
London, England

Dear SftP,

It's good that the articles are so long — enables the authors to really put forth the complex analysis and strategic considerations necessary to be useful to me in my situation, and to give fair criticisms of a particular program, trend, or whatever.

Excellent when articles about organizing are included. I'm definitely looking for everything I can find about the subject. Also it's very useful to have articles about the social causes and political nature of various scientific

developments, e.g., birth control. I'd be particularly interested in articles of this sort on medical technology — critiquing recent trends and providing a positive model for where medical science could go, even if very vague — and medical research. As well, linking these and other features of health care and the political and economic situation of health care workers and consumers, instead of focusing so much on corporate involvement in setting priorities, would be useful to me in trying to change our (students' and workers') roles in the whole affair.

When I get my R.N., I'll definitely become an SftP member, as then I'll be able to contribute financially to it. I definitely consider it to be a valuable resource. Your openness to discussion and input is very commendable. Though I'm not a member, I've come to feel a sense of responsibility for the magazine because of your openness. This sense definitely makes me read it more frequently and cast an eye towards what can be done for the magazine.

Barbara Simons  
Dayton, OH

## EDITORIAL GUIDELINES

The goal of **Science for the People** is to examine the role of science and technology in society, in order to encourage progressive political activity.

Articles in **Science for the People** come out of the experience and interest of its readers. We urge everyone to contribute to the magazine. We welcome articles written collectively. Good articles can evolve from collective and individual political work, from research, or from other activities. Articles can take the form of book reviews, personal accounts, reports of events, analytical essays, etc. Writing done for another purpose can often be adapted for **Science for the People** and is welcome.

Contributions to the magazine should: 1) deal with issues of science and technology from a radical perspective; 2) sharpen political awareness; 3) stimulate political action on issues of science and technology. It is important to use straightforward English and to keep technical terms to a minimum.

**Procedure:** 1. New articles: submit 3 copies (manuscripts are not usually returned, so don't send originals unless

you have kept a copy for yourself). The Editorial Committee works hard in revising articles and discussing them with authors. You may want to send an outline of a proposed article to the Editorial Committee in advance for response to content and emphasis, and suggestions for source materials. Final substantive changes are cleared with authors. In the "About This Issue" column, the Editorial Committee may describe the range of opinions on a particular issue, point out unexplored questions, or draw some additional implications from the articles.

2. Articles written for another purpose: submit 3 copies, along with a letter describing the article's origin, and whether or not it may be adapted.

3. Current Opinion: Submit 3 copies. Contributions should be about 500 words, tightly argued positions on timely subjects, including occasional contributions from the Editorial Committee. The Editorial Committee may discuss with authors changes which clarify debate.

4. Readers are also encouraged to contribute letters, News Notes — news

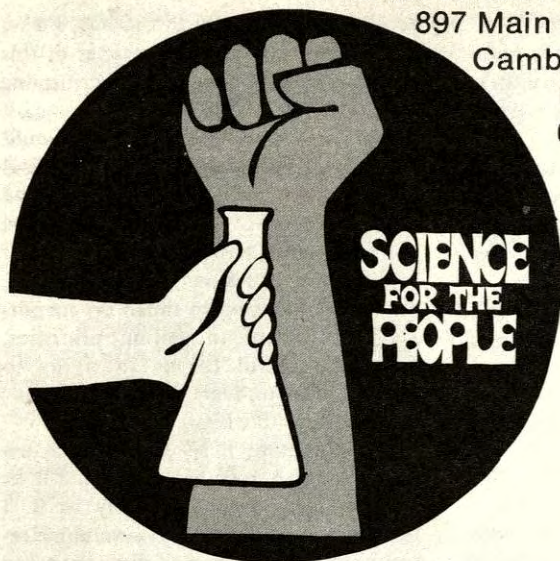
items on the social and political role of science and technology, and especially reporting people's activities around these issues, Chapter Reports and SftP Activities — brief summaries essentially assured of publication, and graphics — cartoons, designs, photographs, etc., not necessarily original but with credits.

**Science for the People** is a collective effort of the Editorial, Production, and Distribution Committees (volunteer) and the Magazine and Office Coordinators (paid). All committees are accountable to the membership of Science for the People through the annual Eastern Regional Conference. Members of Science for the People outside the Boston area are encouraged to participate (by mail or in person) in the work of the Editorial Committee. People interested in reviewing and editing articles should contact the Magazine Coordinator through the Boston SftP office.

**Circulation:** Currently about 1800 subscribers, with a total distribution of 4000 copies per issue.



**Science for the People**  
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Cambridge,  
Mass.  
02139



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I enclose \$6 for a gift subscription to be sent to the name and address filled in on the margin or on separate sheet.

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Name \_\_\_\_\_  
(Please print)

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\_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

You may want to fill out some or all of the following:

Telephone: ( )

Occupation:

Interests:

Local chapter in which I'm active:

I would like to be contacted by other people who are active or want to be active in SftP

I'd like to start a chapter or be a contact person for my area

I'd like to help distribute the magazine

Names and addresses of friends who might like receiving a sample copy of the magazine (on separate sheet).

Make checks out to Science for the People and send to: 897 Main St., Cambridge, MA 02139.  
Foreign subscriptions are sent by surface mail unless other arrangements have been made.







May 25, 1979

ALL PERSONNEL

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION-POSSIBLE DEMONSTRATION AT PIA

The Portland Fire Bureau, Arson Investigation Division, has an informant they consider reliable. The informant indicates that on Thursday, May 31, 1979, a gay rights demonstration has been planned for PIA.

It appears an unknown, at this time who, anti-gay person will be arriving from San Francisco (airline and time also unknown) and a bus or several busses of gays will be on hand for a demonstration. The demonstration may be ugly and it may involve fire bombings.

Please keep this information confidential. As other details develop you will be apprised.



John E. Cunningham, Chief of Police

cc. J. Hawley  
N. Place  
PPB Intelligence  
MCSO Attn: F. Pierce

JEC:na

GAY  
760 3911



No. \_\_\_\_\_

**City of Portland, Oregon**  
**Bureau of Police**  
**TACTICAL SUPPORT DIVISION**  
**Intelligence Report**

Distribution:		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CENTRAL	<input type="checkbox"/> DETS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRAFFIC
<input type="checkbox"/> EAST	<input type="checkbox"/> JUVS	<input type="checkbox"/> SID
<input type="checkbox"/> NORTH	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMAND SUPPORT	
O/S AGENCY _____		
DIST CAR <u>D/C Brouillette</u>		
OTHER <u>Capt. Richardson</u>		

**Date:** June 16, 1978

**To:** Lt. Winters

**From:** Officer Falk *WF* ✓

**Subject:** GAY PRIDE MARCH, DOWNTOWN PORTLAND

We received information that there will be a Gay Pride March on Saturday, June 17, 1978. This march will begin at the Waterfront Park on S.W. Front near the seawall and proceed to the Terry Shrunck Park across from the Federal Building, S.W. 3rd and Madison.

At this time, there has been no sound or parade permit applied for. We have no estimate as to the number of participants, although last year a similar parade had approximately 200 marchers. We have seen very little advertisement for this activity, but if the weather is good, we can probably expect about the same.

WF/ske



No. \_\_\_\_\_

**City of Portland, Oregon**  
**Bureau of Police**  
**TACTICAL SUPPORT DIVISION**  
**Intelligence Report**

Distribution:		
<input type="checkbox"/> CENTRAL	<input type="checkbox"/> DETS	<input type="checkbox"/> TRAFFIC
<input type="checkbox"/> EAST	<input type="checkbox"/> JUVS	<input type="checkbox"/> SID
<input type="checkbox"/> NORTH	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMAND SUPPORT	
O/S AGENCY	_____	
DIST CAR	_____	
OTHER	_____	
_____		

**Date:** 6/22/79

**To:** Lt. Winters

**From:** Officer Falk *WF*

**Subject:** Gay Pride Day Activities

Sir:

Saturday June the 23rd is Gay Pride Day. There will be a parade, rally, and fair in the southwest part of town.

The marchers will form on SW 5th/Morrison-Yamhill at approximately 12 o'clock noon. They will leave that location at approximately 12:15 pm and proceed to SW Yamhill. They will go east on Yamhill to SW 4th, then north on SW 4th to Pine Street. From Pine Street they will proceed east and cross Front Avenue and go to the north Willamette Park area for a 1:00 pm rally. There will be activities taking place all afternoon and a fair will begin at 7:00 pm. This fair will continue on into the evening.

The sponsors of the activity estimate there will be a crowd of marchers estimated at 500 people. We expect no problems.

WF:pjr



A. Case Number 78' 33363

B. Classification **Confiscated Prop**

C. Type Report  
Supplemental   
Information   
Clearance   
D. Case Status  
1. Clr. By Arrest   
2. Referred   
3. Suspended   
4. Unfounded   
5. Pending   
6. Exceptional

6131

# SPECIAL REPORT

City of Portland, Bureau of Police

### COMPUTER ENTRY

PERSONS  6109  
VEHICLE   
CRIME   
PROPERTY   
BOOKING

### REFER CASE #

DISTRIBUTION  
 Central  Dets  DA  
 East  Youth  Ident  
 North  SID  Prop Room  
 Traffic  SFO/SST  Crime Prev.  
 Intel.

(14)

1. Original Report Date 5-7-78 2. Time 2100 3. This Report Date 5-7-78 4. Time 2100 5. Location of Occurrence 739 SW. Park Ave 6. Computer Entry # 259725

7. Victim or Complainant Thibodeau, Jon J. 8. Residence Address 3125 NE. 35th ZIP CODE 9. Res. Phone 2874012 10. Sex M 11. Race W 12. D.O.B. 8-21-43

13. Subject of This Report Subject probably threatening with a gun. 14. Total Value of Recovered Prop. (Itemize Below)

15. Details  
Suspect -  
Churchill, John Will  
M/N 3-9-41  
2419 N. Williams Ave  
2813742  
(see prep rec)  
GUN OWNER - CRN 254835  
Davis, Eddie Lee  
M/N 9-29-45  
2419 N. Williams Ave  
2813742  
GUN in Crime Lab  
Receipt # 105194

Siri RTC to the Embers Cocktail Lounge on a man who possibly has a gun. Contacted the Manager who told us the following.  
The manager had been informed that there was a man upstairs that may have a gun and might be waiting to use it on the "Empress" of the gay community. The gun was never plainly seen by anyone & no direct threats were heard.  
We secured all exits but could not approach the suspect without being in an exposed position for an extended period. We called for a plain clothes unit and Pets. Dorney & Orr responded.

Reporting Officer(s) F. Bolger 9597 G. Puchos 4814  
Off. B.P.S.T. No. Prec/Div CPU Ref/Shift A Assn/Dist 860  
Radio Call Times REC: 2035 ARR: 2035 CLR: 2110 Approved By



we filed On & Downey in our what was happening & they agreed to approach the suspect. They did so without event & we found no gun on him.

The message informed me that there was a friend of the suspect who was apparently trying to talk the suspect out of any emergency action earlier & may have succeeded in getting the gun away. I approached the friend who was later identified as Davis. He would not comment on his friend's earlier intentions or if he got the gun from him. All he would say is that he now had the gun. I got the gun from him & unloaded it. It was <sup>35</sup> automatic with 2 in the clip & one in the chamber.

Since no one could absolutely swear that the suspect had a gun & all he was heard to say was "There's a score to settle," we really had no crime since the gun was not found on him.

We did not charge Davis with a crime since he had actually prevented anything from happening. The impress arrived & he stated that he wanted nothing to do with the incident.

The gun, which actually belongs to Davis, was placed in safekeeping & Churchitt & Davis were arrested & released.

Respectfully,



# PROPERTY/EVIDENCE RECEIPT

78 33363

(5)

RECEIPT NUMBER <b>105194</b>	DATE <b>5-7-78</b>	TIME <b>9:00</b>	AM <b>PM</b>	CASE NO. <b>78 33363</b>
CHECK ONE TYPE ONLY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EVIDENCE <input type="checkbox"/> FOUND PROPERTY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SAFE KEEPING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MAY BE RELEASED AFTER <b>3</b> DAYS		PER: <b>T. Woods</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OWNER (LAST NAME) (FIRST) (MIDDLE) <b>DAVIS Eddie Lee</b>	ADDRESS <b>2419 N.W. WILLIAMS</b>	CITY STATE ZIP <b>PORTLAND, OR</b>		
DOB <b>9-29-45</b>	RACE	SEX <b>M</b>	LOCATION (WHERE SEIZED, FOUND, SURRENDERED)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DEFENDANT (LAST NAME) (FIRST) (MIDDLE) <b>Churchill John Neil</b>	DOB <b>3-9-41</b>	RACE <b>N</b>	SEX <b>M</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SUSPECT	OFFENSE			
OFFICER <b>R. BOLGER</b>	BPST NO. + ASSN. <b>9597</b>	CITIZEN SIGNATURE <b>Eddie L. Davis</b>		

ITEM	ITEMIZED DETAILED DESCRIPTION INCLUDING MAKE, MODEL, COLOR, SERIAL NUMBER, AND CONTENTS	SPACE	THIS	IN	WRITE	DO NOT	SPACE	THIS	IN	WRITE	DO NOT
1	(7) rounds 25 AUTO AMMUNITION										
2	125 cal guardian FIE CORP #G67589 Automatic										
3	COMPUTER										
4	Insert Date _____										
5	Cleared Date _____										
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											

DELIVERED TO <input type="checkbox"/> PROPERTY ROOM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDENTIFICATION CRIME LAB.	LOCKER NO. OR LOCATION <b>#2</b>	DATE <b>5-7-78</b>	RECEIVED BY
THIS RECEIPT MUST BE COVERED BY AN OFFENSE REPORT, SUPPLEMENTAL, FOUND PROPERTY, OR OTHER REPORT			
DO NOT WRITE IN SPACE BELOW - FOR PROPERTY ROOM USE ONLY			
INVENTORIED AND ACCEPTED IN PROPERTY ROOM			CONTROL COPY
DATE:	TIME:	AM PM	BY



SWAT

Loy Holloway

281-588-

229-9938

Office 428375-

Kevin Caldwell  
Calvin C Caldwell  
1714 SE Ash  
232-1946

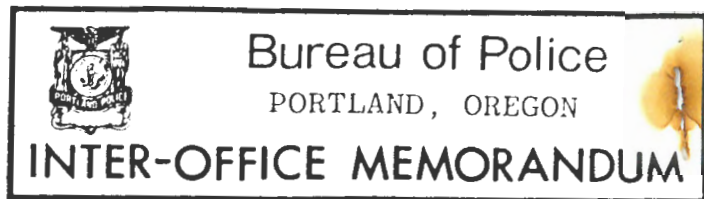


DATE : June 5, 1981

TO : Deputy Chief Schwartz  
Captain Smith

FROM: Deputy Chief Walker  
Patrol Branch

SUBJ : Threats Against "Gay Pride Fair"



The attached is for your information. (Copies of the reports only to Deputy Chief Schwartz). I have no information at this time about the fair. A parade permit has been requested and Traffic is working on that activity.

Investigations may want to contact the citizen informant to see if the guard can be identified. The case involving AL should be identifiable based on the fact that there were five victims.

RICHARD D. WALKER *RW*  
Deputy Chief  
Patrol Branch

RDW/njg

cc: Lt. Webber



DATE : June 4, 1981

Confidential



Bureau of Police

PORTLAND, OREGON

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO : Deputy Chief Walker ✓  
Patrol Branch

FROM: Lieutenant Roberta Webber

SUBJ : Threats against "Gay Pride Fair"

A member of the "Safe Streets Alliance" came to my office on June 3, 1981, to report a threat to bomb the "Gay Pride Fair." His information had come from a citizen who had obtained the information from a security guard at the Tradewell Store at N.E. 15th and Fremont. I requested that the citizen contact me directly to verify the information.

This date I received a phone call from the citizen who asked to not be identified in any report. (I have the citizen's name and phone number.) I received the following information:

On Monday, June 1, in the early evening, the citizen was in the Tradewell Store at N.E. 15th and Fremont. While waiting in line to checkout the citizen overheard a uniformed security guard talking to the checker about a "gay-bashing" that had occurred downtown and had been on the news the night before. The checker seemed disinterested, so the guard stopped his story. While the citizen was being checked out, the citizen engaged the guard in conversation and was told the following:

The guard said that his friend "A1" had been arrested for assaulting five gays downtown. The guard said that "A1" was one of a group of about twenty people, similar to the Klu Klux Klan, who felt that "queers" were against the laws of the Bible. The citizen said that the guard then began quoting scripture. The guard said that this group intends to "bomb" the Gay Pride Fair in two weeks (actual date June 27, 1981).

The citizen did not know the company the guard worked for nor the guard's name. However, the citizen does intend to go shopping at the Tradewell Store today and will call in any additional information that might be obtained.

I located the attached reports on "gang bashing" occurred over the weekend. None of the arrest suspects is named "A1." (Cases 81-42218, 81-42653, and 81-42655.)

*Roberta Webber*

ROBERTA WEBBER  
Lieutenant  
Police Reserves

RW:ns

Attachments

cc: Captain Philip Smith  
Lieutenant Robert Dimick



A. Case Number 811 42653  
B. Classification ASSAULT-OTHER  
C. Type Offense

# CRIME REPORT

0425, 144  
City of Portland, Bureau of Police

- COMPUTER ENTRY
- PERSONS
  - VEHICLE
  - CRIME
  - PROPERTY
  - BOOKING

REFER CASE #

DISTRIBUTION

- Central
- East
- North
- Traffic
- Dets
- Youth
- SID
- SFO/SST
- DA
- Ident
- Prop Room
- Crime Prev.

(3)

D. Accompanying Reports  
SPECIAL VEHICLE  CUSTODY PROP/REC.   
E. Evidence F. Type Cir.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Opr \_\_\_\_\_

1. Reported Date 5-30-81 2. Time 0223 3. Occurred Date 5-30-81 4. Time 0220 5. Location of Occurrence SW 4th Ave + Yamhill St. 6. Computer Entry

7. Last Name BAILEY, GORDON VERNON 8. Res. Address 6735 SW TERAY CT. 9. Res. Phone 244-9247  
10. Sex M 11. Race W 12. D.O.B. 1-2-46 13. Occupation 14. Work Hours 15. Business Address ZIP CODE 16. Bus. Phone

17. Firm Name (If Involved) 18. Address ZIP CODE 19. Phone

20. Reported By SA #7 a. Sex b. Race c. D.O.B. 21. Res. Address ZIP CODE 22. Res. Phone 23. Bus. Phone

24. Last Name NONE Reported 25. Res. Address ZIP CODE 26. Res. Phone 27. Bus. Phone

28. Type Premises Where Crime Committed PUBLIC SIDEWALK 29. Method & Point of Entry OPEN TO PUBLIC 30. Instrument & Force Used HAND + LEG TO STRIKE

31. Location of Victim at Time of Crime SA #5 32. Victim's Activity at Time of Crime SITTING ON A LEAD 33. Location of Property When Stolen N/A

34. Unusual Actions, Methods, Speech of Suspect: SEE BODY

35. Detailed Description of Property

Quantity	Item	Brand	Model/Style	Serial #	Predom. Color	Engraving/Inscription	Size	Peculiarities	Value
(A) #1	PR. OF	BROKER	PRESCRIPTION GLASSES						APPROX \$100
(B)									
(C)									
(D)									
(E)									
(F)									

Reporting Officer(s) SEAN M. RITCHIE Off. B.P.S.T. No. 5816 TIF Prec/Div CENTRAL Relief/Shift N Assn/Dist 550/560 TIF

Radio Call Times: Approv. By



81-42653

2/2

## SUSPECT INFORMATION

ARRESTED

36. Yes No		Name, Address, Sex, Race, Age or D.O.B., Ht., Wt., Hair, Eyes, Complex., Clothing					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M/W, 20YRS, 5'9", 160LBS, BRN COOR LG. HR. BLUE JEAN TAIRET, JEANS.					
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	M/W					
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	M/W					
37. Susp. Auto Lic. #		38. Lic. State	39. Year	40. Make	41. Model	42. Style	43. Color(s)
NONE							
44. Details: List Add'l. Witnesses							

Summary: none

Sus: By radio to advise location regarding an assault. upon arrival writer contacted the victim, who stated that he was sitting on a cement ledge minding his own business when the suspects walking w/p in granite towards 4<sup>th</sup>, stopped in front of him - Suspect 1, stated you look weird + kick him in the left leg. at this point the victim got up + suspect 1 struck him w/ a fist at this point his glasses were knocked off + he could not see very well. But he did observe one of the suspects step on his glasses + break them (w/itoz netoo D. imason glasses). the suspect then left in an unk direction.

Victim is unsure he can id. any of the suspects.

Contacts: none

Follow up: none

Undeveloped leads: file pending developments.

RESP



# OK ARREST

CRIME  
A. Case # 42218  
B. Classification **ASSAULT-OTHER** 0429  
C. Type Offense  
D. Accompanying Reports  
SPECIAL VEHICLE  CUSTODY PROP/REC.  164193  
E. Evidence  
F. Type Cir. 41

## CRIME REPORT

City of Portland, Bureau of Police

COMPUTER ENTRY  
PERSONS   
VEHICLE   
CRIME   
PROPERTY   
BOOKING   
Date \_\_\_\_\_ Opr \_\_\_\_\_

REFER CASE #  
DISTRIBUTION  
 Central  Dets  DA  
 East  Youth  Ident  
 North  SID  Prop Room  
 Traffic  SFO/SST  Crime Prev.  
   
7

1. Reported Date 5-29-81 2. Time 0247 3. Occurred Date 5A#1 4. Time 0240 5. Location of Occurrence 923 SW 3 AV. 6. Computer Entry  
7. Last Name ARP 8. Res. Address 5026 NE 31 AV. 9. Res. Phone 244-0222  
10. Sex M 11. Race W 12. D.O.B. 2-4-41 13. Occupation work 14. Work Hours work 15. Business Address 9900 SW Milshire St. 16. Bus. Phone 297-4881  
17. Firm Name (if involved) N/A 18. Address  
19. Phone

10. Reported By 5-29-81 a. Sex b. Race c. D.O.B. 21. Res. Address ZIP CODE 22. Res. Phone 23. Bus. Phone  
24. Last Name Wallace Daniel 25. Res. Address 1602 Washington St. Longland Ave. ZIP CODE 26. Res. Phone no 27. Bus. Phone no

18. Type Premises Where Crime Committed 29. Method & Point of Entry 30. Instrument & Force Used  
21. Location of Victim at Time of Crime 32. Victim's Activity at Time of Crime 33. Location of Property When Stolen  
2. Front of 923 SW 3 AV. 3. going out side 4. N/A

14. Unusual Actions, Methods, Speech of Suspect:  
Suspect sat down, waited for him to come out and hit him

5. Detailed Description of Property

Quantity	Item	Brand	Model/Style	Serial #	Predom. Color	Engraving/Inscription	Size	Peculiarities	Value
1	shirt								N/A

Reporting Officer(s) T.R. Allen Off. B.P.S.T. No. 20 Prec/Div C Relief/Shift N Assn/Dist 8-1860  
Radio Call Times 5:55 2:47 5:57 Approved







CONTINUATION REPORT

Sergeant said he wished to give up his right to remain silent and told me the following: Sergeant Ivesworth said he parked his car and Sgt Broadway (200 block) because it broke down.

He said he and a friend walked down to a phone to call for assistance. The phone was at the N.W. corner of Sgt 3 & Taylor (1/2 blocks from where the curties parked).

Tucciarone said the list and another suby came by and asked them if they wanted to sack rocks. Tucciarone said they told them no and the list & other suby went into the back store on the W.E. corner of Sgt 3 & Taylor.

Tucciarone said when they were angry so they went into the back store to look for the list. Tucciarone said when they were in there he saw the list started rubbing his cock. Tucciarone said he said his friend went out side to wait for the list to give him a bad time.

Tucciarone said he said his friend went out side to wait for the list to give him a bad time. Tucciarone said he did not hit the list, the person that did would have a cut on his hand from the list's teeth.

Sgt 2 was talking with Sgt #2 and I asked Tucciarone if Sgt #2 was the one that hit the list. He said "I'm not telling I'm not going to rat."

I asked Tucciarone to move and while I was there I heard Sgt take Sgt #2 to the car and went to the back.

I went to central and checked Sgt's hands and he had a cut on the back of his right hand and a knuckle. I asked if he had been advised of his rights.

and he said yes. I asked if he had hit anyone and he said "no". I asked how he got the cut and he said that happened earlier.

REPORT MADE BY: EJP Allen OFF. I.D. NUMBER: 20 PREC/DIV: Relief/Shift DISTRICT: 552/860



The list will sign as camp and the wife said he would stay in town in case he was needed.

The wife said he would have a Dr. check his hp because it looked like a deep cut.

The pictures of the wife were placed in the prep room per # 169153 Lader 4/8



CSTD  
A. Case Number 64 42218

B. Classification  
C. Booking Number 0429

# CUSTODY REPORT

City of Portland, Bureau of Police

### COMPUTER ENTRY

- PERSONS
- VEHICLE
- CRIME
- PROPERTY
- BOOKING

### DISTRIBUTION

- Central
- East
- North
- Traffic
- Dets
- Youth
- SID
- SFO/SST
- Ident
- Prop. P.
- Crime Div.

7

D.  Juvenile  Adult  
E. Accompanying Reports  
Ven.  Prop.  Special   
Crime  W. Doc.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Opr. \_\_\_\_\_

1. Reported Date 5-29-81 2. Time 0247 3. Arrested/Referred Date SAH 4. Time 0350 5. Location of Occurrence 923 SW 3AV. 6. Computer Entry #

7. Last Name First Middle 8. Res. Address 9. Res. Phone  
 TUCC IARONE, Steven M. 6915 SE 21 AV. 239-6589  
 10. True Name (if Different) First Middle 11. Moniker/Nickname 12. Sex 13. Race 14. D.O.B.  
 M W 8-24-61

15. Ht. 5-5" 16. Wt. 140 17. Hair LT. BRN 18. Eyes BLU 19. Physical Identifiers 20. Occupation 21. School or Business Address non L.

22. FE # 23. Social Security # [REDACTED] 24. Local I.D. # 25. Operators License # State

26. State I.D. # 27. State 28. Signs of Illness/Injury 29. Examined By

30. Charge #1 (include Warrant or Citation #) Assault 4<sup>o</sup> Code ( ) Local ( ) State 31. Charge #2 (include Warrant or Citation #) N/A Code ( ) Local ( ) State

32. Bail \$400.00 33. Court Appearance: Date 5-29-81 Time 2:00pm 34. Bail 35. Court Appearance: Date Time

36. Arrest/Referral Reviewed By 37. In Custody of/Referred To MCBF 38. Lieu of Custody Citation # N/A

39. Father's Name 40. Residence Address 41. Res. Phone 42. Notified Date and Time

43. Mother's Name 44. Residence Address 45. Res. Phone 46. Notified By

47. Signature of Private Complainant 48. Residence Address 49. Res. Phone 50. Sex 51. Race 52. D.O.B.  
 [Signature] 5026 NE 31 AV. 249-0272 M W 2-4-41

SUB: For Details see crime rpt.

Reporting Officer(s) P.E. Allen Off. I.D. Number 20 Prec/Div C Relief/Shift U Assn/Dist 850/860

PFB - 277a Radio Call Times REC 0245 Approved By ARR: 0247 CLR: 0557 OJD



# OK ARREST

ref: 81-42656

CRIME

A. Case Number **81-42655**

B. Classification **ASSAULT-OTHER**

C. Type Offense

D. Accompanying Reports  
 SPECIAL VEHICLE  CUSTODY PROP/REC.

E. Evidence

F. Type Cir. **4**

**0425**

## CRIME REPORT

City of Portland, Bureau of Police

COMPUTER ENTRY

PERSONS

VEHICLE

CRIME

PROPERTY

BOOKING

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Opr \_\_\_\_\_

REFER CASE #

DISTRIBUTION

Central  DA  5

East  Youth  Ident

North  SID  Prop Room

Traffic  SFO/SST  Crime Prev.

2  15

1. Reported Date **5-30-81** 2. Time **0459** 3. Occurred Date **5-30-81** 4. Time **0455** 5. Location of Occurrence **NW 3<sup>RD</sup> AVE + BURNSIDE ST.** 6. Computer Entry

7. Last Name **SWERLOW, LANNY** First **DAVID** Middle **DAVID** 8. Res. Address **118 W. BURNSIDE** ZIP CODE 9. Res. Phone **223-3438**

10. Sex **M** 11. Race **W** 12. D.O.B. **2-13-46** 13. Occupation **OWNER** 14. Work Hours **VARIED** 15. Business Address **1 SW 3<sup>RD</sup> (METROPOLIS)** ZIP CODE 16. Bus. Phone **JA 49**

17. Firm Name (If Involved) 18. Address ZIP CODE 19. Phone

20. Reported By **JA 17** a. Sex b. Race c. D.O.B. 21. Res. Address ZIP CODE 22. Res. Phone 23. Bus. Phone

24. Last Name **WILCOX, MARE** First **STEVEN** Middle 25. Res. Address **118 W. BURNSIDE** ZIP CODE 26. Res. Phone **223-3430** 27. Bus. Phone

2. **CALLICOTTE, ERIC** **WILLIAM** **444 NE HOYT ST** **238-6534**

28. Type Premises Where Crime Committed **PUBLIC SIDEWALK** 29. Method & Point of Entry **OPEN TO PUBLIC** 30. Instrument & Force Used **HAND TO STAKE**

31. Location of Victim at Time of Crime **JA 5** 32. Victim's Activity at Time of Crime **TALKING TO SUSPECTS** 33. Location of Property When Stolen **N/A**

34. Unusual Actions, Methods, Speech of Suspect: **SEE BODY**

35. Detailed Description of Property

Quantity	Item	Brand	Model/Style	Serial #	Predom. Color	Engraving/Inscription	Size	Peculiarities	Value
(A)	<b>M</b>								
(B)									
(C)									
(D)									
(E)									
(F)									

Reporting Officer(s) **JEAN M. PRITCHARD** Off. B.P.S.T. No. **9816 TIF** Prec/Div **CENTRAL** Relief/Shift **N** Assn/Dist **ESU**

Radio Call Times: Approved By



811 42655

SUSPECT INFORMATION

ARRESTED

36. Yes No  
41    
42

Name, Address, Sex, Race, Age or D.O.B., Ht., Wt., Hair, Eyes, Complex., Clothing  
AULEY, DAVIE MANDER W/M 5'8", 145LBS, 12-5-60 3711 SE 13TH BEN/BEN  
AULEY, RONEY FEMALE W/F 6-2-62, 5'5", 150LBS BEN/BEN 3711 SE 13TH AVS

37. Susp. Auto Lic. # 38. Lic. State 39. Year 40. Make 41. Model 42. Style 43. Color(s)  
None

44. Details: List Addl. Witnesses  
WIT: 3 LORNA, VICKIE LYNN 5923 SE HARBOUR 774-8608

Summary: VICTIM OBS SEVES SUSPECTS HARASSING ONE OF HIS PATRONS AT ABOVE LOCATION, VICTIM ASKS SUSPECTS TO MOVE ON, SUSP #2 WHISKEY NARRATED, SUSP #2 STRIKES VICTIM STOMACH BACK, + SUSP #1 PUSHES VICTIM THAN STRIKES HIM.

S.2: BY LORNA TO 3RD + DENIES REGARDING A FIGHT, PRIOR TO MY ARRIVAL ST. HEEN BEROADCASTED THAT THE FIGHT HAD MOVED TO 4TH BETWEEN BURNHAM + LUNCH UPON MY ARRIVAL, WRITER OBSERVED A LARGE CROWD (APPROX 8-10 PEOPLE) STANDING IN THE MIDDLE OF THE STREET. AT THIS POINT I CONTACTED SUSP #2 WHO WAS VERY ABSTRACT, SEEMING AT THE TOP OF HIS LUNGS, WRITING ABOUT + REFUSED TO COME DOWN WHEN ASKED TO AND AT ONE POINT STARTED TO GET IN A STANCE AS IF HE WAS GOING TO TAKE A SWING AT SOME BODY. WHEN ASKED ~~WHY~~ <sup>SOP</sup> TO COME DOWN ABOUT HE JUST BEGAN TO SCREAM ABOUT. WRITER WAS UNABLE TO OBTAIN ANY INFORMATION FROM HIM. SUBSEQUENTLY I REQUESTED SUSP #2 TO SIT IN THE BACK OF MY CAR TO COME DOWN TO FIND OUT WHAT HAD HAPPENED. DURING THIS TIME SUSP #1 CAME WALKING AROUND THE CORNER OF 4 + LUNCH W/ A CUT ON HIS RT SIDE OF HIS NECK.

AT THIS POINT ST. HEEN CONTACTED HIM + ASKED HIM WHAT HAD HAPPENED + HE STATED "THE BIRD CUT ME". ST. HEEN ASKED HIM WHICH ONE, AND HE STATED IT



811 42655

# CONTINUATION REPORT

VICTIM: Suselway, Lanny D. M/M, 2-13-46

you, and Susp #1 looked off in the crowd. It should also be noted that this further aggravated Susp #2. Sgt. Leen contacted writer + stated he observed Susp #1 + Susp #3 by the course of you + Susp #3 (S/W Brown) + then observed Susp #1, look out around the scene w/ a on Susp #1. Was not out at this time however, it also be noted Susp #1 never indicated Susp #3 around, as the suspect + that Susp #3 never followed Susp #1 around the scene. After pursuing Susp #2 in my pattern line. Susp #1 became enraged, becoming very verbal + abusive, and at times ~~speaking~~ <sup>speaking</sup> Sgt. Leen by his own. The crowd also became hostile + there hostility directed at Susp #1, subsequently Susp #1 was placed in the back of off. Busby's vehicle. So writer's could find out just what had happened. It was also necessary to call an ambulance for Susp #1. In his car + it was also felt that if he sat in the car, he would not make his way any more.

At this point I contacted the victim who related the following (It should be noted that he was bleeding in his left nostril + that his upper lip was swollen.) That the above suspects were yelling at his customers (Metropolis / SW 3rd) who were by the East Doreway, which faces Buenside, yelling such things as "Hey fascist" "Get my cock". Victim stated that both suspect's appeared highly agitated, and appeared to be trying to invite his customers. At this point the victim asked them to move on down the street. Both suspect were down to the SW corner of 3rd + Buenside.

Reporting Officer(s) SEAN M. PRITELLO Off. I.D. Number 4946 Prec/Div Central Relief/Shift N Assn/Dist 850



AND AT THIS TIME, HE OBSERVED THEM CONTACT WIT #2 + ANOTHER W/M SUSPECT THE VICTIM STATED HE WAS CONCERNED FOR WIT #2 WELFARE, BECAUSE OF THEIR ACTIONS THEY DOO SHOWED AT THIS POINT THE VICTIM HAD TO THE SCENE, APPARENTLY WIT #1, #3 FOLLOWED THE VICTIM THEN STATED SUSP #2 WAS ENRAGED + HOSTILE AND ASKED THE SUSPS TO LEAVE THE AREA. VICTIM STATED HE REQUESTED THIS A couple OF TIMES. SUSP #2 STATED "I DON'T HAVE TO MOVE + STANCE THE VICTIM IN THE FACE. VICTIM STATED HE WAS DOZED BY THE BLOW + THAT IT PUSHED HIM BACK A STEP OR TWO. THE VICTIM THEN STATED SUSP #1 PUSHED HIM + STARTED SWINGING AT HIM, STRIKING HIM IN THE FACE. VICTIM IS UNSURE HOW MANY TIMES HE WAS HIT.

APPARENTLY THE WITNESSES WERE ABLE TO STOP SUSP #1 AND AT THIS TIME THE SUSPS LEFT WALKING TOWARDS 4TH + BURNSIDE THE VICTIM + WITNESSES STARTED TO RETURN TO THE METROPOIS, AND AS THEY DID THE SUSPS WERE STOP + START WALKING BACK TOWARDS THE METROPOIS THE VICTIM BEING CONCERNED THAT THE SUSPS MIGHT TRY TO GET INSIDE THE BUSINESS + START SOME TRAPPE UP HIS CUSTOMERS, THEY STARTED TO FOLLOW THE SUSPS TO MAKE SURE THEY LEFT THE AREA. VICTIM STATED EVERY TIME THEY WERE STOP, THE SUSPS WOULD TURN AROUND + START WALKING BACK IN THE DIRECTION OF THE METROPOIS. THIS CONTINUED TO TO 4TH AVE ALMOST TO CORNELL ST. + THATS ABOUT THE TIME THE POLICE ARRIVED.

AT THIS POINT I CONTACTED THE WITNESSES + THEY CONCURD W/ VICTIM'S STATEMENTS HOWEVER WIT #2 STATED AS THEY WERE FOLLOWING THE SUSPS, THEY REPORTEDLY STATED THEY WERE GOING TO GET SOME NUM-BLOCKS, + THAT DURING THE ~~THE~~ ASSAULT THEY MADE ~~THEY~~ MOVEMENTS SIMILAR TO NARCOTIC - MET MOVEMENTS.



VICTIM: SWERDLOW, LANNY D. m/w 213-46

A. Case Number  
811 42655  
B. Classification

# CONTINUATION REPORT

THE VICTIM THEN STATED HE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE BOTH SUBJECTS ARRESTED, SUBSEQUENTLY BOTH SUBJECT WERE ADVISED OF THEIR ARREST + TAKEN INTO CUSTODY. THE VICTIM WAS ADVISED ON HOW TO OBTAIN A COMPLAINT FROM THE D.A.'S OFFICE.

WIT #3 CONTACTED WRITER + STATED SHE OBSERVED SUSP #1 AT THE S/W CORNER OF 4th LAUNCH + THAT HE PICKED UP A PIECE OF GLASS FROM THE SIDEWALK + WALK AROUND THE CORNER OUT OF HER SIGHT. WIT #3 STATED HE WAS NOT OUT AT THE TIME, AND WHEN HE RETURNED TO THE AREA HE HAD SUSTAINED A LACERATION ON THE RT. SIDE OF HIS NECK.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT WRITER ATTEMPTED TO TALK TO BOTH SUSPS, BOTH SUSPS BECAME SO ENRAGED, ESPECIALLY SUSP #2, THAT WRITER WAS NOT ABLE TO OBTAIN ANY INFORMATION REGARDING THE INCIDENT. IT ALSO SHOULD BE NOTED BOTH SUSPS ATTEMPTED TO KICK OUT THE WINDOWS OF THE POLICE CARS THEY WERE IN + BECAUSE OF SUSP #1 VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IT WAS NECESSARY TO RESTRAIN HIS FEET SO HE WOULD NOT DAMAGE THE POLICE CAR.

DIST CAR 830 OFF. LARSEN TRANSPORTED SUSP #2 TO M.C.B.F. + OFF. RUBY + WRITER TRANSPORTED SUSP #1 TO PORTLAND ADVENTIST FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT. WHILE AT THE HOSPITAL I ADVISED SUSP #1 OF HIS RIGHTS. AND AFTER HE CALM DOWN, ASKED HIM WHAT HAPPENED. HE STATED THE SUSP #2 DID YELL THINGS AT THE VICTIM'S CUSTOMERS FOR AN UNK REASON + AFTER THE VICTIM WAS ASKED TO MOVE ON HE + SUSP #2 WALKED DOWN TO

Reporting Officer(s) SEAN M. PRITCHARD #9816 TIF	Off. I.D. Number	Prec/Div CENTRAL	Relief/Shift N	Assn/Dist 850
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3<sup>20</sup> + Buensioe, where they contacted wit<sup>#2</sup> + another w/ln Subject. A Sgt. moment later the victim + the other witnesses came to the location. He continue to state that the w/ln w/ln Subject + the victim started to get into an altercation + that he stepped in to break it up, once he did the victim grabbed his arm, at this point Sus<sup>#2</sup> stepped towards the victim at this point Sus<sup>#1</sup> pushed Sus<sup>#2</sup> away and at this point Sus<sup>#2</sup> swung at the victim, Sus<sup>#1</sup> stated he did not know if Sus<sup>#2</sup> made contact. At this point the victim + wit's started coming after him, so he to protect himself, swung at the victim + admitted to striking the victim. He then states the witnesses ~~saw~~ grabbed him + took his shirt, he then stated that the wits + victim followed them to where his car was parked on the near South, Sus<sup>#1</sup> then, to get away from them, took around the corner + beside him was a FIN + she pulled out a Razors (see type w/ photos) + ~~cut~~ cut him in the neck + then she left back to the area as his car was every body was. Sus<sup>#1</sup> stated the FIN was arguing at 3<sup>20</sup> Buensioe at this point the police arrived. It should be noted heitor never saw a FIN Subject in the area upon my arrival. Sus<sup>#1</sup> was released from the hospital + located in M.C.'s upon the above incident.

CONTACTS: NONE

Followup: NONE

UNDEVELOPED LEADS: FIRE PENDING DEVELOPMENTS

Reso



A. Case Number  
**81 42655**

B. Classification

C. Booking Number

D.  Juvenile  
 Adult

E. Accompanying Reports  
Ven.  Prop.  Special   
Crime  W. Doc.

**CUSTODY REPORT**

City of Portland, Bureau of Police

0425

COMPUTER ENTRY

PERSONS

VEHICLE

CRIME

PROPERTY

BOOKING

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Opr. \_\_\_\_\_

DISTRIBUTION

Central  Dets  DA

East  Youth  Ident

North  SID  Prop Room

Traffic  SFO/SST  Crime Prev.

CC

1. Reported Date: 05-30-81  
2. Time: 0459  
3. Arrested/Referred Date: 05-30-81  
4. Time: 0505  
5. Location of Occurrence: S.W. 3<sup>RD</sup> AV. / W. BURNSIDE ST.  
6. Computer Entry #

7. Last Name: ANKELE  
8. Res. Address: 3741 S.E. 134<sup>TH</sup> AV. PORTLAND  
9. Res. Phone: 761-2895

10. True Name (If Different): DANIEL  
11. Moniker/Nickname: M  
12. Sex: M  
13. Race: W  
14. D.O.B.: 12-05-60

15. Ht.: 5-9  
16. Wt.: 155  
17. Hair: BROWN  
18. Eyes: GREEN  
19. Physical Identifiers: CUT ON RIGHT SIDE OF NECK  
20. Occupation: NONE  
21. School or Business Address: PRITCHARD

22. FBI #  
23. Social Security #  
24. Local I.D. #  
25. Operators License #: 2493862  
State: OREGON

26. State I.D. #  
27. State  
28. Signs of Illness/Injury  
29. Examined By

30. Charge #1 (Include Warrant or Citation #): ASSAULT IV 163.160  
Code: ( )  Local  State  
31. Charge #2 (Include Warrant or Citation #): NA  
Code: ( )  Local  State

32. Bail: \$500  
33. Court Appearance: DIST. CT. 06-01-81 2:00 PM  
34. Bail: NA  
35. Court Appearance: \_\_\_\_\_

36. Arrest/Referral Reviewed By: SGT. JACOBS  
37. In Custody of/Referred To: M.C.B.F.  
38. Lieu of Custody Citation #: NA

39. Father's Name: NA  
40. Residence Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
41. Res. Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
42. Notified Date and Time: \_\_\_\_\_

43. Mother's Name: NA  
44. Residence Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
45. Res. Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
46. Notified By: \_\_\_\_\_

47. Signature of Private Complainant: [Signature]  
48. Residence Address: 118 W. BURNSIDE ST.  
49. Res. Phone: 223-3433  
50. Sex: M  
51. Race: W  
52. D.O.B.: 02-13

53. Details:

S.K. FOR DETAILS, PLEASE REFER TO CRIME REPORT; VICTIM: SWEERLOW, LANNY A.  
M/W, 7-13-46

Reporting Officer(s): SEAN M. PRITCHARD  
Off. I.D. Number: \*9816 TIF  
Prec/Div: C/u  
Relief/Shift: N  
Assn/Dist: 850  
Radio Call Times: \_\_\_\_\_  
Approved By: [Signature]



POB: Portland, Ore.

A. Case Number  
**811 42655**

B. Classification

C. Booking Number

D.  Juvenile  
 Adult

E. Accompanying Reports  
 Veh.  Prop.  Special   
 Crime  W. Doc.

0425

# CUSTODY REPORT

City of Portland, Bureau of Police

COMPUTER ENTRY

PERSONS

VEHICLE

CRIME

PROPERTY

BOOKING

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Opr. \_\_\_\_\_

DISTRIBUTION

Central  Dets  DA

East  Youth  Ident

North  SID  Prop Room

Traffic  SFO/SST  Crime Prev.

CS

1. Reported Date: **5-30-81** 2. Time: \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Arrested/Referred Date: **5-30-81** 4. Time: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Location of Occurrence: **N.W. 4th Ave & Burnside St.** 6. Computer Entry # \_\_\_\_\_

7. Last Name: **Ankele** First: **Randy** Middle: **Romaine** 8. Res. Address: **3741 S.E. 134th Ave** 9. Res. Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

10. True Name (If Different) \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Moniker/Nickname \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Sex: **M** 13. Race: **W** 14. D.O.B.: **6-24-62**

15. Ht.: **5'09"** 16. Wt.: **150** 17. Hair: **Brn** 18. Eyes: **Brn** 19. Physical Identifiers: \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_ 21. School or Business Address: \_\_\_\_\_

22. FBI # \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Social Security # \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Local I.D. # \_\_\_\_\_ 25. Operators License # \_\_\_\_\_ State: **Ore**

26. State I.D. # \_\_\_\_\_ 27. State: \_\_\_\_\_ 28. Signs of Illness/Injury: \_\_\_\_\_ 29. Examined By: \_\_\_\_\_

30. Charge #1 (Include Warrant or Citation #): **Assault II ORS. 163.160** Code:  Local  State

31. Charge #2 (Include Warrant or Citation #): \_\_\_\_\_ Code:  Local  State

32. Bail: **\$500** 33. Court Appearance: Date: **6-01-81** Time: **1400** 34. Bail: \_\_\_\_\_ 35. Court Appearance: Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_

36. Arrest/Referral Reviewed By: **Sgt. UREN** 37. In Custody of/Referred To: **MCBF** 38. Lieu of Custody Citation # \_\_\_\_\_

39. Father's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ 40. Residence Address: \_\_\_\_\_ 41. Res. Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ 42. Notified Date and Time: \_\_\_\_\_

43. Mother's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ 44. Residence Address: \_\_\_\_\_ 45. Res. Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ 46. Notified By: \_\_\_\_\_

47. Signature of Private Complainant: \_\_\_\_\_ 48. Residence Address: **118 W. Burnside St.** 49. Res. Phone: **223-3438** 50. Sex: **M** 51. Race: **W** 52. D.O.B.: **2-13-46**

53. Details: \_\_\_\_\_

SIR: FOR DETAILS, PLEASE REFER TO CRIME REPORT, VICTIM: **SWEENEY, CANNY D. m/w 2-13-46**

Reporting Officer(s): **Pritchard S.** Off. I.D. Number: **9816** Prec/Div: **C / U** Relief/Shift: **N** Assn/Dist: **850**

Radio Call Times: \_\_\_\_\_ Approved By: \_\_\_\_\_



N. 0310

Authorization No.

POLICE REQUEST FOR MEDICAL SERVICES

- Multnomah County Sheriff's Office
- Portland Police Bureau
- Gresham Police Department
- Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Date 5-20-81  
 Police File No. 81-42655

PATIENT INFORMATION:

Name ANDREW DANIEL MATTHEWS

DOB 12-08-60

Address 741 SE 124TH

Charge #1 AGGRAVATED BATTERY Charge #3 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Charge #2 \_\_\_\_\_ Charge #4 \_\_\_\_\_

THE INDIVIDUAL IS:

- A juvenile.
- To be admitted to a correctional facility and is in need of medical treatment prior to admittance.
- In custody of a police officer until necessary medical treatment is obtained but will not be admitted to a correctional facility.
- A Civil hold - To be lodged at Detoxification Center or \_\_\_\_\_ other \_\_\_\_\_
- Prosecution evidence:
- Defendant's evidence: To be paid by individual.
- Police Officer Notification of Mental Illness (must complete commitment papers).

IF ADMISSION IS NECESSARY AND A GUARD IS NEEDED:

1. Date and Time Corrections Division Notified \_\_\_\_\_  
(Rocky Butte Jail Shift Sergeant, 253-7555)
2. Date and Time Relieved by Corrections \_\_\_\_\_

Arresting Officer (Print) WITELLARD

BPST 49816

DISTRIBUTION:

- White - Corrections Health Administration
- Yellow - Hospital Medical Records
- Pink - Hospital Copy Billing Department
- Golden rod - Police Officer Copy



CITY OF PORTLAND

To Win

Date 5-4 Time 1229

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M D. Ch. Haynes

of \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE CALL	<input type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILL CALL AGAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>
WANTS TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	RUSH	<input type="checkbox"/>

Message: Asked if we know of group -  
Leaders of the Disciples. Looked  
 couldn't locate name in files  
 I info of such a group patterned  
 after the one in New York which  
 attempts to keep crime down on  
 sub-ways. By: (over)



Haynes got info from.

James Kelly nick name  
Ghost

Says leader of disciples is  
Terry Horton.

---





see  
mugs



over →  
for  
names





Michael, Ronnie Steven  
Reitzer, Ronald Steven (TN)  
9-28-60

White, Warren Winston  
6-12-57

Wende, Adolph Williams  
12-27-58



Anhele

MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON  
CORRECTIONS DIVISION  
BOOKING REPORT

81-42655

Name ANKELE, DANIEL MATTHEW		Address 3741 S. E. 134TH, PORTLAND					
AKA's		Entering Time 0725	Booking Time 0725	Booking # 405475			
Arresting Officer PRITCHARD		Badge or BPST # 9816	Department PPB	Date and Time of Arrest 053081 0505			
Charges #1 ASSAULT IV		Warr./Cit. #	Bail 500	Court DC	Date & Time 060181 1400		
#2							
#3							
#4							
#5							
#6							
Disposition of Charges #1		Date of Sentence	Judge	Place of Confinement			
#2							
#3							
#4							
#5							
#6							
Sex M	Race W	Date of Birth 120560	Ht. 5'8"	Wt. 145	Hair BRN	Eyes GREEN	Soc. Sec. # [REDACTED]
Name ANKELE, DANIEL MATTHEW							Housing Assignment
Address of Arrest S. W. 3RD/W. BURNSIDE					Scars, Marks, Tattoos		
Place of Birth PORTLAND, ORE.		Driver's License # & State		Unusual Behavior			
Next of Kin TH			Address			Phone #	
Occupation		Employer			Religious Pref.		
Type of Processing 1/2 mug				Local # 116116		Printing Officer BRANDON	
FBI #		FPC 23/ L/I 5/1 U/U 000/000 19/			Booking Officer GARNER		
List of Money & Rec. # NO MONEY					Property Officer CARGILL		
Property BAG #17071							

photo (mug) taken, but subject has neck bandage on.  
OPEN WOUND on left middle finger.

CLEAR LEDS/NCIC

DATE 053081 BY 1800

1/2 Mug

116116  
bl

1/2 mug

PRINT NEXT TIME IN  
MUG NEXT TIME IN

116116

Reporting Officer(s)

Item in Pritchard 9816 TIF

Off. I.D. Number

Prec/Div

Relief/Shift

Lead

7 DA	Ident	Pop Room	Crime Prev.	City #	State	Local	Time	3	5	B	1
------	-------	----------	-------------	--------	-------	-------	------	---	---	---	---

PAGE  
01







CASE NBR 2027716 REPORTED DATE 04-22-80 INVOL VEHICL COMPL ACHVMT  
LOC OF OCCURENCE UNKNOWN  
OFFENSES 11 LARC-SHOPLT 1-UNDR 5-THEFT

CASE NBR 0027163 REPORTED DATE 06-20-80 INVOL VEHICL COMPL ACHVMT  
LOC OF OCCURENCE UNKNOWN  
OFFENSES 11 LARC-SHOPLT 1-UNDR 5-THEFT

CASE NBR 0027708 REPORTED DATE 04-11-80 INVOL VEHICL COMPL ACHVMT  
LOC OF OCCURENCE UNKNOWN  
OFFENSES 11 TRNSPSS-PUBIC PROPRTY 24 WATFRM 1-DRIVACT-ETSRMTRK

CASE NBR 0027708 REPORTED DATE 04-11-80 INVOL VEHICL COMPL ACHVMT  
LOC OF OCCURENCE UNKNOWN  
OFFENSES 11 LARC-SHOPLT 1-UNDR 5-THEFT

CASE NBR 0027708 REPORTED DATE 02-01-80 INVOL VEHICL COMPL ACHVMT  
LOC OF OCCURENCE UNKNOWN  
OFFENSES 11 LARC-SHOPLT 1-UNDR 5-THEFT

CASE NBR 0027708 REPORTED DATE 01-20-80 INVOL VEHICL COMPL ACHVMT  
LOC OF OCCURENCE UNKNOWN  
OFFENSES 11 LARC-SHOPLT 1-UNDR 5-THEFT

CASE NBR 0027708 REPORTED DATE 01-14-80 INVOL VEHICL COMPL ACHVMT  
LOC OF OCCURENCE UNKNOWN  
OFFENSES 11 LARC-SHOPLT 1-UNDR 5-THEFT

CASE NBR 2921492 REPORTED DATE 12-26-79 INVOL VEHICL COMPL ACHVMT  
LOC OF OCCURENCE UNKNOWN  
OFFENSES 11 LARC-SHOPLT 1-UNDR 5-THEFT

CASE NBR 2923994 REPORTED DATE 10-17-79 INVOL VEHICL COMPL ACHVMT  
LOC OF OCCURENCE UNKNOWN  
OFFENSES 11 TRNSPSS-PUBIC PROPRTY

CASE NBR 2923994 REPORTED DATE 04-10-79 INVOL VEHICL COMPL ACHVMT  
LOC OF OCCURENCE UNKNOWN  
OFFENSES 11 LARC-SHOPLT 1-UNDR 5-THEFT











DATE ENTERED 08-21-76 TIME 00104 TYPE COMM  
 CURR. LABR. FIRM TRUCKING, INC. 70-599672-2627 (R) SPANCOY, FEFERL) COLR. TRUCKING/CLUB W/ANOR. LINDS, S  
 PERIOD 42238960

DATE ENTERED 08-07-76 TIME 00100 TYPE COMM  
 CONFL. LABR. FIRM FPL-TRUCKING, INC. 70-599672-2627 (R) SPANCOY, FEFERL) COLR. TRUCKING/CLUB W/ANOR. LINDS, S

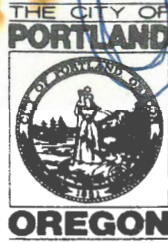
DATE ENTERED 05-14-78 TIME 00102 TYPE COMM  
 70-122627-0101 (M) TRUCKING, INC. 70-599672-2627 (R) SPANCOY, FEFERL) COLR. TRUCKING/CLUB W/ANOR. LINDS, S

DATE ENTERED 08-14-76 TIME 00101 TYPE COMM  
 CONFL. LABR. FIRM FPL-TRUCKING, INC. 70-599672-2627 (R) SPANCOY, FEFERL) COLR. TRUCKING/CLUB W/ANOR. LINDS, S

Q01 IN RECORD 07445

*20445*





6-19-81  
BUREAU OF  
POLICE

LT. ROBERTA WEBBER


5'11" Thin  
28 moft  
sknd Blk wavy  
high yellow

"Douglas McKenna"



DATE : June 10, 1981

TO : Lt. Potter

FROM: Captain Brouillette 

SUBJ : Gay Pride Day Parade



In planning for this event the following may be used as guidelines:

1. TRAFFIC DIVISION

Traffic will be in overall control of the parade and will coordinate other divisional resources to effectively ensure that the rights of the participants as well as the viewers are protected.

2. CENTRAL PRECINCT

Central Precinct will provide a reserve contingency that will remain out-of-sight and utilized in the event of an emergency.

3. PLAIN CLOTHES PERSONNEL

Plain clothes officers will be utilized to act as a buffer against counter demonstrators. The number and placement of these officers will depend upon historical need and intelligence information.

4. MOUNTED POLICE

Mounted Police are available for the formation, parade line and disband area.

5. INTELLIGENCE

Planning this event must take into consideration available and timely intelligence data.

JTB/rh

cc: D/C Walker  
Sgt. Long  
Intelligence



**City of Portland, Oregon**  
**Bureau of Police**  
**Intelligence Division**

**Distribution**

<input type="checkbox"/> CENTRAL	<input type="checkbox"/> DETS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRAFFIC
<input type="checkbox"/> EAST	<input type="checkbox"/> JUVS	<input type="checkbox"/> SID
<input type="checkbox"/> NORTH	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMAND SUPPORT	

O/S AGENCY \_\_\_\_\_  
DIST CAR \_\_\_\_\_  
OTHER D/S Walker  
Dr. Schwartz

**Date:** 06-19-81

**To:** Lt. Dimick

**From:** Officer Falk

**Subject:** Gay Pride Fair and March

Sir:

On Saturday, June 27, 1981, there is to be a Gay Pride March and Fair. Accompanying this report will be the route of the march, as well as the approval for parade permit. The Fair after the march will be held at Waterfront Park.

This March and Fair is held in conjunction with Gay Pride Week which is June 20 through 27. There will be speakers and programs in various parts of the city connected with the gay community.

We could have as many as 400 marchers in the parade and 600 participants in the Gay Pride Fair. The marchers will have their own parade marshalls to keep the parade moving as well as to try to diffuse any problems along the parade route.

We have received information that there is a threat against the Gay Pride Fair (refer to report by Lt. Roberta Webber, copy attached).

Following the sources description of the security guard, whose conversation had been overheard by the source at the Tradewell Store at NE 15th/Fremont, we come up with the identity of Douglas McKenna. He is described as light skinned black male, middle 20's, 5'11, and thin build with short wavy black hair. McKenna, who is married, has just moved into the Portland area. At this time he does not have a permit to work as an armed private security officer. He has been working to Swat Security. We have not been able to verify that he was on duty on June 1, 1981 at the time of the alleged incident at the store.

According to a source, McKenna, while working at the Tradewell Store, dealt with the public in a very heavy handed manner. As a result of this, his employment as a security guard at the store has been discontinued. We have been unable to locate Mr. McKenna's home address so we can confront him with the information in Lt. Webber's report.

It should be kept in mind that every time we have one of these gay fairs or marches, we are swamped with rumors about gay bashing and threats of violence against the gay activities. In the past, most of these have been proven false, and strictly rumors within the gay community. I believe that the chances of violence connected with the march and fair will depend upon the amount of publicity in the forthcoming week prior to the event.

WF/jlb





CITY OF

# PORTLAND, OREGON

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

Office of  
Francis J. Ivancie, Mayor  
1220 S.W. 5th  
Portland, Oregon  
(503) 248-4120

June 12, 1981

Ms. Deborah Betron  
Portland Town Council  
408 S. W. Second, Suite 408  
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Ms. Betron:

This is to approve your request to hold the Gay Pride Day Parade on Saturday, June 27, 1981. Assembly will begin at 11:00 a.m., with the parade starting at 12:00 noon. The following route has been approved:

Assemble in the North Park Blocks between Burnside  
and Davis  
Proceed east on N.W. Couch to N.W. Broadway  
South on N.W. Broadway to S.W. Alder Street  
East on S.W. Alder to S.W. Second Avenue  
North on S.W. Second Avenue to S.W. Pine Street  
East on S.W. Pine to Waterfront Park for a rally

The Traffic Division of the Police Bureau will provide necessary assistance for the parade and will work with your volunteers to monitor the route.

It is your responsibility to notify all businesses and neighborhood groups affected by your parade.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact my assistant, Jan Vogelpohl, at 248-4739.

Sincerely,

  
MAYOR

FJI.v  
cc: Permit Contact Group



Date Issued \_\_\_\_\_

**OREGON LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSION  
SPECIAL EVENT LICENSE APPLICATION**

REGON LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSION  
O. BOX 22297, PORTLAND, OREGON 97222

pplication is hereby made for:

- Special Retail Beer License @ \$10.00 per day per stand    1 No. of Stands    1 No. of days.
- Special Retail Wine License @ \$10.00 per day per stand    \_\_\_\_\_ No. of Stands    \_\_\_\_\_ No. of days.

Hours of sale are from 7:00 AM to 2:30 AM. Indicate license(s) desired by placing a check mark in the box(es) above; also indicate the number of stands and number of days you desire to operate. Enclosed is a check or money order in the amount of \$ 10 as full payment. Fee will be refunded if license is denied, otherwise it will not be refunded.

1. Applicant: Portland Town Council
2. Trade Name: Portland Town Council Telephone No. 227-2765
3. Mailing Address: 408 SW Second Ave. Rm 408 Portland 97204  
(Number) (Street) (City) (Zip)
4. Event: GayFair '81
5. Type of Event: Picnic \_\_\_\_\_ Convention \_\_\_\_\_ Fair  Civic or community enterprise   
Other similar special event\* \_\_\_\_\_ \*Specify event \_\_\_\_\_
6. Person(s) responsible: Mike Sandmeyer 227-2765  
(Name) (Business telephone)  
Address: 408 SW Second Ave. Rm 408 Portland 97204 238-0423  
(Number) (Street) (City) (Zip) (Home telephone)
7. Address where license will be used:  
Waterfront Park, south of Burnside Bridge, accross from Saturday Market  
(Name) (Street) (City) (Zip) (County)
8. Exact location of event: see #7
9. Above location is:  Within City limits \_\_\_\_\_ Outside City limits (Check one)
10. Date(s) of event: June 27, 1981
11. Hours of operation: 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Expected attendance: 2000
12. Who will receive the profits from this license: Portland Town Council
13. I/we understand that a false answer to any of the foregoing questions will subject this application to denial. I/we certify that all information submitted is complete and correct to the best of my/our knowledge.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_

**COMPLETED AND ENDORSED APPLICATION MUST BE RECEIVED BY OLCC 10 DAYS  
PRIOR TO DATE OF EVENT THAT APPLICATION COVERS.**



THIS APPLICATION MUST BE ENDORSED BY THE APPROPRIATE PERSONS AS INDICATED BELOW, BEFORE SUBMISSION TO THE OREGON LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSION.

14. THIS SECTION MUST BE COMPLETED BY THE PERSON HAVING CUSTODY OF THE PROPERTY WHERE THE EVENT IS TO BE HELD OR HIS REPRESENTATIVE.

This application has been submitted to BUREAU of PARKS

\_\_\_\_\_ and meets with our approval.

[Signature]  
(Authorized signature)

6-16-81  
(Date)

15. THIS SECTION MUST BE COMPLETED BY THE CHIEF OF POLICE FOR INCORPORATED CITIES OR THE COUNTY SHERIFF FOR UNINCORPORATED AREAS OR THEIR AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES.

This application has been submitted to Portland Police Bureau

This office recommends  GRANT or \_\_\_\_\_ REFUSE\*

\*If recommendation is REFUSE, please indicate grounds for refusal \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Ronald R. Still  
(Authorized signature)

6-16-81  
(Date)

OFFICE USE ONLY

SUMMARY OF EVENT: DESCRIBE ACTIVITY, PAST OPERATION, HOW POLICED: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date received \_\_\_\_\_

I certify that the above information has been verified by me.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name and title)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_ Certificate of Authority to operate issued. (Copy enclosed.)

\_\_\_\_\_ Forwarded recommending staff action. Supplemental report enclosed.

RESTRICTIONS: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



M008

mtt

**Portland  
Town  
Council**



Tele. 227-2765

408 S.W. Second Avenue, Suite 408, Portland, 97204

**RECEIVED**  
FEB 27 1981

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER  
OF PUBLIC SAFETY  
26 February 1981

Michelle Harper  
Commissioner's Assistant  
Office of Charles Jordan  
City Hall  
1220 SW 5th  
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Ms. Harper:

In regards to our conversation on Wednesday, 25 February, 1981, below is a parade route for the celebration of Gay Pride Day 1981. This year's activities will take place on Saturday, 27 June, 1981.

Parade Route:

- Gather across from Art Museum (SW Park and Madison),
- Go East on Madison to Broadway,
- Go North on Broadway to Yamhill,
- Go East on Yamhill to SW 4th,
- Go North on SW 4th to Pine,
- Go East on Pine to SW 2nd,
- Go North on SW 2nd to Ankeny,
- Go East on Ankeny to Waterfront Park stage area.

We will need permission to assemble in the South Park blocks in front of the Art Museum for organizational purposes. Last year we had representatives of 20 organizations as well as numerous individuals and had to form up at O'Bryant Square--there wasn't enough room. This year we expect more organizations as well as people and will need the room.

The assembly will begin at 11:00 a.m. on 27 June, with the parade commencing at 12:00 (noon). It will take approximately 45 minutes to cover the parade route, ending at the Waterfront Park stage area, where a rally will be held along with the day's festivities.

We request a police escort along the parade route for two reasons: (1) to allow the use of the street rather than the sidewalk, (2) to protect the marchers from the homophobic bystanders. We will also have our own trained monitors in front, along the side and behind the march to help keep the parade running smoothly.



We are expecting anywhere from 1000 to 1200 people to participate this year.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. If you have further questions please feel free to contact me through the Portland Town Council office. Thank you again.

Sincerely,

*David Colley*

David Colley



No. \_\_\_\_\_

**City of Portland, Oregon  
Bureau of Police  
Intelligence Division**

Distribution:		
<input type="checkbox"/> CENTRAL	<input type="checkbox"/> DETS	<input type="checkbox"/> TRAFFIC
<input type="checkbox"/> EAST	<input type="checkbox"/> JUVS	<input type="checkbox"/> SID
<input type="checkbox"/> NORTH	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMAND SUPPORT	
O/S AGENCY _____		
DIST CAR _____		
OTHER _____		
<i>D/C Schwartz</i>		
<i>D/C Walker</i>		

**Date:** 06-25-81

**To:** Lt. Dimick *[Signature]*

**From:** Officer Falk

**Subject:** Regarding Homosexual March and Demonstration

Sir:

Until today, the homosexual march and rally scheduled for Saturday, June 27, 1981 had received very minimal publicity. Most citizens were unaware that the activity would take place.

Today, the downtown area of Portland is being canvassed by people handing out fliers stating, "WARNING, keep your children out of the Portland city Center, Saturday, June 27th." (See accompanying copy of flier.)

Now that there has been major publicity about the event, the opposing factions are probably aware of the march and rally.

WF/jlb



# **WARNING!!**

## **KEEP YOUR CHILDREN OUT OF THE PORTLAND CITY CENTER SATURDAY, JUNE 27th**

The Homosexual Community  
will be promoting their immoral  
life-style in our city!

### **WHAT DOES THE BIBLE SAY?**

\*If there is a man who lies with a male, as those who lie with a woman, both of them have committed a detestable act; they shall surely be put to death. Their bloodguiltiness is upon them.

Leviticus 20:13

\* Do you not know that the unrighteous shall not inherit the kingdom of God? Do not be deceived; neither fornicators, no idolators, no adulterers, nor effeminate, nor homosexuals...shall inherit the kingdom of God.

I Corinthians 6:9-10

### **CHILDREN SUFFER FROM HOMOSEXUAL GAINS**



No. \_\_\_\_\_

**City of Portland, Oregon  
Bureau of Police  
Intelligence Division**

Distribution:		
<input type="checkbox"/> CENTRAL	<input type="checkbox"/> DETS	<input type="checkbox"/> TRAFFIC
<input type="checkbox"/> EAST	<input type="checkbox"/> JUVS	<input type="checkbox"/> SID
<input type="checkbox"/> NORTH	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMAND SUPPORT	
O/S AGENCY	_____	
DIST CAR	_____	
OTHER	_____	
	<i>JVC Schwartz</i>	
	<i>JK Walker</i>	

**Date:** 06-25-81

**To:** Lt. Dimick

**From:** Officer Falk

**Subject:** Regarding Homosexual March and Demonstration

Sir:

The homosexual march and demonstration scheduled for Saturday, June 27, 1981, has received a very minimal amount of publicity. Most people on the streets were unaware that this activity was going to take place. Therefore, many of the problems that could possibly arise between the homosexual community and the anti-homosexual people probably would have been avoided.

Today, the downtown area of Portland is being canvassed by people handing out fliers headed, "WARNING, keep your children out of the Portland city center, Saturday, June 27th." We now have major publicity of the forthcoming homosexual activities for Saturday. If there are people intent on doing any destructive activity during this march and demonstration, they will now be aware of it's existence.

WF/jlb



Reynolds for Superintendent  
of Public Instruction

PO Box 3103  
Portland, OR 97208  
234-4731

April 22, 1982

Re: Campaign of harrassment and terror against Jack and Sherry Reynolds.

To Whom It May Concern:

Please read the enclosed material. It details the harrassment, death threats, and murder of my father by people opposed to my wife's and my Gospel oriented campaigns.

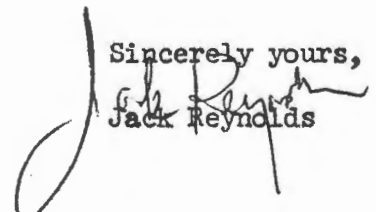
The Oregonian and Oregon Journal editors were contacted in January and asked to help stop the harrassment campaign before it got out of hand. A simple article outlining the harrassment would have caused the criminals to stop. The editors were silent. Two weeks later my father was killed in a mysterious explosion. My wife and I were the intended victims.

Both my experience as a combat veteran in VietNam, and my relationship with my Lord and Savior Jesus Christ make it unnecessary for me to worry about my family's safety. I am concerned about the safety of my friends who have been publicly associated with me. My father has already been killed. What is it going to take to get this harrassment and terror stopped.

It is unbelievable that two people cannot exercise their rights to run for public office, regardless of the views presented, without having to live as if they were hunted criminals themselves.

Being involved in public affairs I feel you have a right to know about the harrassment and terror that is inflicted upon two law-abiding citizens by unknown criminals (who may possibly come from the Oregonian or Journal since it is pretty strange that our new unlisted phone number awhile back was only given to those papers. Two days after giving them the numbers a number of death threats were communicated by the phone. Maybe that is why the editors are so silent about harrassment and murder.)).

Sincerely yours,

  
Jack Reynolds

Enclosures



Reynolds for Superintendent  
of Public Instruction

P0 Box 3103  
Portland, OR 97208  
234-4731

For Chief Still

16 January 1982

Re: Violation of Oregon's Anti-Discrimination law and other O.R.S. statutes relating to harrassment and inciting to riot and murder.

Hon. Dave Frommeyer  
Attorney General  
State Office Building  
Salem, OR 97310

Dear Hon. Frommeyer,

I would deeply appreciate any help your office could provide in investigating the following circumstances.

Although my wife and I have received harrassment in the past because of our fundamentalist Christian evangelism, the harrassment has intensified to dangerous dimensions since I began campaigning for the State Superintendent of Public Instruction campaign. The purpose of my campaign is not to get votes, but to inform the public of the free gift of salvation through our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, and to publicize the need to return Bible reading to public schools.

Some very well-organized and well-financed individuals have been harrassing my wife and I continually. We receive death threats via the telephone. Hundreds of stickers have been placed on public poles in Downtown Portland (and possibly elsewhere) that purport to come from my campaign. My letterhead on my leaflet was copied exactly, with the exception that the counterfeit ones were typesett professionally whereas mine was not. These dangerous stickers will carry messages such as "If elected I will kill all people who do not believe in God." "If elected I will kill all astrologers, humanists, witches, etc." I have been placing my own sticker over these because most of them are impossible to tear down (they are made of similiar material of bumperstickers). Also, phony advertisements have been placed in newspapers purporting to come from my campaign, which also carry my telephone number and address. These are apparently designed to tie-up my telephone with numerous phone calls.

The unknown criminals who are committing the above-mentioned criminal acts are not any of my campaign opponents, because the harrassment occurred before the campaign, although it has greatly intensified lately. The harrassment is intended to smear the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Also, the harrassment carries with it the potential for violence. Some "mentally imbalanced" person could read one of the stickers and get the idea to kill someone who is mentioned on the stickers. This campaign of harrassment is far more serious than simple

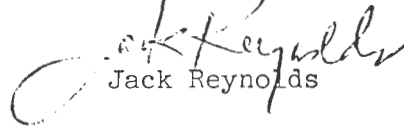


youthful pranks. These individuals know what they are accomplishing. They are promoting a felony in more ways than one.

If your office could investigate these circumstances you would be going a long way toward stamping out religious bigotry and the promotion of murder.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

  
Jack Reynolds

Ps. I am not asking for any protection, because as a Christian the armor of Jesus Christ is all that is necessary. All I am humbly asking for is help in apprehending and convicting those who are promoting violence toward people such as drug dealers, humanists, atheists, etc. who need to be shown God's love and offer of salvation, not man's hatred.

Enclosures



VOTE  
**JACK REYNOLDS**  
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF  
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION  
Vote May 18, 1982

**Restore Traditional Education**

Our youth were taught morality from the Bible in most U.S. public schools until 1963. Do you know what happened after Bible teaching was taken out of our schools? High youth V.D. rates. More youth drug and alcohol use. An almost total collapse of traditional morality. Jack Reynolds believes that if we care about our youth, and our future, we must put Bible teaching back in our public schools.

**IMPORTANT MESSAGE**

**THIS COULD CHANGE YOUR LIFE.**

**THE ONLY WAY YOU CAN GET TO HEAVEN (AND AVOID ETERNAL TORMENT) IS TO TURN FROM SIN AND ACCEPT JESUS CHRIST (GOD) AS YOUR LORD AND SAVIOR. GOOD WORKS, ATTENDING CHURCH, ETC. ARE NOT ENOUGH TO GET YOU THERE.**

... It is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgement.

Hebrews 9:27

I'LL BE SEEING YOU!

For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son (GOD, THE SON), that whosoever (THAT'S YOU) believeth (TRUSTS IN OR CLINGS TO) in him (JESUS) should not perish (GO INTO THE LAKE OF FIRE), but have everlasting life (IN HEAVEN).

John 3:16

AND WHOSOEVER WAS NOT FOUND WRITTEN IN THE BOOK OF LIFE WAS CAST INTO THE LAKE OF FIRE. REVELATION 20:15

The penalty for sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord. Romans 6:23

"COME NOW, AND LET US REASON TOGETHER. SAITH THE LORD: THOUGH YOUR SINS BE AS SCARLET, THEY SHALL BE AS WHITE AS SNOW;"

Isaiah 1:18

**GOD LOVES YOU AND WANTS YOU TO EXPERIENCE PEACE AND ETERNITY IN HEAVEN.**

**WHAT YOU MUST DO:**

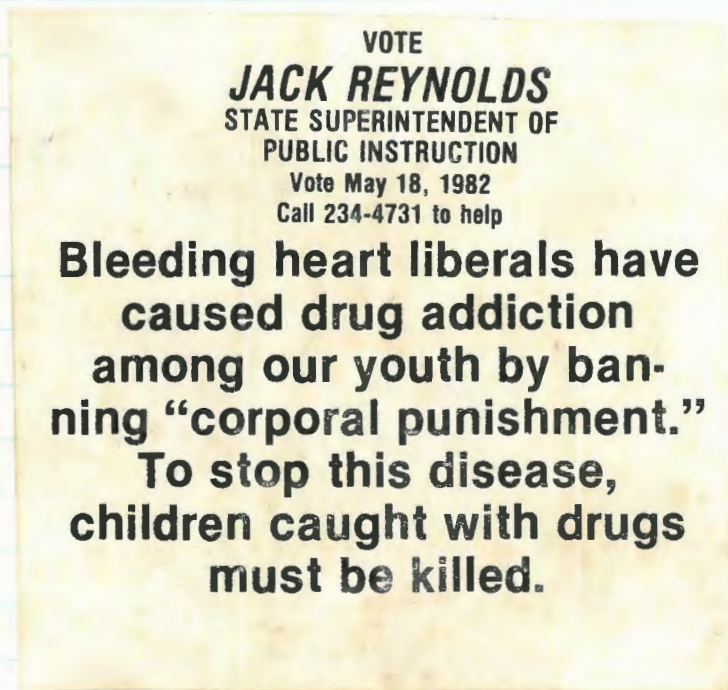
1. Admit your need (I am a sinner).
2. Be willing to turn from sin (repent).
3. Believe that Jesus Christ died for you (on the Cross) and rose from the dead.
4. Through prayer, invite Jesus Christ to come in and control your life. (Receive Him as Savior and Lord.)

If you want to help spread this important message you may send a contribution (for the printing of additional leaflets and newspaper ads) to the following committee:

Jack Reynolds for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, P.O. Box 3103, Portland Oregon 97208



COURTESY OF CHARLIE BROWN



FOUND AT FRONT AVE + OAK ST ON A POLE

RETURN PLEASE

Charlie, Intelligence might be interested in this.



Context  
Newspaper  
Ad.

**Political Work**  
Born Again Christian Campaign  
Seeks To Fill 2 Staff Positions In  
The Reynolds For State Superin-  
tendent Of Public Instruction  
Campaign.  
The Position Of Office Manager  
Requires At Least 2 Years Gen-  
eral Clerical Experience, And  
The Position Of Trouble Shooter  
Requires At Least 2 Years Police  
Or Body Guard Work.  
Please Call 234-4731 Even Or Send  
Resume To P.O. Box 3100, Port-  
land, Oregon 97208.

*letterhead*  
*copied*  
*almost*  
*exactly*

VOTE  
**JACK REYNOLDS**  
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF  
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION  
Vote May 18, 1982

**Bleeding heart  
liberals have caused  
drug addiction**

*False stickers* →



among our youth by  
banning "corporat  
punishment." To s  
his disease, chil  
caught with drugs  
must be killed.

VOTE  
**JACK REYNOLDS**  
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF  
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION  
Vote May 18, 1982  
Call 234-4731 to help

**"Thou shalt not suffer a  
Witch to live" says the  
Word of God. All astro-  
logers, pagans, witches,  
midwives, psychics and sec-  
ular humanists must be  
killed. If you love Jesus, you  
must agree.**



Reynolds for Superintendent  
of Public Instruction

PO Box 3103  
Portland, OR 97208  
234-4731

6 February 1982

Mr. Michael Schunk  
District Attorney  
Multnomah County Courthouse  
1021 S.W. 4th  
Portland, OR 97204

Dear Hon. Schunk,

I humbly request an official investigation of the circumstances mentioned in the enclosed letter to State Attorney General Dave Frohnmeyer. Mr. Frohnmeyer mentioned that your office might be interested.

One additional development has occurred since my letter to the State Attorney General. My father was killed and blown to bits in a bomb blast in his home apparently on 31 January 1982. Quite possibly the same criminals who are harrasing my wife and I are responsible for the brutal murder of my innocent 70 year old father. Neither my father nor I use the Sr. or Jr., but we both have the same names. The 1980-1981 Polk City Directory lists a "Jack Reynolds" as living at 3314 S.W. 12th Avenue in Portland ( the scene of the bomb explosion). The murderers were obviously intending to kill my wife and I.

We are not asking for any Police protection, but only for an investigation that will apprehend those responsible for the acts of terror.

Sincerely yours,

  
Jack Reynolds

cc Sgt. James Cunningham, Chief of Homicide, City of Portland Police.



# RTHWEST

NEWS, FEATURES  
EDITORIAL, FORUM

2-1-82



Staff photo by KRAIG SCATTARELLA

**FATAL FIRE** — Firefighter Dave Simpson sits amid debris in front of a home where an unidentified elderly man

was killed early Sunday. The man's body was found just inside the front door at 3314 S.E. 12th Ave.





MICHAEL D. SCHRUNK, District Attorney for Multnomah County  
600 County Court House, Portland, Oregon 97204, Telephone (503) 248-3162  
February 11, 1982

Mr. Jack Reynolds  
P. O. Box 3103  
Portland, OR 97208

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

This office has received your letter of February 6, 1982, regarding the death of your father, Jack Reynolds, Sr. We have also received a copy of a letter you addressed to the State Attorney General expressing concern over campaign and election law violations.

First, with respect to the death of your father, you ask for an investigation. I am advised that the Portland Police Bureau is actively investigating the case. They have not yet completed their investigation but they have assured me that this office will be advised of the results.

Second, you complain of possible election law violations including forged campaign material. In Oregon, under the provisions of ORS 260.345 et seq., the office of the Secretary of State is responsible for investigating complaints of election law violations. I would refer you to that office to file your complaint regarding irregularities involving state election laws.

Finally, I shall advise you promptly regarding the outcome of the Portland Police Bureau's investigation when I receive the final report.

Sincerely,

Michael D. Schrunk  
District Attorney

MDS:jp  
cc: Barry Sheldahl



*Oregon Veterans'*  
**Political Action Committee**

P.O. Box 3103  
Portland, OR 97208  
Phone 771-9021

**Jack Reynolds,**  
Chairman

28 January 1980

Mr. Charles Jordan  
City Hall  
Portland, OR 97201

Dear Commissioner Jordan,

Our group is extremely shocked to learn of the incident mentioned in the attached leaflet, which was found by one of our members in a downtown office lobby.

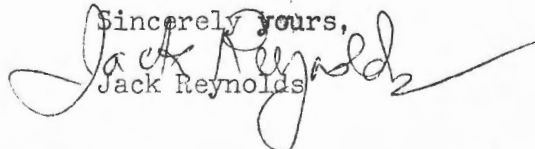
Are the responsible parties cognizant that Officer Leep has apparently committed the Class B Misdemeanor's of Disorderly Conduct and Harrassment? According to ORS 166.025 it is illegal to use "abusive or obscene language, or make an obscene gesture in a public place." Furthermore, ORS 166.065 (b) makes publicly insulting another by abusive or obscene language illegal. The Internal Affairs spokesman says Officer Leep broke no law. What in the world is going on in the police department when responsible officers are not even aware of when a law is broken?

Our group did not fight overseas in order to have our liberties violated at home. What can we veterans expect if we decide to legally protest a veterans issue? Can we expect to see Officer Leep show his ignorance of the law. If that occurred (let us hope it does not), we would be forced to make a citizen's arrest of the offending officer, and see to it that he would be prosecuted under Oregon law.

Is it consisent with city and police policy to retain officers who attempt to deny citizens's their constitutional rights to assemble legally to redress grievences?

Our group demands an immediate investigation of the Lovejoy Clinic incident. Remember it is an election year and 60% of the City Council is up for re-election.

Sincerely yours,

  
Jack Reynolds

CC Bruce Baker, Police Chief  
Lt. Robert Aichele, Internal Affairs  
Mr. Daniel Scully, Certain Sound Ministries  
Connie McCready, Mayor of Portland  
Francis Ivancic, City Commissioner

**John Turner,**  
Vice-Chairman,  
P.O. Box 3891  
Portland, OR 97208

**Stephen Schloth,**  
Treasurer  
4717 S.E. 44th  
Portland, OR 97206

**Jim Saunders,**  
Secretary  
427 Laurelwood Ct.  
Oregon City, OR 97045



**Oregon Veterans'  
Political Action Committee**

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Secretary  
427 Laurelwood Ct.  
Oregon City, OR 97045



# POLICEMAN ON TAKE?

I believe the public should be made aware of one Officer Leep, Badge No. 193:

On Tuesday, January 16, 1980, while exercising my right to protest against abortion at the Lovejoy Clinic, Officer Leep approached me and began to question me about my actions and then advised me to leave. As I began to express to him my sincere beliefs and convictions concerning this sensitive issue, I was cut short by Leep's remark, "I don't want to hear about it." and threatened to kick me off the sidewalk.

I appealed to him, stating that I did not believe he had the right to stop me. Think of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, which says, "No law shall be made limiting my freedom of religion and how I apply it to my life (conscience)."

He interrupted again, saying, "Shut your fucking mouth, boy!" I did. After he had finished telling me that he did not like me and admitted that he was an atheist, I told him I intended to continue protesting. To this he responded, "We'll see." and entered the Lovejoy Clinic. That was about 10:45 a.m.

At approximately 1:30 p.m., I was confronted again by Officer Leep, who then told me that if I did not leave I would be arrested for disorderly conduct because of the sign I was carrying. The sign he was referring to had pictures of babies on it, some alive and some dead. One of the pictures was a baby alive at 21 weeks and another was of a baby dead at 21 weeks, killed by abortion. These pictures are distributed by the Right to Life anti-abortion organization.

I did not want to be arrested, so I left and went downtown to the police station. There I asked for an appointment with the police chief, but I was told he could not help me. I then went to the District Attorney's office, who said, "We'll figure it out after you've been arrested." Next, I went to the Office of Internal Affairs, where I was told that the words Officer Leep used were permissible, legal words and probably nothing could be done. Officer Leep used the following words: "stupid", "bullshit", "fucking", and others I do not wish to recall.

His lack of patience, his profanity and vulgar language, his threats and implications of violence, and his false testimony to achieve his desired end causes me to conclude that this man is not only irrational and an abuser of citizens' rights, but very capable of inflicting unwarned harm to their bodies.

I wish not to believe that this is the kind of man that we must trust to act properly in an emergency and represent the people of this city. Since this incident, I have learned that this same Officer Leep has behaved similarly many times in the past to many different people.

I have no police record and have always tried to be a good citizen. I have strong feelings that the Supreme Court made a mistake when it ruled abortion to be legal. It is my hope that, in time, through proper education, the decision will be reversed. In the meantime, I am compelled to continue to voice my concern and beliefs.

It seems unwise to me that the police chief, knowing the strong feelings on both sides of this issue, would continue to allow a policeman with an obvious personal interest to be given a free hand in dealing with this issue.

Perhaps the expression of your concern to someone about this situation now may prevent something like this from happening to you.

Daniel P. Scully  
Certain Sound Ministries  
P. O. Box 06417  
Portland, OR 97206



Gay Rights

New

# APPLICATION FOR SOLICITATION PERMIT

CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON — PUBLIC SOLICITATIONS COMMISSION

*do not want to listen to professionals (in general)*

*pd*

In order to allow time for investigation, this application must be filed with the Bureau of Licenses, Room 203, City Hall, at least 30 days prior to the date on which it is desired to commence solicitation. Please print or type. If any of the information requested in this application cannot be furnished, submit a detailed statement giving the reasons why said information cannot be supplied.

If any change in fact, policy or method that would alter the information given in this application occurs while this application is pending or during the term of any permit which is granted pursuant to this application, the Public Solicitations Commission must be notified of the change, in writing, within twenty-four hours after such change.

Applicant agrees that any permit granted pursuant to this application will not be used or represented in any way as an endorsement of the solicitation conducted thereunder by the City of Portland or by any department or officer thereof, or by the Public Solicitations Commission.

(Please use typewriter, black ink or soft pencil)

Date May 7, 1973

I, John Graham Wilkinson, Treasurer  
*Name in full* *Title of Applicant*

of The Counseling Center for Sexual Minorities, Inc.  
*Name of Organization*

located at 1007 NW 23rd Avenue  
*Principal headquarters and telephone of organization*

hereby make application on behalf of said organization for a permit to solicit contributions beginning June 7, 1973, ~~and continuing through~~ June 7, 1973.  
*Give exact dates or period for which permit is desired*

The total amount of funds to be raised by this solicitation is \$ 1200.00

My home address is 0322 SW Gaines Street, Portland Phone 228-3846  
Attorney's Messenger Service

My office address is 1009 S. Fifth Avenue, Portland Phone 228-3261

Is the organization incorporated? Yes. If so, give date and state of incorporation 4/3/73, Oregon  
Incorporated as a non-profit organization.

~~When organization is incorporated~~, list principal officers and manager:

Name	Address	Title
<u>Karen Lichtenstein</u>	<u>630 SE 20th, Portland</u>	<u>President</u>
<u>Ann Ferrall</u>	<u>3218 SW Water, Portland</u>	<u>Vice-President</u>
<u>Philip Pecoraro</u>	<u>708 NW 20th, #1, Portland</u>	<u>Secretary-Treasurer</u>
<u>John G. Wilkinson</u>	<u>0322 SW Gaines, Portland</u>	<u>Manager Treasurer</u>

State as completely as possible the purpose of the proposed solicitation, and the use or disposition to be made of such funds. Also state the character and extent of any charitable work being done by the organization in Portland. (Use additional pages if necessary)

Security



The Counseling Center for Sexual Minorities is a group of concerned individuals who have come together to meet a commonly recognized need for professional and semi-professional counseling in the area of sexual identity. Our services are aimed at those who find themselves outside of the traditional heterosexual means of sexual expression. These services are identifiable, generally, as: 1) phone counseling (both crisis intervention and informational counseling), 2) referral to other agencies or individuals with special skills, 3) in-person counseling of both a temporary and on-going nature, 4) education of members of the medical-psychiatric community regarding matters of sexual identity, and 5) education of members of the general community regarding these matters. To prepare ourselves to fulfill these goals, a group of approximately fifteen people has met for three months and, under the guidance of professional and para-professional psychologists, has trained to deal with the problems and questions to which we intend to address ourselves.

In order for us to meet these objectives, it is necessary for us to establish a regular phone service, obtain office space, and provide space for small groups to meet. The people of Northwest Hotline, a long-established phone counseling service, have been very helpful by offering to share their space at 1007 NW 23rd with us.

Our initial expenses are small, but even these small expenses must be met in some way. The members of the counseling group have met our starting expenses by making contributions out of their own pockets. For people who are already giving much in terms of time and energy, however, the added burden of financial support is too much to ask for a long period of time. The purpose of this proposed solicitation is to place that burden upon the community as a whole.

We expect that our expenses for the first year will be limited, for the most-part, to office rental, liability insurance, telephone service, and office expenses. None of the people involved in this program are to receive remuneration.

The specifics of our finances are set forth more fully in answer to the next question.



State reasons, supported by figures if available, why funds to be solicited are needed:

Monthly expenses:

Office rental	\$61.67	
Telephone	9.90	(Phone installation \$30.00)
Office expenses	<u>28.43</u>	
	\$100.00	

It is possible that this estimate is too low. However, in view of gross lack of experience in the area of fund-raising, we feel that we will have to exist on this limited amount for at least a year.

Who will be responsible for disbursement of the proceeds of this solicitation:

Name John G. Wilkinson

Address 0322 SW Gaines Street, Portland Phone 228-3846

Who will be in direct charge of conducting the solicitation? John G. Wilkinson

Name \_\_\_\_\_

same as above

Address \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Outline exactly how the solicitation will be conducted: The solicitation will be conducted by means of: 1) requests to individuals known personally to us; 2) fund-raising dances, dinners, and parties; 3) articles in newspapers and magazines; 4) programs on radio and television; 5) requests of foundations for funding by means of grants.

What is the estimated total cost of the entire solicitation campaign? \$ 50.00

What percent of the total amount to be raised by this solicitation does this estimate represent? 10%

List the names and addresses of all professional promoters, professional solicitors, and advertising agencies who will be connected with this solicitation, and the amount of wages, fees, commissions, expenses or emoluments to be paid to each:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Permanent Home Address</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<u>None.</u>	_____	\$ _____
_____	_____	\$ _____
_____	_____	\$ _____
_____	_____	\$ _____

If a professional promoter is employed, list other promotions which he has conducted:

<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Date</i>
<u>Does not apply.</u>	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____



Is the organization a member of the United Fund? No.

Is the organization affiliated with or a branch of any other organization? No.

Give particulars ---

In which bank will funds received during the solicitation be deposited? United States National Bank of Oregon, Metro Branch, account no. 6-437.

The following supporting documents must be attached and become a part of this application when such documents exist:

An itemized financial statement, for the last preceding fiscal year, of any funds collected in the City of Portland by means of a solicitation conducted by the applicant. Such statement must state the amount of money raised by said solicitation together with the costs of such solicitation and the final distribution of all funds received. Does not apply.

A copy of the contract, if any, given to each professional promoter who will be associated in any way with the proposed solicitation. Does not apply.

A copy of the resolution (certified to as a true and correct copy by the officer having charge of the organization's records) which authorizes a solicitation to be conducted under any permit issued pursuant to this application. Attached.

I, John Graham Wilkinson  
being first duly sworn, depose and say that I have truthfully answered the foregoing questions; that I am the applicant named above (or a representative of the organization in whose behalf this application is submitted, duly qualified to verify the application); and that the attached supporting documents are correct and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

John G. Wilkinson

STATE OF OREGON }  
COUNTY OF MULTNOMAH } ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me

this 17th day of May, 1953

(SEAL)

[Signature]  
Notary Public for Oregon

My commission expires 1-27-57



We, the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of The Counseling Center for Sexual Minorities, Inc., do authorize a fund-raising program to meet our yearly operating expenses, and do authorize the Treasurer to make application to the City of Portland for a solicitation permit covering such program.

Dated: April 24, 1973

s/ Karen Lichtenstein, Pres.  
s/ Ann Terrall, Vice-Pres.  
s/ Philip Pecoraro, Sec't'y  
s/ John Wilkinson, Treas.  
s/ Gary Yazzolino, Program  
Co-ordinator

I, Philip Pecoraro, Secretary of The Counseling Center for Sexual Minorities, Inc., certify that this is a true and correct copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Board of Directors on April 24, 1973.

Philip Pecoraro  
Philip Pecoraro



## 3 Monday

ing presentation of "Abusive Images of Women in Photography and Mass Media" at Old Wives Tales, 1300 E. side. 7 pm. \$1 donation.

ne Musil and Steve Saslow discuss "How to educate your children on Nuclear War", Emanuel Hospital Rehabilitation Center, 7 pm. Sponsored by Physicians for Social Responsibility, 239-8556.

## 5 Wednesday

evitalizing the Left—Strategies for Progressives" is a talk by Stanley Aronowitz, author, lecturer, and advanced radical. Sponsored by Democratic Socialists of America, 282-00. 7:30 pm. Location to be announced.

Waiting for the Parade" by Performing Artists for Nuclear Dismarmament at the New Rose Theatre. 8 pm. Reservations: 2-2495. \$6.

## 16 Thursday

Equity in the 80's: the High Cost of Intergroup Conflict" is a 2-day conference designed to improve our ability to live and work together effectively as human beings. Sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, the Urban League and others. Write or call Pearl S. Gray, Affirmative Action Office, Ads A600, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331, 754-3556.

Check out the action at the **NARAL Auction**. Western Forestry Center, OMSI. \$2.50 in advance gets a door prize chance. Call 223-4510. 8:30 pm.

**Senior Citizen Day** trip to Lincoln City. Bring your own lunch, please pre-register by June 9. Urban League Senior Center, 288-8338. \$10.

## 17 Friday

**Peace Camp**. Contact Chuck Bell, 232-0974.

**Battle of the Bands** Dance at Starry Night. Sister Tomato vs. The Dyketones. Childcare, wheelchair access and interpreted for the hearing impaired. 9 am-1 am. \$4 advance, \$5 at the door. Tickets at Woman's Place Bookstore, Papparazzis.

## 20 Monday

Lesbian **Herstory** slide show with Sharon McDonald. 7:30 pm at the Metropolitan Community Church, NE Broadway at 24th.

**Israeli Settlements on the West Bank**—Implications for Israeli-Palestinian Peace. Israeli journalist, Danny Rubenstein speaks at Congregation Neveh Shalom, 2900 SW Peaceful Lane. 7:30 pm. Sponsored by New Jewish Agenda, 281-1364 or 249-1957. A \$2 donation is asked.

## 21 Tuesday

Metropolitan Community Church at NE Broadway and 24th is the reading place for **Lesbian Poetry** with Judith Barrington at 7 pm. Walt Curtis does **Gay Men's Poetry** at 8:45.

A discussion with **Tom Higgins** on a progressive approach to social services at 4227 NE 23rd, 282-1300. 7:30 pm. Sponsored by the *Democratic Socialists of America* Local Options Study Group.

The Lesbian Forum conducts a ritual and discussion on **Lesbian Witchcraft: Summer Solstice**. Call Judy or Peggy at 233-0261. Great Hall, Westminster Church, 1624 NE Hancock. 7:30. Childcare and wheelchair access.

**Billy Rancher and the Unreal Gods** at Starry Night in a benefit for NW Action for Disarmament and the Solar Energy Asso. of OR. 8 pm. 232-0974 for \$5 advance tickets, \$6 at the door.

Professional entertainment for the family is the billing for a benefit for **Parents Anonymous** to help keep the hotline open and education and counseling services going. 4:30-7:30 at Neighbors of Woodcraft, 295-1044. Tickets are \$5.

## 22 Wednesday

Would you like to extend your garden's growing season? Plan your fall and winter garden with Colette Gardener. Sponsored by Eliot Energy House, the workshop is from 7-9 pm. 284-7868.

Call events in for July by June 20

222-4479



**BRIDGET I. DOWNEY**

DOWNEY INSURANCE AGENCY INC.  
520 S.W. SIXTH AVENUE  
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204  
228-8327

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1-503-228-3536

International Natural

Let us Cater your  
Summer Celebration



# KIDNAPPED CAPTIVE



**NANCY**



**JOHN**

ON SEPT 12 JOHN & NANCY WERE FORCED, AGAINST THEIR WILL KICKING & SCREAMING, TO GO TO UTAH WITH THEIR FATHER. JOYCE WAS THROWN INTO JAIL ON AN ILLEGAL KIDNAPPING CHARGE ..... \$ 10,000 BAIL.

HELP JOHN & NANCY COME HOME !!

UTAH COURTS DISCRIMINATED AGAINST JOYCE IN THE CUSTODY BATTLE, IGNORING TESTIMONY OF CHILD ABUSE BY HIS OTHER CHILDREN. UTAH GAVE DAVID THE FATHER CUSTODY ONLY BECAUSE OF ACCUSATIONS THAT JOYCE IS GAY!!!! A COURT DATE HAS BEEN SET AT JULY 15 1981 FUNDS ARE NEEDED!!!!

TAX EXEMPT !!!!PLEASE DONATE!!!! ANY AMOUNT

L.M.N.D.F. C/O JOYCE BAXTER

English & Metcalf atty's 408 S.W. 2ND, RM 519 PORTLAND, ORE.



# JUNE '82 EDITION NOW OPEN

## *Gay Areas*® PRIVATE TELEPHONE **DIRECTORY** "THE WORLD'S FIRST GAY PHONE DIRECTORY"

—Established in San Francisco, California June, 1979—

POST OFFICE BOX 14752 - SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94114

Our Winter 1981/2 Edition

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- Business Listings
- Copies to Everyone

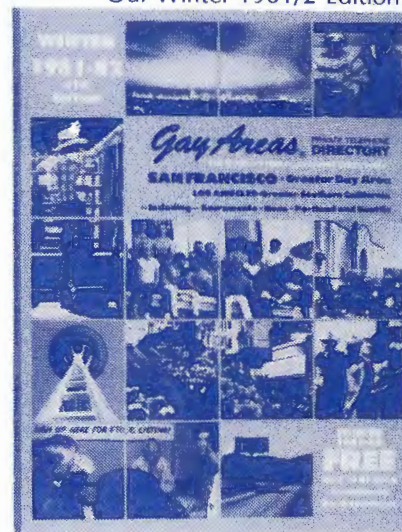
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8½" × 11" - 180 Pages

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Information  
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San Francisco, California 94114

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I authorize and request listing and publication in the Gay Areas Private Telephone Directory, and this authorization is good until cancelled or changed.

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Name \_\_\_\_\_  List my name

Nickname or Business name: \_\_\_\_\_

Business type: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone (    ) \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE:  (Check here) PLEASE CONTACT ME REGARDING ADVERTISEMENT(S).

©1981 Gay Areas Private Telephone Directory





"I am a homosexual" - we accept this label put on us by society as a move of expediency. We realize that when we tell you that we choose to have had partners of the same 'gender' as ourselves, this tells you little else about us as persons. We accept the label merely to signify our capacity to love someone of the same sex. In saying this, we believe that we have taken the first step in the process of our liberation.

We, as homosexuals experience oppression in Oregon. Recent changes in sex laws have done nothing to better the conditions necessary for our struggle to live and develop as humans. We have experienced oppression in areas of: Employment, the Educational process, entrapment by the forces of law and order", non-human treatment of inmates in state controlled institutions (i.e. hospitals, juvenile homes and prisons, the public press, lesbian mothers fighting for the right to keep their children, the desire for change by the New Male Left.) We have been fighting this homophobic through encounters with leaders of public institutions where this need has been called to our attention. We have been active in speaking to classes at high schools, colleges and universities.

Today we march in solidarity with our straight sisters and brothers against American involvement in Indochina. But we also march against oppression of any kind, against any person.

We call upon all persons to assist us in our continuing struggle for liberation from the repressive institutions of this homophobic society. Most of all, we call upon all gay women and men to bring their ideas and talents to our struggle. In accepting each other with our variety in background, economic condition, experience and education, we can work together to overcome the societies oppressive measures.

The PSU GAY PEOPLES ALLIANCE would like to meet with women and men of all ages, colors and descriptions. We now have an office located at PSU in Room 422 of Smith Memorial Center. We also have weekly meetings every Wednesday at 5 PM in Room 329 of Smith Memorial Center. Our phone number is 229-4474.

Clip and Return to: PSU GAY PEOPLES ALLIANCE, Educational Activities  
Portland State University 97207

\_\_\_\_\_ I would like information on your group.

\_\_\_\_\_ I want to help build Gay Liberation.

\_\_\_\_\_ Enclosed is my donation to help in the liberation struggle.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

1-75





# STORRS GAY COALITION

Post Office Box 112, Storrs, Connecticut 06268

WELCOME TO THE STORRS GAY COALITION! We are glad that you have expressed an interest in experiencing our organization. The COALITION is a newly formed group that invites membership both from the University and the surrounding area. Two basic principles that we try to observe (and preserve) are:

- (1) because we feel that everyone's opinion is valuable, we hope that all members feel the freedom to express his or her opinion on any matter of discussion. Consequently, we'd like to keep formalities to a minimum. If you see, hear, or feel something that you don't like...SPEAK UP!
- (2) also, we feel that the degree to which a member becomes involved is totally a matter of his or her choice. We don't assume that all members will "be out" to the same degree. Consequently, we accept all levels of involvement as being equally "OK".

In assisting us in getting the COALITION going, would you please provide the following information? Thanks!

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

CAMPUS ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CAMPUS PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

HOME ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

HOME PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

1. How did you find out about the COALITION? (newspaper ad, poster, friends, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

2. What expectations do you have of the COALITION? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What talents or abilities (writing, graphics, etc.) would you be willing to offer the COALITION? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What activities would like to see the COALITION promote? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Other suggestions, ideas: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_








WILLAMETTE RIVER

Main Stage

Metropolis  
(food)  
(sound)

Beer

Family Zoo  
(food)

Lesbian  
Parenting Alliance  
&  
Child Center  
(by tree )

Visual  
Artists  
&  
Crafts-  
people

Performing  
Artists  
Stage

First Aid

WATERFRONT  
PARK

Food  
Booths

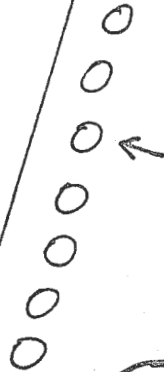
Booths  
(Overflow)

Political  
Forum  
Area

Organization  
Booths

Organization  
Booths

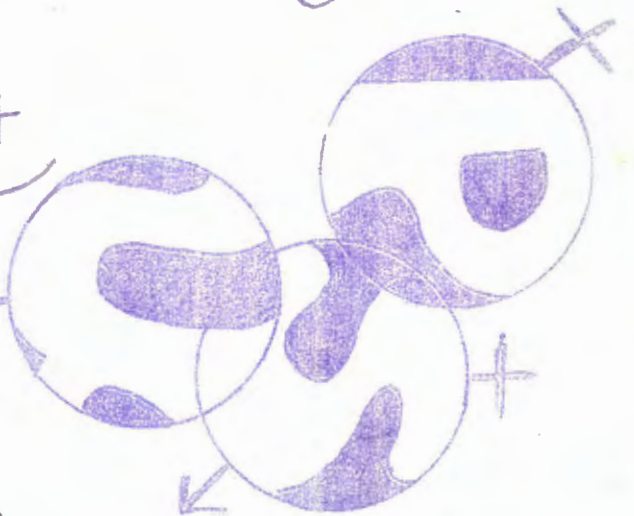
Portland Town  
Council  
Town Council  
Foundation (&Video  
Project  
Gay Rights Nat'l Lobby  
&Radio  
Project)  
KBOO(th)





GAY LIB?

WHAT IS IT?



(What you make it, if you dig it)

we can get it together--if we stick together  
get to know each other, let's talk about it  
meeting: October 4<sup>th</sup>, 3:00 P.M.

Free film and Anchie Bunker look-alike contest  
room 329 Smith Memorial Center

ALL STUDENTS WELCOME

SEP 25 1972  
Educational Activities  
OFFICE

84-29



# THIS WEEK'S EVENTS

Portland's first all queer art gallery of talents in our area are an eclectic blend with local artists and craftspeople. A gamut of possibilities from stained glass, bronze and photography. Housed in bits run as follows:



June 4-July 16: Wilde Oscar's, 318 S.W. 3rd.  
 June 8-26: N.W. Artists' Workshop, 522 N.W. 12th.  
 June 17-30: C.C. Slaughter's, 1014 S.W. Stark.  
 June 17-30: Metropolitan Community Church, 24th and N.E. Broadway.

Doric Wilson's Street  
 2235 N.W. Savor.  
 d 10:30p.m. Tickets  
 Sensorium.

19  
 d Rally! March begins  
 c Blocks proceeding to  
 s at 1:00 p.m. at  
 Cliff Jones, Sharon  
 meyer will be guest  
 lancing, food, booths,  
 care, interpretation for  
 chair accessibility will

r Liberation? Militant  
 7:30 p.m. Panel -  
 nis Peterson, Renee  
 A donation of \$1.50 is

:20  
 dway and 24th.  
 on requested. Wheel-  
 r the hearing impaired

can be arranged by contacting the Cascade Voice Office.

Imperial Rose Court's Drag Workshop. What is drag all about? 7:00p.m.

Lesbian Herstory slide show with Sharon McDonald, 7:30p.m.

Gays in the Sciences: Problems and Prospects, with David Ellis, 8:30p.m.

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Workshops at MCC continued

Parents of Lesbians and Gays. Speakers and discussion, 7:00p.m.

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On Creating a Family with Dr. Robert Weinreich, 8:30p.m.

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## Wednesday, June 22

Lucia Chappell, speaking at MCC, N.E. Broadway and 24th, 7:00 p.m.

Oscar's First Dance with Kate Sullivan and Company, 318 S.W. 3rd, 9:00 p.m., Tickets \$3.50 at the door.

## Thursday, June 23

Jane Chambers' *Last Summer* at Bluefish Cove. Portland Women's Theatre Company, 3536 S.E. 26th, 8:00 p.m. Tickets \$4.00 at the door on Thursday performance, under 12 free, over 60 half price. Not wheelchair accessible.

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Portland Gay Men's Chorus, *Our Time*, Lincoln High School Auditorium, S.W. 16th and Salmon. \$5.00 in advance, \$6.00 at the door. Tickets available at Forward Gear, Other Side of Midnight, Paparazzi, Sensorium, and Somebody's Place.

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## Sunday, June 26

Picnic and Candlelight Vigil, at Laurelhurst Park in the N.E. section of the park, enter from Ankeny. 7:00 p.m. potluck dinner, 9:00 p.m. program for the vigil begins. Gary West, Catherine English, and Lucia Chappell speaking, with music, song and sharing. The Candlelight Vigil brings to a close Lesbian and Gay Pride Week in Portland, on the anniversary of Stonewall.

SON,  
 35-

LIST

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 AND FOOD  
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MELLOW and EARNEST

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318 SW Third Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97204 • 223-8620

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 portland, oregon 97205

**FORWARD  
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(503) 224 - 8311



# RALLY SPEAKERS

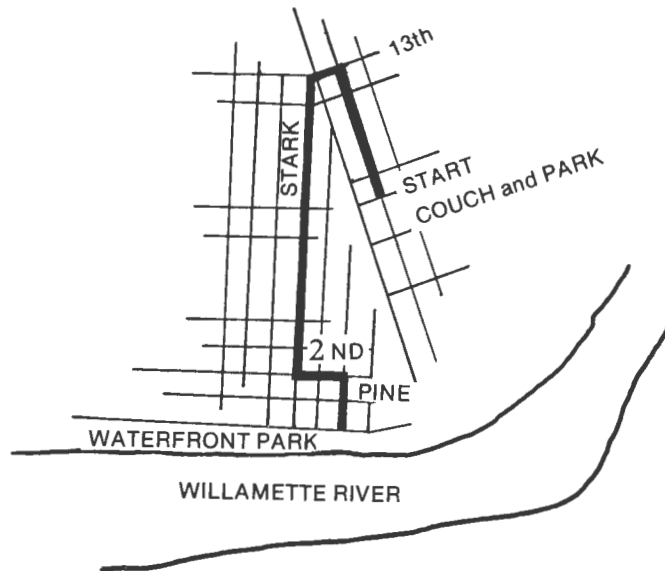
**Sharon McDonald** is a freelance writer and syndicated columnist whose home base is Los Angeles. Her articles which appear in both the gay and non-gay press, cover a wide range of socially relevant topics. She was co-publisher and features editor of the **Lesbian Tide** magazine and co-edited **Mouth To Mouth** with Malcolm Boyd.

**Mike Sandmeyer** got involved in the gay and lesbian community in 1979 by volunteering for Portland Town Council. He became director in 1981, and lobbied for gay and lesbian civil rights in the legislature. He is currently involved with the Speakers' Bureau run by the Phoenix Rising Foundation, Portland Town Council political committee, cabinet of the Imperial Sovereign Rose Court, and The Portland People's Fund.

Arriving from Los Angeles, **Lucia Chappell** is a dynamic, black lesbian speaker who is prominent in public broadcasting and radio. She is also a Reverend in the Universal Fellowship of the Metropolitan Community Church and past coordinator of the Samaritan Theological Institute. She will return to the seminary this fall where she will be specializing in public media.

**Clifford Jones** has lived in Portland since 1981. He has been involved in a variety of both issue and community-based organizations in Oregon and Washington since 1975; focusing on issues and groups relating to human oppression and liberation. He will be sharing his insights, perceptions and ideas about the Gay and Lesbian community when he addresses the Lesbian and Gay Pride Rally.

## MARCH ROUTE



In addition to the main stage events at Waterfront Park, there will be assorted other things to draw attention. There will be food and drink booths, including the beer wagon, information and craft booths, and T-shirts and posters celebrating Lesbian and Gay Pride 1983. Childcare will be available beginning at 10:30 a.m. during the March and Rally. The Rally will be interpreted for the hearing impaired, and we encourage participation by the physically challenged.



# RAY'S

ORDINARY  
BAR & GRILLE



317 N.W. BROADWAY  
Phone: 222-RAY'S



The Original Jonah's Seafood Restuarant  
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supports Lesbian & Gay Pride Day.

We support it because of our concern for individual liberty and human rights. We feel that every person has the right to be protected by tolerance and nondiscrimination in the law. We feel anything that furthers the freedom for one group of individuals furthers the freedom for all of our citizens.

JACK & JIM

7425 S.W. BARBUR  
245-2188



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JR'S EAST  
4036 S.E. HAWTHORNE  
231-9900

JR'S WEST  
300 N.W. TENTH  
224-1482

JR'S CELL

• Downstairs from JR's West •

Dominic's

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2411 SE Belmont  
24 Hours Nite & Day

BREAKFAST B E R  
LUNCH E & W  
DINNER R E

232-0294

EARLY BIRD

SPECIAL

6-10 AM

• Eggs, Browns, Toast 99c

- All Hours • Omelettes • Steaks • Special Hash Browns & More
- All Hours • Burgers • Sandwiches, including Italian Sausage, etc.
- Noon to Midnite • Featuring Veal or Eggplant Parmesan • Steaks  
Philly Cheese Steak • Steak Tacos • Spaghetti with Red or White  
Clam Sauce • Cauliflower or Broccoli Agho E. Oho
- Coffee 40¢, Refills 10¢ (Refills Free With Meals)  
Herbal Teas, Soft Drinks

Banquets & Catering • Vegetarian Fare  
Delicious Food Freshly Prepared • Low Prices  
Generous Portions • Congenial Atmosphere

No Microwave — Pacemakers Welcome

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Friday, June 17

Battle of the Bands with the Dyketones and Sister Tomato, at Starry Night, 8 N.W. 6th, 8:30p.m.-1:30 a.m. \$4.00 in advance, \$5.00 at the door. Tickets available at A Woman's Place Bookstore, Paparazzi, Sensorium, and the Store. Wheelchair accessible, interpreted for the hearing impaired, childcare available.

Harrison Pierce's production of Doric Wilson's **Street Theatre** at Chateau L'Bamm, 2235 N.W.Savior, 8:30p.m.Tickets \$7.00, available at Sensorium, The Store, and at the door.

Jane Chambers' **Last Summer at Bluefish Cove**.Portland Women's Theatre Company, 3536 S.E.26th, 8:00p.m. Tickets \$5.00 at the door, under 12 free, over 60 half price. Not wheelchair accessible, free childcare on Friday performances.

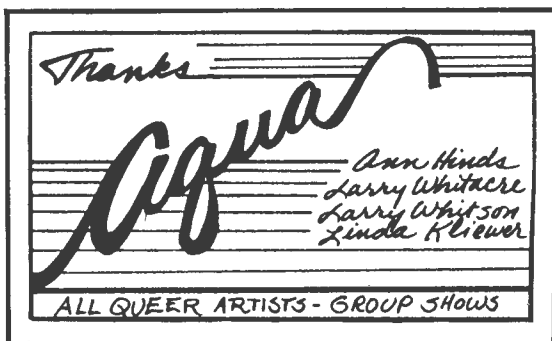
Saturday, June 18

Second Annual Stonewall Commemoration Run. 10K and 2 mile runs, picnic, and games at Duniway Park. Check in for run begins at 8:30 a.m., late registration ends at 9:30 a.m., instruct runners 9:45 a.m., starting time 10:00 a.m.A family event, with volleyball and new games, followed by an easy to moderate hike with the gay hiking group. Hikers carpool from Duniway Park at 3:00p.m. or meet at the rose gardens in Washington Park at 3:15p.m. Wear good walking shoes and expect to finish the hike at approximately 5:00p.m.

Benefit Brunch with the San Francisco Gay Freedom Day Marching Band and Twirling Corp, time and location to be announced. Proceeds to offset travel expenses for the band.

San Francisco Gay Freedom Day Marching Band and Twirling Corp concert in the park, O'Bryant Square, S.W. Park and Stark, 7:00p.m.

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THIS WEEK

**AQUA Group shows.** Portland's first all queer art shows celebrate the diversity of talents in our community. The shows are an eclectic blend with contributions from many local artists and craftspeople. Their works cover the gamut of possibilities from drawings and paintings to stained glass, bronze castings, ceramics, fabrics, and photography. Housed in several locations. the exhibits run as follows:

Harrison Pierce's production of Doric Wilson's **Street Theatre** at Chateau L'Bamm, 2235 N.W. Savior. Performances at 7:30p.m. and 10:30p.m. Tickets \$7.00, available at the store and Sensorium.

Sunday, June 19

Lesbian and Gay Pride March and Rally! March begins at 12:00 noon, in the North Park Blocks proceeding to Waterfront Park. Rally begins at 1:00 p.m. at Waterfront. Lucia Chappell, Cliff Jones, Sharon McDonald, and Michael Sandmeyer will be guest speakers, with cultural events, dancing, food, booths, and drink until 6:00 p.m. Childcare, interpretation for the hearing impaired, and wheelchair accessibility will be provided.

What Strategy for Lesbian/Gay Liberation? Militant Bookstore, 711 N.W. Everett, 7:30 p.m. Panel - discussion, will include Dennis Peterson, Renee LaChance, and Jaime Partridge. A donation of \$1.50 is requested.

Monday, June 20

Workshops at MCC N.E. Broadway and 24th. Refreshments provided; donation requested. Wheelchair accessible. Interpretation for the hearing impaired

**LARRY WHITSON,**  
-BOY SEAMSTRESS-  
  
TEXTILE ARTIST  
  
2509 NE FLANDERS  
236-9839  
  
PORTLAND  
OREGON



# 'S EVENTS

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can be arranged by contacting the Cascade Voice Office.

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AND FOOD  
ECLECTIC MUSIC

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1023 s.w. Yamhill  
portland, oregon 97205

**FORWARD  
GEAR**

(503) 224 - 8311



# WELCOME!

Lesbian and Gay Pride 1983 is an example of grass-roots organizing at its finest, pulled together through the efforts of many individuals donating their time, energy, and talent. As a community we are learning to work together, to listen to each other, and to realize the potentials of what we can do together. This week is a time to affirm our life choices, to celebrate, and to grow as individuals and as a community. There are many events and activities in which to participate throughout the week, and we hope there is something for everyone: art, politics, sports, music, discussion, and dance in abundance. So, **come out** and join us for an action-packed week of events and fun.



A Woman Controlled,  
Woman's Choice Clinic

Our emphasis is Self-Help, which is sharing of health information that enables women to actively participate in their health care.

PORTLAND  
FEMINIST  
WOMEN'S  
HEALTH  
CENTER

Sliding fee scale, Medicaid, Insurance, and Major Credit Cards accepted.

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- Birth Control • Gynecological Screening
- Abortions up to 20 weeks in a Clinic Setting
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  - Referrals • Lesbian Health Care
  - Speakers Bureau

6510 S.E. Foster Road  
Portland, Oregon 97206  
777-7044

Parents of Lesbians and Gays  
*Monthly Meetings*

244-3225  
252-7886

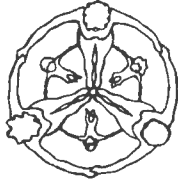
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Leslie Waygren does typesetting . . .

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Portland  
287-1838





# CIRCLE CHIROPRACTIC

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PORTLAND, OR 97211  
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JAN CORWIN D.C.

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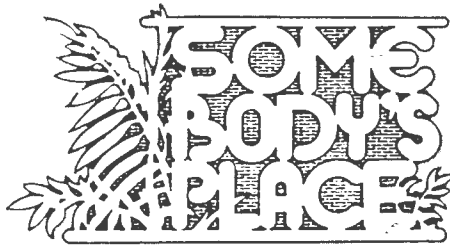
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## Steven Foster Architect

2083 NW Johnson St 30 Telephone 241-9339 Portland 97209

A TAVERN AND MORE



CELEBRATE  
WITH US

319 s.w. 11th & stark  
227-5887



## DARCELLE XV

208 N.W. 3rd  
Portland, Or.  
(503) 222-5338





# MARCH AND RALLY

10:30 a.m.

Organizations begin assembling for March, North Park Blocks (N.W. Couch & Park). Contingents that wish to march together should call 241-9411 and leave a message.

11:15 a.m.

Individuals assemble for March, North Park Blocks

12:00 noon      March Begins

Proceed from Park Blocks to Waterfront Park

12:45 p.m.

**Spiral Dance** with the San Francisco Gay Freedom Day Marching Band and Twirling Corp

1:00 p.m.      Rally Begins

Emcees **Kate Sullivan** and **Jeff Ditzler** promise an enjoyable, well-paced show

**Welcome** from the Lesbian and Gay Pride Planning Committee—Larry Whitacre

Keynote address by **Sharon McDonald**—writer and columnist

**Portland Gay Men's Chorus**—one hundred voices blend in song joyously celebrating our time to come out

**Portland Women's Theatre Company**—exploring the Lesbian experience through drama

Rally Speakers:

**Lucia Chappell**—Reverend, Universal Fellowship of M.C.C.

**Michael Sandmeyer**—Portland Town Council, People's Fund, Phoenix Rising, Imperial Rose Court

**Cliff Jones**—human rights activist

**Monical Rey and Company**—lively entertainment, sparkle, glitter, and fun

**Bobby Foucher**—an original piece of choreography in his own inimitable style

**Charlie Murphy**—singing with clarity of purpose, exploring the connection of our political and spiritual selves

**Jeff Ditzler**—some fast-stepping dance and song

**Sister Tomato**—a cup of swing, a dash of blues in a modern context

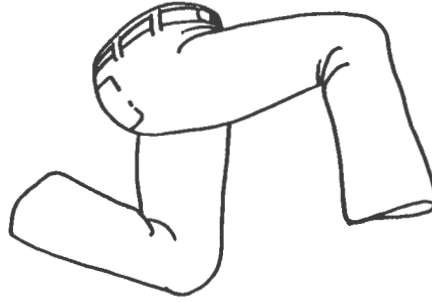
**Mary Rose**—a clear, strong voice raised in song

6:00 p.m.

Time to clean up and go on to other places



# METRO DANCERS ASSOCIATION



Wedding Ensemble Wishes Portland

A Happy

**Lesbian & Gay Pride 1983**

**MOUNTAIN FRESH**

**RAINIER**

**MANCHESTER'S**

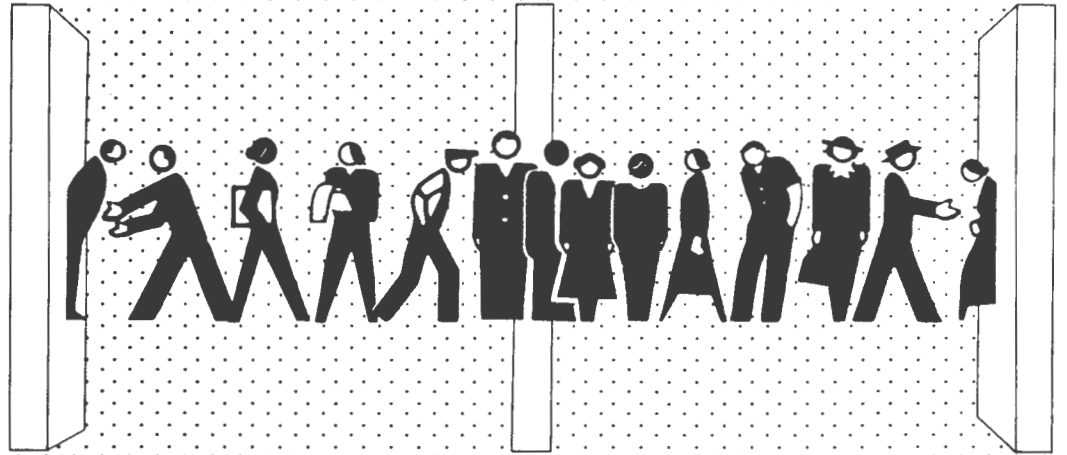
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- Schlitz**
- SCHLITZ MALT LIQUOR** (with bull logo)
- Old Milwaukee BEER**



COME OUT,  
COME OUT



WHOEVER YOU ARE

*Lesbian & Gay*

P R I D E

1983



# In Commemoration of Stonewall

Every year at this time, communities all across the country celebrate Lesbian and Gay Pride. We are commemorating the 1969 Stonewall Riot which sparked the current Lesbian and Gay Liberation movement.

Stonewall was a frequently raided gay bar on Christopher Street in Greenwich Village. Police routinely harassed and humiliated the clientele, and on the weekend of June 26, 1969 the police once again raided the bar and forced everyone into the street. Some fled in defeat, others began ridiculing the police, who responded by violently forcing offenders into police cars. These acts of violence sparked the anger of both the clientele and onlookers, who turned on the police, refusing to be brutalized any longer. The police barricaded themselves inside the bar, while the original victims assailed them with battering rams and fire bombs, although no serious injuries resulted.

The riot continued for two days, partially as confrontation and partially as celebration of the overturning of oppression. Gay people stood up and refused to be harassed any longer; they asserted their rights to dignity and respect and they were of one voice: gay men, lesbians, and drag queens together.

The significance of Stonewall is not so much in the specific event, but that finally the peak of frustration was so high that just one more insult touched off the anger and strength to demand justice. We are all transformed through the acts of these people to have the courage to demand our place in society; to no longer accept harassment because of our sexual orientation. The Stonewall Riot was the modern birth of Lesbian and Gay Liberation, a transformation of our individual oppression into a unified struggle for our rights.

Our struggle continues to be as vital today as ever. Fourteen years after Stonewall, we are still without significant civil rights protection, and harassment and humiliation are a fact of life for many. We are fired from our jobs, denied housing and public accommodations, deemed unfit parents, and attacked on the streets, but we carry on.

During this week, we come together not only for renewal, but to celebrate. In spite of odds to the contrary, many of us thrive and flourish, and as we uncover our history we find that we have significantly contributed to all areas of endeavor—business, education, government, the arts. Our lives explore and chart a unique aspect of human experience.

This is a time when we strive to create a safe place to collectively come out of the closet as a community, and it is a time to remember the strength of our numbers. Today we are one with dignity and respect for the rights of all.

## Please Note

The 1983 Lesbian and Gay Pride March and Rally will be the subject of a great deal of media coverage. Besides the expected local television news stations' coverage, Cablesystems Pacific and Wayne Communications, Inc. and Jack Banks of the University of Oregon Film Studies Department will be videotaping the event. Both documentaries are expected to air on public television. Because these productions will entail full coverage of the event, the producers and the Lesbian and Gay Pride Steering Committee are advising that persons not wishing to be photographed avoid stepping in front of the cameras. It is our hope that no one will be discouraged from attending because of the filming. Again, this filming is confined to the March and Rally only.



# THANK YOU!



Jay Hogan  
Walt Foster  
Doug Bloom  
Doug Hiatt  
Won Ton Desire  
Monica Rey  
Portland Feminist Women's Health Center  
The Vanessa  
Ray Southwick  
John Phillips  
Bill Scott  
John Guedon  
Karin Sandwick  
Parents of Gays  
Windfire  
A Woman's Place Bookstore  
Jerry Weller  
Portland Town Council  
Jim Bryan  
Rupert Kinard  
Michael Haines  
Frank Hiltenbrandt  
Ken Darling  
Jack Banks  
Judith Barrington  
Walt Curtis  
N.W. Artist's Workshop  
C.C. Slaughter's  
Wilde Oscar's  
Pastor Jim Glyer  
Michael Stoops  
Ann Hinds  
Raunchy Roberty  
Chuck Harvey  
Diana Wolford  
Cathy Siemens  
Larry Whitson  
Betty Pederson  
Eric  
Club 927  
JOQ's  
JR's West  
The Academy  
Neil Hutchins  
Steve Butler



Susan Kennedy  
Kate Sullivan  
Jeff Ditzler  
Michael Murphy  
Oregon Fair Share  
Gay Alcoholics Anonymous  
Cascade Voice  
Travel Travel  
Bridget Downey Insurance  
Technical Assistance for Community Services  
Paul Backus  
Suzi Moore  
Jean De Masters  
Sarah Koehl  
Keeston Lowery  
Portland Gay Men's Chorus  
Koffee Riley  
Judy Hylton  
Sister Tomato  
James Gambrell  
Portland Front Runners  
Mary Rose  
The Dyketones  
Food Front  
Three Lions Bakery  
Jody Hancock  
Gene Ely  
Joel Sesock  
Rick Tribue  
John O'Rourke  
Aspen and McCauslin  
John Reardon  
Fran Wilson  
Gloria Jackson  
Debra Betron  
Joyce B.  
Steve Mont  
Gary Booth  
Tim  
Scott Portnoff  
Bridgetown Realty  
Leslie Waygren

A very special thank you to the  
Metropolitan Community Church



# a woman's place

A collectively-run  
feminist bookstore

2349 SE Ankeny  
236-3609  
Noon-6pm,  
Monday-Saturday



# MRCSS

Mens Resource Center Counseling Service

## GAY THERAPISTS

- Professional Counseling
- Low Fees — Sliding Scale
- Individuals, Couples, Groups
- Hypnotherapy
- Evening & Weekend

Portland  
235-3433

*Lesbian & Gay*

P R I D E

1983



# PORTLAND



DO YOU THINK OF LESBIAN AND GAY PRIDE DAY, COMMEMORATING THE STONEWALL RIOTS, AS ONLY A BIG PARTY? DO YOU CONSIDER YOURSELF PART OF A "FRINGE ELEMENT" IN THE LESBIAN AND GAY COMMUNITY IF YOU EXPECT POLITICAL CONTENT ALONG WITH CELEBRATION? IN PORTLAND THIS YEAR WE ARE WITNESSING A WELL-FINANCED MOVE TO TURN LESBIAN AND GAY PRIDE DAY INTO A "CELEBRATION OF OUR UNITY," A CLEVER DENIAL OF OUR DIVERSITY. LESBIAN AND GAY PRIDE DAY '81 IS A STATEMENT TO THE WORLD THAT WE DESERVE RESPECT BECAUSE WE'RE INTO SUCH NON-THREATENING THINGS AS FLOATS, PARADES, FAIRS, FASHION SHOWS, AND "RALLIES" WHERE THE KEYNOTE SPEAKERS ARE ELECTED POLITICIANS SEEKING OUR VOTES.

## AN OPEN LETTER TO PORTLAND'S LESBIAN AND GAY COMMUNITY

Dear Friends,

During the past week, several of us involved in weekly planning meetings for Lesbian and Gay Pride Day '81 have made the difficult decision to resign from the Gay Pride Activities Committee (GPAC) and to withdraw our support of the events on Saturday, June 27. Some of us have chosen to boycott the parade and fair planned by GPAC, the Portland Town Council (PTC), and the Town Council Foundation (TCF). Whether or not you intend to take part in Lesbian and Gay Pride Day, we urge you to thoughtfully consider our objections to their planning and consider taking all or some of the actions listed below. We are individuals, members of community organizations, radicals, and members of political groups who began attending GPAC meetings when word spread that GPAC had a narrow vision of Lesbian and Gay Pride Day. The decision to resign and withdraw our support, after weeks of meetings, came in the face of intentional sabotage, by a few, of group decisions to make Lesbian and Gay Pride Day one we could all take pride in.

**BACKGROUND:** GPAC was founded as a self-proclaimed "non-political forum" for all groups and individuals making up the diverse Portland lesbian and gay community. To the best we can determine, outreach for a Lesbian and Gay Pride Day planning committee was haphazard and aimed chiefly at gay white men who shared the views of GPAC's founders. By the time lesbians and other gay men began attending meetings, decisions already made reflected only a part of the lesbian and gay community's needs and opinions.

Differences at the meetings quickly surfaced around the issue of a political rally at Waterfront Park after the parade/march through downtown Portland -- a rally we had a right to expect as part of the day's events, as it has been in the past. GPAC's founders had already planned a parade, complete with marching band and floats by local gay groups and businesses, coupled with a fair and entertainment at the park.

Their intention, from the beginning, was to eliminate or minimize political content of the day in favor of celebration. This has happened in other cities. San Francisco is an infamous example.

After much discussion, proposals democratically adopted provided for a short rally with speakers limited to three minutes each, beginning with lesbian and gay activists and particularly lesbians and gays of color. Then, after an open mike period, the stage would be turned over to music and entertainment, including a "fashion show." (Note: the park will be open all day; the PTC beer wagon will start serving in the morning, and fair booths will operate all day.) We never objected to plans for celebration. The rally agenda, adopted by majority vote, would consume only a small fraction of the entire day's events.

Planning meetings were long and painful. Painful because we were repeatedly subjected to racist and woman-hating comments, as well as guilt-tripping, red-baiting, fist-pounding, legal and economic threats, and physical intimidation from GPAC's founders. We were told that we had no "heart" and were trying to spoil their fun. In other words...

BECAUSE WE RECOGNIZE THE POLITICAL NATURE OF LESBIAN AND GAY STRUGGLE AND ITS RELATION TO OTHER STRUGGLES, WE MUST NOT LIKE TO DANCE.

Two weeks short of Lesbian and Gay Pride Day, we discovered evidence that GPAC's founders intended to proceed with original plans and would only let us know when it was too late to stop them. Confronted with proof of their subversion, they arrogantly stomped out near the beginning of last week's meeting. Unresolved issues were left hanging and chaos reigned because they had so far produced no information about permits from the city; no budget accounting for money taken in (booth fees and donations) and costs incurred; and no money for park activities badly needed by the security committee.

If a far-right faction had infiltrated the meetings, they could have done little more damage in the name of divide and conquer than was done by conservative gay white men pretending to accept majority rule on proposals but going ahead with their own agenda.

The rally they have succeeded in defusing (with PTC's and TCF's blessings) is crucial to all of us. It aims at nothing less than rallying collective strength to counter increasing threats to our freedom. Reagan's election provides permission for Moral Majority, Nazi, and KKK thugs to threaten our very lives and the lives of all who share "minority" status. It also serves to reach isolated lesbians and gays who may take heart in both our serious fight for freedom and our ability to celebrate our sexual orientation with music and dancing.

WE ENDORSE CELEBRATION. WE DENOUNCE CENSORSHIP OF POLITICS.

Behind-the-scenes support for GPAC's founders has come from PTC and TCF. They, not GPAC, had the permits from the city. GPAC's founders were vague about this. During negotiations with police, PTC and TCF representatives told police that this year's Lesbian and Gay Pride Day would be a parade and festival and that the rally would be mostly entertainment, with a minimum of political speeches to arouse right-wing harassers and lesbian and gay demonstrators.

PTC and TCF representatives have discouraged police investigation of a bomb threat made two weeks ago against Lesbian and Gay Pride Day. In fact, they failed to discourage a police suggestion that our own monitors conduct a bomb search! GPAC's founders and PTC and TCF representatives have cooperated with police wishes to use horse-mounted patrols for "crowd control," despite the obvious danger they pose. A majority decision was made to ask the police to leave the horses at home, but PTC and TCF representatives



lice and didn't support it when one of us brought it up.

PTC and TCF called a meeting last week to "mediate" our differences. The by-invitation-only meeting was heavily stacked by PTC, TCF, and GPAC founders and resulted in PTC's and TCF's proclamation that Lesbian and Gay Pride Day would proceed largely as GPAC's founders had planned from the beginning. They limited the rally to half an hour, eliminated the open mike, and reversed a decision agreed upon earlier by their own representative to close the PTC beer wagon during the rally. With this further evidence that we had only been strung along for the past few weeks, we decided to resign from GPAC and get the truth out to the community.

## LESBIAN AND GAY PRIDE DAY, AS ORGANIZED BY GPAC, PTC, AND TCF IS:

■ **SEXIST AND RACIST**,, There is no specific inclusion of anything applicable to white lesbians and gays and lesbians of color. Gays and lesbians of color and white lesbians among us were hostilely berated, patronized and completely disregarded in our proposals for recognition of our own issues at GPAC meetings.

■ **DISRESPECTFUL OF STONEWALL COMMEMORATION**,, Nothing included in this year's Gay Pride Day events commemorates the purpose of this day. This annual event marks the birth of a gay civil rights movement that began the first major gay political organizing and protests of this era. At Stonewall, Black and Puerto Rican gays and drag queens rioted and physically fought on the issue of police brutality and declared to the public that gays were a political movement to be contended with.

■ **UNDEMOCRATIC**,, Majority votes allowed some time for a political rally. All rally votes were ignored and reversed behind the scenes. At no time did anyone try to deny GPAC the majority of the day for celebration. At this time there is virtually no rally. Two city councilpersons are scheduled to speak. Also, despite a majority vote to shut down the PTC beer wagon (open all day) during the rally, PTC undemocratically withdrew support for this simple request (made in order to reflect the seriousness of the rally, cut down on the noise level, and show respect for a speaker scheduled to address widespread alcohol problems in the lesbian and gay communities).

■ **RED-BAITING**,, Some of the lesbians and gay men attending GPAC meetings were leftists. They were verbally attacked, physically intimidated, and discounted solely on the basis of political beliefs, although they provided much hard labor and were present from almost the first GPAC meetings. Since the mass resignation, one GPAC founder has written an editorial in the newspaper *Flash* which attacks radicals as "politicos" who have no place in Lesbian and Gay Pride events.

■ **NEGLIGENT AND IRRESPONSIBLE AROUND SECURITY**,, GPAC's founders, PTC, and TCF trivialize the real threat of right-wing assault and disruption at Lesbian and Gay Pride Day -- sure to be worse than ever -- and therefore treat the safety of all lesbians and gays as secondary. They are relying heavily on the police to "control" any violence, despite the fact that the police are much more likely historically to restrain lesbian and gay demonstrators than to control right-wing disrupters. Also, the monitor training suggestion that monitors stand between lesbian and gay people and right-wing disrupters in effect provides security for our enemies and restrains lesbians and gays. This is essentially an anti-gay concept.

■ **FINANCIALLY IRRESPONSIBLE**,, GPAC's founders have not only refused to produce a budget for publicity and other costs, but they have also refused to reimburse two individual lesbians and A Woman's Place Bookstore for printing of a leaflet advertising Lesbian and Gay Pride Day and seeking monitors.

## GPAC, PTC, AND TCF ARE CLAIMING EXECUTIVE PRIVILEGE... AND GETTING AWAY WITH IT.

### WHAT YOU CAN DO:

- Boycott the parade and fair on June 27.\*
  - Sign or help distribute a petition at the parade and protesting this year's planning of Lesbian and Gay Pride Day.
  - Write letters of protest to Flash (314 SW 9th #7, Portland 97205), to GPAC (same address), to PTC's Oregon Gay Rights Report (408 SW 2nd Ave., Ste. 408, Portland 97204) and to TCF (same address). Send us carbon copies at P.O. Box 15155, Portland 97215.
  - Express your feelings in letters to A Woman's Place Newsletter (2349 SE Ankeny, Portland 97214).
  - Attend the forum on "Pride in Politics: Lesbians and Gays Fighting for our Freedom Together," sponsored by United Feminists Against the Right. Thursday, June 25 at the SE Neighborhood Facility, 3534 SE Main. Forum, 7:30 pm. (\$2. Dinner, 6:00 pm (\$2.50). For childcare call 249-0424.
  - Attend the next monthly meeting of PTC on Monday, July 13, 8:00 pm at Old Wives' Tales, 1300 E. Burnside. Let them know they can't get away with this next year.
  - Help distribute this leaflet and talk to friends.
- \* If you choose to go, don't feed into their sabotage and destruction of our image by duking it out with other lesbian and gay people. The police would love to focus on fights among lesbians and gays.

Fred Alleman  
Jean Altshuler  
Debra Deegan  
Marguerite Elia (for  
Radical Women)  
Sharon Gaglia  
Jonas Goldstein  
Carrie Grant  
Pattie Ladd  
Karen Miller  
Suzi Moore (for A Woman's  
Place Bookstore)  
C.J. Rachko  
Laura Marie Roberts  
Lisa Siegel  
Catherine Smith (for United  
Feminists Against the Right)  
Jeanette Spencer  
Muffy Sunde (for Freedom  
Socialist Party)  
Laurie Todd  
Gloria Torbeck  
Nancy Vanderburgh (A Woman's  
Place Newsletter\*)  
Larry Whitson

\*for identification purposes only



# APPLICATION FOR SOLICITATION PERMIT

CITY OF PORTLAND  
BUREAU (1120 S.W. 5th Av. 1131)  
PORTLAND, OR 97204

## CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON – PUBLIC SOLICITATIONS COMMISSION

Mail to: Bureau of Licenses  
620 SW Broadway, Room 410  
Portland, OR 97205

FEE \$5.00  
Phone: ~~240-4354~~ 796-5160

In order to allow time for investigation, this application must be filed with the Business License Division, Room 200, City Hall, at least 30 days prior to the date on which it is desired to commence solicitation. Please print or type. If any of the information requested in this application cannot be furnished, submit a detailed statement giving the reasons why said information cannot be supplied.

If any change in fact, policy or method that would alter the information given in this application occurs while this application is pending or during the term of any permit which is granted pursuant to this application, the Public Solicitations Commission must be notified of the change, in writing, within twenty-four hours after such change.

Applicant agrees that any permit granted pursuant to this application will not be used or represented in any way as an endorsement of the solicitation conducted thereunder by the City of Portland or by any department or officer thereof, or by the Public Solicitations Commission. Make checks payable to City of Portland

(Please use typewriter, black ink or soft pencil)

### ORGANIZATION SEEKING PERMIT

DATE 6/24/83

Lesbian & Gay Pride  
(Name of Organization)

P.O. Box 6611 Portland OR. 97228  
(Principal Local Address and Telephone No.)

### SOLICITATION PERIOD: (Permit may not exceed one year)

FROM June 19 83 TO June 19 84  
(Please give exact dates for permit period)

### APPLICANT SEEKING PERMIT

Dennis Peterson 7/8/48 Steering Committee Member  
(Name in full) (Date of Birth) Title

217 SE 15th Apt J, Portland, OR 97214 2325646  
(Home Address) (Phone Number)

3568 SE Hawthorne, Portland, OR 97214 23309405  
(Business Address) (Phone Number)

### INFORMATION ON ORGANIZATION

Is the organization incorporated? NO If so, give date and State of incorporation. \_\_\_\_\_

If not incorporated, give starting date and type of organization. \_\_\_\_\_

### LIST OFFICERS AND MANAGER (Give first name, middle initial and last name)

Name	Date of Birth	Title	Address
<u>Stuart J. Stuple</u>	<u>9/14/60</u>	<u>Steering Mem.</u>	<u>5353 SE 28th, # 32; 97202</u>
<u>M. J. [unclear]</u>	<u>8/16/59</u>	<u>Steering Comm</u>	<u>1943 SE Elliot 97214</u>
<u>Wm. Hall</u>	<u>6/6/57</u>	<u>Steering Comm</u>	<u>86 NE Tillamook St 97202</u>
<u>J. D. [unclear]</u>	<u>10/21/56</u>	<u>" "</u>	<u>902 NE Thayer 97212</u>







State reasons, supported by figures, why funds to be solicited are needed.  
(Use additional pages if necessary - Attach budgets when available)

to plan and put on lesbian/gay pride week

Outline how the solicitation will be conducted:

T-shirts, program ads, direct mail, fundraising events throughout the year

What is total amount of funds to be raised, including expenses:

\$ 9,000

(If no figure is available use a realistic estimate. If goods are to be solicited market value of the goods should be used.)

Expenses:

How much is the direct cost of the solicitation?

\$ 1,000

(Gas, postage, etc. excluding event or merchandise)

What percentage of the total funds raised will this represent

11 %

(This cannot exceed 20% of total funds to be raised)

Name of person in charge of conducting solicitation: (First name, middle initial & last name)

Name: Dennis Peterson Date of Birth: 7/8/48

Address: 217 SE 15th APT 97214 Occupation: Baker

Names of parties in charge of disbursement of the proceeds. (Two required)

Name: Richard Carr Date of Birth: Sept. 29, 1953

Address: 1524 SE Ash Portland, OR 97214 Occupation: Collections Specialist

Name: Kathryn Donaldson Date of Birth: November 7, 1953

Address: 86 NE Wygant Portland 97211 Occupation: Carpenter

Professional Promoters: List names and addresses of all paid solicitation promoters, professional solicitors, and advertising agencies who will be connected with the campaign, and list the amounts of wages, fees, commissions, expenses or emoluments to be paid to each:

Name	Permanent Address	Amount
None		

If a Professional Promoter is employed, attach a copy of the contract or agreement. List other promotions recently conducted:

Name of Organization	Address	Date







Is the organization a member of the United Good Neighbors? NO

If the organization is affiliated with any other organization give name and address:

NO  
Name

Address

Bank in which solicitation funds will be deposited Western Savings + Loan Company  
Name

2125 W. Burnside Portland OR 97210  
Address

The following supporting documents must become a part of this application when such documents exist:

An itemized financial statement, for the last preceding fiscal year, of any funds collected in the City of Portland by means of a solicitation conducted by the applicant. Such statement must state the amount of money raised by said solicitation together with the costs of such solicitation and the final distribution of all funds received.

A copy of the contract, if any, given to each professional promoter who will be associated in any way with the proposed solicitation.

A resolution signed by an officer of the organization which authorizes a solicitation to be conducted under any permit issued pursuant to this application.

I, Kathryn Donaldson being first duly sworn, depose and say that I have truthfully answered the foregoing questions; that I am the applicant named above (or a representative of the organization in whose behalf this application is submitted, duly qualified to verify the application); and that the attached supporting documents are correct and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Kathryn Donaldson  
Signature of Applicant

STATE OF OREGON }  
COUNTY OF MULTNOMAH } ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_.

(SEAL)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public for Oregon  
My commission expires \_\_\_\_\_







## Homosexuals slate forum

In conjunction with Gay Pride Week June 20-27, speakers from gay activist groups will take part in a public forum at 7:30 p.m. June 25 on the political role of homosexuals in Portland.

The forum will be held at the Southeast Neighborhood Facility.

0-6/17/81

## New York feminist slated to speak here

Columnist for New York's **Village Voice**, Jill Johnson, will be speaking at PSU on Friday at noon in 338 SMC on "Lesbian Feminism."

Johnson has been writing for about five years on the subject of lesbians and the recent feminist movement. Prior to taking over a column for the **Village Voice**, she worked on the staff as an art critic.

Her column is characterized as what might be called "the diary of a lesbian." Recent noted column titles include: "Gayer Than Thou"; "Stamp Out Clitoral Imperialism"; "Some Bad Assed Dyke"; and "Movement Schmovement."

Appearing, recently, on national television with Norman Mailer and Germaine Greer, author of "The Female Eunich," Johnson dis-

played what was suggested as "unladylike" behavior when she engaged in a role and frolic across the stage with one of her girlfriends.

Johnson, who will be visiting PSU as a part of her tour of several West Coast schools including the University of California at Berkeley and Mills College (for



JILL JOHNSTON ✓

## Group opens daily rap line

PSU's Gay Liberation Front and the Second Foundation of Oregon have begun operating a Gay Rap Line which will be open everyday from 7 pm to 11 pm. ✓

The number to call to reach the rap line is 227-5651.

PSU. Vanguard 2-1-72

SFC. Fil.



J. 2/5/72

## Feminist's Cheering Supporters Shove Men Out Of PSU Meeting

By MARGE DAVENPORT  
Journal Staff Writer

When a man gets thrown out of a meeting — that's news!

Usually, it is the women who are invited to leave the club, or are banned.

Friday at Portland State University the women turned the tables and tossed a number of reluctant-to-leave fellows out of the PSU ballroom.

**THE SCUFFLE** occurred when speaker Jill Johnston, billed as "Lesbian feminist and columnist," appeared as noon lecturer for the PSU Speakers' Bureau.

About 500 cheering, jeering women in the audience backed up Miss Johnston's request when midway in her talk she asked the men to leave. She said she didn't feel comfortable talking with men in the audience.

Cries of "throw them out," echoed through the ballroom when a handful of men failed to join the male exodus and indicated they did not intend to leave. Outnumbered and over-

whelmed, they subsequently were shoved out through the double doors by determined females from the audience.

Miss Johnston expressed regret for the scuffle.

"MEN should act more lady-like and leave peacefully when requested," she commented.

The stormy session began when a conflict occurred and both the Black Cultural Affairs and the women's group found they were scheduled for the ballroom.

The overflow crowd jammed the ballroom, sat wall-to-wall on the floor, lined the walls and spilled outside to fill the hall and jammed the stairs. They finally agreed to compromise and listen first to Black Power speaker Inno Ukaeje, PSU professor of political science.

Ukaeje told the group that both women and blacks are working for the same objective — emancipation.

"THIS IS supposed to be a democratic society. If it truly were, blacks and women

wouldn't have to waste their time trying to achieve equal rights," Ukaeje said.

At the end of the professor's speech, Jill Johnston, with long hair, dark glasses and wearing a navy blue blazer with gold buttons and eating a jar of yogurt, moved to the podium.

In an almost breathless monotone she read long and sometimes humorous selections from her own writings.

"WOMEN, you are your own best friend.

"No woman can be equal in a heterosexual society."

"On a clear day you can see your mother."

Near the end of the hour long session, Miss Johnston admitted that she abhorred speaking assignments. She declared that she was stranded between her "individual art trip and current political movement."

"I no longer can talk to the art people," who, she explained, do not understand the political movement, "and I'm not ready to give up writing."

Security



# GAY RIGHTS, CITIZENS RIGHTS

by Clay Wing

With the defeat of the Gay Rights Ordinance in Eugene, the time for reappraisal of the Gay Position has come. After six years of freedom from the harsh criminal sanctions, Gays have become complacent and unreactive. Except in a few bars and a disco, gayness has become equated with transvestism and effeminateness in the public mind and the real Gay community has been relegated to limbo. The real political clout of the Gay community has been vitiated by the

use of false statistics. Many Gays believe that one out of six Americans is Gay. This figure is derived from a statement in the *Kinsey Report* that one out of six Americans has had a homosexual experience. If this makes you gay, then nearly every man in the Navy, Army, Marines, and Merchant Marine, as well as nearly every cowboy and lumberman is Gay. This is nonsense on the face of it.

The statement that there are two hundred thousand Gays in Portland is based on similar statistics and is also nonsense. We do not have anything like this enormous numerical strength.

We did not succeed in getting a single candidate elected and we've not gotten a single proposition passed. To boot, we lost the Eugene Ordinance. It is time to realize what we need to do to secure our Constitutional Rights.

Gays aren't mentioned in the Constitution because our forefathers never considered Gay rights as separate from everybody's rights. There is no federal law other than military regulations that makes any reference to homosexuality.

Gays' equal rights before the law have never been abrogated.

This writer wonders why it is that our best friends are straight leftist activists rather than members of our own community.

Let's show America that we are men and women and not freaks. We are the same workers, friends, brothers, sisters, sons, daughters; teammates after we become known as gays as before; and it is as gays that we must be known because it is as gays that we must fight for our rights.

Gay brothers and sisters, fight for what is rightfully ours. Before the Stonewall Riots, we got nowhere because the American public thought we couldn't defend ourselves and had no fear of persecuting us. We have to join with the leftist activists and fight, as men and women of integrity and fortitude, willing

to go to any lengths to secure for ourselves and all Americans that equal treatment guaranteed by the Constitution.

We don't need ordinances. We need the guts to stand up for our rights. □

by Rich Lochner

The gay rights bill in Eugene was repealed May 23 by a vote of 13,427 for and 22,898 against. After the defeat, gay activists in the Eugene Committee for Human Rights stated that despite the defeat, gains were scored in terms of gay and non-gay willingness to come out as gays and for gay rights, the unity of the gay community achieved, and public education.

The Eugene campaign was conducted differently than other gay rights campaigns that went down to larger margins. Door-to-door canvassing and community participation were emphasized and not slick media. The central theme of the campaign was that worker's and tenants' rights to a job and housing should be based on merit and not the prejudices of employers and landlords. Other important themes were that anti-gay discrimination is real and pervasive, and can

hit anyone, since anyone can be accused of being gay. Specific cases of discrimination against both gay and non-gay individuals were cited. Equal say was given to women and men, radicals and liberals, at all levels of the campaign.

The anti-gay organization, VOICE, openly defended bosses' right of "conscience" to hire and fire whom they please. They claimed that the law was unnecessary, and many in the group saw the antigay movement as part of a general right-wing movement against abortion, ERA, civil rights.

Fundraising and volunteers came from all parts of the state for the Eugene struggle. In Portland, the Portland Coalition for Gay Rights (PCGR) got the Oregon Federation of Teachers (OFT), Communications Workers local 9201, the National Organization for Women (NOW), and thirty other feminist, gay, and left groups to support ECHR's campaign. Representatives from the OFT, and women's, gay, and community service organizations spoke out on the issue at a press conference May 20.

All elements of the Eugene campaign felt that the best possible job had been done to win voters to the gay rights issue. One of the main reasons for the defeat was the poor turnout by voters in the liberal areas around the University of Oregon. After the defeat, leaders of ECHR attributed the defeat to ingrained prejudice which simply could not be overcome in a brief campaign.

The gay community will by no means take this defeat sitting down. On the evening of the vote, 200 people held an impromptu candlelight march from ECHR headquarters to the U of O campus. Militant songs and slogans rose up from the crowd almost spontaneously. Bigger and more militant Gay Pride marches are planned for this June in Portland, Eugene and elsewhere.

The recent wave of defeats for gay rights comes in a climate of increasing attacks on all progressive movements. Gays are being shoved back in the closet in the same way that women are being pushed back into the home and family, and black rights are being attacked. The attack on gay rights subverts the job rights of all workers. It is important for all these movements to link up for common defense.





# HOPE IN THE DARKEST HOUR

by Clay Wing

To be imprisoned is the greatest disaster that can befall a human being, short of violent and painful death. Everything is taken from you, not only your material possessions, but your individual self and integrity. You are violated by the system and your identity is damaged, perhaps forever. The system does all it can to institutionalize you because it wants tractable prisoners, obedient, and easy to handle. The prison system is not based as it claims to be, on the concept of rehabilitation; it is based on the desire for revenge. You are called "an enemy of society" and you are treated in a way that is forbidden by the Geneva Convention for prisoner of war. You don't even get treatment as good as that afforded an enemy. The violation of your person is nearly total.

If you are gay, the ultimate in degradation is inflicted on you. From the time of your arrest onward, you are treated far worse than other prisoners, and your body, your only refuge, is treated by the guards as an object of brutality and abuse. Your fellow prisoners scorn you and many will rape you if you are small and weak, or organize gang-bangs if you are able to defend yourself against a single assailant.

You are a piece of goods, property. The going rate is about three lids of pot or a corresponding amount of cast for a

man in prison; and you are bought and sold, passed from hand to hand, as an object, not a man.

Although this is not openly sanctioned by the authorities, it is certainly covertly sanctioned because it is thought to quiet the more dangerous prisoners to have a gay that they can use. The practice is universal throughout the entire prison system, and until the public starts to care, nothing will be done, except—except in one prison, Washington State Penitentiary in Walla Walla. There, a group of gay men has organized M.A.S., Men Against Sexism.

This organization, founded by Ed Mead and Rick English with the help of Blue Turner and others has been able to save a number of gay brothers from rape and exploitation. It has bought men free from bondage and provided safe cells for the oppressed. Against seemingly impossible odds, these brave men, often at the risk of their lives, have

worked and fought. Because they became a force to be reckoned with, they gained the grudging sanction of the prison authorities, to become the first openly gay organization within the walls of any prison in the United States, and perhaps in the world. They have achieved much, and they are much obstructed by

the very prison that has sanctioned them. One month ago, Blue Turner and Eddie Sovereign, a straight supporter, were attacked by a guard and thrown in the hole for defending themselves.

If it were not for the support afforded them by their comrades within the walls and their friends, among them the readers of the *Portland Scribe* who responded with letters and calls, they would have remained in the hole a year. They are to be freed next week, "after necessary processing."

But this is not all that has been done to vitiate the strength of M.A.S. The meeting room, so grudgingly granted by the prison has been taken away. It was the only point where the M.A.S. members could meet in concert with those supporters who came to see them from outside. They now have only a small office in not inappropriately—a mop closet. The authorities are beginning to renege on their sanction and are trying to discourage and thereby eliminate M.A.S. as a group in the prison.

M.A.S. is asking us all for support. As activists in the political arena, we are all expected to do what we can to help, because as long as gays are abused in prisons, so long are all prisoners degraded and abused. Men do not become less than men when they are arrested even if

the system says they do, and it is not the right of society to treat any of her members worse than she treats her enemies.

The motive of revenge is beneath free men and we outside here, living without walls around us do not have the right to ignore the plight of our imprisoned brothers.

On July 2, a group of comrades is going up to Walla Walla to visit the M.A.S. group and declare our support. The authorities have promised us that they will

permit us in and that we will be able to eat a comradely meal with our brothers. Give us your support. We want every comrade who believes in the humanity of our imprisoned brothers to declare solidarity by going to Walla Walla on July 1.

Call Clay at 235-2051 in Portland to put your name on the list and learn what you can do for M.A.S. and all our brothers in prison.



Scanner 6-27-82

## Black Editor to Speak on Gay Rights

Dr. James S. Tinney, one of the nation's leading Black proponents of Lesbian/Gay rights will speak on issues of racism and homophobia during Lesbian/Gay Pride Week, June 20 thru June 27.

There will be seminars on Wednesday, June 25, at 7:30 p.m. at Metropolitan Community Church, N.E. 24th & Broadway, and Friday, June 25, at 7:30 p.m. at the Westminster Presbyterian Church, 1624 N.E. Hancock. He will also speak at the 10 a.m. and 6:45 p.m. services at the Metropolitan Community Church and the Lesbian/Gay Pride Commemorative Candlelight Vigil at 9 p.m. in Laurelhurst Park on Sunday, June 27.

Dr. Tinney is a political scientist, educator, editor-publisher and leading Black Pentecostal historian and theologian. Since 1976, he has been an assistant

professor of journalism at Howard University School of Communications, where he continues his research in political communications, political theology and Black Pentecostalism.

He founded Spirit Magazine, a semi-annual scholarly journal, and writes the weekly editorials for the eleven-paper Afro-American Newspaper chain. He is annually the guest speaker at such universities as Columbia U., Union Theological Seminary, Oral Roberts U., and the Ecumenical Center for Black Church Studies.

The Social Action Committee of the Metropolitan Community Church is presenting the seminars and speaking engagements in celebration of Portland's Lesbian/Gay community and to address issues which prohibit Lesbians and Gay Men from attaining their full civil rights.







One Source  
4-16-73



The REV. KENNETH ADAMS  
... Portland fantastic

# Church Set For City's Gay People

A gay church may be set up in Portland by Easter Sunday, the Rev. Kenneth Adams, assistant pastor of the Metropolitan Community Church in Seattle, said.

"We hope to preach the gospel to the entire community and do special outreach to the 'homophile community,'" he said.

"Many homosexuals have been without the church and it has caused them many scars. We hope to minister to everyone regardless of race, sex or sexual orientation," the Rev. Mr. Adams asserted.

**THE METROPOLITAN Community Church** was founded in 1968 by the Rev. Troy Perry in Los Angeles, Calif. It now has 40 churches and missions in the United States, Europe, Canada and Australia.

The new Portland church expects from 200 to 300 members in the first year. There are 15,000 national MCC members who are willing to reveal their affiliation with the group, the Rev. Mr. Adams said.

First Portland MCC meeting place will be at The Second Foundation, 258 SW Alder St., until other quarters are found.

"We want to be in the downtown area because that is where the homophile community is located.

"Portland is unique in cooperation between the homophile community and the majority community. It is a fantastic situation and different from most cities," the Rev. Mr. Adams related.

**COUNSELING** will be a major factor in the church's operation, the pastor said.

"We will go into the bars and on the street to counsel people who need help," he added.

The Rev. Mr. Adams, a former national youth director in the Lutheran church, says MCC is looking for a woman to join the pastoral staff of the new church.

Some Seattle women will come to Portland to help establish the church, he said.

"We originally set May 20, as a date to get the church started, but after meeting with people here we may open as soon as Easter," the Rev. Mr. Adams said.

6-19-73

Sgt Jacobs notified ORCC with file. He will assign men to investigate

# GAY PRIDE

# WEEK

# JUNE

# 18<sup>th</sup> - 24<sup>th</sup>

TUE

**CHAMPAGNE THEATRE PARTY**

Nickie & The Tom Kat Theater present a benefit champagne movie night for The Second Foundation of Oregon, 7:30 P.M. Tom Kat Theater, 2 dollar donation.

**CHAMPAGNE**

**HARDCORE MOVIES**

**SPECIAL SHOW**

Security Contact

# March, rally to kick off 'Gay Pride' calendar

A series of events marking Lesbian and Gay Pride '82 will be scheduled June 19-27, including a march and rally in downtown Portland June 20.

The march will begin in the North Park Blocks at noon and proceed to Veterans Park for a rally at 3 p.m. Key-note speakers will be Barbara Smith, a black feminist author from New York

A series of workshops on subjects including "Combating Racism in the Lesbian and Gay Communities" and "Parenting" will be held in the downtown YWCA, 1111 S.W. 7th Ave., from 11 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. June 26.

A picnic and candlelight vigil commemorating the victims of violence against gay men and women will be held June 27 in Laurelhurst Park. The special program will be preceded by a potluck picnic dinner at 6:30 p.m.

Other events include: Women's Music, Gals in Westminister Church, featuring performances by Kate Shillivan, Sister Tomato, the Changing Women's Chorus, the Jig band, Jane Howard and Bittersweet.

*WNY*

*THEY HAVE POWER*

*POWER UP*

*Keppner*



# Dignity Sixth Biennial International

by Carol Skrysak

Beginning September 2 through September 5, the City of Seattle will be privileged to have the Dignity Sixth Biennial International Convention at the new Seattle Sheraton Hotel.

The convention activities will kick off early in the week with a Welcoming Cocktail Party for Dignity members, their guests and speakers, hosted by the Greater Seattle Business Association which is also providing GSBA Guides for each registrants' packet. Following this event, during the remainder of the week there will be meetings of the National Board of Directors of Dignity and of the House of Delegates, at which Mike Shadow of Seattle has volunteered his services as Parliamentarian.

On Thursday, to kick off activities for community participation, there will be a cruise on Puget Sound aboard the large Washington State Ferry (capacity 800) at which the Double Header Cracker Barrel Oom-Pah-Pah Band will perform. The Ritz Cafe will again do the honors of hosting the bars aboard the cruise and the entire event will be MC'd by Mike Shadow. Other entertainment is planned but was not yet ready to be released as of press time.

On Friday night the assembly will have its Grand Opening of the Convention which will feature greetings from the leaders of both the straight and gay communities. The Honorable Randy Revell will speak for the County and the Honorable Charles Royer for the City. Rever and Mike Ryan will bring greetings from the Archdiocese and Charly Brydon from the gay community. After the speakers an ensemble from the Seattle Mens Chorus will perform.

The seminars themselves will begin early Saturday and will run through Sunday. Individuals who will be addressing the various offerings at the convention include Joe Caldwell, S.J.; Steven L. Berg, M.A.; Merilee Clunis, Ph.D.; Deenie Dudley; Kevin Gordon; John E. McEnhill, S.M.; John McNeill, S.J.; Dan Kelleher, Ph.D.; Marguerite Kropinak, C.S.J.; Paul Marcoux; Dorsey Green, Ph.D.; Arlene B. Nelson, M.S.W.; Frank Scheuren; Judith Vitthum, M.P.A.; and Sue Woodruff, S.N.J.M.


Among the topics will be "Aging and Agism"; Building Support Groups for Gay Clergy and Religious; Christodrama: Living for the Other or for Christ;

7-29-83 CASCADE VOICE PORTLAND OR.



① PRINCIPAL CELEBRANT FOR SACRILEGIOUS MASS ON 1ST SAT OF SEPT - WILL BE A PRIEST FROM THE ARCHDIOCESE OF PORTLAND IN OR.

# dignity



## Metropolitan Community Church

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THEOLOGY

# X

RITES COUNSELING


# R

RELATIONSHIPS

N.E. 24th & Broadway  
Portland, Oregon 97232  
(503) 281-8868

Sunday Services:  
10 AM and 5:45 PM  
Wednesday:  
Bible Study 7:00pm  
Worship 8:30pm  
Friday:  
Praise, Prayer & Healing  
7:30 PM

Wheelchair Accessible  
Bus Lines: 9, 26, 77, 40



Christodrams: Solitude and the Homosexual; Gay/Lesbian Couples: Who are We?; Gays and Lesbians Working Together; Homosexuality and Social Justice; Lesbian and Gay Parents: Loss Among Gay Men and Lesbian Women; New Dimensions in Christian Freedom; Parents of Lesbians and Gays: Traditional Ethical Systems—How they Relate to Gays/Lesbians; and Women—Our Spiritual Heritage.

Featured speaker at the Saturday Luncheon will be Father Matthew Fox, author of many books among which is a book on spirituality titled, "On Becoming a Magical, Mystical Bear" and whose topic for the luncheon will be "The Spiritual Journeys of the Homosexual—and Just About Anyone Else."

On Sunday, Mary S. Calderone, M.D./M.P.H., a Quaker and Professor of Human Sexuality of New York University, will be the main luncheon speaker. She has been quoted as stating, "One cannot explore the causes of homosexuality until they find out what causes heterosexuality." And, although her topic was not available at press time, her presentation is expected to be one of the highlights of the convention.

Saturday night there will be a major mass at St. James Cathedral. This will be a first for Seattle/Dignity. It is expected that there will be 60 priests in attendance during the mass at the altar and the new President of the University of Portland will perform the service. Other special features of the mass will include an

ensemble of instruments and the Seattle Mens Chorus who will perform prior to and after mass as well as singing selected Latin liturgical pieces during it.

Sunday evening will feature a semi-formal Dinner/Dance where attendees are invited to swing and sway to the music of a well-known Northwest hotel band that is frequently featured at the Westin Hotel. We could not at press time release the name. The Speaker at the Dinner/Dance will be nationally known Ginny Apuzzo, Director of the National Gay Task Force and an active member of Dignity, who is truly a dynamic personality.

Featured on Monday will be the Exodus Liturgy which, according to the Dignity Convention brochure, is a celebration of our unique heritage and worth which "will be both memorable and rewarding for all who participate."

Registration is required for this convention and the fees are \$145 USD for Dignity members and \$165 USD for non-members. Included in this registration fee are the seminars assemblies and liturgies, luncheons or Saturday and Sunday and the Dinner/Dance Sunday Evening. No included are travel expenses, hotel cost: of the welcoming cruise on Puget Sound on Thursday evening which is \$15 to Dignity members and \$20 for non members. Should you have any questions about the registration or the convention itself, please call (206) 322 2873.







# Parade opens Lesbian, Gay Pride Week

By **SONYA D. THOMPSON**  
of The Oregonian staff

A crowd of about 2,000 marched through downtown streets and congregated at Waterfront Park Sunday, marking the start of Lesbian and Gay Pride Week for Portland's gay community.

This year's theme of "Come Out, Come Out, Whoever You Are" brought men and women of all races and ages to the parade.

The messages on the banners and posters reflected various issues from "My Mom Knows" and "We Even Teach Your Children" to "Make War on

AIDS Not El Salvador" and "Stop Nuclear Proliferation."

The observance commemorates the so-called Stonewall riots in New York City in 1969, which grew out of a protest by homosexuals alleging police harassment.

"It is very important that we not only express our demands for freedom, but that we continue the tradition in the gay and lesbian movement of commemorating the Stonewall riots," said Rev. Lucia Chappelle, from the Los Angeles Universal Fellowship of Metropolitan Community Churches.

Lou Cooper, a member of Metropoli-

tan Community Church and a parade monitor, said there is discrimination against homosexuals. "I think it is really sad that people don't think of them as people first. They think they're some sort of wild maniacs on the streets," she said. Cooper said she has worked in the gay community since the 1950s.

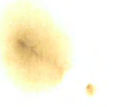
Speaker Michael Sandmeyer told the crowd, "Gays and lesbians are some of the most talented and extraordinary people in the world." He encouraged the crowd to "put your talent together, put your passion together and move."

The main political overtone of the rally, said Renee LaChance, a rally steering committee member, "is that

unless people come out and are open and visible we will probably never get our rights. People need to see that we're the same as everyone else," she added.

"Lesbian and gay pride offers us the opportunity to relate positive images of ourselves in an open setting," said human rights activist Cliff Jones.

"If we really believed that there was nothing wrong with homosexuality, we would not stand to be dehumanized in any way," he said. "Men loving men, and women loving women is equally profound, and equally empowering as is love between any two people within any group of people."







Staff photo by MARV BONDAROWICZ

GAY PRIDE MARCH — About 2,000 persons marched through downtown to Waterfront Park Sunday to start Lesbian and Gay Pride Week in Portland.





-23-84



Associated Press

**GAY GAITY** — Four men march up Market Street carrying a large rainbow flag during the annual Lesbian/Gay Freedom Day parade in San Francisco. About 100,000 turned out for the 13th annual parade.





Dykes and Disarmament is the topic at the Lesbian Forum, Westminster Presbyterian Church 1624 N.E. Hancock, beginning at 7:30 p.m. Admission costs \$1. Child care will be provided. For more information, call 232-2251 or 653-7870.

1-17-84

marks the first time that the gay constituency has pulled together on a national level and that is a very important political step for us," says Steve Ault, coordinator of the march. Speakers at the rally include NOW President Eleanor Smeal and District of Columbia Mayor Marion Barry, who has proclaimed this "Gay Rights



#### Homosexuals seek approval of perversion.

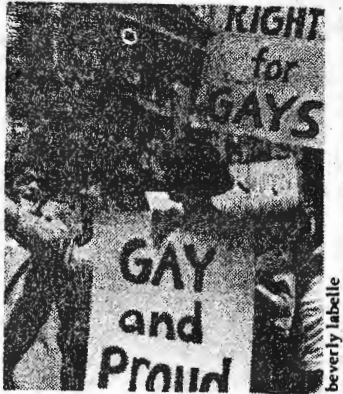
Awareness Week." Meanwhile, a coalition of ministers meeting on Capitol Hill calls for a National Day of Prayer on Homosexuality to ask God "to deliver them from their lives of perversion." One member of the Christian Voice coalition, the Reverend Jerry Falwell, calls the homosexual revolution an "outright assault on the family" and says that "God didn't create Adam and Steve, but Adam and Eve."

#### Test-tube Baby Clinic Stalled

■ Norfolk, Va., October 8 — A spokesman for Norfolk General Hospital says that hospital officials have decided to re-apply for state approval to open the nation's first test-tube baby clinic. The hospital, which was denied a certificate of need last month by State Health Commissioner

#### Homosexuals March for Legitimacy

■ Washington, October 14 — Tens of thousands of homosexuals parade near the Capitol today calling for "an end to all social, economic, judicial, and legal oppression of Lesbian and gay people." Among the demands of the marchers are repeal of state and local sodomy laws, passage of Federal legislation to confer legitimacy on homosexuals, and a presidential order banning discrimination against homosexuals employed in the military or the Federal Government. "This rally



In 1969 gay men and women actively fought police harassment for the first time in New York City in what has come to be called the Stonewall Resistance. Ten years later Portland—with many other cities—celebrates **GAY PRIDE DAY** (Saturday, June 23), to commemorate the event and to unify support for the continuing struggle for equality regardless of sexual orientation.

Participants will assemble at Pioneer Courthouse (SW 5th Avenue and Morrison Street), 12 noon, for a parade to Waterfront Park, where a rally featuring state Rep. Gretchen Kafoury and a fair with live music, disco, poetry reading, volleyball, and food will be held. In addition, the Courtyard Follies, an all-live revue, will be performed at Wilde Oscar's, 318 SW 3rd Ave., 9 pm, Thursday-Saturday, June 21-23 (227-2765).

—Sherry Prowda

## Gay march set for Oct. 14

The Oct. 14 National March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights in Washington, D.C., the first national action calling for the defense of gay and lesbian rights, will begin at noon from 4th and Constitution Aves. With third-world lesbians in the lead, the march will proceed down Pennsylvania Ave. ending at the Washington Monument side of the Mall.

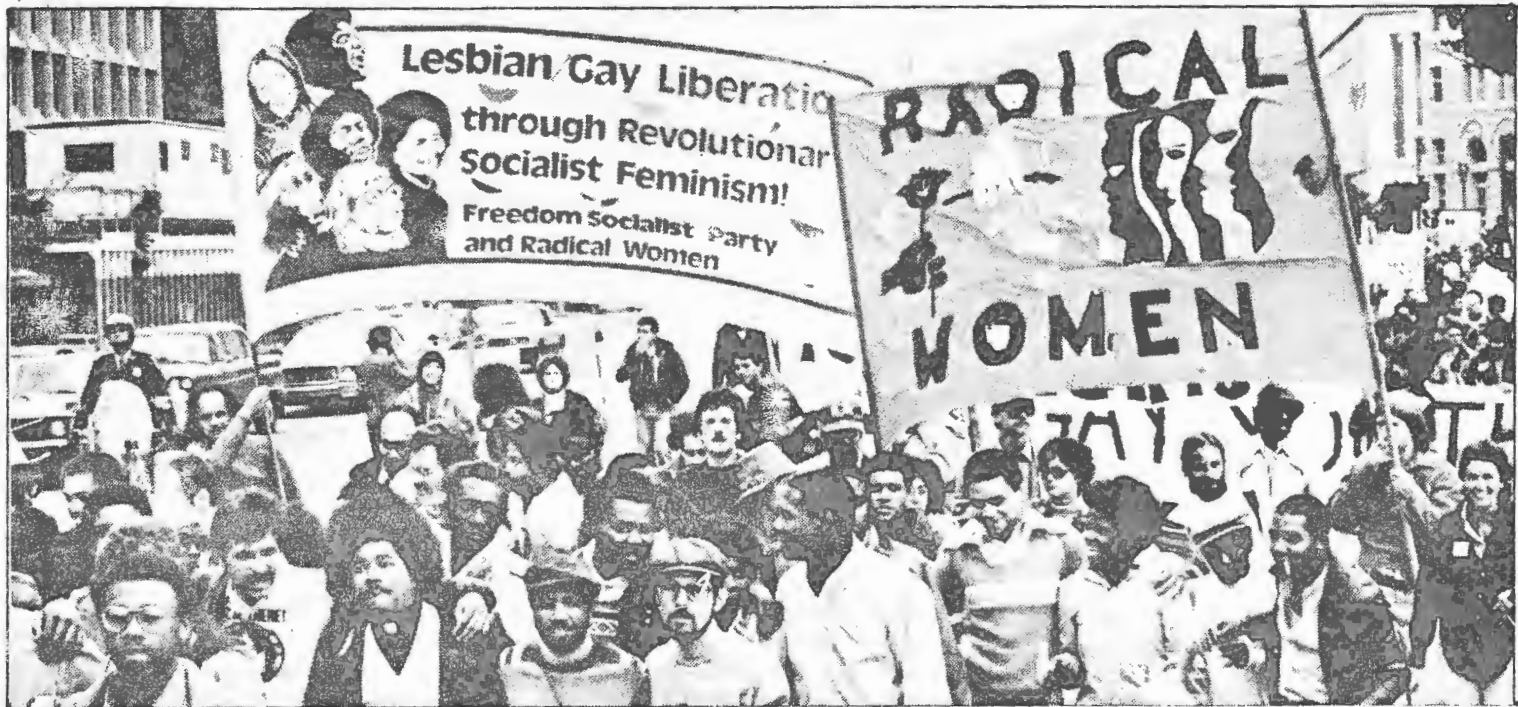
The rally, scheduled to begin there at 2 pm, will feature speakers Howard Matlovich, Flo Kennedy, Allen Ginsberg, Kate Millett and Juanita Ramos of the *Comite Homosexual Latinoamericano*. Entertainment will include Tom Robinson, Holly Near and Meg Christian.

For more information: National March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights, 29 W. 21st St., 2nd fl., New York, N.Y. 10010, tel.: 212-924-2570.

In conjunction with the march a Third World Lesbian/Gay Conference will also be held in Washington, D.C., Oct. 12-15. For information: National Coalition of Black Gays, P.O. Box 548, Columbia, Md. 21045, tel.: 301-596-5865. Registration is \$15, \$5 for students.

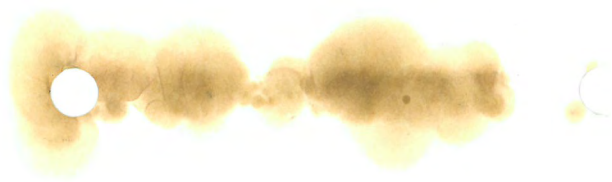
GUARDIAN—OCTOBER 10, 1979—7





Lesbian and gay rights marchers in Washington, D.C., Oct. 14

Guardianphoto by George Cohen





## **Gays battle cops over 'Cruising'**

Four people were arrested and at least three were hospitalized when several hundred New York City cops clashed with 1000 gay rights demonstrators Aug. 20.

The demonstrators are in their fifth week of protests against the anti-gay movie "Cruising," being filmed in the heart of New York City's gay community.

Although there have been clashes with police throughout the filming, the latest confrontation with club-wielding and mounted police was the most serious. At least one demonstrator suffered a fractured skull.

The following evening about 400 demonstrators gathered for a scheduled protest in Greenwich Village. By the time the crowd reached Mayor Edward Koch's house, it had swelled to 1200.

Protest leaders estimate that they have cost the film company, Lorimar Productions, about \$500,000 in lost time.

For further information: the Gay Switchboard,  
212-277-1800.

N.H.





# Gay activists prepare for national march

By BILL SMITH  
Special to the Guardian

Washington, D.C.

For the first time in U.S. history, gay men, lesbian women and their supporters will gather in a national action to demand an end to oppression of homosexuals Oct. 14.

Uniting around the call to "end all social, economic, judicial and legal oppression of lesbian and gay people," hundreds of thousands of marchers are expected to convene here for a march and a weekend of activities focusing on gay rights.

The event will be a major watershed in the gay rights movement, which has been gaining in momentum since the Stonewall rebellion of 1969 in New York, and further sparked by more recent right-wing antigay initiatives across the country.

"I anticipate at least 100,000 people," Katherine Davenport, spokeswoman for the National March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights told the Guardian. "We're getting calls from all over the country. Coalitions are being formed, networking is being done all over, and we're getting a wide variety of endorsements."

"Personally, I anticipated this response," Davenport continued. "I felt that the time was right. The right wing is on the rise and it's important that we be visible and that we stand up for ourselves and let them know that we're willing to fight for our rights."

Over 30 organizations and many individuals have endorsed the march and its demands, which include:

- Repeal all antilebian, antigay laws.
- Pass a national, comprehensive lesbian/gay rights bill.
- Issue a presidential executive order banning discrimination based on sexual orientation in the federal government, the military and federally contracted private employment.
- End discrimination in lesbian mother and gay father custody cases.
- Protect lesbian and gay youth from any laws which are passed to discriminate against or force and/or harass them in their homes, schools, jobs and social environment.

Across the board, various organizations see the march as an opportunity to show the unity of gays and lesbians in fighting back against right-wing oppression.

"We think it's very important to demonstrate that gayness is a national phenomenon and that there are gay teachers working suc-

Marc Rubin of Gay Teachers Association said in explaining his group's endorsement of the march. "We support the aims of the march totally."

"This will be the national gay rights event of the decade," Lucia Valeska, executive codirector of the National Gay Task Force said recently.

The event had its immediate origins in a March 1977 call to action issued by a group of feminists in Minneapolis, Minn. The call was taken up by slain San Francisco City Supervisor Harvey Milk. On July 4, 1978, Gay Freedom Day in San Francisco, Milk spoke before a crowd of 300,000 and called for a march on Washington. Milk's assassination by conservative former supervisor Dan White last November caused many to reconsider the state of the movement and the march took on more serious implications.

On Feb. 23, 180 elected representatives from communities across the U.S. attended a national congress in Philadelphia to begin plans for the march.

## ROOTS OF THE MARCH

But the roots of the march are in the 1969 Stonewall uprising, when New York City gays and lesbians fought police in street battles after the raiding of a popular gay bar. That action catalyzed a national movement which began at the grassroots level. Coalitions were developed among the previously divided constituency, lesbian and gay candidates began to campaign openly and human rights ordinances were fought for and won. Individuals such as Milk, Elaine Noble, Massachusetts Democratic state representative, and others began to gain a national reputation for speaking out for gay rights.

Gradually, the need for national leadership of the movement emerged. Traditionally, a small number of feminist and gay organizations spoke for the lesbian/gay population nationally. But Christian fundamentalist Anita Bryant's message to "save our children" from homosexuality did much to catalyze the unity of the grassroots movement.

Lesbians and gays began linking nationally in the face of a direct attack by well-organized lobbies. Perhaps the outstanding example of the "new energy" was California's "No On Six" campaign. "No On Six" united lesbians and gays throughout the state in a single-issue coalition against the Briggs Amendment, which attempted to prohibit

schools. The amendment was defeated in last November's elections.

Reflecting a growing maturity in the movement, the march committee has worked to insure diversity in the planning stages of the event. A policy was developed which assured sexual parity and 30% third world representation in all matters relating to the march. In addition, says Davenport, "We have been making an effort to find people from the South and Midwest to better represent the movement" and to counteract its heavily coast-dominated orientation.

Among speakers at the event are Valeska of the National Gay Task Force, Cong. Ted Weiss (D-N.Y.), author Kate Millet, Sky Rose of Gay Youth, Juanita Ramos of the Comite Homosexual Latinoamericano, Eleanor Smeal of the National Organization for Women and others. Entertainment will be provided by Tom Robinson, Mary Watkins, Linda Tillery, Holly Near and Meg Christian.

On Oct. 15, delegations will hit congressional offices to discuss the five demands of the marchers, while a group is scheduled to meet with President Jimmy Carter.

In conjunction with the march, a National Third World Lesbian/Gay Conference will be held Oct. 12-15. Meeting organizers hope to establish a national network and education mechanisms for third world lesbians and gays and to "confront the issues of racism, sexism, homophobia and heterophobia among, by and against third world lesbians and gays."

Other special events will include an Oct. 13 free concert billed as the first national gay/lesbian concert, a presidential nominating convention project to plan for participation in the 1980 presidential elections and many social and informational activities.

Commenting on the turning-point nature of the march, Davenport said: "we would like to see a gay rights bill get through [as a result of the march], although that's a long-term project. We would like to see women and men working together on a long-term basis—and a commitment from men to work with lesbians for the things we have in common; and some sense of solidarity with minority groups and other political groups. If we can get those things I'll be satisfied."

"In the time when legal oppression and physical attacks against lesbians and gay men are on the increase, the march on Washington is a step forward toward unifying our movement on a national level," Robert

tion of Lesbian and Gay Socialists told Guardian. "Lesbians and gay men increasingly see the political and class nature of oppression and the march gives us the opportunity to solidify with all struggles against capitalist exploitation."

For more information: National March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights, W. 21 St., 2nd Fl., New York, N.Y. 10011 tel. 212-924-2970.

For information on the third world conference: National Coalition of Black Gays, P.O. Box 548, Columbia, Md. 21045. tel. 301-596-5865. Registration is \$15. \$5 for students.

Gay Rights





# opinion and analysis

## Linking the left and gay movements

by DAVID THORSTAD

The present wave of gay liberation is now 10 years old. A decade after the New York Stonewall rebellion, which gave birth to a new homosexual activism and militancy, it may be worthwhile to assess the impact this movement has had on the left.

How has the left responded to the new and historic challenge of the gay liberation movement? In three words: slowly, hesitatingly and unevenly.

Ten years ago, virtually no left-wing group paid any attention to homosexuality. Most leftists viewed it through the same heterosexual glasses as did the bourgeoisie. Homosexuals themselves, whether they were active in the left or not, by and large did not regard their sexual oppression as a political matter.

But the new activism, tinged with political radicalism, that emerged following Stonewall set into motion a broader assault on bourgeois morality and homosexual oppression than anything yet seen. This movement soon began to be felt in the political arena, as well as others.

Once even bourgeois politicians began to express some support for gay rights, some left groups began to follow suit. Today, the list of radical and revolutionary groups that support equal rights for homosexuals is much longer than it was 10 years ago. They encompass most groups, with the exception of the Communist Party and some "Maoist" groups. This generalization, however, must be tempered.

Virtually no leftist newspaper—with the recent exception of the Guardian—makes a point of covering gay liberation in every issue. Some, such as Workers World, Freedom Socialist, and the Torch—all papers with limited influence—do cover the movement on a more or less regular basis. Others do so periodically. But by and large, U.S. left-wing readers must still look to the bourgeois press or the gay press for information on this area of struggle.

How many left-wing groups regard gay liberation as important enough to the struggle for social change to allocate forces to help build and provide leadership to the movement? Practically none. The relationship of most of the left is still characterized by abstention and occasional reportage, with the exception of the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party (which has just ended another brief period of flirtation with the organized gay liberation movement), International Socialists, the Revolutionary Socialist League, and the Youth Against War and Fascism.

The striking lack of organized involvement

in gay liberation by the left cannot be explained by anticommunist sentiment in the gay movement, though it exists, nor even by exaggerated suspicions of radical groups. The belief is widespread among gay activists that leftist groups whose paths do sometimes intersect with that of the movement are motivated more by opportunism than by genuine commitment to sexual liberation. I believe the failure of the left to make any real impact on gay liberation lies elsewhere.

It lies in a refusal to understand that the struggle for sexual freedom is an integral part of the overall struggle to overthrow capitalism and to replace it with a society of freedom for all. It lies, too, in the failure of most of the organized left to overcome the puritanism toward sex matters that has run like a thread through much of the radical history of the past century.

The left has far more to learn from homosexuals about gay oppression than the gay movement has to learn from the left. But it is in the area of explaining the roots of homosexual oppression, and in putting forward a revolutionary strategy for ending it, that the left has the most to offer. However, it is precisely in this area that the left has made the least progress during the past decade....

The theoretical understanding of gay oppression and liberation is still in a very rudimentary state on the left. What advances have been made in this department have, in my opinion, been the result more of struggle by homosexuals themselves (including those within left groups) than by Marxist insight and understanding.

The most progressive positions on gay liberation on the left tend to see it as a struggle merely for equal rights before the law with heterosexuals. The gay movement itself has tended often to define its struggle in such terms—usually because struggles around such issues have proven useful in sensitizing society at large to gay oppression.

### A MUDDY WINDOW

But this window on gay liberation is a muddy one indeed. The view it offers obscures the fact that homosexual behavior is not something that affects only a minority of persons who are defined as gay. Rather, it is an inherent potential of the human animal. If this were not so, how would we be able to explain the universality of the fears about homosexuality, and the deeply ingrained hostility to same-sex behavior, including within the revolutionary movement?

Both the gay reformists and most of the left appear to agree that homosexuals are a





This page is reserved for opinions and analysis from readers and left organizations. Articles are encouraged on a wide variety of subjects from many perspectives. Send manuscripts (typed, triple-spaced, 1200 words or fewer) to Guardian, 33 W. 17 St., New York, N.Y. 10011.

distinct social minority—usually referred to as “gay people”—who are merely trying to achieve equal status with heterosexuals. According to this view, some people are gay and some people are straight. But to define gay liberation in this way is to trivialize it.

The gay liberation movement is struggling ultimately for sexual freedom for all. Certainly, it seeks to defend and extend the rights of those persons who define themselves as gay. But the full impact of this struggle is not limited to such a perspective. All reputable scientific evidence, as well as common sense, shows that human beings have the capacity to express love and affection for persons of either sex. Yet the capacity for same-sex love remains locked up and stifled in our society. It has been shackled by a taboo on homoerotic behavior. The freedom of everybody to explore and choose their sexuality freely is main casualty of this taboo.

Gay liberation will not be achieved until the sexuality of everybody has been freed from the sex-negative restrictions imposed by the church, the family, the state, and other institutions that uphold the status quo. This struggle has already begun thanks to the women's liberation movement and the gay liberation movement. It can only be achieved through a revolutionary transformation of capitalist society. Only a socialist revolution will make it possible to pull American morality out of the horse-and-buggy era and into the space age.

Yet the history of socialist revolutions in the 20th Century shows that socialist revolution is not enough to guarantee sexual freedom. No socialist revolution has yet occurred in which homosexuals played an organized part. One need only point to the Russian, Chinese, and Cuban revolutions for evidence that an organized, mass movement for homosexual emancipation will be necessary both before and after a socialist revolution, whether in the U.S. or anywhere else. The singular failure itself of such historic revolutions to grant sexual freedom presents the revolutionary left with a historic challenge....

The very left-wing groups that busy themselves with cooking up arguments against greater involvement in gay liberation—one would have to say that they constitute the majority of such groups—should ask themselves why it is that gay liberation has made a greater impact on U.S. society (and is having an increasing impact in European and other societies) than all the U.S. left-wing groups put together.

A failure to respond to the challenge of gay liberation in a revolutionary, Marxist

fashion can only be regarded as symptomatic of a deeper failure to move beyond the chapel mentality of inveterate sectarians.

The challenge of gay liberation is not one that can be easily dismissed. It is not going to go away.

After 10 years of renewed struggle, homosexuals have had only a small taste of freedom. They have a vision—not always well-defined, to be sure—of a society of freedom. But unlike many straight leftists, they see their homosexuality not as the result of something gone haywire somewhere, but as a gift to be cherished, to be defended at all costs.

In the early 1970s, one often heard a slogan, “No revolution without us!” Some leftists have progressed to the point where they are no longer horrified at the prospect of homosexuals being part of the socialist revolution. But most still seem content with a routinist and unimaginative approach to making the revolution. Nobody believes that homosexuals will make a revolution on their own. But some leftists still believe that a revolution will be made without homosexuals. In this they are mistaken.

So long as they persist in this workerist and heterosexist myopia, in this adaptation to bourgeois prejudice, in this refusal to recognize that sexual oppression is a significant aspect of the oppression of the working class as a whole, they will be condemning themselves to a continuing role of only marginal influence.

Marxists must champion the rights of all the oppressed. We must attempt to link the struggles of all the oppressed against their common enemy—capitalism and its heterosexist dictatorship. We must seek to make our vision of the socialist future of mankind the shared vision of the working class in its entirety, straight or gay. Yet, in all candor, it must be stated that as we approach the end of the 1970s, our accomplishments in the arena of sexual liberation have been meager indeed.

The Marxist method provides us with the tools for understanding and combatting sexual oppression—as well as all other forms of oppression under class society. It is our elementary duty to polish up those tools, to strip our approach of all prejudices fostered by the ruling class. Unless we do, our vision of freedom will be seriously tarnished.

Our goal should be to win the gay liberation movement to Marxism, and the Marxist movement to gay liberation. The left has had 10 years to prepare to carry out this historic task. It remains to be seen whether or not it will succeed.





Guardian

7-4-79

# Gay pride march draws 250,000 in Bay Area

By CHARLES HILL  
Guardian Bureau

San Francisco

Some 250,000 gay men, lesbians and their supporters took part in the eighth annual gay pride march and celebration here June 24.

The Gay Freedom Day parade, which this year drew participants from throughout the state, commemorated the 1969 Stonewall uprising in New York City—a 3-day riot that represented the first mass response of gay people to police harassment.

The crowd at this year's event represented all facets of the diverse gay community here. Among the 140 groups represented were Lesbian Mothers, Gay Fathers, the Harvey Milk Gay Democratic Club, the Gay Speakers Bureau, Gay American Indians, Lesbian Schoolworkers, the Stonewall Coalition, the LA Gay Community Services Center and Men Against Sexist Violence. The parade also included 50 floats, contingents from many gay bars, costumes, balloons, baton twirlers, clowns, three marching bands, a gay men's chorus and a colorful crowd of onlookers. Speakers at the rally following the parade included Harry Britt, the gay city supervisor who replaced Harvey Milk, and Flo Kennedy,

Black activist and attorney.

The theme of the event was "Our time has come." The parade committee explained this in the context of the 10th anniversary of Stonewall, saying, "Ten years ago, police forces routinely and randomly busted, abused and assaulted patrons at gay bars who were guilty of no crime. Ten years ago, most gay people would not have marched in a Gay Freedom Day Parade, in fear of consequences for their jobs, their homes, even their personal safety. But some people did march...and things haven't been the same since."

## LESS POLITICAL

This year's parade was somewhat less political than those of the previous two years. In 1977 Anita Bryant had just waged her successful campaign to overturn Dade County's gay rights ordinance. In 1978 gays in California were fighting the eventually defeated Briggs initiative, which would have required school boards to fire gay teachers.

Fearing a further outbreak of the kind of violence which marked the May 21 manslaughter verdict for Dan White, murderer of gay city supervisor Harvey Milk, this year's parade focused less on speeches and politics and more on fes-



Gay rights activists march June 24 in San Francisco.

tivities. Still, chants of "Weber, Briggs, Jarvis-Gann—Unite to fight them while we can!" were warmly received by the massive crowd.

And the fight for gay rights is far from over. There are still 34 states which deny gays the right to civil rights in the areas of jobs, housing and education. Lesbian and gay parents still have to fight for custody of their children, and gays

around the country, including those in San Francisco, face the constant threat of violence and harassment if they are openly gay. In the face of these conditions a National March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights is planned for October 14, 1979. The march will be held in conjunction with a Third World Lesbian and Gay Conference.





### **Homosexuals Riot in California**

■ *San Francisco, May 21* — Thousands of militant homosexuals rampage near City Hall tonight protesting the manslaughter conviction of former Supervisor Dan White, who killed Mayor George Moscone and Supervisor Harvey Milk, a homosexual, last November. More than 140 people, including 65 police officers, were injured in the rioting as the protesters burned police cars, smashed windows, and caused about \$200,000 in damage. Two dozen demonstrators were arrested, mostly for burglary and possession of stolen goods. Mayor Dianne Feinstein says that the protesters' outrage at the jury verdict, which she shares, does not give them "a license to go out and trash a city." Attorneys for White, who could have been convicted of first-degree murder, argued that he acted with "diminished capacity." Jury foreman George Mintzer, explaining the verdict, says that "no one could come up

**The Review Of The NEWS, June 6, 1979**

with any evidence that indicated premeditation . . . . There was no doubt there was an intent to kill. But the killing was done out of a passion that was aroused, given the stresses he was under."





## No motive found yet in killings

By LESLIE L. ZAITZ  
of The Oregonian staff

No motive has yet been established for the weekend slayings of a Portland art gallery operator and a gay-rights advocate who worked for prison reform.

The bodies of Robert "Buzz" Matthews, 39, and Charles "Clay" Wing, 52, were found in their Southeast Portland home Monday afternoon by a friend who went to borrow a tent.

Dr. Larry Lewman, Multnomah County medical examiner, said Matthews had been shot once in the chest and once in the head. Wing was shot twice in the right shoulder, once from the front, once from the back. Both had been shot with a large-caliber handgun, Lewman said.

Police said no weapon had been recovered, and no suspects had been arrested.

The friend who discovered the bodies, and who asked not to be named, said in an interview that he went to the two men's home at 2534 S.E. 23rd Ave. to get a tent for a July 4 gay-rights camping trip.

"The front door was open, but the screen door was closed," the friend said. "I went in because I thought they might be sleeping. I thought it was funny, though, because the lights were on and it was, oh, 5:30 in the afternoon.

"I saw Clay lying on the floor. He was an epileptic and I thought he was having a seizure. I went to him and then I looked up and saw Buzz, sitting in a chair. He didn't move.

"I panicked, ran out of the door and went to a neighbor to call the police," the friend said, adding, "It was a gory scene."

Detectives said they believed the two had been shot sometime Saturday.

Matthews and Wing last May opened the New Heritage Gallery, a fledgling shop at 210 S.W. Alder St. "Buzz was the artist. He ran the shop," the friend said. "He was hoping he could get a lot of business from the gays. He didn't."

The two had operated the shop for six weeks in the storage area of a West Burnside Street floral shop before finding the Southwest Alder Street shop.

Wing was primarily involved with a small group called Men Against Sexism, dedicated to improving prison conditions. Friends said Wing was particularly interested in Washington prisons. Often he would give ex-convicts shelter and help them find employment.

"They had a saying that their home was a nest for these guys until they were ready to go," said Jerry Weller of the Portland Town Council, a gay-rights advocacy group. Weller knew both men. "Clay said he had 'children' all over. They were prisoners he had helped."

Friends said they believed a former prisoner the pair had once helped had been visiting recently.

Friends also said Wing at one time served in prison in New York and had owned a sailboat in which he traveled about the world.

The two moved to Portland in November after spending the summer in Klamath Falls.

### **Homosexual Law Repealed in Kansas**

■ *Wichita, Kan., May 9* — The voters of Wichita, following the example of people in Miami and St. Paul, Minn., overwhelmingly reject a city ordinance which prohibited discrimination in housing, employment, and public accommodations based on "sexual or affectional preference." In one of the largest election turnouts in Wichita history, the voters repealed the homosexual-rights ordinance by a margin of 47,246 to 10,005. The vote was a "strong mandate for righteous-

**The Review Of The NEWS, May 24, 1978**

ness" and should prompt three city commissioners to apologize for approving the law last September, says the Reverend Ron Adrian, president of Concerned Citizens for Community Standards. On the other side, Robert Lewis, co-director of the Sedgwick County Homophile Alliance, says that the turnout showed that "there are a lot of bigoted people in Wichita . . . who are willing to go to the polls and vote to discriminate." A similar referendum is scheduled later this month in Eugene, Ore.



# Stop Initiative 13 Homosexuals Used As Scapegoats

SEATTLE--Initiative 13 has many people confused... which is no accident. Billed as a battle between godless degeneracy and Christian morality, between heterosexuals and homosexuals, Initiative 13 is a serious attack on the great majority of people.

Designed to deny the rights to jobs and housing of any alleged homosexual, the initiative would legalize discrimination by "removing the prohibitions against discrimination based on sexual orientation" from Seattle's Fair Housing and Employment Ordinances.

It is vital for the working class and masses of people to strenuously oppose this calculated attack on basic rights and defeat it.

THE WORKER stands unequivocally opposed to Initiative 13.

This is not because we condone homosexuality. We oppose homosexuality as a symptom of the misery, alienation and the decadence of the capitalist system. It is a product of class society which distorts relations between people in its insatiable drive for profits.

With Initiative 13 the capitalist class is using homosexuals, victims of the system, as a means of manipulating public opinion and promoting reactionary forces to lay the groundwork for even heavier attacks.



Falk (above) and Estes, Seattle cops, are leading the fascist attack on homosexuals with Initiative 13. This is right in the line of duty for these scum: Falk, the highest unpaid local official of the John Birch Society and Estes, a right-wing Mormon spokesman.

Beneath the fascist fervor of the two local ringleaders of the Initiative 13 campaign, Estes and Falk, is the capitalist class, whose system's crisis is driving the capitalists to more desperate measure. To buy them-

Continued on page 10

# Initiative 13...

Continued from page 3

selves time the oppressor is trying to pose as the peoples' savior... and homosexuals are the scapegoats.

The song and dance is getting all too familiar. Blame the victim for the crime. "Indians catch all the fish, Blacks get all the jobs because of reverse discrimination, greedy workers cause inflation, immigrants cause unemployment." Their new favorite is that homosexuals are the root of moral degeneracy.

Any target will do in order to divert the heat from themselves. That's what is behind the upsurge of star-spangled scum like the Nazis, John Birchers and Bible-thumping Anita Bryants.

The proponents of Initiative 13, along with Anita Bryant and similar groups across the country, aim at building a reactionary movement not by attacking the source of sickness and degeneracy--capitalism --but by finding scapegoats.

The stupidity of this reactionary "solution" stands out clearly in the controversy around Initiative 13--homosexuality is supposed to be cured by denying jobs and housing to homosexuals.

The fascist-furor around Initiative 13 and similar laws must be exposed for what it is --a smokescreen protecting the real source of oppression and decadence in society, the capitalist system.



Gay Rights

mand special rights for themselves have, by their attempted confrontation, abridged the rights of Miss Bryant and her pro-life supporters all over Massachusetts." Phillips also displays a full-page advertisement in the *Gay Community News*, which shows Miss Bryant's picture under the banner: "WANTED For Crimes Against Humanity."

■ *Boston, September 1* — Anita Bryant, with hundreds of homosexuals chanting outside her hotel, endorses Howard Phillips for the U.S. Senate. At a news conference, Miss

**The Senate Race in Massachusetts**

■ *Boston, August 31* — U.S. Senate candidate Howard Phillips cancels a scheduled appearance by singer Anita Bryant at a fund-raising concert because of bomb threats and disruptive efforts by "militant homosexuals." At a news conference, Phillips says that "I'd hoped that the Anita Bryant concert would achieve two significant objectives for my campaign: First, to raise funds, and, second, to call attention to the fact that I am the only candidate seeking the Democratic nomination who is flatly opposed to taxpayer-funded abortions. However, efforts by homosexual militants to disrupt the concert and interfere with Miss Bryant's First Amendment rights have placed a serious damper on our plans." He says that "it is a disgrace that the very homosexuals who de-



**Anita Bryant  
urges election  
of moral persons.**

Bryant says that the way to turn America around "is to elect morally sound men and women. Moral issues are being legislated today. It's important to make sure the kind of individuals passing these laws are morally sound." She also taped several television commercials for Phillips, who is hoping to capture the seat now held by Republican Senator Edward W. Brooke.

**The Review Of The NEWS, September 13, 1978**





## GAY RIGHTS

Oregon gay civil rights workers and supporters commented today on Tuesday's 5-1 repeal of the Wichita, Kansas gay civil rights ordinance. Multnomah County Metropolitan Human Relations Commissioner Jerry Weller said that, "Human rights never should be referred to a popularity vote. The Bill of Rights was written so that human and civil rights never should fluctuate with political moods. Executive Director Susie Shepherd of the Portland Town Council, Oregon's largest gay rights organization, agreed with Weller, adding, "This is why PTC has worked so closely with Eugene Citizens for Human Rights in their fight against the May 23 gay rights referendum. I see just one difference between the recent gay rights repeals (Dade County, Florida last June; St. Paul, Minn. two weeks ago and Wichita yesterday) and Eugene—that we will win in Eugene because of a tightly-run electoral campaign with a laser-like focus on nondiscrimination for any reason not directly related to job performance ability or renter responsibility."

Eugene Citizens for Human Rights Coordinator Mary Anne Johnson emphasized that the Wichita defeat, "Only

strengthens our resolve to win in Eugene. Gay people and the need for protection against discrimination are not going to go away. Losing gay rights referenda may be a continuing trend in *some* American localities; but this is Eugene, and I am confident that our voters will resolve on May 23 that discrimination has no place in Eugene."





THE JOURNAL

# Gay rights voted out in Eugene

By MONTE ENBYSK  
Journal Correspondent

EUGENE — "We're far from finished," "In the end human dignity will win out," and "We're not gonna go away — you need us just like we need you," were the cries and shouts of Eugene gay rights activists and supporters after acknowledging the repeal by a 2-to-1 margin of a city ordinance protecting homosexuals from discrimination.

Eugene voters turned thumbs down on the ordinance, which was adopted last November by the city council, by a vote of 22,898 to 13,427 — a margin by percentages of 62 percent to 36 percent.

Thus, it became the third U.S. city within two months to repeal ordinances prohibiting discrimination of homosexuals in employment and housing. An

(Continued on page 15) ★

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## ★ Gay rights voted out in Eugene

(Continued from page 1)

ordinance in St. Paul, Minn., was voted down by a 2-1 margin April 25 and one in Wichita, Kan., was soundly erased by a 5-1 count May 9.

A planned victory celebration by members of the local gay community and the Eugene Citizens for Human Rights, which campaigned to save the ordinance, turned into a two-block candlelit march by more than 250 persons from the Eugene Hotel to the courtyard of the Lane County Courthouse in downtown Eugene.

"You can't kill the spirit — it's like the mountain rolling strong. It goes on and on," the marchers sang as they gathered in front of the courthouse building.

"Don't let them snuff out your light," shouted Douglas Huneke, Presbyterian chaplain at the University of Oregon and a member of the ECHR coordinating committee, to the throng of marchers.

drive to keep the ordinance expressed bitter feelings but only slight loss of hope at a press conference, after the vote had been pretty much decided with only evening returns left to be counted.

"Obviously we're very disappointed, but more accurately, we're very angry," said Ellen Bevington of Eugene, a ECHR representative. "Basic civil rights issues have traditionally never been passed by a vote of the population."

"I'm just amazed; if two-thirds of the people in a liberal community such as Eugene are bigoted towards us in jobs and housing, I'm just really amazed. I don't know what to say," said another ECHR staff member who wanted to remain anonymous.

"Gay people are not going away," said Huneke. "We're not going to leave this community. We've got our minds set on freedom and it's going to continue to be that way."

"We're going to go to bed tonight, get up tomorrow and start all over again trying to achieve our freedom. And we're gonna work harder than ever before."

Dominick Vetri, a University of Oregon law school professor and spokesman for the gay rights advocates, said he considered the election "a victory of sorts."





## OVERCROWDING

by Ed Mead, Chairman, Men Against  
Sexism, Washington State Penitentiary,  
Walla Walla, Washington

In April of 1977, Walla Walla prisoners went on strike. The forty-six day protest was the longest prison strike in Washington's history. The strike started over the brutal treatment of segregation prisoners and expanded to include a total of fourteen issues, one of which was the problem of overcrowding.

While there is ample reason for the Walla Walla prisoners to look with pride on the accomplishments achieved through the strike, we must not forget the promises of changes that were made but never met. One of the most important areas of regression is the continuing problem of overcrowding. When Walla Walla

clothing room can't keep prisoners in proper clothing; the cell situation is in shambles, etc. Worse yet, crowding people together in such tight quarters increases tensions between the prisoners and reduces their options to move out of poor cell arrangements.

At present four men are thrown into a 10 x 14 foot cage, which is the largest of the three sizes of four man cells here. That's 35 square feet per prisoner, which is substantially less than the 60 square feet required by the State's minimum standards. Moreover, the laws say the space must be unobstructed floor space. Not only do we not get the minimum required by law, but the tiny 35 square feet we get is obstructed with beds, stools, table, toilet, sink and our personal property. In fact, a hundred square feet is in some way obstructed space (not counting the bodies of the four men occupying the cell), leaving ten square

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prisoners came off strike, it was the understanding that serious efforts would be made to cut down the prison population. This was an agreement entered into by Dr. Harlan McNutt, then top man in the Department of Social and Health Services, in his now-famous letter of May 6, 1977 to Walla Walla prisoners.

The overcrowding situation is not just a problem at Walla Walla but a State and National problem as well. When the population of a prison increases so does the strain placed on facilities designed to serve a smaller number of people. The hospital and kitchen, for example were admittedly inadequate to meet the needs of 850 prisoners. Now that the population is near 1400 these inadequacies are amplified seriously. The same is true for all the areas of prison existence: there aren't enough jobs to go around; the

feet of unobstructed space per prisoner—this is a space of less than 3½ x 3½ feet per man.

We, as prisoners, all want one thing—FREEDOM. Many of us have that coming. Not from our point of view, but from theirs. The President's Task Force on Corrections reported that eighty percent of the prisoners in the U.S. were being confined for non-violent or property related crimes and could be safely released from the maximum security prisons setting. After the strike, the previous administration told the House Institutions Committee in Olympia that 800 Walla Walla prisoners could be safely released; if not outright, then to a lesser level of custody. Dianne Oberquill "Chairman" of the State's Board of Prison Terms and Parole, disagreed, saying that only 300 Walla Walla prisoners could be safely subject to immediate release.

We happen to be of the opinion that prisons only contribute to the problem they purport to solve and are, per se, destructive of human dignity. We think prisons should be torn down. But we are not asking anyone to abolish prisons as we understand the important role they play in maintaining the capitalist order. We are, however, demanding that the State's prison population be immediately reduced by 1,000 persons and that five hundred of those come from Walla Walla. This is not the 80 percent mentioned in the President's Task Force on Corrections, or the 800 Walla Walla prisoners recommended for release by the previous administration. All we are asking for is the number of people needed to be released in order to reduce the overcrowding to a tolerable level.

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### **Another Defeat for Homosexuals**

■ *St. Paul, Minn., April 26* — People on both sides of the issue are vocal today following the overwhelming de-

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feat of the city's homosexual rights ordinance in a special election yesterday. The four-year-old ordinance, which prohibited discrimination in housing, jobs, public accommodations, and education because of "sexual or affectional preference," was repealed by a vote of 54,096 to 31,694. The Reverend Richard Angwin, a Baptist pastor who led the repeal effort, calls the vote a "victory for morality and the rights of parents to decide the moral caliber of persons coming into close contact with their children." He says that the vote will discourage city councils from passing such ordinances and encourage cities which have such laws to repeal them. Craig Anderson, a spokesman for the homosexuals, says that they are "angry and hurt" over a system that "claims to be based on the principle that everyone is created equal but allows people to repeal the basic human rights of others." More than 37 municipalities in the United States have regulations similar to the St. Paul ordinance, and repeal elections will take place in Wichita, Kan., and Eugene, Ore., in the next month.





0 5-14-78

# Grandmothers linked to sex-change desire

By ARTHUR J. SNIDER  
Field News Service

ATLANTA — Grandmothers play an important role in the rearing of boys as girls, researchers say.

The gender identity unit at Johns Hopkins Hospital, reviewing a year's sample of cases, found that in almost a third of patients requesting sex-change surgery, early parenting involved a grandmother.

Cross-dressing and feminization of behavior have been thought to be due to disturbances in early child-mother relationships and a physically or psychologically absent father.

Dr. Ellen Halle, reviewing the charts of 74 patients requesting sex-change surgery, found that 21 recalled a grandparent playing a major role in raising them during infancy and childhood. In 20 of the 21 cases, the grandparent was the maternal grandmother.

"The grandmothers were described as supportive, loving, accepting of the patient's early feminine behavior and cross-dressing," the doctor told the American Psychiatric Association. "The grandmothers were admired for being strong and firm, yet willing to teach traditionally female homemaking skills."

The mothers were capable, hard-working and affectionate individuals who were often absent from the home because of the need to work. The father had left the family or had died. In the few cases where the father was present he was described as showing no interest in the boy.

A typical case was that of a 27-year-old male who appeared in the clinic dressed as a female. He was taking female hormones. His mother died when he was 4 years old; then the father left the family. The maternal grandmother raised the children.

The patient began to dress in his sister's clothing at an early age, eventually persuading his grandmother to let him share a bedroom with girls. He said he always felt like a girl, played with female toys and was unaware that he was a boy until he began kindergarten. His grandmother dressed him in white shoes with bows in his hair and little dresses until he was 3½. He dressed in his grandmother's clothes every Halloween.





Guardian 5-3-78

## ***Gay rights rescinded in St. Paul***

"We must tell the people of St. Paul who we are," a speaker urged gays after voters repealed a gay rights law April 25.

"We are your accountant, your lawyer," he continued, "your waitress, the clerk in your favorite store. We are a brother, a sister. And most certainly we are your children."

Nonetheless—and despite support for gay people from the mayor and other city officials—St. Paul citizens voted nearly 2-1 to rescind a 4-year-old section of a city ordinance that prohibited discrimination in housing, employment, education and public accommodation on the basis of "sexual and affectional preference."

The setback followed the same kind of scurrilous campaign that was used to repeal a similar ordinance in Dade County, Fla., last summer.

In St. Paul the repeal drive was headed by the Rev. Richard Angwin, pastor of the Temple Baptist Church, who succeeded in making it the most controversial issue in an otherwise drab off-year local election.

Speaking as campaign manager for the pro-gay Citizens for Human Rights organization in St. Paul, Kerry Woodward told the New York Times: "There have been no problems here as a result of the ordinance, and we don't know why Rev. Angwin decided to make it an issue."

Woodward went on to connect the St. Paul and Florida campaigns. "We do know," she said, "that part of the campaign expenses they listed with the city clerk's office involved airfare and hotel expenses in Miami, and this makes us suspect that they went there to meet with Anita Bryant and her forces."





# Boston gays counter police entrapment

By ERIC ROFES  
*Special to the Guardian*

Boston

Gay people here are organizing to fight increasing police harassment involving illegal police entrapment, an antigay "hotline" and raids on local gay bars and meeting places.

Over 300 people marched in front of the Boston Public Library and the Boston police headquarters April 1 to protest the entrapment of gay men throughout the library. Demonstrators carried signs reading, "Stop mass arrests" and "Police entrapment is the real problem."

The demonstration was called after the arrest of over 100 men in the library on charges of "open and gross lewdness." The arrests were made after undercover police officers approached any man they suspected to be gay, smiled, engaged him in conversation and in some cases, exposed themselves. If the gay man responded, he was arrested, handcuffed, and taken at gunpoint to the police headquarters. Others were approached by a young man dressed in tight-fitting clothes. When the undercover officer asked if a man was gay and the response was affirmative, arrest came immediately.

When contacted by Boston's Gay Community News, Lt. William Bratton of the Boston police explained that the arrests were prompted by complaints of homosexual "cruising" in the library. "We're going to continue the plainclothes operations until the problem has abated," Bratton said.

State Rep. Mel King, however, has filed legislation directing the state attorney general to investigate "allegedly unlawful conduct" by police officers. Several of the men arrested are also charging the police with entrapment.

Half of the men arrested pleaded guilty after their arraignments to avoid the publicity, embarrassment and possible loss of their job which might occur with a trial. Of

the 58 men who have fought the charges, 20 have come to trial. More than half of these men have been found not guilty and none has received an outright conviction. A source at Boston's Gay Community News credits the demonstration and unified actions by civil liberties lawyers with the acquittals.

The use of entrapment in the library is only the latest in a series of police and governmental attacks on the city's gay community.

Following the December arrest of 24 men on charges involving sex with young boys, the press and police have fanned public concern into the rationale for a broad attack against gays and their supporters.

Suffolk County District Attorney Garrett Byrne, for example, set up a "hotline" for people to provide police with information on alleged sex abuse involving homosexuals.

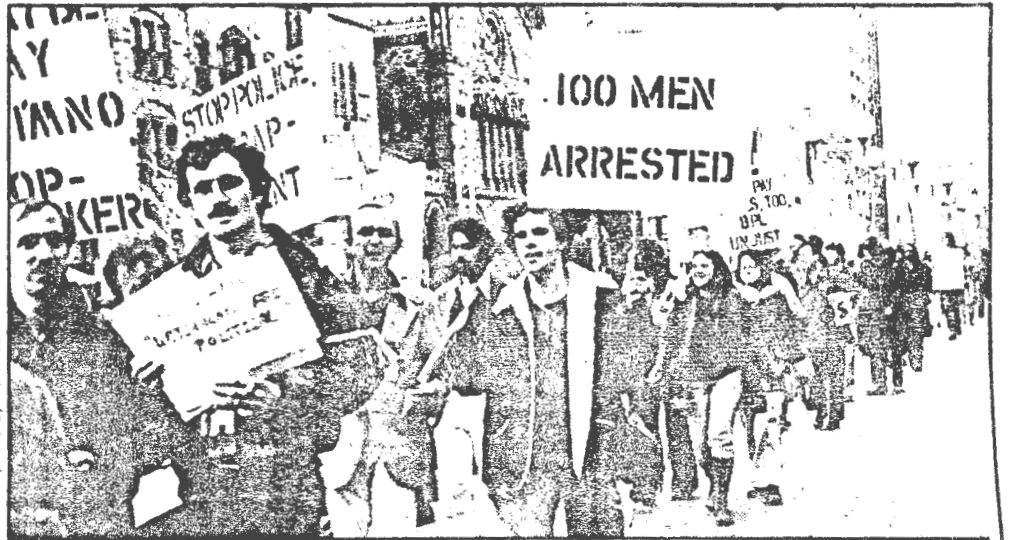
And Massachusetts Superior Court Chief Justice Robert M. Bonin is facing possible suspension following his appearance at a benefit lecture on the right wing's current focus on the gay movement. The

lecture, attended by 1300 people, was sponsored by a committee formed to defend the civil liberties of the 24 men arrested in December and prevent the prosecution from exploiting the case for political reasons.

Bonin's attendance at the lecture has prompted a wide range of allegations from the press, and the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court has called for Bonin's immediate suspension. Bonin is responsible for assigning judges to preside at the upcoming trials of the defendants.

Bonin has been under investigation by the Supreme Court Judicial Responsibility Committee following disclosures of gifts he received from private companies. Despite charges of corruption, his suspension was not called for until his appearance at the benefit.

In addition to the entrapment and the hotline, gay men in Boston have been attacked on the streets, murders have occurred and police have raided several gay bars.



Guardian photo by Ken Rabi

Protest April 1 against antigay police entrapment in the Boston Public Library.

*Guardian*

4-26-78





## Judge will not ban vote on gay statute

OREGON JOURNAL 4-20-78

WICHITA, Kan. (UPI) — A federal judge has refused to ban a referendum next month that could repeal Wichita's gay rights ordinance, saying gays would have constitutional protection regardless of the vote outcome.

"Apparently we must have massive bloodshed and rioting in the streets before the federal court would find it prudent to intervene," said James Johnson, a lawyer seeking an injunction against the referendum May 9.

U.S. District Judge Frank R. Theis denied the injunction Wednesday on grounds that homosexuals have guaranteed civil rights even without the Wichita ordinance, Johnson said.

Johnson, representing Sedgwick County Homophile

Alliance President Robert Lewis and three other local gay leaders, said, "There were threats of, and actual acts of, violence against my clients and their class. The judge did not feel the situation was of sufficient gravity to allow him to intervene in the referendum."

He cited federal rulings denying civil rights referendums after violence erupted in similar balloting in Detroit and Los Angeles in the late 1960s. But Theis ruled the Wichita case was not similar enough to use the precedent.

"He (Theis) placed what we consider to be an impossible evidentiary burden on us," Johnson said. "We do not agree we really had to demonstrate that sort of situation to justify an injunction — because we feel that rights of gays are being deprived."





## Gay rights ordinance OKd; opponents promise battle

WICHITA, Kan. (AP) — The city approved an ordinance Tuesday that prohibits discrimination against homosexuals. Opponents immediately pledged to begin a petition drive to put the issue before voters.

Earlier this year, voters in Dade County, Fla., repealed a similar ordinance that had been passed by county commissioners.

In Wichita, a city of 265,000, the city commission voted 3 to 2 to give final passage to the ordinance, an amendment to the city's civil rights statute. It will make it illegal for government and private employers in Wichita to discriminate against homosexu-

als in employment, housing or public accommodations.

The ordinance will go into effect Friday when it appears in a city legal publication.

The Rev. Ron Adrian, chairman of Concerned Citizens for Community Standards, said there were "a lot of happy homosexuals in the city and a lot of unhappy citizens" and vowed to launch the petition drive Thursday.

At least 9,815 signatures of registered city voters are needed to force an election on the issue. If the signatures are obtained, the commission will have 20 days to repeal the ordinance or call a special election.





Journal  
9-26-77

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## Judge places runaway, 15, in gay's care

SEATTLE (UPI) — A 15-year-old runaway youth has been placed in the foster care of a homosexual man by his own choice, but against the will of his parents, who wanted him sent to a jail for youngsters.

The youth's parents are angry over the decision of King County Superior Court Judge Francis Holman.

The youth ran away from his home in Bellevue last year and met his foster parent at a downtown Seattle club frequented by homosexual youths. The man worked there as a bouncer.

Juvenile Court staff members, who opposed the man as a foster parent, said his 24-year-old son, an 18-year-old foster child and another man were also homosexuals.

But Kevin Bail of Youth Advocates had another point of view.

"It comes down, I think, to a question of youth rights and his right to live in a situation where he felt comfortable and where it had been proven he had done well for at least a month," said Bail. Bail said the youth's opinions are important.

The youth was arrested for stealing a car and placed in the Youth Center.

Judge Holman said he knew the foster parent was homosexual. But he said that because the boy wanted to go there "very badly" and didn't want to go home, the judge went with the boy's wishes.

"I thought if it didn't bother the state (the prosecutor and other agencies) it shouldn't bother me," he said.





# Gay rights issue stirs violence, threats

MIAMI (AP) — Violence is marring what was supposed to be a peaceful electoral solution to Miami's growing dispute over an ordinance that forbids discrimination against homosexuals in housing and employment.

The car of a Cuban-born gay activist was firebombed Tuesday.

Another activist committed suicide last week after receiving phone threats in response to a radio show he did.

Others, on both sides of the issue, report numerous threats.

Dade County's 1.5 million residents are scheduled to decide in a June 7 referendum whether the ordinance will remain on the books.

Now there are indications the referendum may not be held. County commissioners are being urged to vote to overturn the ordinance in their April 5 meeting.

Manuel Gomez, 38, a member of the Dade County Coalition for the Humanistic Rights of Gays, took part in a Monday news conference held by supporters of the ordinance. He later appeared on a Spanish-language television station.

His car was destroyed the next day.

"I know how anti-gay the Latin community is,"

Gomez said. "It seems I'm the first Cuban to talk openly about gayness. It (the firebombing) is a super-macho reaction. The community isn't talking about U.S.-Castro relations anymore. Now, they're just attacking homosexuals."

Gomez is mourning his friend, 28-year-old Ovidio Ramos, who killed himself last week after becoming depressed at response to the gay rights issue.

"We were on radio together and we received several injurious telephone calls from people

ignorant and bigoted," Gomez said. "He got very depressed.

"I told him, 'Don't pay attention. It's incredible that people who call themselves Christians could say things like that.' The following day he didn't go to work and he killed himself Wednesday."

Ramos' body was found Friday. Police said he had shot himself. Friends said a suicide note mentioned family problems and the community's reaction to the ordinance.

"It was a direct conse-

quence of this issue," Gomez said. "He got very depressed and it got to him."

The ordinance was approved by the county commission in January. Opponents, led by singer Anita Bryant, organized a protest group called Save Our Children Inc.

Claiming that homosexuals were trying to recruit children, the group collected enough signatures to force the referendum.

But critics charged that the referendum was a waste of \$400,000 in taxpayers' money.

## Gay rights act may go on ballot

SALEM (AP) — A ballot description for an initiative measure to prevent discrimination against homosexuals was prepared Wednesday by the attorney general's office.

Persons opposing the ballot statement, which will be attached to petitions and be printed on ballots, will have 20 days to appeal to the Oregon Supreme Court.

It will take 46,235 signatures to get the measure on the November 1978 ballot. The chief petitioner is Jim Whittenburg, Salem.

8-4-77

The statement: "Proposed act would prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation or marital status in employment and housing, amending ORS chapters 30 and 659.

"Sexual orientation means choice of sexual partner by gender, limited to heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual preferences. Inquiry into, or investigation of, sexual orientation made prohibited practice in selling, leasing, renting realty.

"Such inquiry or investigation of employee or prospective employee made unlawful employment practice except for limited inquiry when employee works primarily with minors."

*Miami gay rights vote is seen as milestone*

# Militants mount national campaign

The June 7 Dade County, Fla., referendum on an ordinance prohibiting discrimination against homosexuals has sparked several gay rights demonstrations around the country.

The largest of these took place May 21 in Minneapolis. Some 1300 people used the appearance of singer Anita Bryant at a local store opening as an occasion for demanding equal rights for gay men and women.

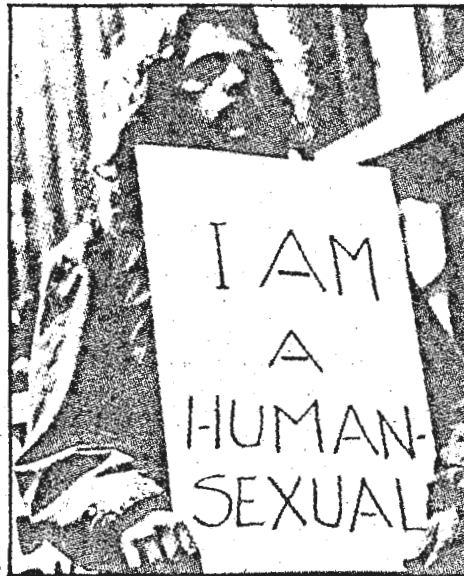
A television promoter of Florida citrus products, Bryant has been leading a publicity drive on behalf of Save Our Children, Inc., a Miami-based coalition of rightists and religious fundamentalists seeking a repeal of the Dade County statute.

Bryant's group launched a petition campaign shortly after the ordinance was passed. Enough valid signatures were gathered to necessitate holding the first public referendum in U.S. history on a law prohibiting bias based on an individual's sexual preference.

The Minneapolis demonstration received an added impetus when the Minnesota state legislature recently defeated a proposal which would have established legal protections for homosexuals. The 1300 protesters denounced Bryant's antigay crusade, but they also emphasized that she is merely a prominent representative of the bigotry which homosexuals regularly encounter in searching for jobs and housing. A speaker from a lesbian rights organization urged at the Minneapolis rally that gay, Black and other minority forces should unite in what is a common struggle.

A demonstration held the same day in Washington, D.C., also linked discrimination against gay people to the political and economic system which condones and encourages other forms of bias and oppression.

About 300 people marched from the Justice Department to the Supreme Court



*Demonstrator at recent action supporting gay rights.*

building on the first anniversary of the high court's decision upholding Virginia's sodomy law. The court ruling permits states to prosecute consenting adults who engage in certain private sexual acts.

Sponsored by some 50 gay rights organizations, the Washington demonstration included a number of left activists. Several people marched under a banner proclaiming, "Fight for Socialism—Fight for Gay Liberation," while demonstrators joined in chants of "Gay, Straight, Black, White—Same Struggle, Same Fight!"

Speakers at the rally in front of the Supreme Court building frequently pointed out that capitalism fosters the kind of social relations which subjugate not only homosexuals but women, national minorities and

working people also.

Smaller fund-raising and support events were also held in recent days in several other cities as homosexual rights activists and their supporters prepared for the June 7 vote. Gay organizations throughout the country regard the Dade County referendum as a milestone which will significantly affect similar struggles in other states and localities.

## HUD REDEFINES FAMILY

The growing militancy of the gay rights movement has meanwhile produced one important recent victory.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), in rules issued May 9, reworded its definition of a family to permit unmarried heterosexual couples and homosexuals to qualify for residency in public housing projects.

"These people are being discriminated against for no reason," said HUD official Priscilla Banks in explaining the new regulations. She noted that local housing authorities retain the power to determine what constitutes a "stable family relationship," but "we're hoping that the PHAs [public housing authorities] out there are liberal enough to interpret it generously," she added.

But while HUD was removing one barrier to equal rights for homosexuals, the Florida legislature was erecting another.

That state's lower legislative chamber voted overwhelmingly last week to prohibit marriage by homosexual couples and to prevent a gay couple from adopting children. A few lawmakers protested that the measure is unnecessary and vindictive. But the House adopted it by a wide margin, which some observers interpreted as a reflection of the political strength of Florida antigay forces.

K.K.



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# THE LEFT

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## Comrades Get Behind Gays

■ In *The Naked Communist*, W. Cleon Skousen listed 45 goals of Communism. Number 26 is: "Present homosexuality, degeneracy and promiscuity as 'normal, natural, healthy.'" In *The Gods Of Atheism*, Father Vincent P. Miceli wrote that Lenin had made it clear that the undermining of moral standards in the non-Communist countries is a necessary preliminary to a Communist takeover. Communists are instructed to encourage both heterosexual and homosexual promiscuity among young people.

The burgeoning "gay" movement is being radicalized and manipulated by seasoned revolutionaries. The Marxist *Guardian* for July 6th commented on some of these organizations and individuals in reporting on San Francisco's fifth annual Gay Freedom Day Parade held on June 26th with a turnout of about 200,000. The pervert parade was sponsored by the Coalition for Human Rights and the Gay Freedom Day Committee. The *Guardian* noted that, while earlier parades were not mainly political, this year's march was "dominated by political signs and slogans and an unprecedented militancy."

The Stonewall Coalition, named after a fracas in New York's gay community at the Stonewall Tavern in 1969, is an "anti-imperialist" coalition

which put about 5,000 people in the streets for the San Francisco parade. The Coalition includes the Bay Area Gay Liberation, Gay American Indian Organization, Gay Latino Alliance, Join Hands (a "support" organization for prisoners), Lesbian Rights Alliance, Third World Gay Caucus, and other "anti-imperialist" homosexual groups.

A leaflet passed out to the crowd by the Bay Area Gay Liberation sounded a familiar Communist theme: "The fight for civil rights laws may be a battleground for gay people but it is not the whole battle. Most of us are fighting a whole system of oppression and it is essential that we unite with others engaged in similar struggles. . . . We don't want a piece of the pie. The whole pie is rotten . . . imperialism is the enemy . . ."

Gay members of the Prairie Fire Organizing Committee contributed a flyer attacking Anita Bryant's "Save Our Children" campaign. Prairie Fire is a terrorist organization composed mainly of members of the Weather Underground (see *The Review Of The News* for May 26, 1976, Page 27) and serves as a support organization for it. The Prairie Fire cadre says it is "committed to building socialist revolution . . . . We understand that all forms of struggle, including armed struggle, are necessary to bring down U.S. imperialism . . . ." Prairie Fire works closely with the (Marxist) Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee, the Native American Solidarity Committee, the Palestine Solidarity Com-

The Review Of The NEWS, July 27, 1977

43

mittee, and the National Lawyers Guild.

The People's Temple, whose minister is the controversial Jim Jones, also sent a representative to the gay demonstration. The *Guardian* noted that the representative from the People's Temple spoke militantly "in support of gay rights and cited the connections between anti-gay attackers and racist attackers."

The day before the San Francisco pervert parade, Gay Pride Day had been declared by the mayor of Portland, Oregon. Elaine Noble, a Massachusetts state legislator who is a Lesbian, told demonstrators there that Anita Bryant's "Save Our Children" campaign may "represent a return to right-wing hysteria which can be stopped only by strengthening the progressive forces."

0 6-23-77

# Church leader from Oregon backs gays, women pastors

By LEE LINDER

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The new moderator of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. promised Wednesday to tell the church's 2.6 million members exactly what he thinks about hunger, homosexuals and peace — and then proceeded to do so.

"I'm going to talk straight from the shoulder," the Rev. John Conner of Corvallis, Ore., said in his first news conference after election to the highest post in America's ninth largest religious denomination.

He says he supports gay rights, women pastors and President Carter's human rights stands.

"Two per cent of our ordained pastors are women," he said, "but not enough have churches, and we'll have to break the ice."

The Rev. Mr. Conner said the recent Miami vote to rescind an ordinance that outlawed discrimination against homosexuals in housing and employment was "deplorable."

"I support full civil rights in employment for homosexuals," he said, but he added that a

church task force studying the issue of gay ministers "must be allowed to finish its job" within the next two years.

The Rev. Mr. Conner, 49, said Presbyterians "may feel satisfied we raised \$2.3 million for world hunger, but it is disappointing. It amounts to 88 cents per member, or less than 2 cents a week. Our government doesn't do better. It spends \$500 per person for defense and only \$7 for food for the world's hungry."

Offering his comments on world peace, the campus minister at Oregon State University said, "I hope for the day when a course or department called peace science or peace education will replace military science on college campuses."

He lauded President Carter "for lifting up the issue of human rights around the world."

The Rev. Mr. Conner, who drove a taxicab to pay his way through seminary in Chicago, defeated a Philadelphia minister and a West Virginia college president in Tuesday's election at the church convention. He doesn't look like the top leader of a powerful

church that had its beginnings here in 1706.

His sunburned, leathery face is framed with a reddish-brown beard and mustache, while nearly black hair curls over his ears and shirt collar. He prefers leisure clothes and came to the news conference in a tan sport jacket over green plaid flared trousers.

His first official act was to appoint the Rev. Gail Rocciuti as vice moderator of the 189th General Assembly, which began a nine-day meeting here Tuesday. She is the first woman to hold that post.

San Francisco Chronicle  
7-12-77

# Gays Seek Alliance With Rights Groups

Washington

Two leaders of the campaign to win civil rights for homosexuals met on Capitol Hill yesterday with counterparts in the civil liberties and women's movements to discuss strategy.

"We're going to start a mass educational campaign at the national and state level," said Bruce Voeller, co-director of the National Gay Task Force. "Legislation will be introduced in all the states to protect gay rights."

He and co-director Jean O'Leary said they are seeking advice from the veterans of the black and women's rights campaign on techniques for winning support and forming an alliance to help one another.

"We are all facing common enemies," O'Leary said. "A new right (wing) is forming" against the Equal Rights Amendment, abortion and gay rights, she said. "As a minority group, we have a lot in common with women and blacks but there are differences, so our remedies have to be different."

The session was held in the office of Senate Majority Whip Alan Cranston (Dem-Calif.) because

he is generally "supportive" of the homosexual rights movement, Voeller said.

He said Anita Bryant's crusade against civil rights legislation for homosexuals was not directly responsible for the meeting but the meeting was "precipitated in some measure by the nationalization of the gay rights movement" attributable to her.

The two leaders said gays are not planning to harass Bryant as she travels around the country but are planning a "positive campaign."

"We were forced into the battle with Anita Bryant," O'Leary said. "We didn't seek it."

They said they are seeking Senate sponsors for a bill introduced in the House by Edward Koch (Dem-N.Y.) that would bar discrimination against homosexuals in education, housing and public accommodations. Prospects for passage this year are dim, a Koch aide said.

Besides Voeller and O'Leary, participants were leaders of the American Civil Liberties Union, the League of Women Voters, the National Organization for Women, the National Women's Political Caucus and the Women's Action League.



# Gay marchers stress equal rights demands

By The Associated Press

Thousands of homosexuals and their supporters took to the streets in more than a half-dozen cities across the country over the weekend, marching to publicize their demands for equal rights.

The number of the marchers ranged from several thousand to the 80 who marched in Providence, R.I., Saturday afternoon. About 30 showed up for a rally entitled the 3rd Annual Heart of America Gay Pride Festival in Kansas City.

There were also marches and demonstrations in New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle and Portland, Ore.

And in Dade County, Fla., where

voters heeded a campaign by singer Anita Bryant and repealed a homosexual antidiscrimination ordinance, two marches took place.

In San Francisco, interest in the parade was spurred by the slaying of a city gardener outside his home by four young men who shouted "faggot, faggot" as they stabbed him 15 times, organizers said.

"The brutal slaying of Robert Hillborough dramatically illustrates how desperate the need is for us to challenge the hate-mongering of those who exploit people's differences for personal gain," said spokesman Kitty Cone.

Susan Hummer, program director for the Gay Community Services Center in Los Angeles, said the turnout in support of homosexual rights was in direct reaction to Miss Bryant's campaign.

"There are people who have not marched before who say they will march today as a statement to the city and the country that we won't stop existing," she said before the demonstration began Sunday in Hollywood.

In New York, police estimated that from 10,000 to 45,000 supporters of homosexual rights marched up Fifth Avenue — a crowd that stretched for 28 blocks — Sunday afternoon to a rally in Central Park. It was the eighth annual march staged by a coalition of gay rights groups.

"The turnout is greater than expected. Anita Bryant has helped us," said Bishop Robert Clement of the Church of the Beloved Disciple. The church in New York is a Catholic-oriented church for homosexuals.

Local organizers of the marches said they were not coordinated nationally by any specific group, but the demonstrations generally had the theme of "Gay Pride Day." Paul Hardman, chairman of the Pride Foundation in San Francisco, said the parades commemorated a battle between police and homosexuals at a gay gathering place in Greenwich Village in New York in 1969.

## Gay rights action targets Anita Bryant

The Gay Activists Alliance is holding a demonstration against the Singer Sewing Machine Company in New York City April 9 for its recently signed contract with Anita Bryant to do a national television series. Bryant has been spearheading a campaign in Florida to repeal a gay rights ordinance.

The demonstration will be at the Singer offices at 5 Ave. and 49 St., on April 9 at 12:30 p.m.

The Gay Activists Alliance is seeking organizational endorsements for this campaign. For more information: The Gay Activists Alliance, PO Box 2, Village Station, New York, N.Y. 10014 tel. 212-675-2983.

*Guardian*  
4-13-77

# Gays, feminists protest singer

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — Singer Anita Bryant performed in a Minneapolis produce warehouse Saturday while gay activists, feminists and other organizations attempted to protest in a drenching rain outside.

The concert, a promotional stunt to open the Minneapolis Fruit and Produce Center, was rained out from its outdoor stage.

So were some 450 protesters who said they opposed the Florida singer's use of "false patriotism, distorted religious argument (and) irresponsible emotionalism . . . ."

Miss Bryant performed despite the rain, squeezed with a 14-piece band and about 1,000 produce company guests into a refrigerated warehouse filled with pallet loads of fruit. The protest groups, standing outside the warehouse parking lot, were left to confront a handful of counterdemonstrators.

There was some shouting between the two groups, but a heavy downpour eventually drenched the arguments and everyone went home.

Miss Bryant, known for her television commercials promoting Florida orange juice, is involved in a controversy over homosexual rights in Miami's Dade County. She said she was in Minnesota solely as an entertainer and "not to use the performance for a platform."

However, conservative Democratic state Sen. Mike Menning said Miss Bryant and her manager-husband, Bob Green, had asked him to be on the national board of Save Our Children. Menning recently led a fight in the Minnesota Legislature to reject a proposed gay-rights bill for the state.

Save Our Children was organized in Miami to campaign for the repeal of a Dade County ordinance that prohibits discrimination against homosexuals in employment, housing and public accommodation. Dade County voters will decide whether to repeal or uphold the ordinance in a June 7 election.

A spokesman for a coalition of Minneapolis groups representing lesbians, homosexuals, feminists and other groups said Miss Bryant was in Minnesota to promote the establishment of groups opposed to homosexual rights.

"She is building a national movement in this country and we are not going to let her," said Ann Richtman, a spokesman for the Lesbian-Feminist Organizing Committee.

Miss Bryant, a former Miss Oklahoma and runner-up in the Miss America pageant, said she is involved in the controversy over homosexual rights because she fears a gay-rights ordinance will permit homosexuals to teach in public and private schools.

"If parents do not set the moral standards in this country, then I believe the homosexual community will," she said.

## Lesbian to discuss gay rights

Massachusetts state Rep. Elaine Noble, a nationally prominent gay activist, will discuss gay rights legislation at 8 p.m. Thursday in Smith Memorial Center ballroom of Portland State University.

Ms. Noble's appearance is being sponsored by the Portland Town Council, an activist organization for homosexuals in Portland, as part of its Gay Pride Week observance.

The legislator, a self-proclaimed lesbian, is in her third year of office and is an assistant majority leader, vice chairman of the state's ERA study committee and a member of the rules, ethics and education committees of the Massachusetts House.

Also speaking Thursday will be Portland Commissioner Connie McCready, Oregon state Sen. Stephen Kafoury and Rep. Gretchen Kafoury. Admission will be \$2.

Among other events during Gay Pride Week, which ends Sunday, will be a Gay Pride Fair and march Saturday at the waterfront by the Burnside Bridge.

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# Gay legislator hails Portland; day proclaimed



REP. ELAINE NOBLE

By **SUSAN HAUSER**  
of *The Oregonian* staff

A lesbian legislator from Massachusetts praised the organizing ability of Portland's gays while a proclamation by Portland Mayor Neil Goldschmidt designating Saturday, June 25, as Gay Pride Day was announced Thursday in a press conference at Portland International Airport.

Rep. Elaine Noble, self-proclaimed lesbian and gay activist, was in Portland to speak on gay rights and legislation at Portland State University Thursday night. Her appearance, sponsored by the Portland Town Council, was part of a nationwide Gay Pride Week, June 19-26.

Calling the "sophistication and ability to organize" of Portland's homosexual community "a precedent in this country," Ms. Noble said it is the responsibility of all gay people to follow such an example and actively contribute to the

gay rights movement.

"Anita Bryant deserves a lefthanded compliment," she said, "because she made people realize they should get off their duffs and out of the closet." A direct result of the repeal of Miami's gay rights ordinance has been an outpouring of cash contributions.

The cause of homosexuals was awakened by Miss Bryant's crusade, she said, which "put the onus of political responsibility on us. We can no longer depend on well-meaning straights to take on our cause."

In response to a question, Ms. Noble said she does not hate Miss Bryant, and even believes their views are "more similar than different." She said she felt bad when a television contract for Miss Bryant was withdrawn because, in her opinion, it was a case of someone losing a job because of one's beliefs.

She also said she does not support a

boycott of Florida orange juice (Miss Bryant promotes the beverage in television commercials) as retaliation against Miss Bryant because it "hurts the rights of the workers."

Jerry Weller, executive director of the Portland Town Council, a gay rights

organization, read the proclamation in which the mayor urged "all citizens to acknowledge that advancing the cause of freedom for any individual or group advances that cause for all of us."

In her speech Thursday night, Ms. Noble called upon the gay community to support their elected representatives who work for gay rights legislation, among them state Rep. Gretchen Kafoury and City Commissioner Connie McCready, who also spoke to the crowd of several hundred people.

Mrs. McCready received a standing ovation when she noted the success of the 1974 city resolution for equal rights by saying, "All our experience indicates is that we don't need Anita Bryant in Portland."

She said fears of the resolution's opponents have proved unfounded, and that "there have not been any cops or firefighters seen on duty in drag."

J 6-24-77

# Gays warned of backlash

By LEE PENN  
Journal Staff Writer



ELAINE NOBLE

"... bleak years ahead"

Two politicians gave Portland gay activists a boost and a warning Thursday.

The boost came from Mayor Neil Goldschmidt, who proclaimed Saturday, June 25, to be Gay Pride Day, in honor of the eighth anniversary of the Gay Rights movement.

The warning of a "new McCarthyism" against homosexuals came from Elaine Noble, Massachusetts state representative and the nation's first elected state official who openly admitted her homosexuality.

Ms. Noble, assistant majority leader of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, said that Anita Bryant's successful campaign to repeal the Dade County gay rights ordinance has "made a lot of people realize they have to get

off their duff" for gay rights. She warned, however, that the next five to seven years would be "very severe and bleak" for homosexuals and other minorities.

Ms. Noble, speaking at a press conference at Portland International Airport, praised the Portland Town Council, which sponsored her visit to Portland, as an effective group, with support from state and local officials. She said, "I came to find out how you did it."

Ms. Noble likened Anita Bryant to anti-busing politicians in Boston who "prey on the basest fears," but added that she does not hate the fundamentalist, conservative singer and orange juice advertiser. The legislator denounced the boycott of Florida orange juice as "hurting the people who pick the oranges.

"We have not attacked police and we have not bombed buildings."



# Anita Bryant's antihomosexual drive subject of controversy

By The Associated Press

Anita Bryant, the singing orange juice saleswoman, has become the lightning rod for continuing reaction — both pro and con — to the successful campaign she led to repeal the Miami area's gay rights law.

Homosexuals demonstrated against her appearance Wednesday in Norfolk, Va., while supporters invited her to bring her campaign to San Antonio, Tex., and a California lawmaker promised a legislative resolution congratulating her.

More than 3,000 gay rights advocates protesting the Miami repeal marched for three hours in New York, and orange juice was yanked from the menu of one of the largest motels in Provincetown, Mass., a center of Cape Cod's summer homosexual community.

Wednesday's activities followed by one day the referendum repeal of a Dade County ordinance banning job and housing discrimination against homosexuals. The Bryant-led campaign claimed that children would be in danger if schools were forced to hire homosexuals.

About 350 homosexuals and other advocates of gay rights in Norfolk, Va., marched and chanted outside an auditorium where Miss Bryant was appearing at a religious crusade. About 125 entered for the service but left after she read a Bible verse that names homosexuals among groups that will not "inherit the kingdom of heaven."

"I saw the long lines of them outside when we came," she said at a news conference later. She added tearfully, "It breaks my heart that after I said the word homosexual, they didn't hear the rest."

The rest of the passage said, "But ye are washed, ye are sanctified, ye are justified by the blood of Jesus Christ."

Steve Stone, a member of the Tidewater American Civil Liberties Union and a coordinator of the protest dubbed "Save Our Country from Anita Bryant,"

said the protest showed that "gay people are not afraid" and had been strengthened by her opposition.

Miss Bryant's televised ads for Florida citrus products led to the removal of orange juice from the menu of the Crown and Anchor Motel. Motel officials also poured a quart of juice into the street and gave the rest of its supply to a nursing home.

"The issue here is not whether a homosexual can molest a child," Crown and Anchor owner Stanley Sorrentino said. "It's whether a qualified brain surgeon or a truck driver or a school teacher who happens to be gay should be deprived of a job."

Miss Bryant said she was preparing a booklet for people interested in fighting gay rights legislation in other cities. But she said she would not interfere "unless individuals in the community are concerned enough to solicit our advice."

Such an invitation came Wednesday from a Baptist preacher in San Antonio, Tex., who said he is fighting more than just gay rights. "It's a battle of morality vs. immorality," the Rev. Joe West said.

San Antonio's homosexual community held a rally and raised \$2,000 for the Dade County gay movement. A counter-rally at the Alamo attracted persons opposed to the Dade County gay rights ordinance.

In New York, for the second night in a row, a demonstration by gay rights activists ended after former Rep. Bella Abzug urged them to begin a public education campaign to win their rights.

She told them, "Everyone has a right to a job. Everyone has a right to housing. Everyone has a right to public accommodations and the right to practice sex in private as she or he sees fit."

She spoke after more than 3,000 persons had marched from Greenwich Village through midtown Manhattan to Columbus Circle at the foot of Central Park. Tuesday night, several hundred persons marched through Greenwich



Associated Press Wirephoto

**BELLA SPEAKS** — Upraised fists frame former Rep. Bella Abzug as she addresses a Wednesday rally of 3,000 people who turned out in New York City to protest the repeal of a homosexual rights law in Dade County, Fla.

Village to Mrs. Abzug's apartment. The former congresswoman, now a candidate for the Democratic mayoral nomination, spoke briefly to the demonstrators.

The activists said they would step up their campaign for a New York City ordinance to guarantee homosexuals their civil rights.

As the demonstration ended at 1 a.m., one homosexual spokesman said

there would be another demonstration Friday.

One person said the demonstration was intended to show Miss Bryant that her campaign would be futile in New York.

The Rev. Gil Lincoln of New York's Metropolitan Community Church told the cheering crowd earlier that "the biggest closet is the voting booth," referring to the phrase of "coming out of

the closet" for a person who admits his homosexuality.

"This summer an awful lot of politicians are going to be seeking our support," Lincoln said.

Back in Florida, Gov. Reubin Askew signed into law Wednesday bills barring the adoption of children by homosexuals and same-sex marriages.

The antihomosexual bills were sponsored by state Sen. Curtis Peterson of Eaton Park in reaction to the Dade County controversy.

Peterson said the new laws will tell homosexuals: "We are tired of you and wish you would go back in the closet . . . The problem in Florida is that homosexuals are surfacing to such an extent that they are infringing on average, normal people who have a few rights, too."

The bills had little opposition in the legislature, although Sen. Don Chamberlin of Clearwater warned in a speech that the state was beginning a practice of deliberate discrimination without cause.

Robert Kunst, a leader of a group

that fought Miss Bryant's campaign said Askew's signing of the antihomosexual bills would contribute to a boycott of Florida and Florida products.

In Mankato, Minn., a United Methodist Church conference voted Wednesday to discontinue an order designating Richard Huskey of Minneapolis as a deacon, which had been his first step toward ordination as a Methodist minister.

Huskey, 27, was ordained as a deacon in 1972. He said he advised Bishop Wayne Clymer that he was gay in March 1975, never expecting it to affect his ministerial aspirations.

"I wanted to share with him a sense of celebration for being authentic," Huskey told a reporter. He said the bishop told him the matter would have to be taken up by the conference.

Huskey, a native of Minneapolis who plans to enter medical school next year, said he will work toward acceptance of gay people in the Methodist ministry at the next general conference, at Indianapolis in 1980.

nation/world

# Thousands rally to start Gay Pride Week

By United Press International

Thousands of homosexuals and their supporters marched cities throughout the world this weekend to protest the outcome of the Dade County, Fla., gay rights referendum and the woman who championed its defeat — Anita Bryant.

In Portland Saturday, between 300 and 400 persons marched, chanting slogans in support of gay rights. Mayor Goldschmidt had proclaimed the Gay Pride Day.

The largest turnout was in San Francisco, where an estimated 200,000 peo-

ple marched Sunday in a gay rights parade through the downtown area. Police said about half the marchers started the planned parade, but that their numbers more than doubled as sympathetic onlookers joined in. Many supporters came from black and labor groups.

In New York, where gays had held a large, spontaneous demonstration the night of the ordinance's defeat, 25,000 gays and supporters kicked off Gay Pride Week by marching three miles from Greenwich Village to a Central Park rally.

In Seattle, Mayor Wes Uhlman, to some people's dismay, proclaimed the beginning of Gay Pride Week, saying it was consistent with the city's efforts to be "a community which truly does treat all its citizens in a fair and equal manner."

Rev. Larry Titus, pastor of Bethesda Christian Center in nearby Wenatchee, said he was "shocked beyond belief" at the mayor's action.

Titus said the Bible unequivocally states that homosexuals "will not inherit the kingdom of God."

"How is it," he asked the mayor, "that you will allow them to inherit the kingdom of Seattle?"

In Atlanta, about 1,200 gay rights activists Saturday vowed to make their cause an issue in the upcoming mayoral race. Last year, when Mayor Maynard Jackson issued a gay pride day declaration, he came under pressure from anti-gay groups. This year, the mayor, who is up for re-election, proclaimed the upcoming week, "Civil Liberties Days."

Chicago's demonstration drew about 1,000 persons, and in Los Angeles, sev-

eral hundred gays marched along Hollywood Boulevard.

Elsewhere around the world, demonstrations against the Florida referendum drew smaller crowds.

In Amsterdam, about 2,000 male and female homosexuals held an orderly march Saturday to protest Anita Bryant's anti-gay stand. They carried banners reading, "Against the American Witchhunt on Homosexuals."

In London, 1,000 homosexuals from throughout Britain began Gay Pride Week Saturday with a march through

the city and a picnic in Hyde Park. Police called the march "cheerful and goodnatured" and reported no unruly incidents. Banners and T-shirts attacking Bryant, the woman who gave homosexuals their strongest rallying point in years, were common in all the marches.

Robert Abendreth, a spokesman for the Parade organizing Committee in New York said, "Anita Bryant and her homophobic (fear of homosexuals) friends have never gotten the gay people so much together."



# ACLU sues School paper bars gay ads

The American Civil Liberties Union has filed suit in federal court to enjoin the Eugene School District from refusing to allow advertisements of the GAYouth organization from being published in the South Eugene High School newspaper, The Axe.

The suit was filed Wednesday as a class action and on behalf of Growing Alternative Youth (GAYouth), members Carol Queen and Chris Alan Johnson and high school students Becky Littman and Sara Weaver.

Miss Weaver is the daughter of U.S. Rep. James Weaver, D-Ore. According to Ms. Queen, a founder of GAYouth, Miss Weaver has never attended a GAYouth meeting.

"She (Miss Weaver) is one of three or four students who said her name could be used because she agreed that the student newspaper ought to publish GAYouth ads," Ms. Queen said. Miss Weaver could not be reached for comment.

GAYouth is an unincorporated organization formed in 1975 by Lane County youths in order to increase public understanding of homosexuality and provide peer-group support for homosexuals.

Named as defendants in the suit are Dr. Thomas Payzant, superintendent of the district; Don Jackson, principal of South Eugene High School; and teacher Pat Albright, adviser to the student newspaper.

According to the suit, the organization purchased ad space in the school newspaper, The Axe, April 16, 1976 to inform students of the group and its meetings. On April 20, then principal Clifford Moffitt instructed the staff not to accept any more ads from the organization.

## Panel also rejects ads

In the summer of 1976, GAYouth members met with Payzant to ask him to overrule Moffitt's decision. In a Sept. 30, 1976, letter to the organization, Payzant denied the request, the suit alleges.

In December 1976 and again in February 1977, the organization submitted ads to the newspaper that were subsequently rejected by Albright, the newspaper adviser.

GAYouth appealed to a three-member panel of one student and two adults, which upheld the rejection of the ads April 7, allegedly claiming "the ads would promote illegal actions and would likely cause a material interference with the education of students."

The ACLU is claiming that the defendants conspired to violate the equal protection rights of GAYouth and its members because of their "homosexual orientation" by "denying them access to The Axe on the same basis as other off-campus organizations."

It also alleges the high school students have been denied the "right to communicate and receive truthful, lawful and beneficial information."

"The school newspaper is an instrument of the school to teach writing and other skills," said Jackson. "It is not viewed (under school district policy) as a community newspaper which must accept advertising that may be detrimental to the students."

But according to an ACLU spokesman who wished not to be identified, The Axe is in effect a state-owned newspaper.

"When the state gets involved in the publication of a newspaper, then it must give equal access to all groups," he said.

GAYouth alleges that The Axe has accepted for publication ads from community organizations, including off-campus religious and social organizations.





## Anti-gay 'hysteria' predicted

By KIMBERLY E. CRAVEN  
of The Oregonian staff

A growing hysteria over acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, could trigger an anti-gay movement that could adversely affect the civil rights of all people, according to a Seattle gay rights activist.

"It's not a matter of if anti-gay hysteria grows, it's a matter of when it grows," Jonathan Foe told about 20 people gathered Sunday at the Musicians Union Hall, 325 N.E. 20th Ave.

"It's becoming increasingly clear that lesbians and gays have to mobilize and organize, otherwise we could be quarantined or liberal politicians could drop us to appease the right wing," Foe said in an interview prior to his speech.

Foe, who describes himself as a gay labor activist and who is a shop steward for the Communications Workers of America Local 7800, said he would like organized labor, lesbians and gays to work together to combat a growing anti-gay hysteria. Foe has been instrumental in organizing a new group in Seattle called UMAD. The acronym stands for Union Members Against Discrimination.

His talk in Portland was sponsored by Portland Radical, Women and the Freedom Socialist Party as part of Portland's Lesbian and Gay Pride Week, which runs through June 28.

Though lesbians are among the least likely to contract AIDS, Foe said, they suffer the consequences of the anti-gay and AIDS hysteria. Madelyn Elder of Portland, an organizer for the Freedom Socialist Movement and a member of the group Radical Women, said she agreed that "lesbians are victims of it."

"When you're gay, you're suspect. A lot of women don't want to get involved. They say, 'Hey, it's not our problem,' but it could be our problem next," she said.

Both gay men and lesbians fear discrimination in the form of denial of jobs, housing and equal opportunities. But, Foe said, "This will affect all workers, all people. The way they've started testing for drugs, they'll start testing for AIDS." Foe speculated that some work groups, such as child-care workers and food handlers, will be targeted for AIDS testing. The result, he said, "will actually be getting gay men out of the job market — denying us work."

Both Foe and Elder stressed the importance of educating the public that AIDS is not spread by casual contact.

"In the six years of AIDS, there is no one who has actually gotten the virus from someone just sharing the household," Foe said. Ignorance about how the disease spreads fuels ideas of quarantining homosexuals, Foe said.

Foe advocated that profits from AIDS testing be rolled back into AIDS research and that it be used to pay for education about safe sex, as well.

Foe said, "More money was spent on Legionnaire's disease — a white, middle-class men's disease — in one month than all of the money spent on AIDS in four years." He said certain areas of research had been discouraged by the federal government, such as exploring a possible connection between swine fever and AIDS. "The government is afraid people will stop eating sausage," he said.

Additionally, the lesbian and gay movement needs to take a strong national position to lobby politicians for research and continued equal rights, Foe said. "One thing the lesbian and gay movement needs is a national organization that is radical and will reach out to other communities," he said. "It's our tax dollars going into Trident missiles, and we're not getting our fair share."





# Men's feminist group organizes

Cathy Siegel  
Of the Pioneer Log

Amid the myriad of organizations that thrive on the Lewis and Clark campus there is a very unique group. Best described as a feminist men's group, the small body meets once a week to discuss feminism and feminist issues.

The men's organization was begun by LC alumnus Marty Gloege. It is also facilitated by Associate Professor of Sociology Dick Adams and lists student, faculty and alumni in its membership.

The group gathers to address issues such as the definition of feminism, whether or not men can be feminists, gender stereotypes, and male-female relation-

ships. "It's a mix between a support group and one that looks at the theory and practices of feminism," says senior Bill Heegaard.

"We look at sexism and sexuality. But more importantly, we talk about how, being male, to define feminism for ourselves so we can respect feminists and still hold onto our own beliefs without running away from being male," Heegaard continued.

The group is limited in number—it fluctuates between nine and ten—because "the ultimate goal is to be very close and very cohesive," says junior Paul Cheek. "We want to become a support system for each other."

Furthermore, the group is comprised only of males. "Some issues are hard to articulate in a

mixed group," says Heegaard. "We wanted to share, specifically, what is hard for us about feminism because we're male."

The members of the group derive their involvement in feminism from many different sources. For some, their mothers are feminists. For others, professors and classes have sparked interest.

It seems, however, that despite the varied origins of their pro-feminists beliefs, all members of the group have made a life-long commitment to feminism. Says Heegaard: "It's not just a passing interest. It's something I need to learn for myself, to integrate into my life." Cheek concurs, "I knew that if I was going to do anything in my life it was going to have to do with the issues of feminism."

It seems one of the hardest questions for the group to answer is whether or not men actually can be feminists. "I'm not sure I can call myself a feminist," says Heegaard. "I don't have the experiences of being a woman, dealing with the injustices of day-to-day interactions of being female, and the history of being prejudiced against. I'd say I'm pro-feminist and anti-sexist," he says.

In response to the growing interest of men with feminism, several other men are forming a second group. Says junior Greg Hamilton, "In order for me to more fully understand the women's movement, I need to be actively involved, rather than being a passive observer."

This group plans to remain all-men. The members however, feel that their all-male membership is not an exclusionary reaction to the feminists movement. Rather it is a more relaxed way for men to begin looking at the somewhat new feminist issues.

"The issues being dealt with here are likely, in my opinion, to elicit strong emotions, fears, worries, grudges, etc," says senior Greg Frye. "It is good for men to receive support from other men because that's something that doesn't happen often in this society."

5-7-84





6-15-84

# Gay pride week begins Friday

By KIP CARLSON  
of The Oregonian staff

Portland's homosexual community will celebrate its 10th annual Gay and Lesbian Pride Week with events beginning Friday and continuing through Sunday, June 24, with a march and rally planned for downtown Saturday.

The event comes at a time of growing awareness and tolerance of the needs of the gay community, according to Jay Brown, editor of the gay newspaper Just Out.

"I think more people are becoming tolerant towards the gay community. People are seeing more and more that we're just like anybody else," Brown said.

But Brown thinks fundamentalist Christians, a segment of the population he estimates is the same size as the gay community, are growing louder in their protests as a result of increased gay activism and the conservative leanings of the country under the Reagan administration.

"The only critics I see are the fundamentalists, and they've been growing more vocal all over the country," he said. "I believe people don't care what other people do in private as long as they don't hurt each other."

Brown said he thinks the gay community in Portland is less visible than it was in 1977, due partly to being assimilated into the community and partly to the conservative trend of the nation.

Portland gays, he said, are less visible than those in other cities, notably San Francisco.

"Gays here are less into costumes," Brown explained.

He predicted 3,000 to 5,000 gays out of a community of approximately 100,000 in the greater Portland area will turn out for a march and rally downtown Saturday. He based the figure of 100,000 on 10 percent of Portland's metropolitan area population.

The parade, which begins at noon, will form in the North Park Blocks and march to Tom McCall Waterfront Park for a rally that will include music, speakers, and community information booths.



The Oregonian/BRENT WOJAHN  
CELEBRATION — Jay Brown, editor of the Portland gay newspaper Just Out, says Gay and Lesbian Pride Week helps bring gay issues to light.





6-23-84

# Gays rally to indicate strength

By The Associated Press

Lesbians and homosexual men rallied in several cities Sunday to demonstrate the "political muscle" that participants said was needed to combat the repression symbolized by 1969's so-called "Stonewall Rebellion."

New York City's 15th annual Gay Pride parade stepped off in a typical mixture of partying, politics and protest, with a controversy involving the Catholic Church as a backdrop.

In San Francisco, a crowd of 100,000, led by a squadron of leather-clad lesbians on motorcycles, turned out for the 13th Lesbian-Gay Freedom Day Parade. The event reached its peak four years ago when it drew 150,000 people, said John Lawson of the San Francisco Police Department's field operations.

The New York marchers obtained a city permit allowing a brief stop at St. Patrick's Cathedral. In past years, they made unauthorized detours past the church, the base of New York's Catholic Archdiocese.

Thousands of gay men and women chanted "Shame!" as they passed the cathedral, and called on Archbishop John J. O'Connor to sign a pledge against homosexual discrimination.

There was a brief sit-in in front of the church, and a group of gay Catholics belonging to a group called Dignity set out a wreath symbolizing their grief over O'Connor's refusal to sign the pledge, which is required by the city for any organization with city social service contracts.

Mayor Edward Koch said O'Connor's refusal to sign the order pledging not to discriminate against gays would cost the church about \$76 million in city contracts. The issue is pending in court.

The controversy focused attention on this year's parade, which police

said drew an estimated 20,000 marchers. Last year's parade drew an estimated 40,000 marchers.

After saying Mass in Central Park, O'Connor was asked if he had any message for the marchers.

"I love them," he said. "I bear them no malice whatever and I hope that they recognize that my responsibility as a bishop is to teach the teachings of the Catholic church, and those who disagree with the teachings of the Catholic church, that is up to them."

About 50 anti-homosexual protesters gathered behind a police barricade across the street from St. Patrick's, holding signs, some of which read, "Viva Archbishop O'Connor" and "A Moral Wrong Cannot be a Civil Right."

Rabbi Yehuda Levin, a spokesman for the Family Defense Coalition, said his group would join anti-gay protesters planning to meet the parade at St.

Patrick's to "let America know that we are concerned about the increasing demands of the militant homosexual community."

Police deployed 1,067 officers to maintain order.

In San Francisco, 200 "Dykes on Bikes," sporting tatoos, leather pants, multicolored hair and roses on their motorcycle handlebars led the parade from the Embarcadero to City Hall.

Konstantin Berlandt, president of the Freedom Day board of directors, said waning support for the gay community had been bolstered recently by California Gov. George Deukmejian's veto in March of a gay rights bill, an increase in the number of cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome and the proposed closure of the gay bathhouses in San Francisco.

"I feel we're being thrown a curve ball in the community ... but we're coming back. We're all out here

together. It's a point to look forward to rather than slipping back," said Berlandt, who was dressed in a blue sequined two-piece dress, plastic high heels and a woman's wig.

"You use the stereotype and turn it around and use it as a demonstration of pride," Berlandt said.

The parade, with the theme "Unity and More in '84," featured gay parents with their children, lesbian doctors, the Gay American Indian Association, four AIDS organizations, baton twirlers, pompon girls and pompon boys.

The parades began in commemoration of the "Stonewall Rebellion" rioting that broke out on June 28, 1969, when police raided the Stonewall Inn, a gay bar in Greenwich Village in New York City.

It became "a symbol of resistance to repression of gays and lesbians," said Berlandt.

