

Langdon Manor Books

THE EXTRAORDINARY
HISTORY OF THE
EVERY DAY

CATALOG 12
LGBTQ+

*Ra mö loa po-les
Jiskan ri me va-ue
fa ko fas
ue ko ue, ue
muda no toe va-ue.
1945
9*

Langdon Manor Books, LLC

THE EXTRAORDINARY HISTORY OF THE EVERY DAY

*Specialists in American Social Movements,
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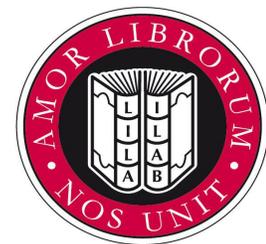
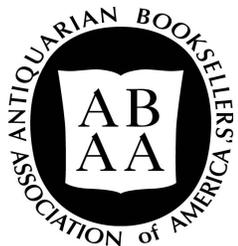
Catalog 12: LGBTQ+

We'd like to thank **Kate Mitas, of Kate Mitas, Bookseller** (<https://mitasbooks.com/>) for her work on 12 of the items below, which are denoted with a "KM" after the inventory number.

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Front and back covers: Item #113

1. [Activism]

[Coors Boycott Mailer and Letter Addressed to Sasha Gregory-Lewis].

(Austin, TX: SAFE, 1977). Mailer, 11" x 7 3/4"; letter, 11" x 8 1/2". White paper printed in black. Mailer: bifolium, pp. [4], body of text confined to inner two pages. Letter: pp. [2] on two leaves, typescript, recto only; corner stapled. Very Good, with address label shadow and light toning to mailer, and light soiling and upper corner crease to letter.

This is a letter and mailer which documents both a little known Texas LGBTQ+ organization as well as its conflict with *The Advocate* with respect to the Coors Brewing Company. The letter was addressed to Sasha Gregory-Lewis, one of the editors of *The Advocate*, by a member of the Society for the Advancement of Freedom and Equality (SAFE), an Austin-based gay rights group involved in the mid-1970s boycott of Coors Brewing Company. Led at the time by the ultraconservative Coors family, the company was widely considered by many LGBTQ+ organizations to discriminate against gay employees, as well as against Chicano and African American workers. Hispanic groups, labor unions, women's rights groups, and LGBTQ+ activists, including Harvey Milk, supported the boycott. In April 1977, these issues came to a head when members of Brewery Workers Local 366, representing 1,500 workers at Coors' Golden, Colorado brewery, went on strike. The company's leadership bitterly fought the union, and after 20 months, the union failed and the strike ended. The boycott, however, continued through the mid-1980s, in no small part due to continued claims of discrimination against minority and gay employees.

The letter offered here is dated September 15, 1977, and solicited the help of Gregory-Lewis. The writer, James E. Bagg, Jr., explained that SAFE recently met with Austin gay bar owners and with representatives from Coors to try to persuade the bar owners to stop carrying Coors products. During the meeting, the SAFE representatives were outmaneuvered by the Coors rep, who "claimed to have been in contact with you and with David Goldstein, and claimed further that the *Advocate* in near future was going to publish an article or series of articles clearing Coors of all charges of anti-gay activity. He says he has a meeting set up with you ... for further explanation of the matter." The letter went on to seek confirmation of whether or not these articles were indeed going to be published, and to ask Gregory-Lewis to supply hard evidence to SAFE regarding Coors' anti-gay practices, which SAFE would have then used to persuade the bar owners to join the boycott.

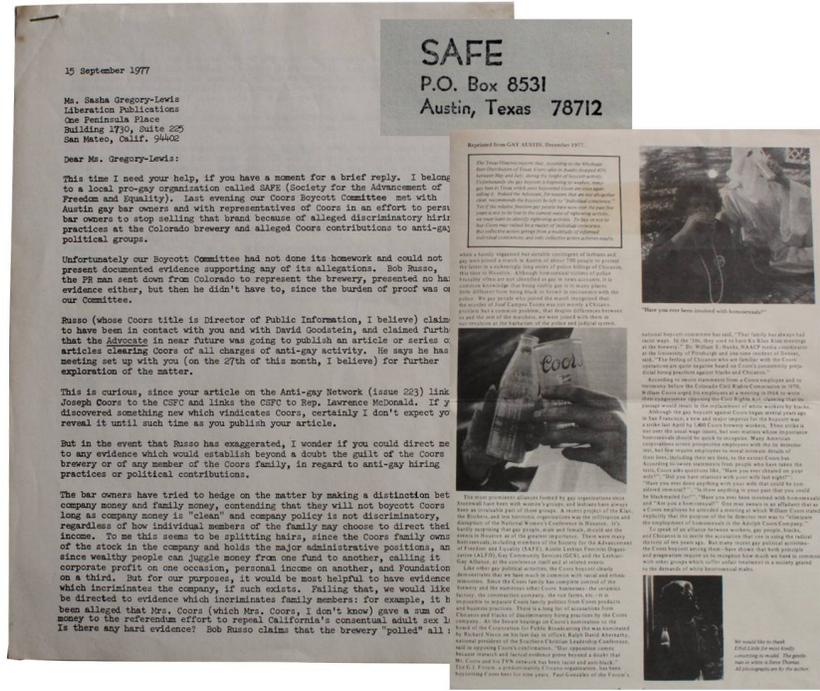
The mailer, issued by SAFE circa December 1977, reprinted an illustrated article about Coors from a scarce Texas LGBTQ+ periodical, *Gay Austin*. That article continued to lay out the case against Coors, and noted that Joseph Coors and his brother William, both of whom held leadership positions at the company, were recently interviewed in *The Advocate* and denied anti-gay activities or personal sentiments. SAFE was scornful of the *Advocate* for seeming to betray the cause by giving the Coors brothers a platform in the community, and noted that similar language as that of the Coors brothers had been used by Save Our Children, Inc. to justify its ongoing campaign to have teachers fired for being gay.

An interesting intersection of LGBTQ+ activism and potential conflict in the community over the Coors boycott that shows the work of a little known activist group who in turn created an offprint of a short-lived Texas LGBTQ+ periodical for its advocacy. There are no records at all of SAFE located in OCLC.

2. [Activism]

Fierstein, Harvey (narrator). **Defamation.** New York City: Gay and Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation, [circa early 1990s?]. Audio cassette with around 30 minutes of playing time. Cassette is very good with light dust soiling, tape plays clearly.

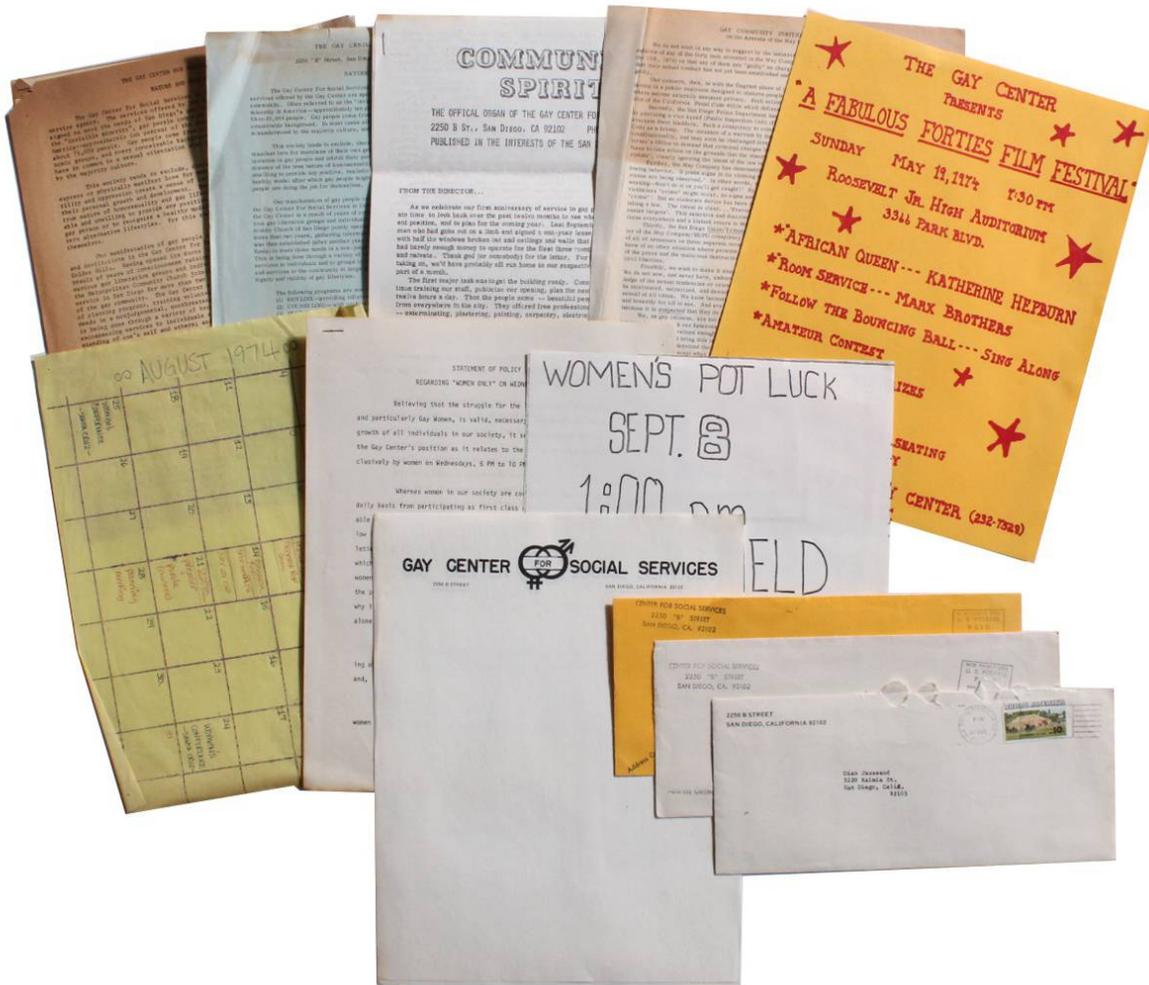
This is a promotional for GLAAD narrated by Harvey Fierstein and filled with recordings from radio and television that are exceedingly awful. At the start of the tape, Fierstein explained, "many of these statements may offend and disturb you but it's important that we listen to them together, just as it's important that we do something about them." He also said that "no minority is subjected to media sanctioned defamation than gay men and lesbians," and that the tape's purpose was to learn why "this hateful talk is so dangerous and learn what it is you can do about it."



That's followed by short segments from unidentified voices played over foreboding background music and saying such things as "[homosexuality is the] worst possible sin or socially disruptive act that a person can commit." A radio call in host, in describing the gay community, said, "we call them 'SADS', which means 'sexual AIDS distributors.'" Another "expert" stated that "all over the United States, homosexual males" were torturing small animals by defanging and declawing them for sex acts.

Interspersed is Fierstein's angry narration where he regularly called the speakers "bigots." He also decried the use of "experts" and shock jocks while directly referencing ABC talk radio, Howard Stern and several others. The tape ends with Fierstein's appeal for action and/or funds, followed by another revolting talk segment.

OCLC locates copies at five institutions and reveals the tape was issued with an insert which is not included here.



3. [Activism]

Jessop, Jess et al. **Collection of Ephemera from the Gay Center for Social Services.** San Diego, California: 1973-1974. Ten flyers/newsletters + three mailing envelopes + two sheets of letterhead. Generally very good or better with significant issues noted in inventory.

This is a collection of flyers and other ephemera that document important early activity of San Diego's Gay Center for Social Services (GCSS). Now known as the San Diego LGBT Community Center, according to its website and Facebook page it is now considered the second oldest LGBTQ+ community center in the country and provides over 80,000 direct service visits annually. The GCSS started in 1971 or 1972 with a planning committee led by Jess Jessop. Jessop was an LGBTQ+ activist who came to San Diego in 1969 for college after serving with the Marines in Vietnam where he was nominated for a Silver Star. He joined the Gay Liberation Front (GLF) and ultimately became its president. At the time, the GLF was running San Diego's "Gay Information Center" (GIC) an LGBTQ+ community phone-in resource initially started by the Gays United for Liberty around 1969. As the need for the GIC grew, Jessop and others at planning meetings began to discuss a grander goal of creating a permanent community center. 1973 saw its incorporation as a non-profit entity with the name "The Center for Social Services." September 1973 also saw the opening of its first physical location at 2250 B Street. Jessop served as the GCSS' first executive director where he also held the first press

conference for gay issues in San Diego. Jessop later participated in the first and second National Marches on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights, getting arrested on the steps of the Supreme Court during the 1987 march. After getting diagnosed with AIDS in 1987, he helped establish what is now the Lambda Archives of San Diego. He died in 1990.

The collection has two highlights: a rare newsletter that celebrated and documented GCSS' first anniversary, and a flyer related to the May Department Store restroom sting.

One Year Anniversary Newsletter

Internet research shows the GCSS had at least one issue of an earlier newsletter with a different name, and included here is the September 1974 issue of "Community Spirit, The Official Organ of the Gay Center for Social Services." It contains a two page history of the GCSS written by Jessop, who also announced his resignation as executive director. He reflected that it was,

"an appropriate time to look back over the past twelve months to see where we've been, to examine our present position, and to plan for the coming year. Last September we were a handful of women and men who had gone out on a limb and signed a one-year lease on a dirty, old, flea-infested house with half the windows broken out and ceilings and walls that were peeling off in large strips. We had barely enough money to operate for the first three months, but plenty of hope, expectations, and naivete. Thank god (or somebody) for the latter. For if we had known what a task we were taking on, we'd have probably all run home to our respective closets and quivered for the better part of a month."

The newsletter also described the first days of getting the building ready, the outpouring of community support and how CCSS' staff grew. It shared that CCSS was already assisting other organizations by providing free meeting space to groups such as "Tres Femmes, Dignity, Octagon Club, Alcoholics Together, and a transvestite group." The newsletter was edited by Gary Gulley, who also contributed a one page editorial. In addition to being one of the founders of the GCSS, Gully was the last president of San Diego's GLF and the organizer of San Diego's first gay pride parade in 1974.



May Company Restroom Sting

The May Company restroom sting flyer is entitled "Gay Community Position Statement on the Arrests of the May Company Forty." It's signed in type by ten individuals and organizations including the GCSS as well as Jessop individually. It was issued in response to a mid-August 1974 men's restroom sting at the landmark May Company department store in Mission Valley conducted by the San Diego Police Department. According to more recent histories, 31 men were arrested on charges of perversion based on police secretly watching them and arresting anyone they thought had sexual motives for using the restroom. The September 13, 1974 issue of the *San Diego Union* revealed the names of eight of the men arrested along with their addresses and occupations. The flyer stated that all 40 arrested had their personal information revealed by either the *Union* or the *El Cajon Californian*. The flyer began with,

"we do not wish in any way to suggest by the issuance of this statement anything about the sexual orientation of any of the forty men arrested . . . on the contrary, we wish to make it clear that their actual conduct has not yet been established . . ."

The flyer pointed out the complicity of the May company with respect to its use of cameras in dressing rooms that also had signs saying people were being observed, whereas in the men's restroom, an "elaborate device has been installed to spy on all citizens in the hope of trapping and punishing a few." While the flyer was written on behalf of the LGBTQ+ community, it also sought help from anyone willing to join the cause and ended with,

"we, as gay citizens, are not the only people who have a stake in this civil-rights issue and we are prepared to join with our heterosexual brothers and sisters in fighting this injustice. But if we are the only minority group valiant enough to stand up and be counted at this time, we are quite prepared to bear that burden alone and bring this issue to a just conclusion, benefiting all Americans."

One of the men outed in the newspapers was Dr. Gaylord Parkinson, the chairman of California's Republican party who was also a county planning commissioner. At the time, many men faced with charges such as these would plead guilty to avoid any more publicity and harassment, but Parkinson fought back on the issue of entrapment as well as the erroneous identification of gay men. His efforts, along with Jessop's, this flyer and other nascent San Diego LGBTQ+ organizations banding together, led to a march from the May Company to a rally in the San Diego Union parking lot while carrying signs which read "SDPD Watches While You Pee" and "I Prefer Gay Company to the May Company." The

march and protest bore fruit with respect to raising the awareness of LGBTQ+ issues within the community. It also showed these young San Diego LGBTQ+ organizations the strength of joint action. 13 of the cases were ultimately dismissed based on the sting itself being too broad and unreasonable and lacking probable cause.

Other Items

Also important are two versions of a GCSS flyer entitled "Nature and Purpose." Each contains a paragraph recounting the history of efforts to create the center, a list of the six different programs it was running at the time, how it was staffed and an appeal for funds. It also stated the core reason for the creation of GCSS:

"because of fear and ignorance of the true nature of homosexuality and gay lifestyles, the majority culture is unable and unwilling to provide any positive, realistic support to the isolated gay person or to recognize a healthy model after which gay people might pattern alternative lifestyles. For this reason, gay people are doing the job for themselves."

Other items include a mailer with directions to phone monitors and lists of events at the center in August and September which included a "Lesbian Picnic Potluck" held at Morley Field. The three envelopes are also interesting: possibly aware that immediately using the word "gay" in the organization's name could slow its initial progress, two contain an address for "Center of Social Services" and the third is a printed address with no name at all. These are contrasted with the letterhead here which has the group's full name.



The addressee of these items may have been a coordinator of the women's subgroup of GCSS as she provided the Women's Report in the newsletter included here and may have also drafted the calendar that is included. While OCLC locates none of these documents, The Lambda Archives of San Diego has 13 linear feet related to the group, as well as three linear feet related to Jessop where some of these items may appear. A list of all items is available.

An outstanding collection documenting important early growth of a still-thriving LGBTQ+ community center as well as its participation in protesting police harassment.

4. [Activism]

NGTF: National Gay Task Force Wants You to Join America's Largest Gay Civil Rights Organization. New York: [National Gay Task Force], (early 1980s?). 8½" x 3¾". Single leaf, tri-fold brochure, unfolding to 11" x 8½". Near fine.



The National Gay Task Force ("NGTF") was formed in 1973 by several gay rights activists including Barbara Gittings and Bruce Voeller. The NGTF sought to enact change at the national level and had several early successes including: removal of homosexuality from the Index of Mental Disorders, introduction of a gay civil rights bill banning discrimination based on sexual preference, pushing to end employment discrimination by the United States Job Corps, and creating the Gay Media Task Force to improve the image of gays and lesbians depicted in the media. This brochure promoted their work with lesbians and feminists, with the text complemented by several compelling images. The organization exists today as the National LGBTQ+ Task Force.

This fundraising brochure has several images of marches on its front fold and opens to a visually pleasing collage of headlines of accomplishments.

None located on OCLC but possibly held as part of the NGTF Records at Cornell and we have handled one other.

HOMOSEXUALITY
AND
TANGENTS

More than 17 million American citizens form a minority group which is considered outcast. These Americans are denied first-class citizenship and equal opportunity. They are treated as unsuitable for employment, or government service, security clearance, or for honorable military discharge. They are not even accepted in our churches. Yet the individuals in this minority differ from their fellow men in one respect only: their love and sexual expression is directed to members of their own sex.

Homosexuality is neither a sickness, disease, neurosis, disorder, or defect of any kind. It is merely a matter of the predisposition of a significantly large minority of our citizens.

In this folder you will find the basic facts about what Tangents is doing for this minority group. It will only take about three minutes to read. If you want more information you can write anytime.

* Tangents *
* 3473 1/2 Cahuenga Blvd., *
* Hollywood, California 90028 *
* HO 4-1737 *

5. [Activism]

[Slater, Don.] ***Homosexuality and Tangents. [Flyer for the Organization Which Became The Homosexual Information Center.]*** Hollywood, California: Tangents, [1967]. 8½" x 3¾," folded. Single leaf, tri-panel brochure printed both sides. Very good plus with crisp folds and faint dust soiling at foot of panels.

This is an early promotional brochure for the Tangent Group (TG), issued just a year and half after its founding. TG was founded in 1965 by pioneer journalist and activist, Don Slater, during an acrimonious split from ONE, Inc. Slater was also the editor of *ONE*, the magazine, as well as one of the organization's founders. TG sought to continue its own work on "specific programs to reduce discrimination and misunderstanding and secure civil liberties for all homosexuals." As part of the split, Slater and TG acquired ONE's library. In 1968, TG and its library became a non-profit, The Homosexual Information Center ("HIC"). TG/HIC exists today as the "Homosexual Information Center, Inc. dba The Tangent Group" with a mission of "gathering and disseminating information to the public regarding the nature, circumstances, and social issues of homosexuality."

The brochure aimed to increase membership while maintaining support of its current members. It began by defining homosexuals as a separate minority group and discussed several areas of activism where TG would help promote various agendas. There was also a mention of a desire to build a national coalition.

While not noted as such this comes from the estate of Paul Mariah, acquired directly from his niece. Mariah was an author, poet and the co-founder of Manroot Books along with his partner Richard Tagett. Manroot was an early publisher of mostly gay literature and poetry, publishing the works of writers such as Jack Spicer, James Broughton, Robert Peters, and Thom Gunn as well as 12 issues of an eponymous literary magazine. Several more items in this catalog come from Mariah's estate and will be noted as such.

An important artifact of the early growth of an LGBTQ+ entity which is still active today. Not found on OCLC.

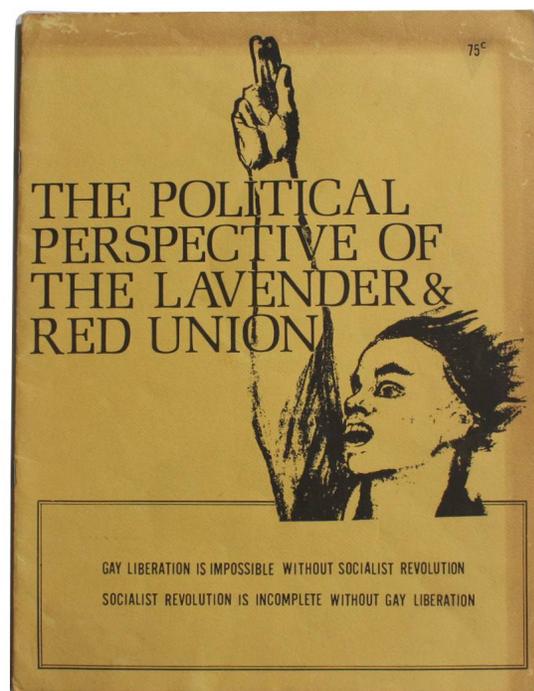
6. [Activism]

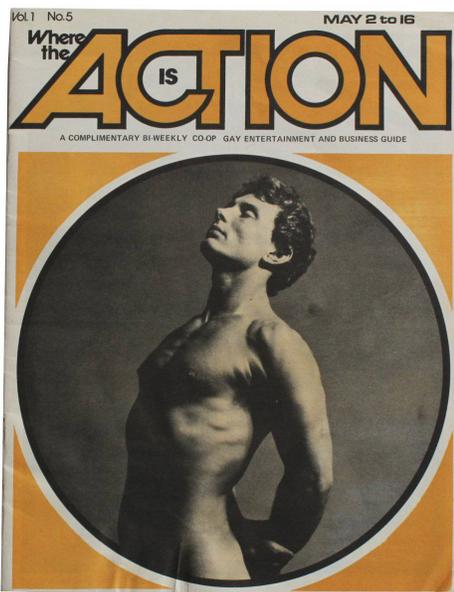
The Political Perspective of the Lavender & Red Union. Los Angeles: Lavender & Red Union, (1975). 11¼" x 8½". Stapled yellow wrappers printed in black. pp. [14] including inside covers. Good, with toning and minor biopredation to wrappers, slight crease to upper corner.

This is the position paper of the Lavender & Red Union, an influential if short-lived L.A.-based Marxist-Leninist group that argued that "Gay liberation is impossible without Socialist revolution / Socialist revolution is incomplete without gay liberation." Founded in 1974 by budding Marxists who felt sidelined by the Maoist position on homosexuality, the group spent three years trying to integrate their understanding of Marxism with the Gay Liberation Movement before permanently melding with the Spartacist League in 1977. In this position paper, the group stresses its anti-imperialist, anti-racist, and anti-sexist stance, with special emphasis on the group's alliance with the goals of the feminist movement, something it saw as vital to challenging sex role stereotypes. Decrying the combative relationship between the socialist movement and the Gay Liberation Movement as "the foulest chapter in the recent history of the left," the paper argued that gay people were oppressed as workers as well as for being gay, and notes that "Gay people will never be free under capitalism. As long as capitalism rules we will be oppressed as workers and as women, as Third World people and as Gay people. And as long as the revolutionary movement neglects Gay liberation the revolution is being held back." A brief overview of the group's organizational structure is included at the end, along with a call to action.

OCLC locates 15 holdings.

7. [Activism][Periodicals]





Where the ACTION is. Volume One, Number Five. [May 2 – May 16, 1975]. North Miami, Florida: Gemini Publications, Inc., 1975. 11" x 8½". Stapled self-wrappers. pp. 20. Very good: bright, with minor edge and corner wear; 4" x 5" loss to one leaf, crudely torn, resulting in loss of one advertisement, and one image in an article.

This is an issue of a rare and short-lived Florida LGBTQ+ periodical that holds evidence of the work of a little known activist group whose leader may have been the first openly gay person to run for public office in the South. That leader, Jack Campbell, was also instrumental in the successful passage of the Dade County gay rights ordinance which led to the famous campaign by Anita Bryant to repeal it.

The magazine focused on nightlife and the few articles here were entertainment related. Importantly, it has a full page bar and bath directory which lists 53 establishments in South Florida.

Of great import is a full page devoted to an early 1970s gay activist group in Florida, the B.O.A., and the little known story of its president running for public office. The page is entitled "B.O.A. News," and in the text, "B.O.A." stood for "Bar Owners Association," but as you'll see below it also stood for "Business

Owners Association." The text referenced an April 1975 meeting of 48 B.O.A. members where the group's attorney, Phillip Carlton, reported on the disposition of something called the "Club Miami" case. The text asked, "Can you imagine what voting power could be generated if everyone in that group was a registered voter and we set about voting in somebody on the City Commission who gave a damn for us in November?" The following month showed the BOA was hoping to get an answer to that question as the June 1, 1975 issue of *The Barb* (Atlanta: Wesjir Enterprises) had a front

cover headline reading "Jack Campbell Vies for Miami City Commission." The article stated that Campbell was the president of the Business Owner's Association and the B.O.A.'s lawyer mentioned in the article was the same Phillip Carlton mentioned in our magazine. The *Barb* article further explained the Club Miami case: Campbell owned Club Miami and 64 of his patrons had been arrested in a February raid. The article also stated (and we have not researched the statement's accuracy), that "Campbell's entry into the Miami municipal scene is the first time an openly gay person has made a bid for elected political office in the South." Campbell lost the election, and the following year he co-founded the Dade County Coalition for Human Rights to back the Dade County gay rights ordinance. The ordinance passed, but Bryant was successful in getting it overturned.

OCLC shows two institutions

MIAMI

- 1 B.O.A. HOTLINE: 448-6849 (in Dade County, 448-6849)
- 2 BACHELORS (242 Coral Way, 446-9556)
- 3 CLUB MIAMI BATHS (2391 Coral Way, 448-2214)
- 4 COCONUT GROVE PLAYHOUSE (3600 Main Hwy., 444-8831)
- 5 EL CAROL (801 Leasure Rd.)
- 6 GOLD KEG BAR (83 NE 30th St., 373-8301)
- 7 GROVE BACHELORS (3435 Main Hwy., 448-6130)
- 8 HANLEY (2418 Main Hwy., 443-6100)
- 9 THE HAYLOFT (3673 Blvd Rd., 445-2438)
- 10 THE JOE (1726 W. Okechobee Rd., Hialeah, 887-8352)
- 11 METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY CHURCH (Casablanca Hotel, 63rd and Collins Ave., Miami Beach, 758-7190)
- 12 MICHAELS OF FLORIDA (2430 N. Main Hwy., 448-3078)
- 13 THE NODK (256 Miramar Coral Gables, 448-6180)
- 14 ONIX UNISEX BOUTIQUE (3434 Coral Way, 448-3496)
- 15 PLEASURE CHEST (in Club Miami)
- 16 2391 Coral Way, 448-2214
- 17 THE RACK (231 SE 1st Ave., 373-9431)
- 18 RAMROD (1001 NE 2nd Ave., 371-7332)
- 19 REGENCY BATHS (6 SW 2nd Ave., 371-3896)
- 20 SEBASTIANS (2405 SW 7th Ave., 854-6216)
- 21 SECOND LANDING (820 SW 42nd Ave., Lakeside Rd., 446-9412)
- 22 SOTTO VOICE (3434 Main Hwy., 444-5227)
- 23 THE CLOSET BOUTIQUE (149 Alcazar Ave., 443-1229)
- 24 79th St. CINEMA (137 NE 79th St., 757-1211)
- 25 "Y" DISCO LOUNGE (8000 CLUB RESORT, 8000 Biscayne Blvd., 751-0831)
- 26 ACTION MAGAZINE (Hotline: 558-0856)

MIAMI BEACH

- 1 ALLEY ROOM (1820 Collins Rd., 538-9448)
- 2 BASIN ST. LOUNGE (1610 Arton Rd., 672-9528)
- 3 THE DRINKY (325 23rd St., 531-7570)
- 4 MAYFLOWER LOUNGE (1716 Arton Rd., 673-6346)
- 5 SOKO LOUNGE (2228 Park Ave., 531-3301)
- 6 MISS KAY'S 71 BAR (1220 Normandy Dr., 868-2229)

HALLANDALE

- 1 KEITH'S (813 E. 1st Ave., 920-3404)
- 2 RUM BOTTOMS (1001 N. Federal Hwy., 925-3404)

HOLLYWOOD

- 1 ACT III (1914 Hollywood Blvd., 920-3655)
- 2 EXECUTIVE (715 SW 21st Ave., 921-9847)
- 3 LOCKER ROOM (1614 Hollywood Blvd., 920-6222 (Rear Entry Only))
- 4 TEE JAYS (2108 N. Dixie Hwy., 923-3630)
- 5 TOP'S ANNEX (202 Pembroke Rd., 923-4230)

FT LAUDERDALE

- 1 EVERGLADES BAR (1915 S. Federal Hwy., 522-9821)
- 2 EXPO GYMS, LTD. (207 E. Broward, Suite 100, 763-9299)
- 3 FULL MOON (788-710 N. Federal Hwy., 763-8885)
- 4 GROTTO (1914 E. Oakland Pk., 564-9881)
- 5 GUY HEALING CLUB (801 SW 27th Ave., Pompano, 564-9881)
- 6 JAYVIBO NEWS (2515 W. Broward Blvd., 567-9885)
- 7 MARLIN BEACH HOTEL (137 NE 79th St., 757-1211)
- 8 MICHAELS OF FLORIDA (1001 N. Federal Hwy., 523-9651)
- 9 NERD'S MASSAGE (1915 S. Federal Hwy., 523-0331)
- 10 ODDS 'N' ENDS (3145 NE 12th Ave., 564-9114)
- 11 PDDP DECK (17 S. Atlantic Blvd., 523-6551)
- 12 RUTHIES FUN PALACE (102 SW Nicholas Rd., Pompano, 564-9881)
- 13 TUNNEL BAR (101 S. Federal Hwy., 523-8823)
- 14 SALDON (219 1/2 W. 1st Ave., 525-2624)
- 15 VENTURE INN (1791 W. Broward, 524-9550)

where the ACTION is...



B.O.A. NEWS

4th Meeting of the B.O.A.
Meeting was held at the Hayloft, April 21st, with 48 members showing up and demonstrating a unity of action and resolve in coping with problems that face the local gay community.

They couldn't help feeling pleased with the tremendous turnout for their drive to clean up Virginia Beach the previous Sunday, with over 200 cars counted and a variable Everest of debris collected in one spot which the city hauled off the following day. There was plenty of beer and hot dogs for everyone, just shows what organization and determination can do.

Can you imagine what voting power could be generated if everyone in that group was a registered voter and we set about voting in somebody on the City Commission who gave a damn for us in November?

Back to the meeting and less pleasant business, the recent arrest of two young men of our group at high noon at S.W. 1st street, "Can you believe for lewd conduct"? ?? The B.O.A. immediately put up the money for the bail bond and put it's shoulder to the wheel to see that those that sort of inexcusable harassment in this enlightened age ceases in Dade County. How far behind the times can our corner of this land fall!

A well placed vote can turn the tide. The outstanding B.O.A. attorney Phillip Carlton, was there to report on the disposition of the Club Miami case and could not believe his ears when hearing of this latest outrage.

If you wonder what can be done about all this, join the B.O.A., patronize those business that display the logo and get your shoulder behind the wheel that's going to get us over the hill and out of the dark ages in Dade and Broward County.

The next meeting of the B.O.A. will be held at: 609 Cadogan, in Coral Gables on May 12th at 5:30 pm... BE THERE!, but by all means register to vote, a booth will be available at SOTTO VOICE at 3434 Main Hwy., in Coconut Grove, on Saturday May 3rd from 10 am to sign you up and give you a voice that can be heard in making this beautiful spot a better place to live.

CUT ALONG DOTTED LINE AND KEEP WITH YOU AT ALL TIMES. You may laminate it for safe keep.

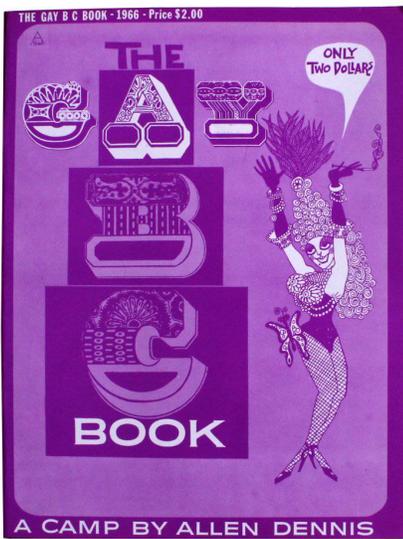
- WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF ARREST**
The following information is courtesy of: B.O.A. Bar Owners Association
- 1: Do NOT Admit anything. It is the State's duty to prove all charges against you WITHOUT your assistance
 - 2: Dade and Broward County Voter's Registration Card plus \$1. will be bail in non-felony cases.
 - 3: CALL THE B.O.A. Hot Line 448-6849 for further information

PATRONIZE YOUR LOCAL B.O.A. MEMBERS, They can help you in case of an emergency!



with issues of this magazine: one has nine, including the one on offer, the other has the Aug. 8-22, 1975 issue. OCLC locates one other issue of a separately published BOA News out of Fort Lauderdale, but we have not determined if it's the same organization.

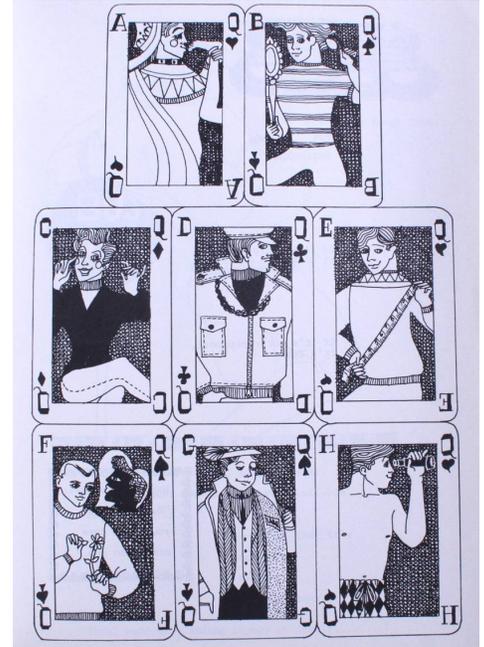
A rare Florida LGBTQ+ periodical with important documentation of a little known activist group whose work is worthy of further research.



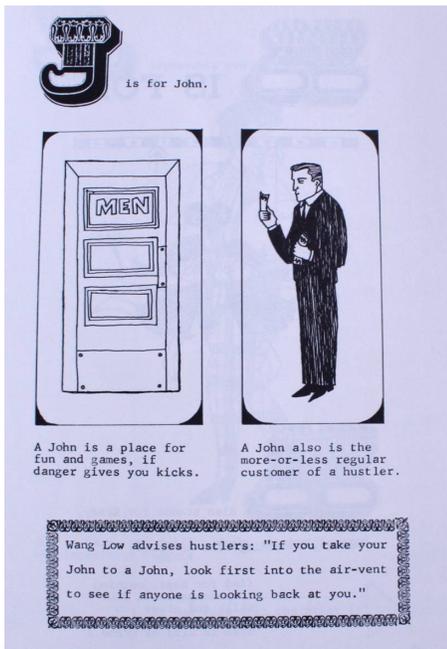
8. [Art]

Dennis, Allen (pseudonym for Dennis and David Redmond?). ***The Gay B C Book. A Camp. [Cover title].*** [San Francisco]: [D. Redmond Designs], 1966. 11" x 8½". Glossy, thin card stapled wrappers. pp. [48]. Near fine: remarkably fresh with a lightly worn rear wrapper that has a vertical line of dust soiling near the spine.

This is a comedic, compelling and courageous depiction of gay life in the 1960s. It's an adults-only alphabet book with a first page dedication "*To Our Sisters, Whoever They May Be*" surrounded by a drawing of 16 closet doors with various nameplates such as "Student Lounge," "Attorney," and, appropriately enough, "Closet."



What follows is a raucous romp, with suggestive illustrations alongside word definitions filled with double entendres, unfiltered observations, and important commentary on the LGBTQ+ world of the time. For example, alongside a drawing of a shirtless sailor, we learn that, "*B is for Blueberry Pie. This delectable dish is concocted of a fruit that is sometimes wild but seldom seedless . . . B is also for Bulge and Box and Basket . . . [and] Finally, and importantly, Butch.*" "F" includes, "*the Fruit and Faggot and Fairy. It's all the same thing . . . the Fruit Fly, usually an older and wiser woman, prefers the company of faggots. So she also is known as a Fag Hag.*" "H" clarified that "*Hairburners [stylists] are included in the Gay-B-C's because most of them are. Hustlers may say they're not, really. But they are, they are.*"



There are also a number of instances of outstanding interaction between image and content such as for the letter "L": "*Lace represents two extreme opposites. One is Lace, the frilly, fancy clothes favored by Limpwristed Faggots. Do you know what the other is?*" Turning the page one finds a full page drawing of a man dressed head-to-toe in leather, holding a helmet with "S&M" on it. Another example is test for coming out, which is defined as "if you have blossomed into gay life, you've come out."

The book was created by twin artist-illustrators, David and Dennis Redmond. They grew up in Santa Cruz and gained some notoriety in 1956 while in their early 20s when they took a "paint as we go" trip to Europe. While there, they created sketches and watercolors that sold out on their return home, so they did it again in 1958. Depending on the source, in either 1962 or 1965 they opened D. Redmond Designs in San Francisco where they did freelance work for Macy's, the city of Paris, the White House department store, Williams-Sonoma and more. The firm was also responsible for the interior design of a number of retail shops and other buildings in the San Francisco area. With respect to their book illustration, we have located several (mostly food-related) titles crediting Dennis as illustrator, and Greg and Beverly Frazier's *Aphrodisiac Cookery: Ancient & Modern* (San Francisco: Troubador Press, 1970) crediting both of them with the illustration work.

Our attributions of publisher and place was initially based on information in OCLC and the Transgender Bibliography page at Cornell

(<https://rare.library.cornell.edu/transgender-bibliography/>) as there is absolutely zero publication data in our copy. A copy digitized online by Houstonlgbthistory.org contains a later-printed sticker on its third page stating the aforementioned publisher and place. Once we figured out who was behind D. Redmond Designs, and viewing their other illustration work, it's clear this book is their creation. We guess, and only guess, that the Redmond brothers may not have wanted their business associated with this book when it was first published, and perhaps added the sticker to copies once they felt safe to do so. We're confident that "Allen Dennis" is a pseudonym as a search for publications with that exact author name in OCLC finds only a 2016 World Bank policy article. That Allen Dennis appears to be an African American man in his 30s or 40s.

An astounding abecedarium filled with pithy observations of LGBTQ+ life just a couple of years before Stonewall. OCLC locates eight copies.

9. [Art]

Tomlinson, David. **[Artistic Photograph of Tomlinson's "Cowboy" Sculpture.]** [Hollywood, California]: David Tomlinson/ [Inca Industries?], [mid-late 1950s]. Black and white photograph measuring 9 7/8" x 8", in a mat measuring 14" x 11". Photo near fine with neat old tape residue on verso; mount with a vertical tear at bottom.

This is a stunning photograph of a sculpture by David Tomlinson with his back stamp. It depicts the back of "Cowboy," as a February 1959 issue of "Tomorrow's Man" had an advertisement for a catalog of Tomlinson's works that included an image of the front of Cowboy. We have not been able to locate much about Tomlinson outside of this advertisement and note that Cornell holds a photograph by him and that the ONE Archives holds a 1956 Inca Industries catalog which may shed more light on Tomlinson. Still, an exceptional image capturing the pulse of this art form made famous by the likes of George Quaintance and Tom of Finland.



10. [Bars]

[Small Group of T-Shirts from New York City Gay Bars as well as one from the Gay Officers Action League.] New York: [mid-late 1980s]. Six short sleeve t-shirts, each measuring around 24" x 24" at their tallest and widest. Generally very good or better: the Loading Zone shirt lacks

its sleeves, the navy Saint shirt has a dime-sized hole in its front, the white Saint shirt has several stains.

This is a small collection of T-shirts owned by the same man whose collections of gay pulps and gay DJs are being offered in item #s 63 and 117, respectively.

Two shirts are from The Saint, which was considered a gay "superclub," and operated from 1980 to 1988. One is from Mineshaft, a members only leather bar that was located at 835 Washington Street and was open from 1976 to 1985. The shirt for "Tracks" is a bit difficult to research because of its name. The only references we could find to it are in Darius Bost's "Evidence of Being: The Black Gay Cultural Renaissance and the Politics of Violence,"

(University of Chicago Press, 2018) which described it as a "regional black gay nightclub," and we'll note that the previous owner of this collection was white. The sleeveless shirt is for "The Loading Zone," and while we have found an image of a matchbook that was issued for the bar, we have not been able to tie it to the address of 78 Christopher Street printed on the shirt.

The last shirt is for the Gay Officers Action League (GOAL). According to its website, GOAL "is a first of its kind organization that was formed in 1982 to address the needs, issues, and concerns of gay and lesbian law enforcement personnel and has since expanded to a nonprofit tax-exempt civil rights organization." GOAL is still running strong today and we imagine this is a rather early shirt from the organization, considering the time frame of acquisition of the other shirts in this group.



11. [Catalogs]

Glide Publications. Fall 1972. [Cover title]. San Francisco, CA: Glide Publications, 1972. 7" x 8". Stapled wrappers. pp. [22]. Very good with moderate foxing/dust soiling to wrappers.

Glide Publications ("GP") was the publishing arm of the Glide Foundation. The Foundation grew out of the Glide Memorial Church in San Francisco. The church has been exceptionally important to the promotion of LGBTQ+ rights and helped form the Council on Religion and the Homosexual in 1964.

According to this catalog, GP's mission was

"to be the voice for those people in the community most in need of help—the old, the poor, the homosexual, the Blacks and other oppressed ethnic groups . . . Glide's aim is to be a forum for community problems, to stimulate creative people to do and say what they think needs to be done and said, thereby stimulating action for change."

Per OCLC records, GP started publishing around 1970 and continued to do so through the early 1980s. It apparently had a name change to "New Glide Publications" in 1977. Although New Glide may have been a different entity entirely, its 1977 and later titles seem to fall under GP's stated mission. This catalog features Martin Luther King, Jr. on the cover and lists 22 different titles, with most having images from the texts. Of note in this catalog is Del Martin's and Phyllis Lyon's "Lesbian/Woman," as well as a short history of the Glide foundation by Lewis E. Durham.

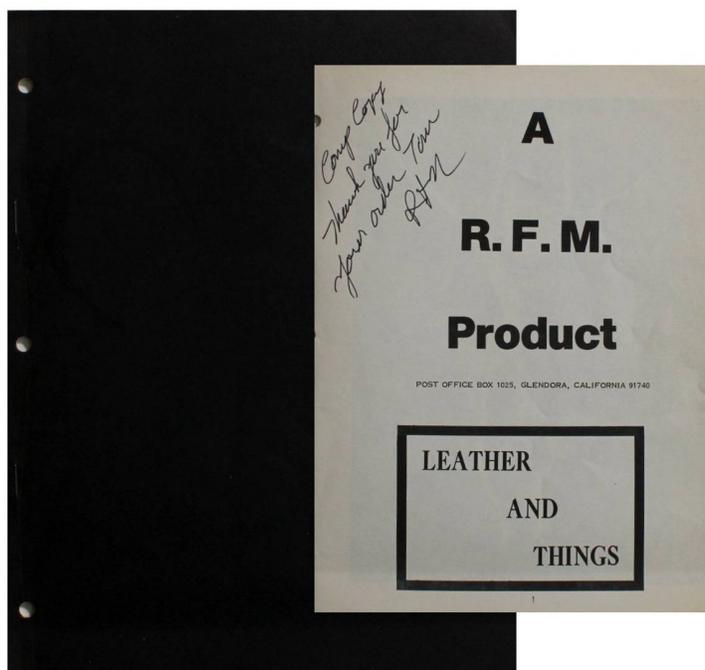
OCLC locates no copies.



12. [Catalogs]

Leather and Things. Glendora, California: R.F.M., [circa 1977]. 11" x 8½". Stapled plain paper wrappers. pp. 21. Very good: inscribed by RFM on the title page; wrappers with light wear and faint ring stain to front wrap, as well as several soil spots to rear; leaves three hole punched but not affecting text.

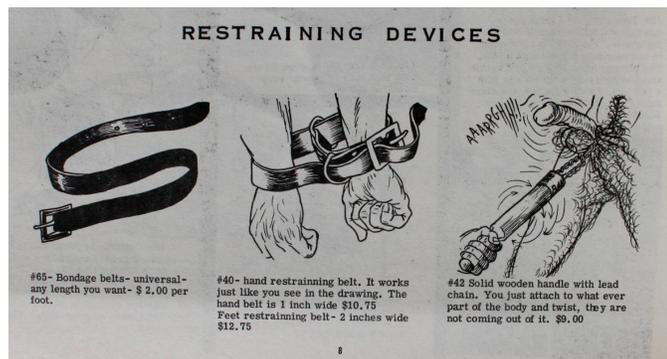
This is a catalog addition/supplement for R.F.M., a BDSM mail order company and publishing house. According to the text, RFM made some of the products himself and offered to find anything a customer needed that wasn't already in the catalog. Approximately 100 items are shown in exceptionally graphic drawings as well as around 30 photographic images. Included for purchase were various genital torture implements, harnesses, hoods, gags, paddles, whips and other tools.



RFM also sold bottles of something called "Locker Room, The Aroma of Men" and devoted half a page to marketing the dictionary on offer in this catalog as item #30 as well as several other books.

The catalog also made mention of RFM's acquisition of Larry the Welder's catalogues and blueprints for his S/M equipment and torture devices, offering to build and sell any of his designs. There's also a full page description of RFM's full catalog as well as a full page of text on the R.F.M. Club, what membership entailed, and an invitation to join.

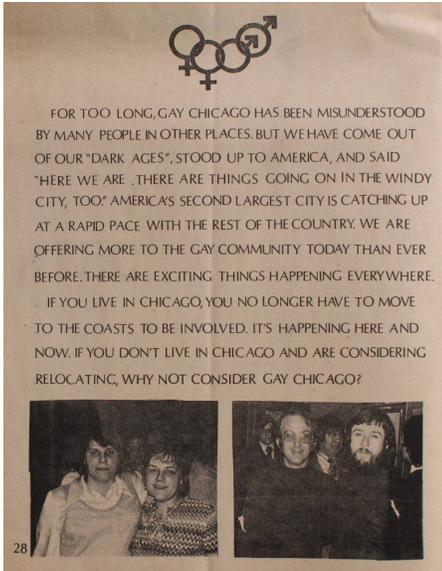
OCLC locates two copies of the full catalog, but no copies of this supplement.



13. [Directories/Guides/Maps]

Bergeron, Michael A. **The Chicago Gay Directory 1974-75 Fourth Edition [Cover title]**. Chicago, Illinois: Advocates of Gay Action Publishing Co-Op, 1974. 10½" x 8¼". Stapled self-wrappers; newsprint. Pp. 32 + laid in offprint from the Chicago Gay Crusader and handbill from the Up North Restaurant. Very good: light wear, light toning, faint vertical crease throughout; handwritten notes in black felt covering around half the rear wrapper; laid in items near fine or better.

This is the third iteration of what may have been Chicago's earliest gay guide. It was written by Michael A. Bergeron, who, along with his partner William B. Kelley, started publishing the *Chicago Gay Crusader* in May 1973. Bergeron also created a community center, Beckman House, as well as a crisis and information telephone line for the Chicago-area LGBTQ+ community.

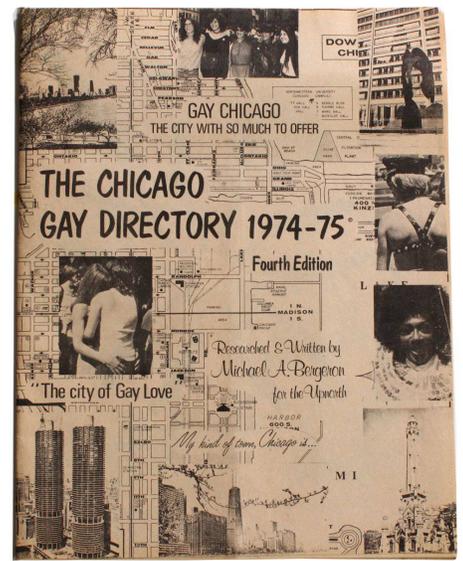


Bergeron was only 20 years old when he published the first edition of this guide, 1972's "Chicago's First Gay Directory," which contained only eight pages. This expanded edition is heavily illustrated with line drawings as well as 30 photographic images of Chicago-area LGBTQ+ activism and imagery. According to a blurb on page two, the book was financed by the Up North Restaurant and bar. Laid in is a rare offprint from the Chicago Gay Crusader with an article about the restaurant and its owner, Jack David; there's also a small handbill for the restaurant.

Directory sections are cleverly introduced in a way that implies the inclusivity of the city: the first page of listings contains a large, bold "CHICAGO IS . . ." and each section is preceded with an addition to the end of the ellipsis such as "It's A City of Faith," for religious organizations catering to the LGBTQ+ community, or "And A City With an Active Lesbian Community," for lesbian-

specific resources. Dozens of businesses and services are covered which included counseling, resources for young people and the homeless, and educational opportunities. There's also a list of over 60 gay bars as well as shorter lists of "Semi-gay" bars and gay dining spots. Baths, bookstores and beaches are also featured including Belmont Rocks ("totally gay") and Oak Street Beach ("partially gay"). Other interesting inclusions are a mention of Miss Gay America 1973 and 1974, a gay remailing service, and a short list of cruising spots along with the admonition, "cruising in any city is dangerous because of police entrapment."

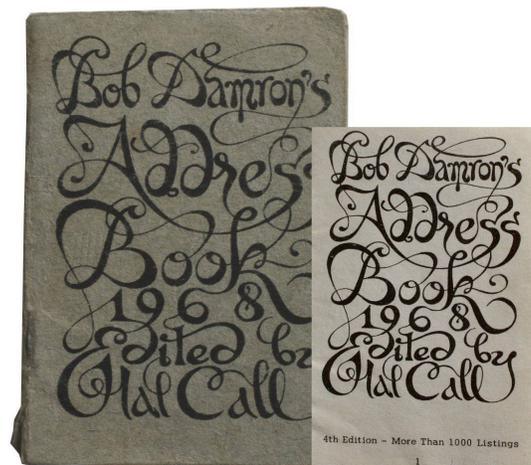
An important early guide to gay Chicago. OCLC shows three copies of this particular edition.



14. [Directories/Guides/Maps]

Call, Hal (editor). **Bob Damron's Address Book 1968**. San Francisco, Calif: Pan-Graphic Press, 1967. 4" x 2½". Stapled wrappers. Pp. 88. Very good: wrappers with moderate wear and a tiny split at foot of spine; a few inked checkmarks interspersed; around 20 leaves with dogears or evidence of them.

This is the rare fourth edition of *Bob Damron's Address Book*. OCLC finds only digitized versions of earlier editions, and we presume the physical copies from which the digitization arose exist, we just can't find them. The *Address Book* was first issued in 1964 and was the first published yearly directory for gay men that listed businesses nationwide. Damron also issued a guide for women beginning in 1990. While not the first LGBTQ+ travel guide, Damron's was one of the earliest and the most commercially successful for many years.



Damron was a San Francisco gay bar owner and this edition's editor, Hal Call, was president of the Mattachine Society in San Francisco. At this point in the *Address Book's* history, Damron had personally visited most of the places listed. Hall pointed out in his editor's note here that several new states had been added to this edition, as well as Puerto Rico, such that the guide included over 1,000 listings in approximately 275 cities. All fifty states and Washington, D.C., save for South Dakota, have listings, as does Canada with a few dozen in ten cities. Many listings had letter codes to further define the establishment or its crowd such as "SM" for "Some Motorcycle. Don't confuse with 'M-S' which means mixed crowd/show,"; "PE" for "Pretty Elegant, usually jacket and tie advised if not required,"; and, "RT" for "Raunchy Types, often commercial."

The impact of Damron's and other early gay travel guides on the LGBTQ+ community is enormous. Martin Meeker, in "Contacts Desired: Gay and Lesbian Communications and Community 1940s-1970s," (University of Chicago Press, 2006) stated that:

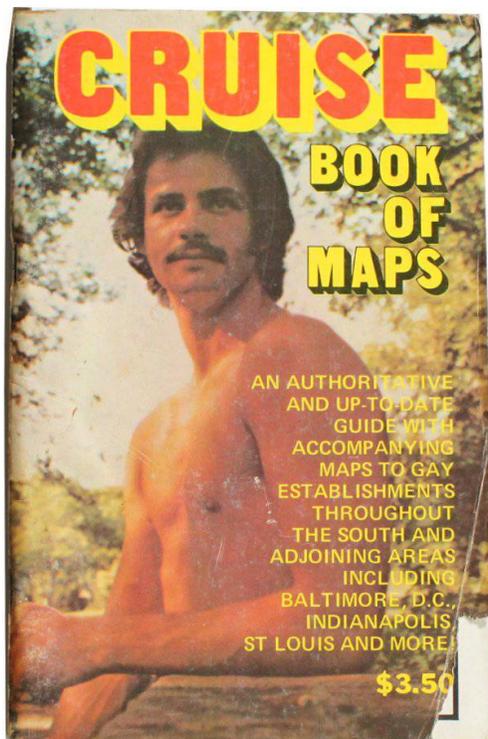
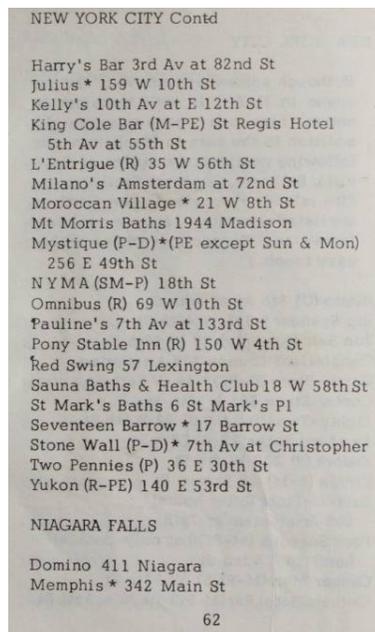
"Damron and others imagined the gay world to be expansive, established, and spatially anchored . . . [T]hey knew there were gay sites in small towns and large cities and that the commonalities they shared were far more important than their differences – that at the base these were places where men could meet men and women could meet women for friendship, companionship, and sex . . . [T]hey believed a sort of gay nationality existed but was waiting to be discovered by its members; by cataloging and mapping this nation, the publishers of these guidebooks . . . provided [gay men and women] with evidence of the larger world, indeed the quasi-nation, in which they lived."

Larry Knopp and Michael Brown, in "Travel guides, urban spatial imaginaries and LGBTQ+ activism," (Urban Studies. 2021;58(7):1380-1396. doi:10.1177/0042098020913457) go much further, stating that the Damron guides were

"forms and facilitators of activism . . . [they] highlight the importance to activist politics of cataloguing, systematizing, synthesizing and disseminating mundane information, particularly for a politics aimed at empowering marginalized people . . . They productively contributed to the dismantling of the closet for many, many people . . . Damron guides gave LGBTQ+ people the ability . . . to imagine themselves as part of a larger, networked whole. This in turn helped make a national-scale LGBTQ+ activism possible."

OCLC shows 23 institutions with various holdings of the *Address Book*. Searching individual databases shows only three with this edition.

The earliest presently obtainable edition of this landmark LGBTQ+ directory.



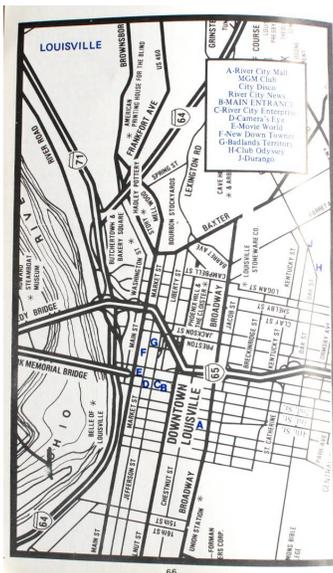
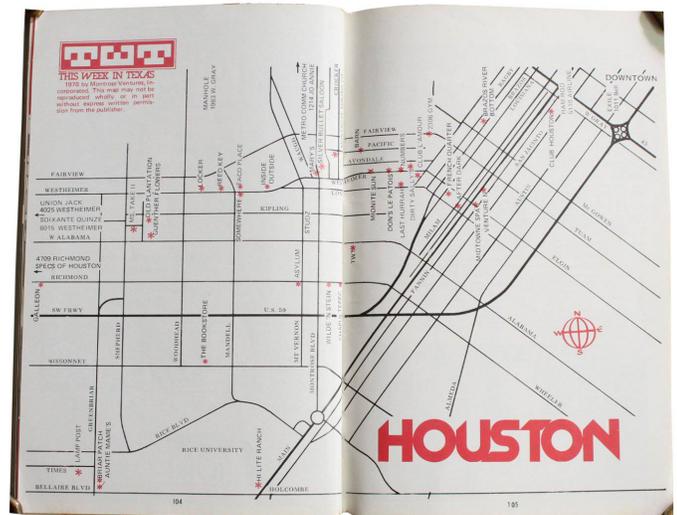
15. [Directories/Guides/Maps]

Cruise Book of Maps. An Authoritative and Up-to-Date Guide with Accompanying Maps to Gay Establishments Throughout the South and Adjoining Areas. Atlanta, Georgia: [CRUISE/Cavco], [circa 1978]. 8½" x 5½". Stapled wrappers. pp. 110. Very good: wrappers moderately worn and soiled with a one inch jagged chip to front wrap and a tiny chip to rear, occasional minor creases in text.

This is a rare and densely packed resource documenting several hundred LGBTQ+ businesses in the mid-1970s, most of which were in the Deep South. It covers 18 states, with a majority of the listings for Georgia or Florida, but also covers Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

While the LGBTQ+ community has made significant gains toward equality in the last 60 years, success in the South has traditionally lagged compared to elsewhere in the United States. The summary of a 2019 article by Jay Barth for the Oxford Research Encyclopedias, "The American South and LGBT Politics," (<https://doi.org/10.1093/acrefore/9780190228637.013.1202>) sums this up well:

“The cultural distinctiveness of the South led to a backlash in the region in the years following the rise of a national LGBTQ+ movement. In the decades that followed, political science research showed that the South remained fundamentally different than elsewhere in the nation in terms of attitudes regarding LGBTQ+ individuals and policies, both regarding overall views and Southerners’ imperviousness to personal contact with queer individuals in terms of reshaping attitudes . . . And, policy divergence between the South and non-South was stark. While unambiguous shifts have occurred in the South in a more pro-LGBTQ+ rights direction, the region remains distinctively conservative when it comes to LGBTQ+ politics. Particularly striking are Southern attitudes toward transgender individuals and policies . . . The South remains consequential in gauging whether backpedaling on the dramatic progress made on LGBTQ+ rights is occurring in the United States.”



This guide was a massive undertaking as the compilers stated that, “while the listings do not include every gay establishment in every city within this area, all of those listed have been visited personally by our staff, have indicated they do wish to be listed as welcoming gays . . . and are recommended.” Sure enough, nearly each of the over 330 directory listings have comments with respect to the type of crowd (e.g. “young and dancing”), quality of food or music, or this note about an adult book store: “welcomes gay trade with open arms . . . 18 large peep-booths with big screens!”

The listings are broken up by state and by cities within states. At the beginning of most state listings are general guidelines such as drinking ages and bar closing times, as well as short lists of LGBTQ+ periodicals one should seek in respective areas. Most listings are for bars or baths, but there are a fair amount for bookstores and escort services as well as some for restaurants and gay-friendly hotels.

The book also boasts approximately 50 maps with locations of businesses highlighted. There are nine full page maps including Key West, New Orleans, Charlotte, and Dallas, as well as three double-page maps including Houston and Atlanta.

OCLC locates only one copy of any Cruise Book of Maps, the 1982 Eastern United States Edition which is held at Yale.

A remarkable resource for research into mid-1970s LGBTQ+ life in dozens of communities in the South.

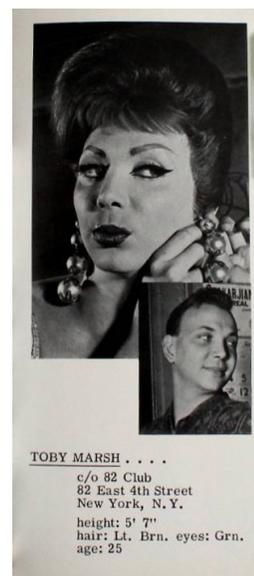


16. [Directories/Guides/Maps]

Directory of Female Impersonators. Number One. Los Angeles: Elgin Products, (1964). 8½” x 3¼”. Stapled orange wrappers printed in black. pp. [32]. Very Good, with small marginal loss to lower corner of all leaves and rear wrapper.

This is essentially a photobook/directory of 18 female impersonators, most seemingly based in New York and Paris. Mailing addresses and descriptions of height, eye color and age are included for the first eight performers, each with two portrait photographic illustrations (in drag and out) and one full-length photographic illustration in drag. Following these are an additional ten full-length portraits of performers in drag, each with the name of the performer listed below, but with no further identifying information.

Importantly, the final leaf is devoted to Coccinelle, the French transgender actress whose gender-confirmation surgery after WWII caused a media sensation, and who became a tireless advocate for transgender rights. One page has a full page shot of her, the other with two portraits. Other performers here include Kim August, “Baby” Martell, Terry Noel, Holli White, Emilio Tellez, Bunny Lake, Shalimar, and more.

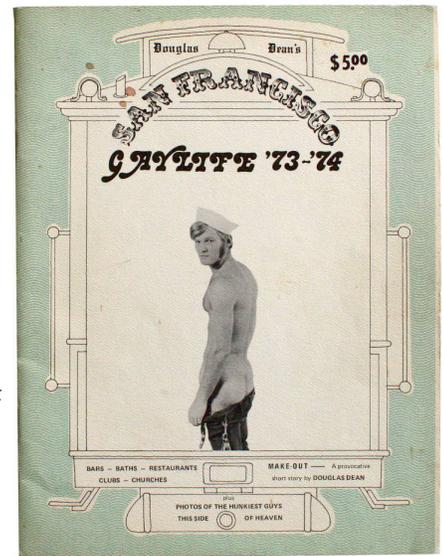


OCLC locates three holdings, at Yale, Cal State Northridge, and the University of Michigan.

17. [Directories/Guides/Maps]

Douglas Dean's San Francisco Gaylife '73-'74. San Francisco, Ca.: Barbary Coast Publications, 1973. 11" x 8½". Stapled, thin card wrappers. Pp. 48. Very good: wrappers lightly toned and with scattered flecks of stains and foxing; around a dozen check marks in ink in the directory section.

This is a guide to gay San Francisco that was apparently intended as an annual, though we find no record of subsequent issues. Douglas Dean Goodman was a San Francisco-based theater reviewer, playwright, and occasional actor who wrote reviews for *Dramalogue* and *Backstage West*. From the foreword we learn that Goodman's first visit to San Francisco was in 1943 when he was married to a woman and "I thought I was straight. Even so . . . I cruised Union Square and 'allowed' myself to get picked up in several bars. I was still in the closet but San Francisco helped me to come to terms with my sexual identity." Goodman moved to the city in 1955 and created this publication as a gay travel promotional: "San Francisco still remains just about the best place in the country for gay guys to live and one of the most exciting places to visit . . . The following pages are intended to clue you in, to introduce you to our gay community and to help you have a good time when you get here."



One article shared the various annual contests/titles relating to Imperial Court chapters as well as others such as Mr. Cowboy, Mr. Gay San Francisco and Czarina De Peninsula. Another detailed information on numerous activist organizations while one was entitled "God and Gay San Francisco." Interspersed throughout are a number of portraits of nude men, identified by first name as well as (presumably) the bar in which they worked. Dean took all of these photographs and also provided a short work of fiction. The directory contains around 75 bars, baths and restaurants with street addresses and phone numbers.

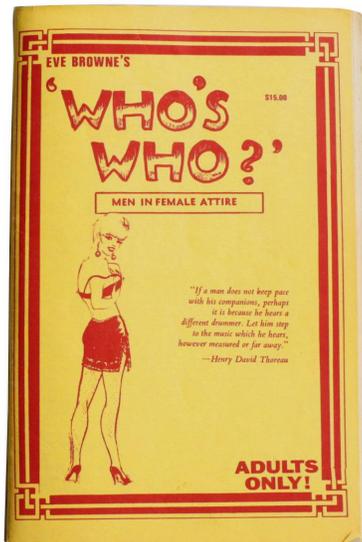
The magazine also includes a piece on female impersonator performances by Donald McClean. McLean was the *Bay Area Reporter's* entertainment editor and also known as a female impersonator named Lori Shannon. Shannon appeared on an episode of *All in the Family* as "Beverly LaSalle."

OCLC shows eight institutions over three entries with copies; digging into those respective databases shows only seven have copies, with one institution showing an entirely different publication.

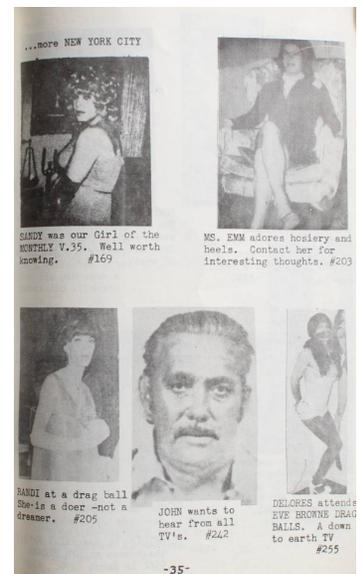
18. [Directories/Guides/Maps]

Eve Browne's 'Who's Who?' Men in Female Attire [Cover title]. New York: Eve Browne Fashions, 1976. 8½" x 5½". Stapled self-wrappers. Pp. 62, [2]. Very good: light overall wear, light dust soiling to wrappers, minor creases to corners of approximately half the leaves.

This is a photographically illustrated directory with a mail forwarding service intended to connect people in the cross dressing community. Eve Browne Fashions (EBF) was apparently a mail order business catering to the transgender population which published a number of periodicals as well as offering sex toys and clothing and other sexually oriented publications. According to this book, the company also sponsored drag balls and parties in both New York and New Jersey.



According to the verso of the front wrapper here, this was the premiere issue of this directory and it appears the company did not produce another. The directory is organized by state and contains approximately 115 personal ads with photos. Each photo has a number and interested persons could connect by sending a letter via EBF which would forward it. A fair amount of listings reference information in other EBF publications such as membership groups or items offered elsewhere by the company such as photo sets. There are also several ads for EBF offerings, as well as those from other companies including Neptune Publications, the mafia-owned distributor of sexually oriented publications. Also important is a short list of other transgender organizations in the United States as well as a letter from the editor which attempted to answer the



question, "are transvestites homosexuals." The answer began with, "with the many factors involved, we could fill a volume to reply correctly."

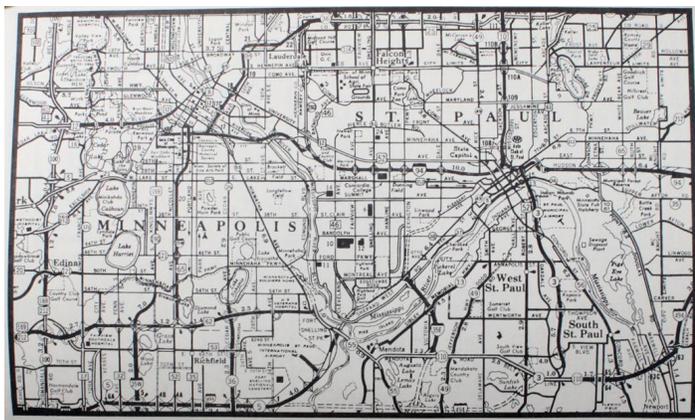
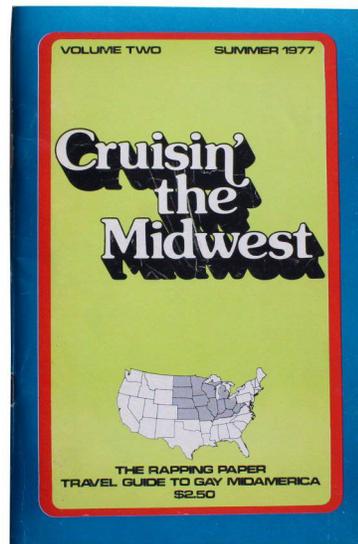
Also of note is a full page advertisement for Ariadne "Ari" Kane along with her address. Kane is an activist who was one of the founders of the Fantasia Fair, a weeklong transgender conference that began in 1975 and continues to this day. The ad called Kane the "driving force behind the successful TV Fair held in 1975 at Provincetown, MA." There's also a half page advertisement for Lee Brewster, the drag queen and activist who was a founding member of the Queens Liberation Front as well as the publisher of *Drag Magazine*.

OCLC locates two copies.

19. [Directories/Guides/Maps]

French, Jay and Portillo, John (editors). **Cruisin' the Midwest.** Toledo, Ohio: Paramount Publications, 1977. 8½" x 5½". Stapled wrappers. pp. [48]. Very good plus: light wear to wrappers; internally near fine or better.

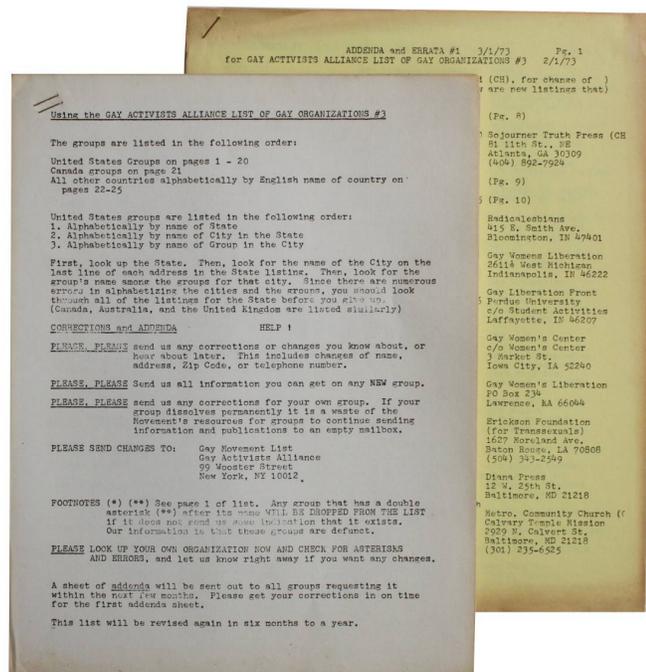
This is a rare gay business directory covering 14 states in the Midwest created by the publishers of a short-lived Midwest LGBTQ+ periodical, *Rapping Paper*. While the text suggests this was to be the second guide in a continuing series to be issued quarterly, it does not appear to have lasted past this edition.



The guide is divided by state and cities within each state with the vast majority of the listings being bars or baths.

Many of the bar and bath listings also have demographic information such as "F" for "predominately female patrons," "B", for "predominately black patrons," or "L" for "frequented by leather/levi crowd." There are approximately 1500 listings including several for Nebraska and West Virginia, respectively. North and South Dakota have only one "unconfirmed" listing each, along with this admonition, "our research (including checking out all the other listings in other popular bar guides) turned up no bars at all willing to classify themselves as Gay, to even to admit to having gay patrons." The book also contains several display ads as well as twelve maps.

OCLC shows one institution with the first issue of the directory, and one with a copy of this edition.



20. [Directories/Guides/Maps]

Gay Activists Alliance List of Gay Organizations #3. [Cover title]. New York, NY: Gay Activists Alliance, 1973. 11" x 8½". Two groups of mechanically reproduced typescript printed rectos only and corner stapled. 26 and four leaves, respectively. Larger group near fine with minimal wear and a hint of toning at extremities; smaller group very good with moderate toning and extremities and a few tiny chips.

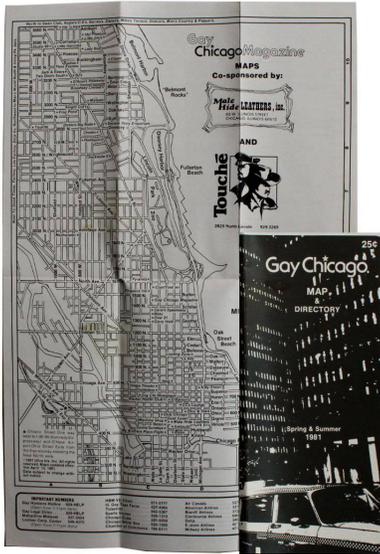
The Gay Activists Alliance (GAA) formed in New York City in December 1969. It was an offshoot of the Gay Liberation Front (GLF) which was much more radical and allied with the Black Panthers. The seven founding members of GAA wanted an organization that was politically neutral and devoted to the single issue of acquiring "basic human rights, dignity and freedom for all gay people."

This list is the GAA's attempt at documenting as many worldwide LGBTQ+ organizations as possible. It contains

information for well over 1,000 organizations with the majority being in the United States but also includes listings for 20 other countries. The list also served as an editing project as the first page asked all readers to send any corrections it knew about as well as knowledge of any new groups or whether a listed one was defunct. It also requested that the organizations themselves confirm their own listings. A small percentage of the listings include the name of a group leader, such as the listing for S.T.A.R. showing Marcia Johnson, the important trans activist who was likely murdered in 1992.

While not noted as such, this came from the estate of Paul Mariah.

OCLC locates no copies though it finds a 1974 publication, "Gay Activists Alliance international list of gay organizations and publications," held by one institution. Considering when this was printed, it's an invaluable starting point for the research into countless LGBTQ+ organizations, most of which are now defunct. It's also a testament to the explosion of activism less than four years after Stonewall.

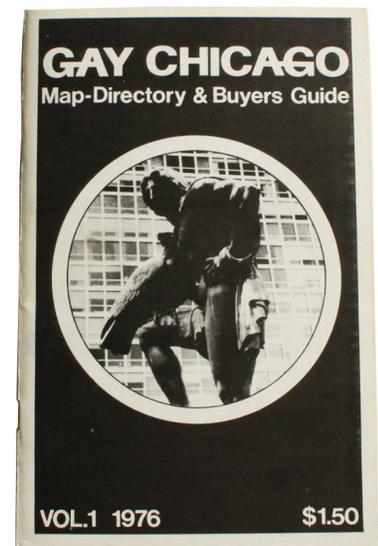


21. [Directories/Guides/Maps]

Gay Chicago Map & Directory Spring & Summer 1981 [Cover title]. Chicago, Il: Gay Chicago Magazine/Ultra Ink, Inc., 1981. 8½" x 3¾", folded; opens to 17" x 11". Single sheet printed both sides. Very good plus: fresh, with three tiny stains.

This is an LGBTQ+ map and directory produced by *Gay Chicago Magazine*, the same entity that created the Chicago guide which follows. It's a highly detailed street map, showing the locations of over 100 gay-friendly businesses that included bars, baths, book stores, hotels, publications, and theaters. All of these entities are listed on the map's verso, along with a phone number, type of clientele (e.g. mostly male, or levi/leather) and address. There are also several listings for businesses in Calumet City, Des Plaines and Forest Park.

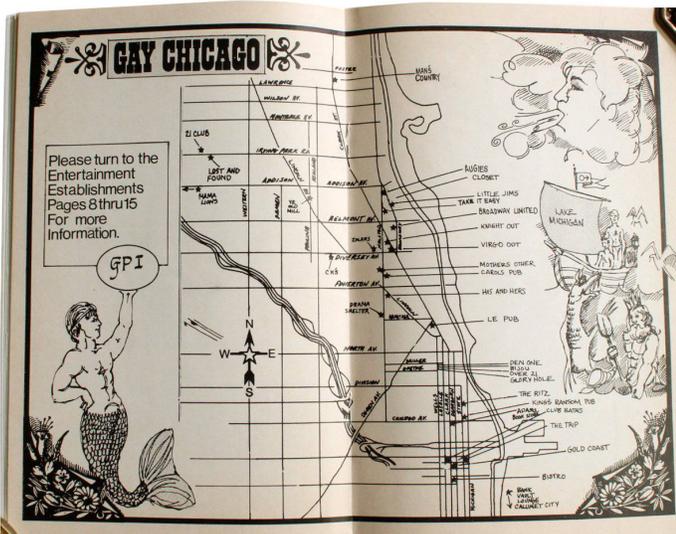
OCLC locates no copies.



22. [Directories/Guides/Maps]

Gernhardt, Ralph Paul. ***Gay Chicago Map-Directory And Buyer's Guide.*** Chicago: Mass Media Men through Gernhardt Publications, 1976. 8½" x 5½". Stapled wrappers. pp. 52. Near fine with light wear to spine and wrappers.

This directory is an early publication by Ralph Paul Gernhardt, a member of Chicago's LGBT Hall of Fame. According to <http://chicagolgbthalloffame.org/> Gernhardt had a radio broadcasting background and in 1975 launched a gay telephone information line, which led to his creating a free printed circular in 1976. That experience, as well as presumably the creation of the publication on offer, led to his founding *Gay Chicago Magazine* with Dan Di Leo in 1977. It was Chicago's longest running LGBTQ+ periodical when it ceased publication in 2011. Gernhardt also organized Chicago's Gay Athletic Association and was a founding member of the Gay and Lesbian Press Association.



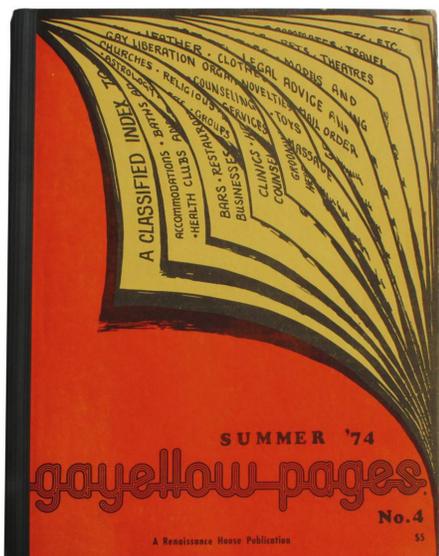
The book was intended to promote Chicago as a gay-friendly destination, with a number of varied sections that included lists of described establishments, as well as "in-the-know" articles. The directory's preface stated that,

"most gay men and women in Chicago live on the north side of the city in the neighborhoods bordering Lincoln Park and Lake Michigan. Here the gay population has achieved a great degree of public acceptance and integration with the straight society, much the same as the various ethnic groups did in the earlier decades. In these areas gays and straights work hand in hand to better their neighborhoods and often support each other in various enterprises."

The largest section lists bars, baths and restaurants with many of these also denoting whether a business was gay-owned as opposed to gay friendly. There are also sections for professional services, LGBTQ+ assistance organizations, gay publications and a small classified section. One article, "Touring Gay Chicago," explained how to use bus routes to visit a number of gay establishments in the city while another provided short descriptions of local gay clothing, jewelry and florist businesses as well as book stores. There's also a four page article which dispels myths related to leather and motorcycle clubs. A highlight of the book is its illustrated centerfold map which shows the locations of around 20 businesses listed in the guide.

While OCLC locates no copies, an internet search shows one copy held by the Australian Queer Archives.

An early and ambitious guide to gay Chicago by a publisher who would spend the next 30+ years covering the city's LGBTQ+ community.



23. [Directories/Guides/Maps]

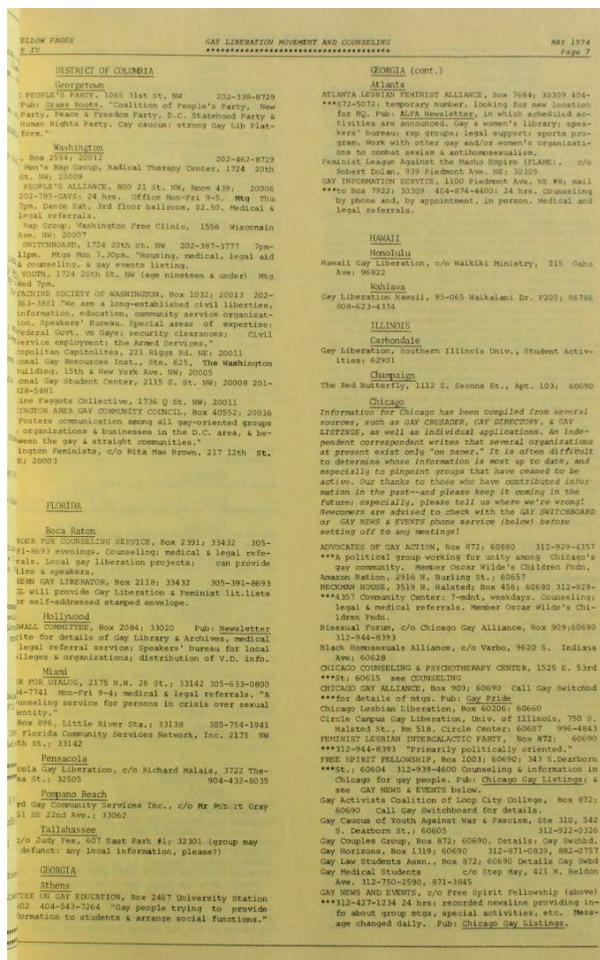
Green, Frances (editor). *gayellow pages. The Quarterly Directory. Issue #4, Summer 1974.* New York City: Renaissance House, 1974. 11" x 8 5/8". Thin card wrappers, internal leaves stapled once at center and all held within plastic spine, presumably as issued. pp. [8], 4, 22, 4, 14, 10, 6. Very good: wrappers with moderate wear and light dust soiling, tiny crease to upper leaf corners.

This is the rare fourth issue of a long running nationwide LGBTQ+ directory, *gayellow pages* (GYP). Despite being first published in 1973 and continuously in print or published online since that time, we are flummoxed by

the lack of secondary sources which share the story of GYP. Luckily, this edition contains a two page report by the editor, Frances Green, explaining the enterprise's state of affairs. We learn from this that Green previously was the editor of Olympia Press' "The Other Traveller" series until Olympia went bankrupt, and that Renaissance House formed as "a kind of co-operative publishing venture, to publish gay books with a particular focus on fiction which, by reason of being too specialized, or too graphically erotic, was unlikely to achieve mass market publication." Green hoped that profits from GYP would fund the fiction publishing venture. By the time this issue was printed, those profits had not appeared and Green lamented her many unpublished manuscripts from important writers. These included Joseph Hansen and his novel, "Backtrack," which was published in 1982, as well as a work in progress by Larry Townsend. By this issue GYP hoped to be a quarterly production, and Green shared detail of the financial struggles as well as insight into GYP's internal processes and hope of future plans. Green was also the entire staff at this time and a "lack of money means that operations are often suspended in favor of earning a living." She also wrote that "lack of money is probably due to our lack of sales expertise, both as regards copies and advertising. Editor is no good at that end of it." She clearly found help as by GYP's issue #9 (the Fall 1977 National Edition) the contents page showed two employees including an advertising director, as well as five other advertising contacts spread across the country.

This fourth issue has several thousand listings broken up into six larger sections: (1) Accommodations, baths and health clubs; (2) bars and restaurants; (3) Churches and religious groups; (4) Gay liberation movement and counseling services; (5) Retail and commercial services; (6) Media and publications of the gay community. All 50 states are covered as well as Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. There are also over 100 more specific categories covering everything from clinics and communes to landscaping and hair styling. State listings are further subdivided by city. There's a note in the gay liberation movement section that many of the listings were compiled from the Gay Activists Alliance List of Gay Organizations (see item #20 for an example of the GAA list).

Also included is a long and heavily detailed application to be listed in the guide. Unlike the *Cruise Maps Guide* offered in



#15 above, this edition of GYP distinguished between those who had filled out the form as opposed to listings culled from other sources such as Bob Damron's Address Book, Gay Insider USA, and the like. The disclaimer, "Other entries cannot be guaranteed accurate or hospitable to Gays," appeared at the bottom of most pages.

Another important aspect of the book is the six page list of gay media and publications with a number of little known titles, including organization and community newsletters that cannot be located in OCLC.

Checking OCLC to determine scarcity of this particular issue is a bit daunting as 94 different entities are shown as having some form of GYP. We've nonetheless dug through every respective institutional library database available and learned that the earliest issues of GYP are quite rare: we locate no copies of issue #4, two of the very first issue, none of number two, and one of number three.

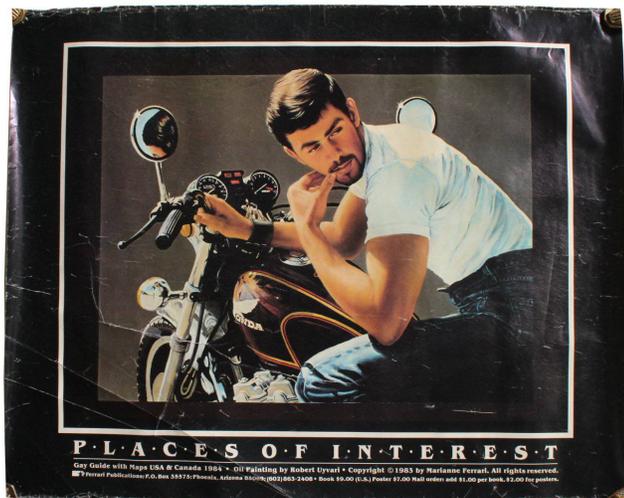
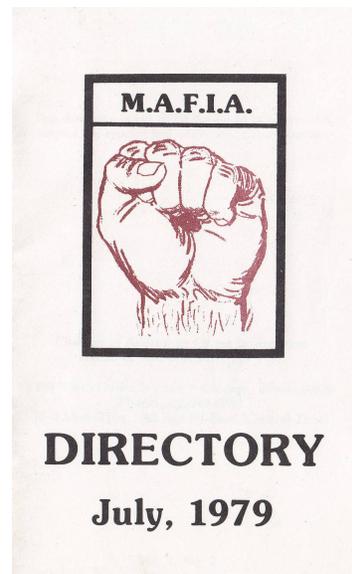
An important early artifact of a major effort to connect the LGBTQ+ populace nationwide that continues to this day.

24. [Directories/Guides/Maps]

M.A.F.I.A. Directory July, 1979 [Vol. 1, No. 2] [Cover title]. Chicago, Illinois: [M.A.F.I.A.], 1979. 5½" x 3 3/8". Stapled wrappers. Pp. [12]. Very good: wrappers with moderate wear, rear wrapper with a hint of water damage as well as a small stain.

This is a member directory for M.A.F.I.A. which we learn from another item on offer in this catalog (#27, a directory for "The Chain of Brotherhood") stood for "Mid America Fists in Action." 64 members from 14 states and one province are listed along with 15 applicants to the group who needed sponsors. The first three men are listed as founders of M.A.F.I.A. with the first two, Sudsy (a nickname for Glynn Sudbery) and Donovan Ash, being the publisher and editor, respectively of item #27. Ash and Sudsy were also members of the Chicago Cossacks Brotherhood.

OCLC locates no copies.



25. [Directories/Guides/Maps]

Places of Interest [Caption title]. Phoenix, Arizona: Ferrari Publications, [1983]. Poster measuring 24" x 30" (608 x 758mm). Good: heavily worn and creased with several mended internal tears.

This is a rare marketing poster for an early edition of a gay travel guide created by a lesbian-owned publishing company, Ferrari Publications. First published in 1980, Marianne Ferrari's gay travel and accommodation guides were in print as late as 2002.

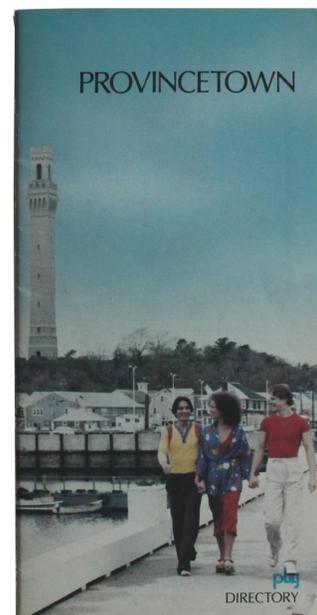
OCLC locates one copy at USC.

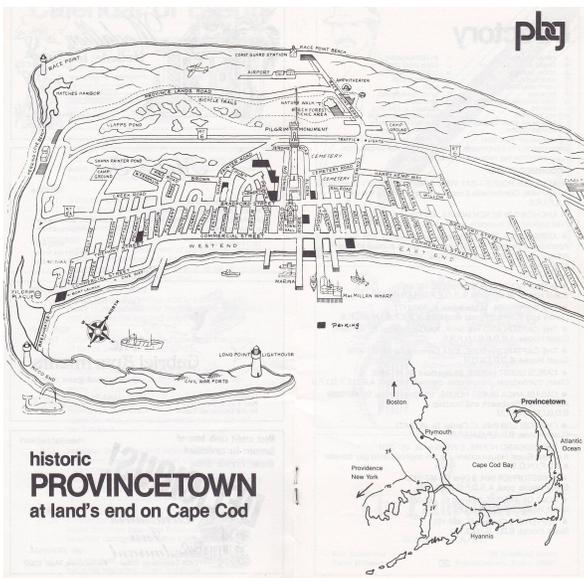
26. [Directories/Guides/Maps]

Provincetown Pbg Directory [Cover title]. Provincetown, Mass: Provincetown Business Guild, Inc., [1980]. 8" x 4". Stapled self-wrappers. Pp. 36. Near fine: fresh with minimal wear and minor dust soiling on rear wrapper.

This is a gay business directory for Provincetown, Massachusetts compiled by the Provincetown Business Guild ("PBG"). While Provincetown has long been known as a gay mecca, its place as a gay travel destination exploded in the late 1970s and early 1980s, in part because of the directory offered here. PBG was founded in 1978 and is today an important part of the Provincetown community and runs the Provincetown LGBTQ+ Welcome Center. Per OCLC records, this is PBG's earliest publication.

This is a directory as well as a promotional for Provincetown, with a long article on its history and how it became known for welcoming the LGBTQ+ community. The directory itself

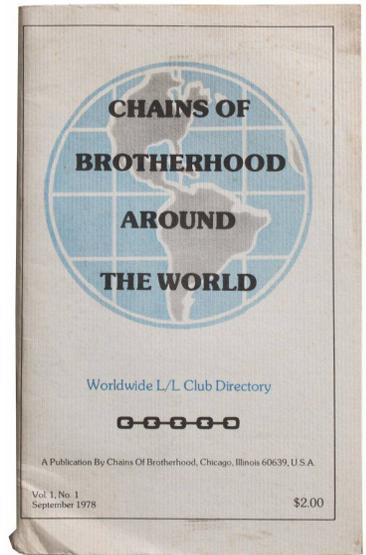




lists over 100 businesses in several different categories along with 21 more specific descriptors such as whether a business was gay owned, if it accepted pets, etc. The book also has a full centerfold cartoon map, though businesses are not noted on it.

As the book's event calendar begins in May 1980, we imagine this was issued in March or April of that year. As of 1981 the winter population was 3,500, but summertime saw that explode to 25,000, with 50,000 descending on the small town on weekends. For various reasons, including nightmarish traffic jams, the town's Board of Selectmen issued a moratorium for disco and liquor licenses in the summer of 1981. One columnist who wrote about the moratorium stated, "the reason the gay people are here is that the Provincetown Directory, published by the Provincetown Business Guild, consisting of 175 businessmen, says that Guild businesses 'welcome and support gay patronage.'"

OCLC locates two institutions with one copy each of PBG directories, neither of which is the copy on offer. Cornell has a 1981/1982 edition and Brown has a 1981 edition.



27. [Directories/Guides/Maps]

Sudbery, Glynn O. "Sudsy" (editor). **Chains of Brotherhood Around The World. Worldwide L/L Club Directory. Vol. 1, No. 1 September 1978 [Cover title]**. Chicago, Illinois: Chains of Brotherhood/Donovan F. Ash, 1978. 8 1/2" x 5 3/8". Stapled self wrappers. pp. 44. Very good: wrappers lightly dustsoiled with a few areas of light foxing; tiny split at foot of spine.

AROUND THE WORLD		11
Colors Not Available	M.S.C. Frankfurt c/o Peter Frank Drechsler Eckenheimer Landstr. 69 6 Frankfurt am Main West Germany	Member: 061/159-47-52 Wolfgang Scholz. 061/155-3128 Formed: 1973 Member: ECMC Club Nights: N/A
	M.S.C. Hamburg Ansgarweg 1H 2000 Hamburg 54 West Germany	Questionnaire not returned. Indications are club has disbanded.
	M.S.C. Hannover Gerhardstr. 2A 3000 Hannover 1 West Germany	Questionnaire not returned. Member: ECMC
	M.L.C. München c/o Michael Schüller Baaderstr. 45 8000 München 2 West Germany	Questionnaire not returned. Member: ECMC
	M.S. Panther Postfach 190322 D-5000 Köln 1 West Germany	Mail Returned: Box Closed.
	M.S.C. Stüttgart c/o M. Klas Postfach 720162 7000 Stüttgart 70 West Germany	Questionnaire not returned. Member: ECMC
	NETHERLANDS	
Colors Not Available	M.S. Amsterdam c/o Jan Vanmulken Oosterlengte 16 Amsterdam NR6 The Netherlands	Questionnaire not returned.
Watch for the new edition of the Worldwide L/L Runs and Events Calendar in October Published by Chains of Brotherhood Send us your information now! See form on page 15.		

This is the first issue of Chains of Brotherhood Around the World (CBAW), a rare Levi/Leather/Gay Motorcycle club directory that was intended as a quarterly. Its publisher, Donovan Ash, and editor, Glynn Sudbery, were both members of the Chicago Cossacks Brotherhood as well as the founders of Mid America Fists in Action (see item #24). The foreword acknowledged the difficulty in undertaking such a directory and one source claimed this was the first time a worldwide L/L club directory was ever attempted. The compilers spent six months putting the directory together and mailed questionnaires to all of the over 200 clubs listed. The foreword also shed light on why these directories are so rare,

*"To protect the privacy of our listed clubs and the information and contact sources related to them, CBAW will have a **limited** distribution. It will only be available to members of recognized L/L clubs and sponsored L/L independents. It will **only** be sold either by mail from the publisher or at selected runs and events where the distribution can be strictly controlled. CBAW will **not** be sold at bookstores, bars, baths, leather stores, etc."*

Most of the clubs were in the United States, but the directory also included Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Many listings included member contact names, the places members would gather and other relevant information. Also of import: 71 club logos are displayed.

Thanks to Google searches, we know the directory went through at least six issues and was in publication through at least Spring 1980. While OCLC locates no copies, we found: an undetermined issue at the GLBT Historical society; the Canadian Gay and Lesbian Archives has issue number 3; the Leather Archives and Museum has an issue dated Spring 1980, and the Australian Queer Archives holds issues 2, 4 and 6.

An important reference for L/L/Gay Motorcycle clubs.

28. [Directories/Guides/Maps]

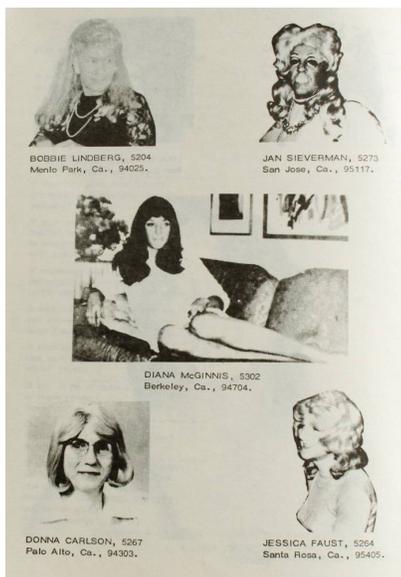
The Gemini Directory. Vol. 1 No. 1. Spring 1976. [Cover title: Gemini's International Directory of Transgenderism.] Menlo Park, Ca.: Gemini associates, 1976. 8½" x 6½". Stapled wrappers. pp. 64. Very good: light overall wear; wrapper extremities lightly toned with a tiny tear to the bottom of front wrapper; corners of leaves with tiny dings.

This is a rare transgender directory and mail forwarding service created by a San Francisco area transgender rights organization that may have gone by more than one name. Clues about the nature and purpose of the directory on offer are found by comparing it to a similar directory that was apparently issued the same year. This other directory was published in Milpitas, California by a "Gemini Society" and was entitled "Gemini's Directory. The Social Register of the Transgendered World." We'll refer to the book on offer as "Gemini I" and the Milpitas directory as "Gemini II."

According to revolution.berkeley.edu, the Gemini Society, which published *Gemini II*, was an offshoot of the Salmacis Society, a transgender activist group founded by Sally Anne Douglas. Salmacis was active in Menlo Park as early as July 1972. The appearance of the covers, layout and typefaces of Gemini II are the same as Gemini I. That leads us to believe that both were published by the same group, which called itself "Gemini associates" on page 1 of *Gemini I*, and "Gemini Press," on its back cover. Also, Sally Anne Douglas wrote the introduction to *Gemini I* and Salmacis has several mentions in the book.

In her introduction to *Gemini I*, Douglas pointed out the goals of creating such a directory:

"Fundamentally, this book is concerned with friendship—and the more than [1500] individuals listed, in this first edition, are searching for such things as friendship, understanding, empathy and enlightened self-expression. They are real people, with real needs and real wants; which they often believe to be outside the understanding of their peers, in their own communities. . . Remember that behind each name, or security listing, there is a real person; with real needs; who, in some measure, desires to meet others and share experiences and values with them."

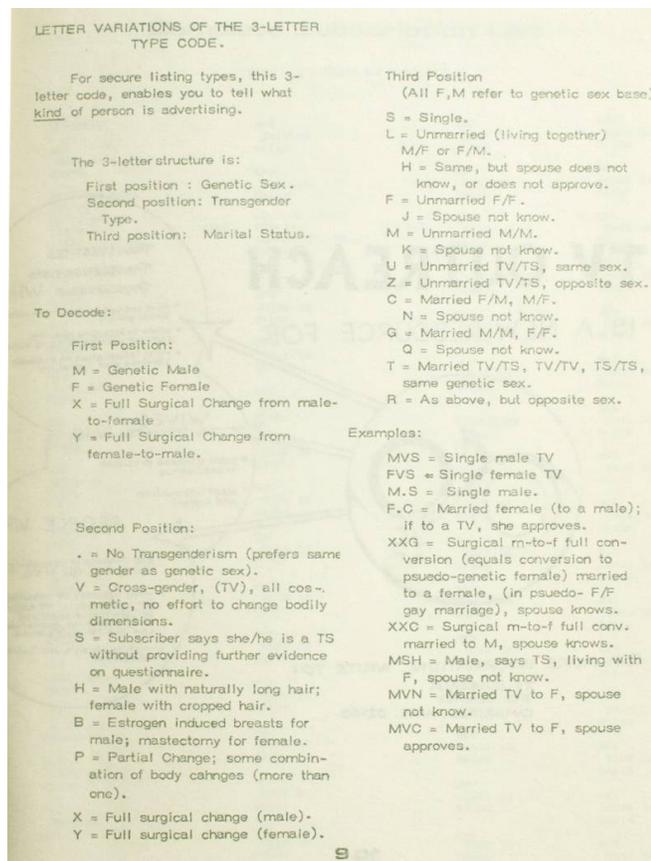
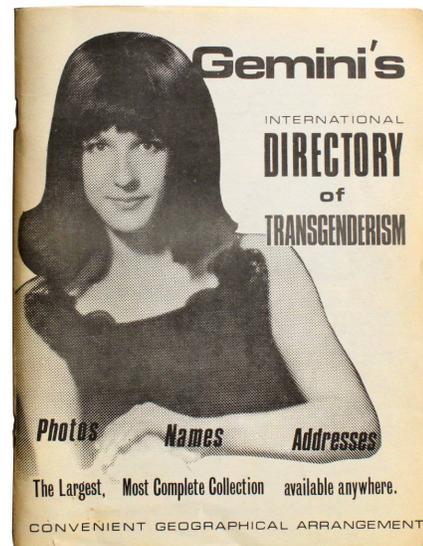


Remember, every person listed is interested. So you have a wealth of opportunity to take that giant step forward in overcoming the loneliness many of you are experiencing. I believe that there is a great deal of the opposite sex in each of us. It is rather ironic that the computer has had to play such a large part in making our enterprise successful."

The revolution.berkeley.edu site also stated that while plenty of publications of the time tried to build connections for trans people,

"the Gemini Directory is a unique publication as that is its main purpose. The book even created a secret code only understandable via analyzing an extensive list of directions, therefore attempting to create a language only for trans people. While in the 1970s the most common term for trans people was transsexual, Salmacis Society advanced the terminology of 'transgender.'"

We think that complicated list of directions helps distinguish our edition from *Gemini II*. The "How to use this Directory," section in *Gemini I* appears to be the foundation for the same section of



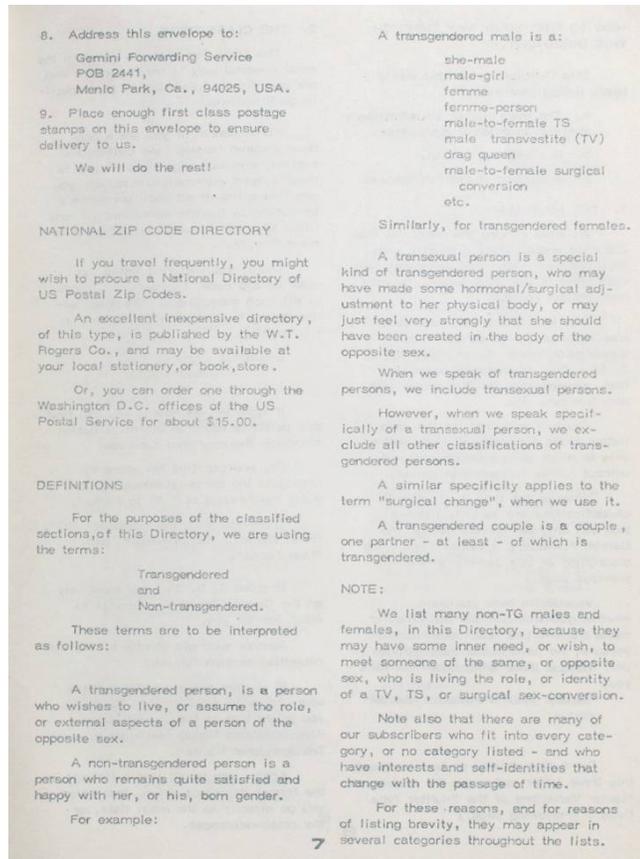
Gemini II. *Gemini I*'s directions are four pages long, with the same font and multiple sections of exactly the same text as *Gemini II* which is nine pages long and includes much more detailed directions, as well as a definitions and terms section that is far more detailed and refers to a few of the terms in *Gemini I*, such as "she-male," as terms that "didn't stick." *Gemini I* defined "transgendered person" as "a person who wishes to live, or assume the role, or external aspects of a person of the opposite sex."

The cover of *Gemini I* features Linda Lee who was editor of *Drag Magazine* and was Salmacis Society's first president. 50 pages are devoted to the over 1500 letter-coded listings which also included men from Israel, Hong Kong, Spain, and elsewhere. The classifieds are broken down into 35 hyper-specific sections such as "transsexual women who wish to meet transgendered men," "non-transgendered women who wish to meet other women," or "non-transgendered women who wish to meet male-to-female transsexuals." To further help people connect, *Gemini* provided a detailed five page questionnaire on everything from physical appearance to sexual preferences which included questions such as, "if you had your absolute preference in a sex mate, would you choose a male TV, female TV, genetic female, genetic male, surgical change from male-to-female, the reverse, couple, orgy, other?" 25 listings also contain photographs and there's a mini-directory with addresses for 20 other trans organizations including one in Australia and another in the United Kingdom.

Directories for the trans community were not a new idea in 1976 as *Gemini* built on others such as Albany's Transvestite Independent Club, Virginia Prince's Phi Pi Epsilon (also known as "FPE"), or Seattle's Empathy Club. While other trans and male cross dressing periodicals attempted to connect people to each other, none had done so on such a grand scale while also using a computer to help create such a systematic approach to building community. Membership in Salmacis/*Gemini* was also far more inclusive than, say, FPE which confined its membership to heterosexual cross-dressers and prohibited gay men or transsexuals from joining.

While OCLC locates no copies of *Gemini I*, an internet search shows that San Francisco's GLBT Historical Society as well as the University of Victoria, each hold a copy of *Gemini II*. The University of Victoria also has "Gemini's Alternative Social Register, 1977."

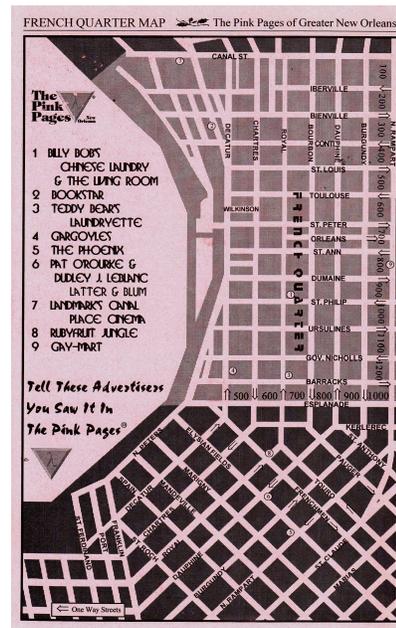
A short-lived and important trans directory filled with a myriad of research opportunities.



29. [Directories/Guides/Maps]

The Pink Pages of Greater New Orleans. [December/January 95/96]. New Orleans, Louisiana: Allen Brown, 1995. 8½" x 5½". Stapled wrappers. pp. 1-24, [4], 25-48. Fine with a couple of faint fingerprint smudges to front wrap.

This is a rare New Orleans LGBTQ+ business and entertainment directory that was intended as a bimonthly. Per OCLC records it may have started with an Aug/Sep 1995 issue. It lists several hundred businesses in 110 different categories from body piercing and pet adoption to leather shops and financial advisors. There's also a separate alphabetical listing of all businesses. The center bifolia contained a bar guide pullout with over 30 establishments listed as well as a full page map. There are also several full page profiles of individual businesses such as Lucky Cheng's restaurant which had Asian drag queen waitresses.



OCLC finds two institutions with copies. Looking at their individual databases shows one with four issues, the other with one; neither has the copy on offer.

30. [Directories/Guides/Maps][Dictionaries]

A Book of Terms/Symbols/Abbreviations.

Glendora, California: RFM Products, [1975]. 7¼" x 5¼". Stapled plain black thin card wrappers. Pp. [36]. Near fine with a hint of toning at leaf extremities.

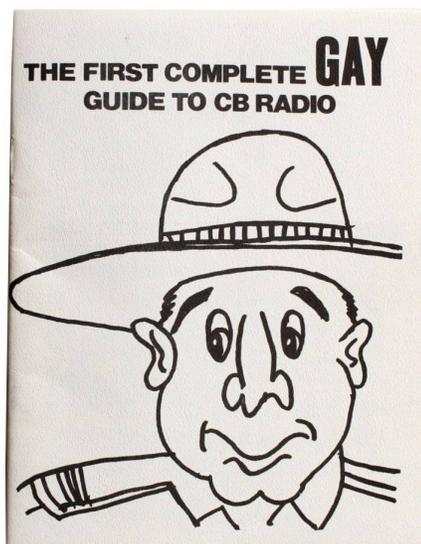
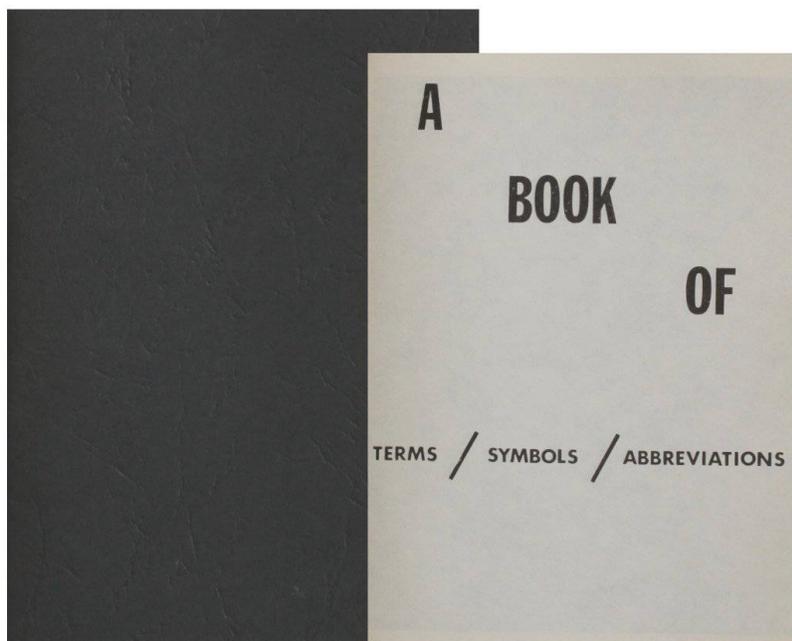
This is a rare dictionary of BDSM terms published by a mail order business that targeted the BDSM community. Per OCLC records, R.F.M. Products issued at least eleven other publications between 1975 and 1980. Based on an advertisement in *Drummer 58*, R.F.M. provided "everything for the S and M COMMUNITY from large racks to small leather toys, books, novelties, etc." This book and its publisher may have been the work of a Roger Fraum (which is possibly a pseudonym) who we know issued a newsletter entitled "R.F.M." in 1977.

From the preface,

"The following words and definitions are explained as they apply to the gay S/M community. They do not necessarily correspond with Webster's dictionary. With a few of the words it will depend on how they are used in the sentences as their correct meaning . . . With some of the words I have tried to give the why along with [the] most direct application of the term. With many of them a person could write an entire novel around the one term and its many uses and applications."

What follows is over 130 terms and their definitions, many of which are paragraph length. It covers everything from the Accu-Jack (a masturbation device) to chicken hawks (older people seeking sex with much younger ones) to genitorture. The book also doesn't shy away from defining many extreme acts such as bestiality, burning, branding, cathorising (shoving things into one's penis), scatology and more. Also included is a page listing abbreviations used in personal ads, as well as several pages giving explanations of eleven symbols.

OCLC finds one copy at the Leather Archives and Museum.



31. [Directories/Guides/Maps][Dictionaries]

The First Complete GAY Guide to CB Radio. Fort Lauderdale, Florida: Thumb Thing, Inc., [circa 1977] 5½" x 4¼". Stapled wrappers. pp. 20. Fine.

This book was an attempt at creating an alternative to physical cruising in public places by moving it to citizens band radio. Part primer and part promotional, the anonymous author provided a step by step approach as well as secret codes for gay men to meet via CB as he "wondered why CB hasn't flourished in the gay circles more than it has."

The author began by explaining some basics of CB as well as this foundational principal of his hoped-for hotbed of hookups, along with an explanation of why his idea mattered:

"There is a term, 'XYO' and this means (wife or girlfriend). The first thing we have to do is establish a national code to let one another know that we are thinking alike. We will use "GG"--Gay Guy or Gay Girl . . . When a young man begins to define himself as a homosexual, he is faced with the problem of where to find

sexual partners. He will soon discover that there are various public places in which gay partners can be found. They are principally, gay bars, particular steam baths, rest rooms, and . . . lets add one more place to this list, your car and CB radio. The FCC prohibits the transmission of obscene words or meanings on CB radio. CB radio is for voice communication in plain language. Keep that in mind and you cannot go wrong. By using 'GG' you are just letting the other person know you're gay. Only the people who have this guide will be aware of that. And believe me honey, you are not the only one. Just think, no more getting dressed up in the typical bar costume . . . you have no competition over the air waves, only a chance for a blind date, what could be more exciting."

The author contrasted his idea with a detailed description of traditional cruising via bars, restrooms and the like while pointing out that cruising via CB would be safer because of a presumption of a lack of vice squad scrutiny. He also included a strong admonition against using sexually explicit language over the air while citing his own survey of 593 felony arrest cases for homosexual behavior where 499 of them arose from the use of CB. To that end he created his own “3-signal codes” in response to the FCC's 10-signal codes such as “10-4” meaning “acknowledged.” 42 terms represented “*our own language of the road.*” These included 3-6 for “*do you have a mustache,*” 3-26 for “*I have rubber toys,*” 3-33 for “*interested in having an orgy,*” etc. He also provided a sample conversation using the codes as well as directions on how to find like-minded CBers,

“Now you ask yourself how do I get him into the motel room much less his cab? Try this, [say], 'break 19 for silver and red trailer going south.' A pause, then [you'll hear] 'I hear you good buddy loud and clear, bring it back.' Your response, 'I am GG, if you understand my message let's start at the beginning.' Now you turn to channel one and wait. If he understands he will also go to channel one. You have a client. Remember the FCC prohibits the transmission of obscene words.”

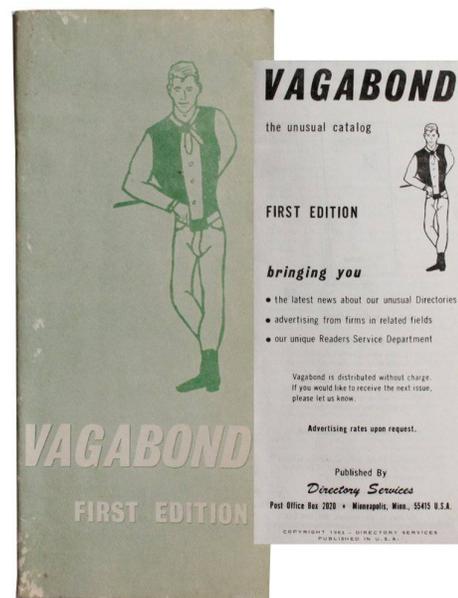
It does not appear that the author's idea gained traction. OCLC shows no copies of this booklet and the publisher name proved too generic for us to uncover anything. March and April 1975 issues of *Contact National Gay Newspaper* contain a directory with a clue: the West Palm Beach section listed a “National Gay CB Radio,” under “Information and Events,” with a phone number of 392-7885. Our date attribution is based on the text which mentioned 40 channels, and the 40 channel band plan was implemented in 1977.

A rare tract with an ambitious idea for gay men to openly cruise via secret code using CB radio.

32. [Directories/Guides/Maps][Vagabond]

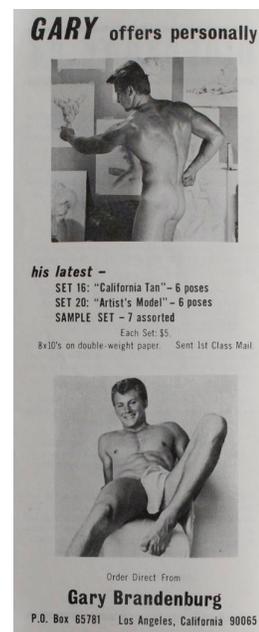
Vagabond: The Unusual Catalog. First Edition. Minneapolis: Directory Services, 1963. 9” x 4”. Mint green and white wrappers printed in darker green. B&w illustrations. pp. [16]. Very good: light biopredation and soiling to wrappers, staples oxidized with light staining to gutters.

This is the first issue of *Vagabond*, a wildly successful mail-order directory/catalog of books, magazines, nude photographs, artwork, records, jewelry, and, later, even sex toys for gay men. It was published by Directory Services, Inc. (DSI) which was founded in Minneapolis by Lloyd Spinar and Conrad Germain in 1963. Within several years of the company's founding, Spinar, Germain and DSI found themselves in a war with the United States government over censorship and obscenities laws.



The most lucrative component of DSI's output was the publication of physique magazines, which included the first male full-frontal nudes published in the US. The covers of these magazines revealed more and more of the male anatomy in successive issues, just as the covers of the directories did: the cover of the first edition of DSI's *Directory 84* featured a cartoon illustration of a fully clothed man, for example, while the cover of the sixth edition of *Directory 84*, issued a year later, featured a photographic illustration of the upper half of a nude male model in the shower. In 1967, federal authorities arrested Spinar and Germain and charged them with 29 counts of sending lewd materials through the mail. They also confiscated DSI's financial records, mailing lists, and entire inventory, including some 15,000 magazines. The pair faced 145 years in prison and \$145,000 in fines if found guilty. During the very public two-week trial, prosecutors argued that because gay men were the intended recipients of the material, Spinar and Germain were seeking to “*promote homosexuality in our society.*” Gay male customers of DSI were forced to testify against the company under threat of losing their jobs, and two teenagers were even produced who said they'd received unsolicited materials from DSI. To the prosecution's astonishment, although Judge Earl R. Larson of the US federal district court agreed that gay males were the intended market, he dismissed all charges against Spinar and Germain. Larson ruled that

“the materials have no appeal to the prurient interests of the intended recipient deviant group; do not exceed the limits of candor tolerated by the contemporary national community; and are not utterly without redeeming social value The rights of minorities expressed individually in sexual groups or otherwise must be respected. With increasing research and study, we will in the future come to a better understanding of ourselves, sexual deviants, and others.”

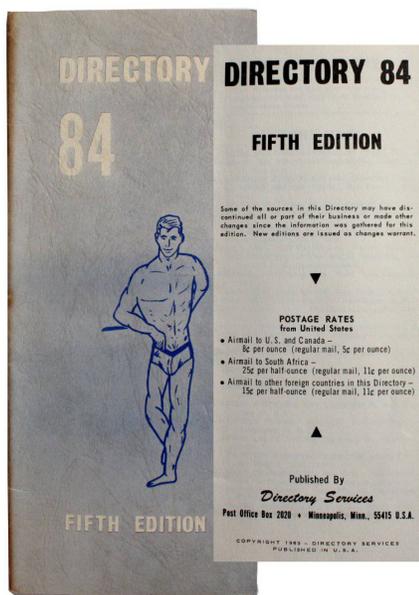


As David K. Johnson notes in “Physique Pioneers: The Politics of 1960s Gay Consumer Culture” (Oxford: Journal of

“DSI’s victory in federal district court was recognized at the time as a watershed moment, but today has been almost forgotten both by historians of pornography and obscenity and by historians of the gay movement. After 1967, the artistic, bodybuilding, and classical alibis that had been used to justify male nudity fell away. Within a year publications appeared with cover photos of naked men in bed, the sexual connotations no longer even thinly disguised.”

Two months after the Minneapolis ruling, Don Michaels began publishing the massively influential, openly gay *Advocate* in Los Angeles, a magazine which drew heavily on DSI’s physique magazine model – and whose first cover story was about the DSI legal victory.

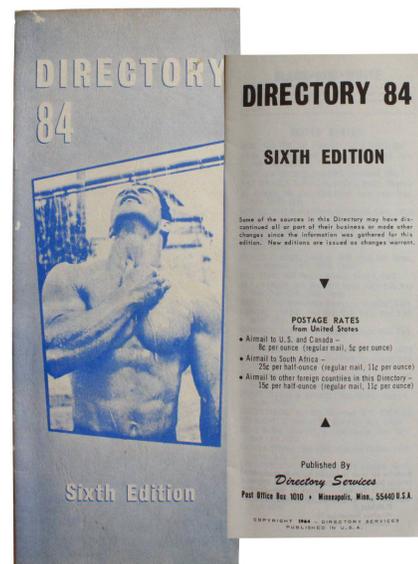
While this is the first issue of *Vagabond*, it’s not the first publication by DSI, which included prior editions of Directory 84, Directory 43, and Directory 72. All three of those publications are advertised here with a full page devoted to each. Directory 84 primarily sold physique photo and art sources, Directory 43 offered a list of 279 bars, bathhouses and other gay spots throughout North America, and Directory 72 listed 150 gay books for purchase. Also included is a “Readers’ Service” which allowed readers to place ads seeking everything from lovers to pen pals to a bronze statuette of a nude male athlete. OCLC locates a possible holding at the Kinsey Institute.



33. [Directories/Guides/Maps][Vagabond]

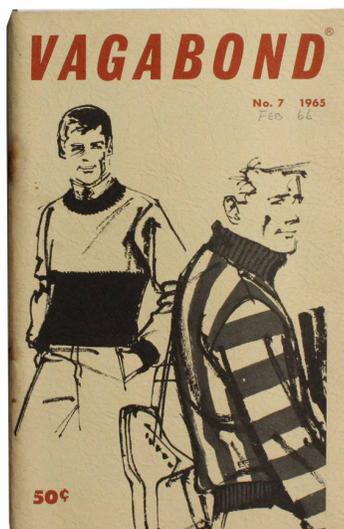
Directory 84. Fifth Edition. Minneapolis: Directory Services, 1963. 9” x 4”. Light blue and white wrappers printed in darker blue. pp. [2],11,[1],[2, blank]. Very good: slight biopredation and light toning to wrappers, staples oxidized, penciled marginalia.

This is essentially a catalog of mail order businesses catering to the gay community. It listed several hundred businesses throughout the United States (but also included international suppliers), all of whom provided a mailing addresses and the publishers supplied the price of a catalog if known. The businesses included suppliers of black and white photos, color photos and slides, movies, artwork, clothing, and physique magazines, as well as a list of the publishers of gay magazines. Not located in OCLC.



34. [Directories/Guides/Maps][Vagabond]

Directory 84. Sixth Edition. (Minneapolis: Directory Services, (1964)). 9” x 4”. Light blue and white wrappers printed in darker blue. pp. [2], 14. Good, with light soiling, toning and biopredation to wrappers.



An updated version of the Fifth Edition, featuring lists of suppliers of the same kinds of material. Not located in OCLC.

35. [Directories/Guides/Maps][Vagabond]

Vagabond. No. 7, 1965. Minneapolis: Directory Services, Inc., 1965. 8½” x 5½”. Light yellow wrappers printed in brown and black. pp. 22 including bound-in order sheets, plus laid in corrections sheet, as well as two laid in advertisements and a mailing envelope. Very good minus: exposed to moisture, with rusting and stains around staples, spotting and bleed through of red ink to gutters of varying degrees on most pages; ink notation (“Feb 66”) to front wrapper; faint musty odor.

This is a much-expanded version of the earlier catalog and directories, and featured a

triangle as an LGBTQ+ symbol and also commented,

“in spite of the most ferocious persecution and discrimination against any group in all history, the cultural contributions of gay men and women have been without equal. In the hope that gay people will learn more about their illustrious gay family members, we have created the Family Pride cards as part of this game.”

Manipulation cards relate to “Ollie’s Hanky Code,” a form of handkerchief code where, e.g. someone with a yellow bandanna in their left pocket “gives golden showers,” as opposed to someone with an apricot bandanna in their right pocket meant they were a “chubby chaser.” The property cards mostly relate to known LGBTQ+ areas in the United States such as Christopher Street, Westheimer/Montrose in Houston, Castro Street, etc. These contemporary cultural references extend to Ollie’s Sleaze Bag cards where, for example, one might receive a Diana award for outstanding service to Houston’s gay community. Each of the 31 Ollie’s Sleaze Bag cards is cleverly and cheekily illustrated on versos:



The fully illustrated box bottom continues the irreverence with endorsements such as “Gay Monopoly was given the coveted ‘Groovy Game’ award by all three members of the Straight Airline Stewards Association,” and testimonials like, “I can’t believe it. And heaven knows I’ll believe almost anything. Rev. J. Fallfort, Lynchmob, Virginia.” The box bottom also stated that all profits were to be donated to AIDS research and support groups.



The instructions are also a highlight. In addition to explaining how the game is played, the text also contains snippets of insight into the game designers’ goals and purposes like the explanation of the Family Pride cards above. They are also filled with silliness and double entendres: e.g. instead of jail, the game has “Straight City,” which is “sometimes called ‘The Land of the Living Dead’ or just, ‘New Jersey’ for short. STRAIGHT CITY is also a state of mind . . . As in the ‘real world’, a player caught in STRAIGHT CITY maintains the illusion of life.” From the game preparation section: “Let’s get real. This is GAY MONOPOLY and the really important preparations include such things as straightening your harness . . . and making sure you’re sitting next to the color group on the gameboard which best complements your eyes.”

OCLC locates two copies and internet searches show three more at the University of Maine, the Gerber Hart Archives and the Arquivos.

37. [Games]

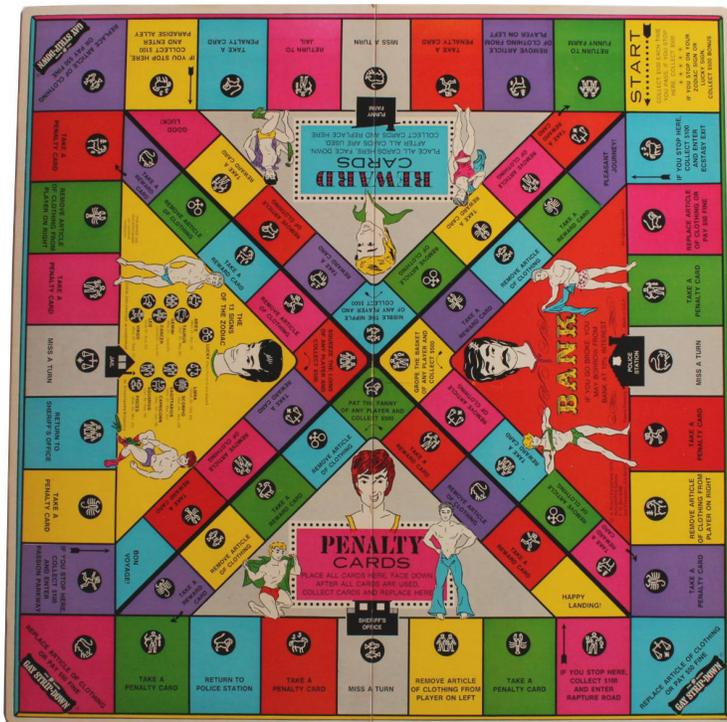
Gay Strip-Down. Risqué Party Game for Mature and Uninhibited Adults [Box title]. San Francisco, California: Fun Mates/A. Robert Karpenske, 1976. Game box measures 10½" x 21" x 1½" and contains: game board (20" x 19¾"), six player pieces, two dice, 167 pieces of play money, 24 reward cards, 24 penalty cards, coupon, note and envelope with five blank penalty/reward cards; rules sheet. As to completeness: we can find no copies to compare but nothing appears to be missing. Box very good with moderate wear and dust soiling, scattered stains to box top and two small pieces of tape to box sides; game board near fine with minimal wear and a couple of faint surface creases near center; contents generally very good plus or better.



If this game were a book, judging it by its cover would give one an accurate idea of its goal: lots and lots of sex between men. The game was available by mail order in the *Bay Area Reporter* as early as May 1976 with an advertisement that read, “not for the shy or timid, this game is erotic, erectifying, X-rated; for adults only. Created to inflame passions, arouse animal lust, pep-up lazy libidos, stiffen egos, here’s a legitimate excuse to seduce or be seduced.” Another ad began with, “have a sex orgy in the safety & privacy of your own home . . .” A press release in the May 14, 1976 edition of *Kalendar* stated that the game “was created to fill a specific need when it was observed that while the straight community has a wide selection of games from which to choose, there are few homosexual-oriented games available.” We also learn from that press release that while the game was available via mail order, the publisher intended nationwide distribution via retail stores. Considering the game’s scarcity, it does not appear that ever happened.

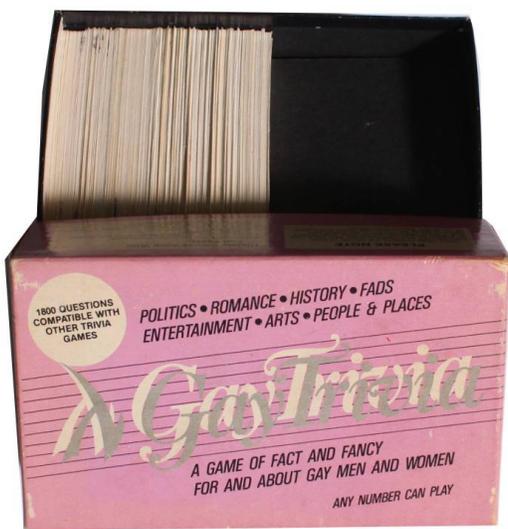
Reasonably straightforward rules require players follow directions written directly on the squares of the colorful and wonderfully illustrated game board. Several of the squares simply direct players to “remove article of clothing,” while

others direct a player to take a penalty or reward card. These are similar to Monopoly’s Chance and Community Chest cards, but with very different background facts, e.g.: “You just discovered a new peep hole in the men’s john at the Y.M.C.A. Collect \$500” or “Your landlord ran into you at the corner grocery. You were in drag and have been ordered to move. Pay mover’s fee: \$20.”



If played as intended, the game was nearly impossible to lose, so long as one equated “winning” with sexual activity. The rules declared that “first player to become TOTALLY NUDE or AMASS \$2,500 first is winner! Prize is 5 minutes in the nearest bedroom with the player of his choice.” Winning didn’t end the game however as the rules specified, “Other players continue on with game. After bedroom ‘scene,’ winning player and partner get fully dressed, re-deposit all winnings except \$500 each, and rejoin game,” until another person was either fully nude or collected \$2500, and was allowed to choose another player for a five minute bedroom jaunt, and so on.

OCLC locates no copies.



38. [Games]

Gay Trivia. Arlington, VA: FABU Enterprises, Inc., [1984]. Game box measures 3 5/8" x 6 1/8" x 2 5/8" and contains 300 (of 300) game cards, score pad, die, pencil, rules sheet. Very good: box with moderate wear, light dust soiling and a few small areas of surface loss; box bottom a bit bowed; cards generally near fine or better.

This is a Trivial Pursuit knockoff with 1800 gay trivia questions spread out over 300 cards. Unlike the other trivia game offered at item #40, below, this game attempted to steer clear of intellectual property issues by not having any subject categories. That said, each card's questions has a letter which corresponded to the color on a Trivial Pursuit game board.

Another difference between this game and *The Trivia Game. Camp edition* is that a sampling of questions here leads us to believe that all, or nearly all, the questions directly share LGBTQ+ trivia. Some examples:

"The American female impersonator, Barrette, was the toast of what European city in 1920s? (Paris)"

"Which white lesbian author created a black lesbian character in her book, 'In her Day?' (Rita Mae Brown)"

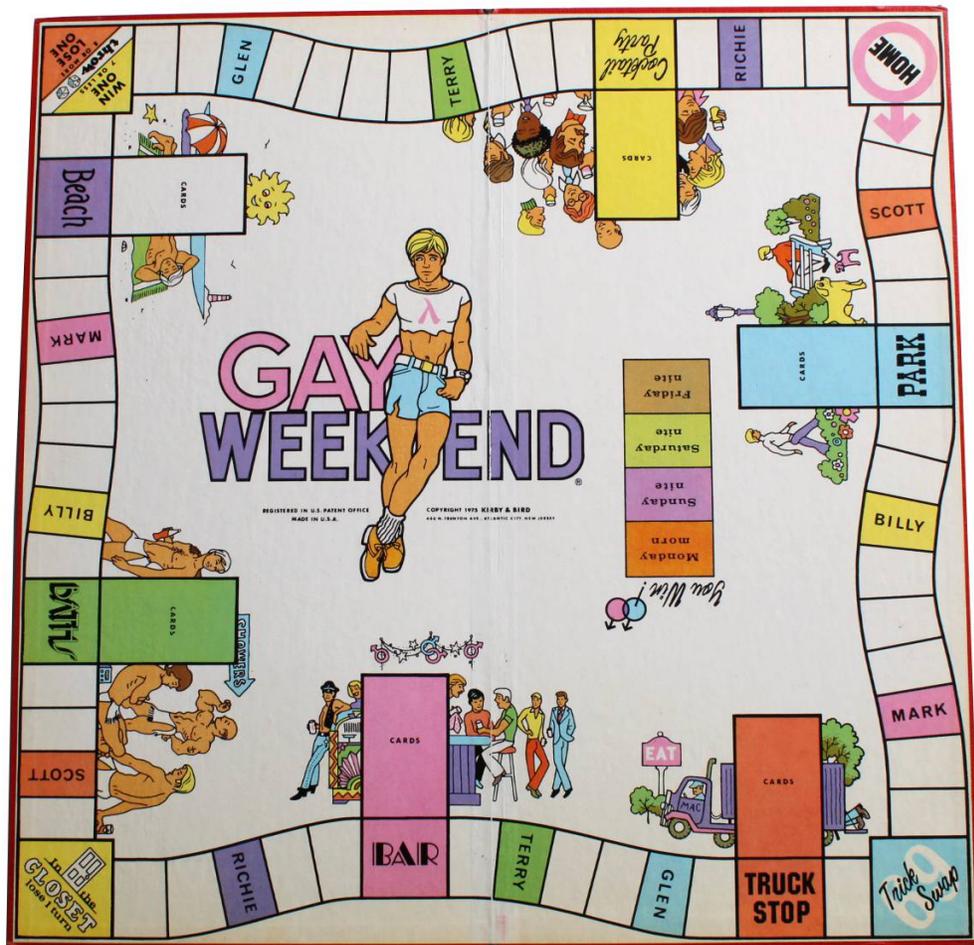
"Who directed the German gay films 'Army of Lovers' and 'City of Lost Souls?' (Rosa von Praunheim)"

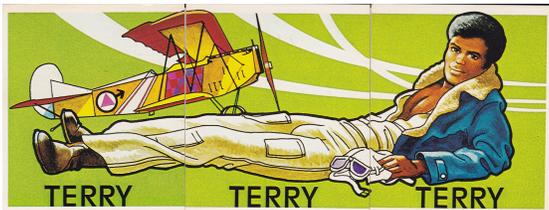
Our date attribution is based on mentions in late 1984/early 1985 LGBTQ+ periodicals. They mention the game as having been recently released and only available by mail though a national distribution was intended but apparently never happened. OCLC locates no copies.

39. [Games]

Gay Weekend. Atlantic City: Kirby & Bird, 1975. Board game consisting of game board measuring 22" x 21 3/4", 72 "Cruising" cards, 18 illustrated "Trick" cards, two dice, twelve player pieces, and rules sheet—presumably complete and lacking a box, but we don't know if it came with one. Board very good with moderate edge wear, a few faint areas of dust soiling at extremities, and patches of light staining to verso; game cards near fine or better; rules sheet very good with light creasing.

This is an unabashed game related to cruising: *"the object of THIS game is to be the first player to make it into Monday, after having tricked Friday Nite, Saturday Nite, Sunday Nite, and Monday Morn . . . exhausted, but WINNER!"* Its nightmarishly confusing directions involved the use of "cruising" and "trick" cards to land a random sex partner for each night of a long weekend. The vividly illustrated game board has vignettes related to six different cruise spots: baths, bar, truck stop, park, cocktail party, or beach. Those spots are tied to the color-coded cruise cards. Each card has a statement, or directions, related to the cruise spot. For example, at the beach, a player might have *"lost your*





slave bracelet in the dunes. Go back 3 spaces.” At the baths: “what’s your lover doing in the steam room? You lose 1 trick.” And so on.

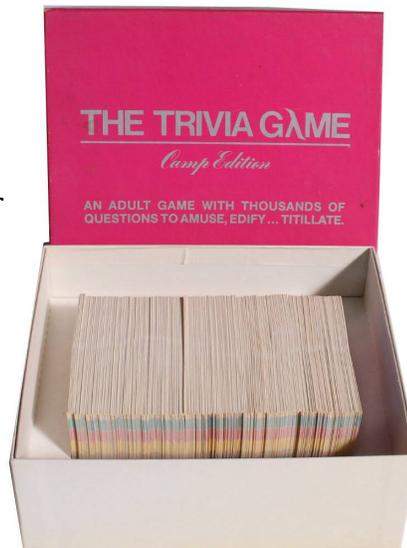
Each of the 18 trick cards is illustrated with one third of a potential male lover’s body. Acquisition of all three create images like the one at left. The rules provide a process where accumulation of all three of a particular trick’s cards meant a successful tryst towards winning the game.

We find little about this rare game save for the “Kirby” of Kirby & Bird was Joseph B. Kirby who apparently also created a board game called “Religion and Reason.” We also know that ads for this game appeared in *The Advocate* in 1976.

While OCLC locates no copies, we locate one at the Arquivos.

40. [Games]

The Trivia Game. Camp edition. N.p.: Manhattan Gaymes, Inc., [circa 1984]. 500 (of 500) Trivial Pursuit style game cards + instruction sheet in box measuring 6½” x 7½” x 2¾”. Box very good with moderate corner wear; game cards generally near fine or better.



This is a set of LGBTQ+ trivia question cards intended to replace the cards in a traditional Trivial Pursuit game. We learn from the November 29, 1984 edition of *Bay Area Reporter* that the game was developed by Nick Poshkus, a New York corporate banker, and Joe Castaldo, a men’s fashion consultant.

Its 3,000 questions contain a dizzying array of facts ranging from little known and noteworthy events in gay history to puns to LGBTQ+ lingo. The categories are nightlife, history, style, entertainment, travel, and the arts. Examples include:

“In what presidential campaign did gays organize American Bacholors for Wallace? (1948)”

“The Hapsburg ‘Pragmatic Sanction of 1713’ declared that Archduchess Maria Gheresa was legally what? (A man)”

“What does a towel knotted in the back mean at the baths? (Greek passive)”

“What do you knead in order to make dill bread? (dill dough).”

Some questions seem to be completely unrelated to gay life and the instruction sheet alludes to the fact that not all questions are necessarily LGBTQ+ trivia. The sheet also provided the disclaimer that “many of the people whose names appear in the questions and answers are not gay. Their mention in the game in no way implies that they are.”

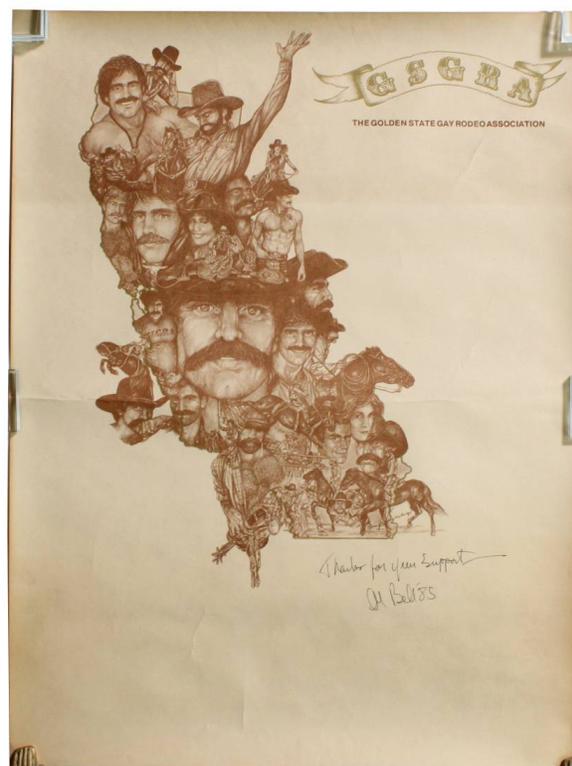
OCLC locates one copy.

41. [Gay Rodeo]

“Wayne” (artist). **[Promotional Poster for the Golden State Gay Rodeo Association].** [Long Beach, California?]: [Golden State Gay Rodeo Association], 1985. 24” x 18”. Poster on medium card stock. Very good: lightly toned, a few small edge tears, strong horizontal crease at center.

This is a poster for the Golden State Gay Rodeo Association which was founded in 1984 and replaced the Pacific Coast Gay Rodeo Association which had organized in 1980. The poster was inscribed in 1985 by GSGRA’s founder, Al Bell, who was inducted into the International Gay Rodeo Association’s hall of fame in 2006. Bell and his partner Pat McGrath owned Floyd’s, a gay country and western dance hall in Long Beach. Bell was also the president of Long Beach’s Lesbian Gay Pride and successfully fought the city for the right to have a Pride celebration.

We have not been able to discern anything about the artist. OCLC locates no copies.



42. [Harvey Milk]

In Honor of Our Friend Harvey Milk. San Francisco: [1978]. 11¼" x 8½". Single sheet printed one side. Very good: moderate edge wear, faint creases and light dust soiling.

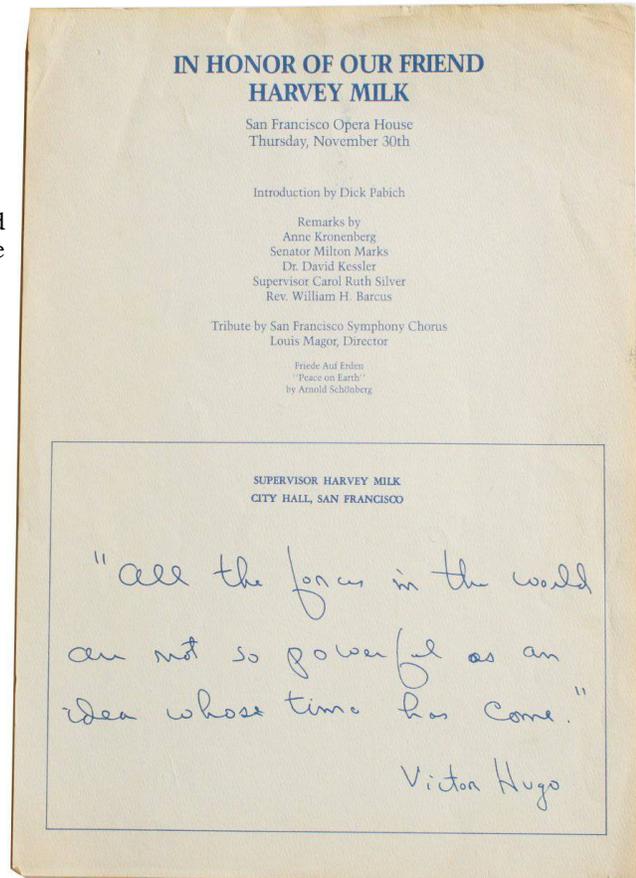
This is a program for a memorial service for Harvey Milk which was held at the San Francisco Opera House just three days after Milk and George Moscone were assassinated on November 27th. There was a memorial service at City Hall for both Milk and Moscone the day before with more than 10,000 people viewing their caskets in the rotunda.

Half the sheet is taken up with a facsimile of Milk's quote from Victor Hugo that he wrote on official letterhead and hung in his office after he was elected as a supervisor. The service was held at 5:30 in the evening, with 4,000 in attendance and another 1,000 outside listening through loudspeakers. One of the speakers was Anne Kronenberg, Milk's campaign manager as well as his aide in his position as a Supervisor. She read a poem at the service that was written by Milk and that she found on his desk,

*I can be killed with ease.
I can be cut right down.
But I cannot fall back into my closet.*

*I have grown.
I am not myself.
I am too many.
I am all of us.*

OCLC and internet searches reveal nothing similar.



43. [Harvey Milk]

In Memory [Cover title for San Francisco Crusader Issue #69—A tribute to Harvey Milk and George Moscone]. San Francisco: San Francisco Crusader, 1978. 17½" x 11½". Newprint. pp. [8]. Very good: folded horizontally at center (presumably as issued), lightly toned.

This is a special issue of The San Francisco Crusader, dedicated to the memories of Harvey Milk and George Moscone who were assassinated eight days earlier. Its outermost leaves feature

nearly full page photographic portraits of both men. Internal pages are heavily illustrated with five devoted to Milk and one to Moscone. Articles on Moscone relate only to his killing and its aftermath, whereas Milk's pages detail numerous highlights of his career and reprints the text of "Milk's Manifesto."

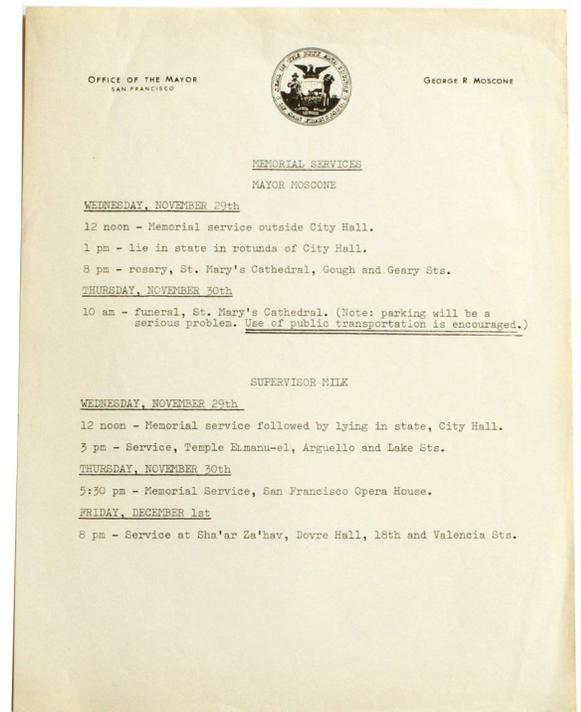


44. [Harvey Milk]

Memorial Services. San Francisco: Office of the Mayor, [1978]. 11" x 8½". Single sheet printed one side. Very good: light creasing, lightly toned at extremities, tiny chip to lower left corner.

This is a list of memorial services that were planned not long after the assassinations of Harvey Milk and George Moscone. Issued by San Francisco's city government, the list was initially printed on Moscone's official letterhead and included seven different memorials for the men held over three days.

While the title is a bit generic for successful OCLC and internet searches, we have tried a number of combinations of search terms and have located nothing similar.



45. [Marches/Parades/Other LGBTQ+ Events]

1980 World-Wide Leather/Levi Club Runs & Events Calendar.

[Cover title]. Chicago, Illinois: Chains of Brotherhood, 1980. 4¼" x 2¾", folded; opens to 4¼" x 11". Single sheet, printed both sides, with eight pages of text or advertisement. Fine.

This is a calendar of motorcycle runs and other events compiled by the same group who issued the Chains of Brotherhood Around the World Worldwide L/L Club Directory (see item #27). That book references this schedule and this schedule references that book. Dozens of runs and other events from April to December 1980 are listed.

OCLC locates no copies.

46. [Marches/Parades/Other LGBTQ+ Events]

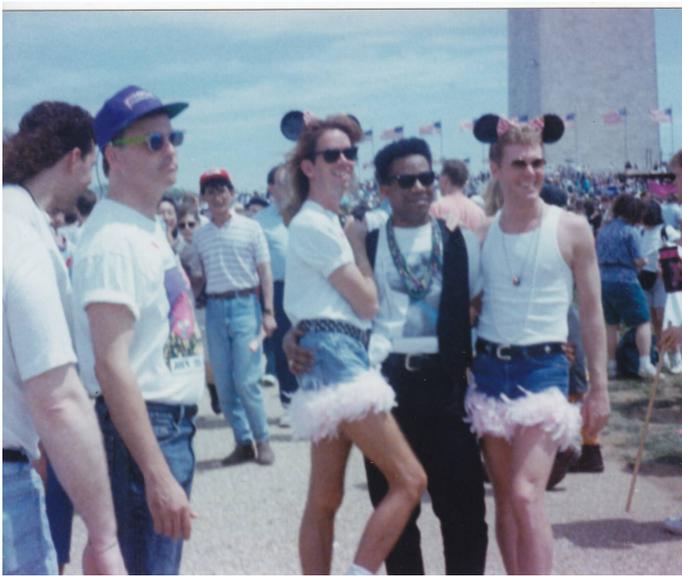
Collection of Photographs Taken at LGBTQ+ Marches on Washington. [Washington, D.C.]: [1987] and [1993]. 43 loose color photographs. 34 measure 4" x 5 7/8", the rest are 3 7/8" x 4¾". Fine.

This is a collection of photos depicting two different major LGBTQ+ events in Washington, D.C. The nine smaller photos appear to be from 1987's Second National March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights which took place on October 11th. These include shots taken on the National Mall showing groups



milling about with many signs and banners as well as one photo showing members of the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force preparing signs to be given to marchers.

The rest of the photos are from 1993's March on Washington for Lesbian, Gay, and Bi Equal Rights and Liberation which took place on April 25th. Approximately



one million people attended this event, and several

photos here show marchers holding banners or wearing shirts specifically made for the 1993 March. Several show men in drag, others show crowds on the mall or marching in the street, a few show people around vendor booths. Also of interest is one photo which shows a woman with several stickers attached to her jacket reading "The Dyke March." According to Wikipedia, "the first Dyke March which occurred was formed in Washington D.C., during the March on Washington for Lesbian, Gay and Bi Equal Rights and Liberation, and held on April 24, 1993. Organized by the Lesbian Avengers, over 20,000 women participated in the march." At least one other image shows members of the Lesbian Avengers in a small group holding flags with some wearing the flags as capes.

47. [Marches/Parades/Other LGBTQ+ Events]

Council on Religion and the Homosexual.

[Promotional Flyer for Symposium on the Life-Styles of the Homosexual.]

San Francisco, California: Council on Religion and the Homosexual, 1972. 8½" x 11". Single leaf, tri-fold flyer printed both sides. Good : two-inch separation at one of the folds; dog-eared corner; a few light stains.

This brochure advertised an annual symposium that began in 1968 by the Council on Religion and the Homosexual. Continuing its effort to "promote dialogue between gay people and the heterosexual world," this symposium provided an opportunity for "persons unacquainted with homosexuality to meet and rap with up front lesbians and gay men." There were presentations and discussions related to gay lifestyles, gay oppression and the political implications of being gay. The flyer also pointed out that the symposium was particularly designed for straight professionals in counseling work and "persons who are closely associated with the gay community and are already familiar with that material . . . are encouraged **not** to attend." Potential attendees were encouraged to phone Phyllis Lyon for more information.

Though not denoted as such, this was Paul Mariah's copy and he was president of CRH at this time.

An important document from an early and little known event intended to better inform non-gay professionals about living in the LGBTQ+ world. Not found in OCLC.

The conference examines "homosexuality" a socially-defined term that describes sexual activities departing from a norm of activities known as "heterosexual." Also socially-defined by that "norm" is the person engaging in homosexual activities, the "homosexual." While the words are useful in communicating, they are far too limiting in their meaning and far too devastating in their connotations to be useful much longer.

No authentic picture of homosexuality or of heterosexuality can be drawn from such a segment of the population. Such "professional" information has succeeded, until recently, only in reinforcing the myths and stereotypes that have victimized gay people for so long.

If there are experts, lesbians and gay men are those experts, and they will be the resource people that CRH will call upon for its symposium.

The weekend will be an opportunity for persons unacquainted with homosexuality to meet and rap with up front lesbians and gay men - with people from an increasingly open and vocal segment of the country's population who affirm themselves as human beings and their life-styles as humanly valuable.

The conference is not about a sex act or even about sexual activities, except insofar as such acts and activities are a part of any life-style. The conference is about a minority of people in our nation who have been forced by society's misunderstanding of human sexuality into an oppressive existence. This existence and their struggle to emerge from its oppressiveness is the subject matter of the symposium.

Most conferences on the subject of homosexuality lean heavily on the testimony of professional "experts" whose experience has been limited to contact with those in therapy or in trouble with the law.

The objective of the Council on Religion and the Homosexual is to promote continuing dialogue between gay people and the heterosexual world in which they live.

Additional information on the activities and goals of CRH is available at: CRH, 230 Ellis Street, San Francisco. Phone Phyllis Lyon at (415) 771-6300 for further information.

Registration will begin at 9 a.m. on Friday, November 10, 1972 at the Orlan Foundation, 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco. All morning sessions begin promptly at 10 a.m. Donuts and coffee will be available. Friday dinner will be at gay bars and restaurants, and on Saturday in gay homes. The Symposium will close at 4:00 P.M., SUNDAY.

THE WEEKEND WILL BE DEVOTED TO PANEL/FORUM PRESENTATIONS BY GAY WOMEN AND MEN AND TO DISCUSSIONS IN SMALL GROUPS WITH TWO GAY PEOPLE SERVING AS MODERATORS. THE AREAS OF EXPLORATION WILL BE WIDELY UNBOUNDLY TOUCHING ON:

HOW GAY PEOPLE LIVE WITH OR WITHOUT ONE ANOTHER: gay marriage; the question of monogamy or plural relationships; the meaning of commitment, love and/or romantic love; bisexuality; evasion (often) homosexuality as a part of human sexuality; gay bars; the drag queen; the butch/femme roles.

GAY PEOPLE'S PARTICULAR OPPRESSION: discrimination in employment, housing, social functions; the "sickness" theory; being a teenager and gay; the lesbian mother; the law and the lesbian; the military; gay convicts; the meaning of coming out—emotionally, physically, publicly; the gay man and the heterosexual church; the lesbian and God-the-Father.

THE POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS IN 1972 OF BEING GAY: the gay liberation movement—conviction and tactics; the lesbian and the women's movements; radical lesbians; the homophile movement and law is grow.

some ground rules

The symposium is designed primarily for members of the "straight" community, particularly for professionals in counseling fields (teachers, lawyers, social workers, doctors, psychiatrists, etc.). Persons who are closely associated with the gay community and are already familiar with the material to be covered are encouraged not to attend.

Application forms must be received by November 2, 1972.

The \$50.00 registration fee covers resource materials, Friday and Saturday dinner and access to the hotel. It does not include housing or other meals. We will furnish a list of convenient hotels and restaurants, if you wish.

Since the symposium is demanding both in time and in content, we expect you will not receive the books you are entitled to the full program.

Each group of six or eight people will provide continuous opportunity for dialogue throughout the week. The materials associated with each other will be distributed, except those of different groups, so that there can be unobstructed participation.

Symposium November 10 thru 12 Application Blank

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zip _____ State _____

Profession _____

Students please indicate if graduate or undergraduate and major: YES NO

AGE RANGE: 18-21 21-30 30-40 40-50 50 or older

Included is \$_____ for number of registrants at \$50.00 each, \$25.00 for students (hardship rates negotiable)

Please make checks payable to The Council on Religion and the Homosexual or CRH

REGISTRATION IS LIMITED EARLY APPLICATION IS URGED

Will you have a car available to you during the Symposium? YES NO

If you know of other persons who should receive this brochure, please enclose name and address with your registration form.

48. [Marches/Parades/Other LGBTQ+ Events]

Forum Presents The Forum Bicentennial Picnic and Groovy Guy Election 1976 [Caption title]. [Portland Oregon?]: [Portland Forum], 1976. 18" x 12". Poster printed on card stock. Very good: creasing to upper right corner as well as a couple other minor creases; a few patches of offsetting.

This is a poster for an event held by the Portland Forum which was founded in 1969 by male crossdressers hoping to provide social activities for the LGBTQ+ community. The Forum is considered by some to be Oregon's oldest LGBTQ+ organization and in 1988 it merged with the Imperial Sovereign Rose Court of the International Court System.

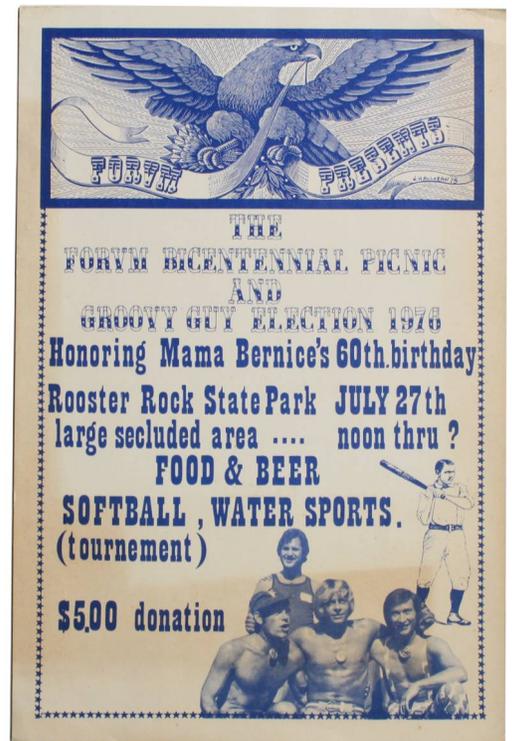
OCLC locates no copies.

49. [Marches/Parades/Other LGBTQ+ Events]

[Flyer and T-Shirt For Lavender World's Fair]. [Los Angeles]: [Lavender World Productions], [1976]. 11" x 8 1/2". Broadside printed one side + Fruit of the Loom T-shirt printed both sides. Flyer very good with waviness at bottom; T-shirt very good plus or better.

This is a flyer and t-shirt for a reasonably early LGBTQ+ festival that failed spectacularly. The 1st Annual Lavender World's Fair was held April 17th and 18th, 1976 at the L.A. County Fairgrounds at Pomona. It was promoted by Lavender World Productions ("LWP"), an entity which surreptitiously booked the event and disconnected its phone number the day after the fair concluded.

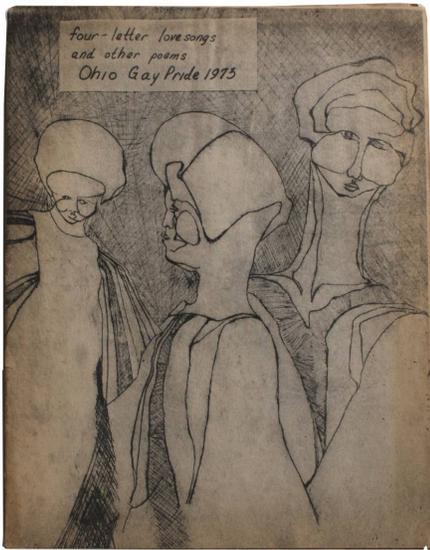
Around three months prior to the festival, LWP booked the fairgrounds for Easter weekend for an event it called, "Picnic in the Park." The fairgrounds learned LWP's real plans when a Los Angeles ticket agency reached out asking to confirm that the "Gay World's Fair" would be held there on the specified dates. LWP then admitted the truth to the fairgrounds.



In the leadup to the fair, LWP estimated an attendance of 50,000. The flyer offered here touted it as the "world's largest outdoor disco laser light show extravaganza," as well as a "spectacular grandstand concert." A spokesman for LWP also said, "the first annual Lavender World's Fair could well turn out to be a gay Woodstock," as he rattled off headliners for performances which included the Pointer Sisters, Iron Butterfly and Wolfman Jack. They also had to change the name of the event as "Gay World's Fair" was owned by someone else. Fair officials wanted to cancel the contract, but they listened to their lawyers who said they could not. Contemporary newspaper reports show that anti-gay activist Ray Batema and his Central Baptist Church of Pomona led a protest to stop the event from happening. They claimed to have 4,000 signatures on petitions, failed to prevent the festival from taking place, and apparently only a handful showed up to protest.

These huge promises were met with little follow through, as LWP allegedly ran out of money. The headliners didn't show because they had not been paid and the heavily promoted sunrise Easter service was canceled. Estimates of attendees on the first day ranged from five to ten thousand, with reports of the second stating only a few hundred showed. In the days after the fair, hundreds sought refunds for their tickets, only to learn that LWP had disappeared.

Not in OCLC.



50. [Marches/Parades/Other LGBTQ+ Events]

Four-letter Lovesongs and other poems. [Columbus, Ohio]: [Ohio Gay Pride Committee], 1973. Unstapled self-wrappers printed on newsprint. pp. [20]. Very good: toned, with a faint dampstain along top edge and upper third of inner margin on all leaves.

This is a gay poetry anthology published by a lesser-known group, the Ohio Gay Pride Committee (OGPC), possibly in conjunction with a gay conference it promoted. While there is no publication data in the book, its cover states "Ohio Gay Pride 1973," and the OGPC issued a gay poetry anthology the previous year in conjunction with Ohio's 1972 Pride Week entitled "Spools." According to the March 21, 1973 issue of *The Liberation News Service*, OGPC was a coalition of gay groups from around Ohio. That same issue stated that OGPC had called a national Gay Conference to be held that May. The April 21, 1973 edition of London's *Gay News* stated that "Two of the speakers at the event will be Del Martin and Phyllis Lyon, co-authors of *Lesbian/Woman*. The weekend conference will also feature workshops, an art exhibition, films and videotapes, a dinner, a dance and an outdoor rock concert." While we know the conference took place,

we have not been able to confirm the appearance of the appearance of Martin and Lyon. We posit that this anthology may have been issued for that conference, but cannot confirm it.

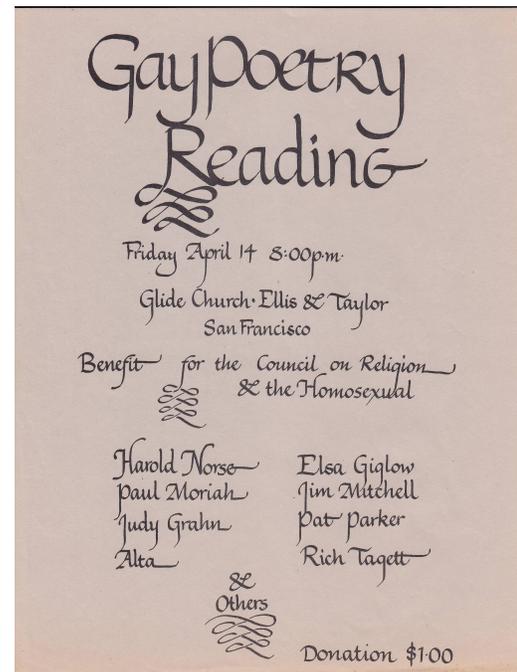
Of note is that the title poem is by Martha Shelley, the important lesbian feminist. There are also several poems by Karen Beiser, the co-founder of the Ohio Lesbian Archives.

OCLC locates two copies and Google searches reveal a third.

51. [Marches/Parades/Other LGBTQ+ Events]

Gay Poetry Reading. San Francisco, California: [1978]. 8½" x 11". Flier printed one side. Near fine with light toning at extremities.

This is a flier for a poetry reading fundraiser for the Council on Religion and the Homosexual. While we locate little about the event, it featured a blockbuster lineup of important LGBTQ+ literary figures including Elsa Gidlow (misspelled here as "Giglow") whose "On a Grey Thread" is considered to be the first book of openly lesbian poetry published in North America. It also featured Judy Grahn and African American Pat Parker, both fairly early in their careers. Founders of Manroot, Paul Mariah (misspelled here as "Moriah") and Rich Tagett are also shown on the bill. While not noted as such, this was Mariah's copy.



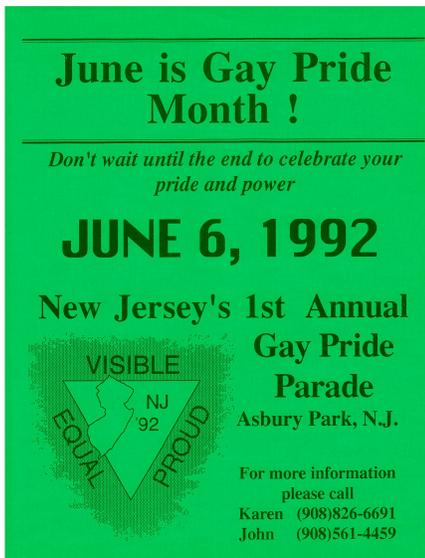
52. [Marches/Parades/Other LGBTQ+ Events]

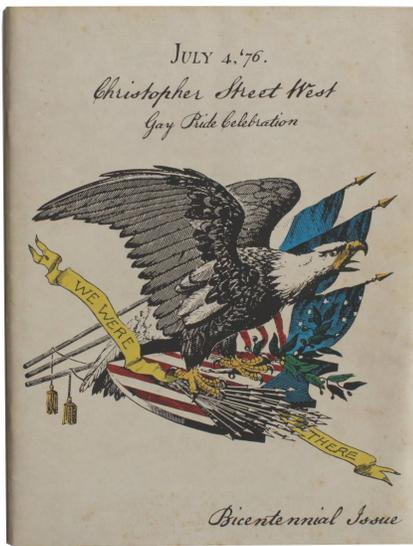
June is Gay Pride Month! New Jersey: N.p., 1992. 11" x 8½". Single leaf flier printed one side. Fine.

This flier advertised New Jersey's first annual Gay Pride Parade which was held in Asbury Park in June 1992. It hailed the theme, "Visible, Equal, Proud," and acknowledging the presence of the LGBTQ+ community as part of the essential makeup of the general population. According to David Morris, president of the Gay Activist Alliance in Morris County, they encompassed nearly ten percent of the community in New Jersey, and it was about time they celebrated. Several thousand people marched in this first time event. One year later, June was declared Gay Pride Month by the Governor Florio.

Not found on OCLC.

52a. The same flier, a variant on pink paper.





53. [Marches/Parades/Other LGBTQ+ Events]

July 4, '76. Christopher Street West Gay Pride Celebration

Bicentennial Issue [Cover title.] Los Angeles, California:

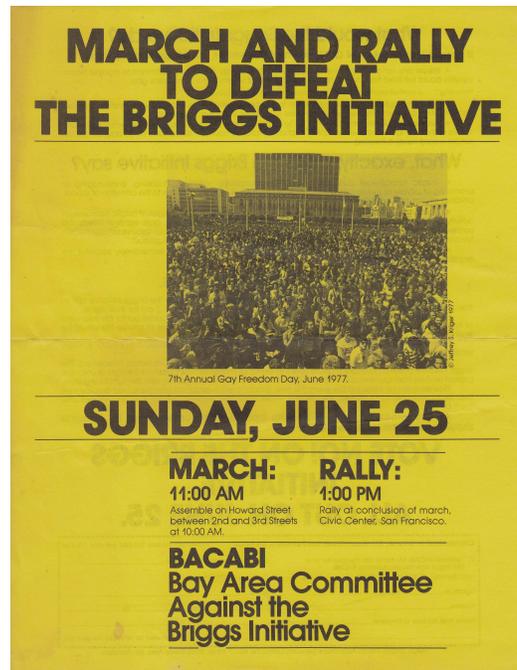
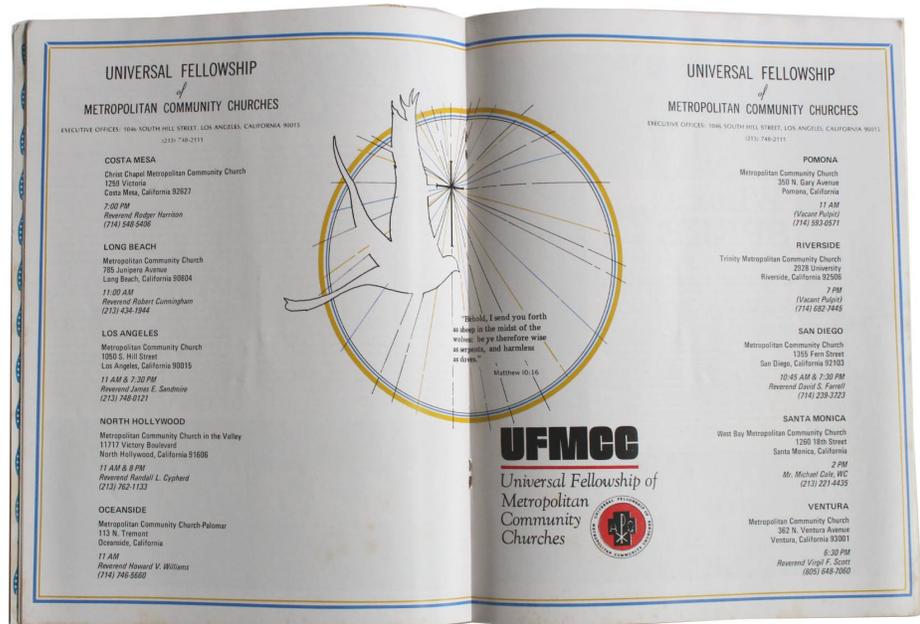
Christopher Street West, 1976. 8¼" x 11". Stapled wrappers. pp. 50. Very good: wrappers foxed and dustsoiled, bright and clean throughout.

This is a program of sorts issued in conjunction with Los Angeles' 1976 gay pride week. It's filled with a mix of congratulatory messages, business and event advertising, and features an illustrated centerfold for the Universal Fellowship of Metropolitan Community Churches. It has an 11 page essay highlighting contributions of LGBTQ+ Americans going back to the colonial era written by Jim Kepner, the important gay activist and major contributor to ONE Magazine. There are also articles by gay rights pioneer Morris Kight as well as one by Jeanne Barney entitled, "Hate is a Four Letter Word." Barney is presently not well known but we think that will change with some rapidity. She was a heterosexual female journalist who was a major advocate for LGBTQ+ and

prisoner rights. In addition to being one of the co-founders of *Drummer*, she had a syndicated advice column in the gay press, "Jeannie's Lamp," that had her known as the "Dear Abby" for the LGBTQ+ community. Her article here is about discrimination based on sexuality and its taking many forms. She urged that,

"... we must learn to react to each other as people, people with similarities and not people with differences. Gay liberation, human liberation, can never be fully achieved until we, as individuals, liberate ourselves from discrimination. Success will not come so long as the oppressed continue, in whatever measure, to be the oppressors."

OCLC locates two copies.



54. [Marches/Parades/Other LGBTQ+ Events]

March and Rally to Defeat the Briggs Initiative.

San Francisco, California: Bay Area Committee Against the Briggs Initiative, [1978]. 8½" x 11". Flyer printed both sides. Very good: creased at center, a few spots of soiling, and two lines in black felt marker written on mail-in form.

This flyer incites action by calling voters to a march and rally to support the defeat of the Briggs Initiative, the 1978 California ballot measure which sought to ban LGBTQ+ teachers from public schools. Its verso provided much information on the initiative as well as why people should oppose it. The Bay Area Committee Against the Briggs Initiative was co-chaired by Paula Lichtenberg, a law librarian who is also a co-founder of the GLBT historical society.

While not noted as such, this was Paul Mariah's copy. None found in OCLC, though we've handled one other.

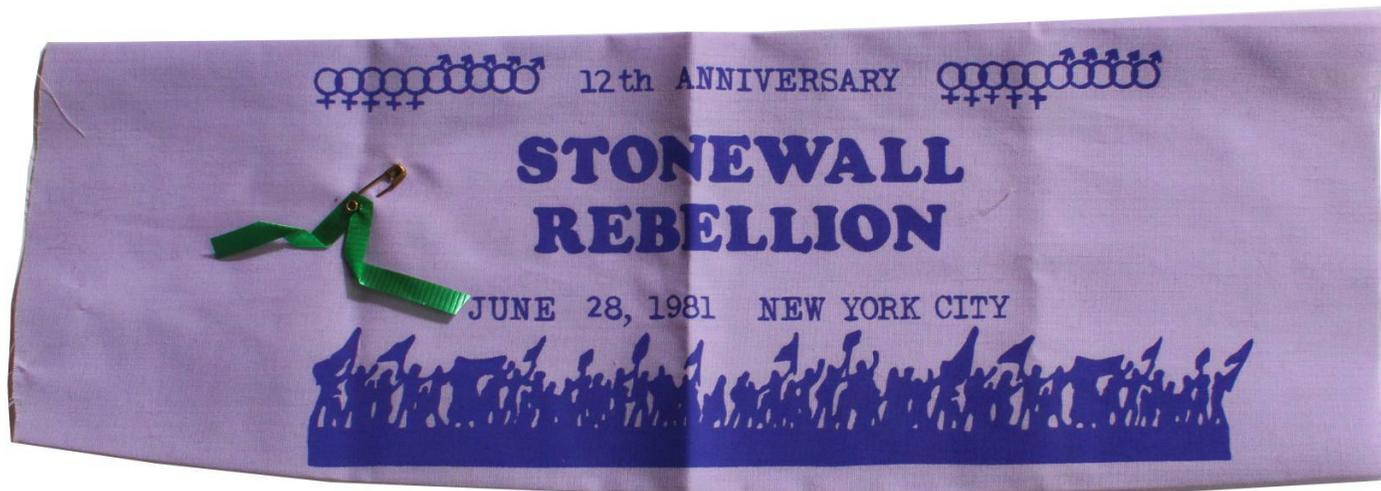
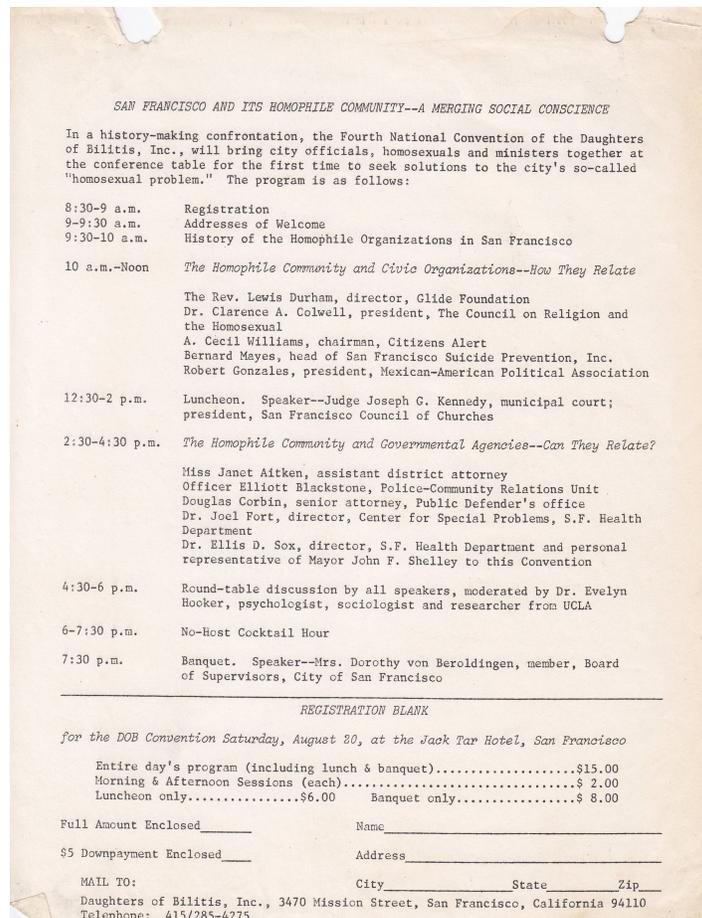
**55. [Marches/Parades/Other LGBTQ+ Events]
San Francisco and its Homophile
Community—A Merging Social Conscience.**

[Caption title]. San Francisco, California:
Daughters of Bilitis, 1966. 8½" x 11".
Mechanically reproduced typescript printed
recto only. Good: two spots of loss at top, some
light creases.

This is a registration form and agenda for the Fourth National Convention of the Daughters of Bilitis. The convention was billed as a "history-making confrontation" at which city officials, religious leaders, and people in the homosexual community would seek solutions to the "homosexual problem." According to Del Martin and Phyllis Lyon in an article they wrote for the Winter 1995 issue of the Gay and Lesbian Review, this convention was notable for its media breakthrough:

"the convention opened the "Ten Days in August," a concentrated series of meetings including the second meeting of the North American Conference of Homophile Organizations (nacho). Phyllis, as publicity director, pulled out all the stops. The San Francisco Chronicle ran a four-column article headlined "S.F. Greets Daughters." The Convention and Visitors Bureau provided help with registration to atone for leaving DOB out of the listing of upcoming conventions. On-the-hour spot announcements were made on two radio stations. Metromedia News taped some of the highlights of the program, and by afternoon Judge Joseph G. Kennedy's luncheon speech was on the air. Television stations did taped interviews and newspapers covered the event, which featured speakers from all branches of San Francisco's city government (including an official representing Mayor John Shelley, albeit the public health director)."

While not noted as such, this was Paul Mariah's copy. Not in OCLC.



56. [Marches/Parades/Other LGBTQ+ Events]

[Small Cloth Banner for New York City's 1981 Pride Celebrations]. [New York City]: N.p., 1981. 7¼" x 15". Swath of purple polyester, printed one side, with green ribbon affixed via safety pin. Near fine with old folds.

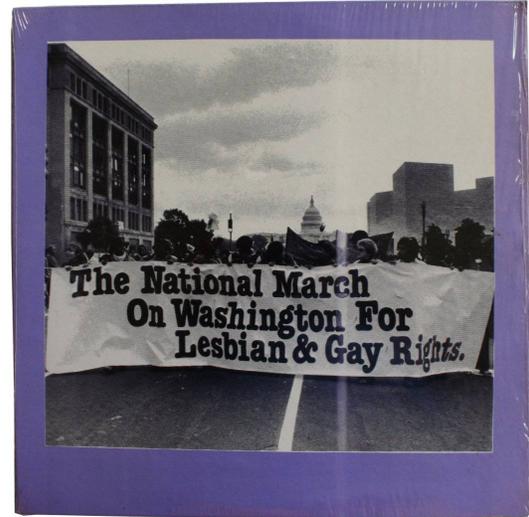
This banner was likely issued in conjunction with New York's 1981 Gay Pride Week. We have not been able to determine anything else about it, save for the fact that we locate no other copies of it after vigorous searching.

57. [Marches/Parades/Other LGBTQ+ Events]

The National March On Washington For Lesbian and Gay Rights.

Sacramento, California: Magnus Records in association with Alternate Publishing, 1980. 33rpm vinyl record in printed paper sleeve measuring 11¾" x 12", both enclosed in slightly larger cardboard sleeve, itself enclosed in shrinkwrap. Outer sleeve near fine with some corner wear; inner sleeve near fine with hints of toning at extremities; record fine.

This is a vinyl record documenting the first-ever National March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights which occurred October 14, 1979 and the "Gay Freedom Train" which led up to the march. Until this event, most LGBTQ+ activism was performed at the state and local level. Organizers of the march believed that even local rights could only be furthered through national unity. The first attempt at a national march was in 1973 and ultimately failed due to resistance from a number of national and local LGBTQ+ organizations. Another organizational meeting was held in 1978, and, after it failed Harvey Milk took over. His assassination helped propel organizers into agreeing on a march to coincide with the 10th anniversary of Stonewall. The organizers hoped to tie gay rights to human rights as President Carter had made human rights a foreign policy objective in 1977. An estimated 75,000 to 125,000 people attended.



According to a press release issued by Magnus Records, this record was released on October 14, 1980, the first anniversary of the event. It stated that the record was produced to "ensure the event has continued life, and to make sure gay/lesbian history is not rewritten as is so often the case."

That press release further explained,

"[The record is] described by its producers as a "sound-quilt", the record features Allen Ginsburg [sic], Robin Tyler, Lucia Valeska, Charles Law, Tom Robinson, Kate Millet and others, plus a cast of 250,000. Music, interviews and portions of stage presentations are all woven together to create a portrait of the March on Washington. Included with the LP is an inner-sleeve of march photographs. The flip-side of the record captures the events of the Gay Freedom Train which made a whistle-stop tour across the United States from

San Francisco to the nation's capital for the National March."

One side of the record shares audio from the march itself and runs around 16 minutes. It's a mix of sound bytes from marchers with longer clips of speakers such as Allen Ginsberg reading poetry or Charles Law speaking on Harvey Milk "going to the mountaintop." Interspersed throughout are regular chants of, "We are everywhere! We will be free!" Samples of Ginsberg may be heard here: <https://tinyurl.com/46f7k78x> ; Charles Law: <https://tinyurl.com/5atce4bw> ; The chant: <https://tinyurl.com/tnw23nda>

The other side of the record documents the "Gay Freedom Train." We learn from the liner notes that Robin Tyler and the Rev. Troy Perry of MCC hatched the idea of having local rallies at all the stops of an Amtrak from San Francisco to Washington, D.C. Over 100 marchers took that train and the liner notes describe several notable moments including its stop in Ogden, Utah where a baptist minister laid across the railroad tracks and wore a sign calling the marchers devils. He can be heard on the record screaming at them here: <https://tinyurl.com/3a2ywdta> The liner notes also relay a couple of other confrontations which can also be heard on the record. There's also some audio related to "Amtrash," which was the nickname for the bar car, where marchers brought in a piano and turned it into a gay bar. Presumably it was the first-ever mobile gay bar and the liner notes provide more detail on it.



In addition to the story of the GFT, the liner notes have numerous photographic images of the march and the GFT. They also include a detailed recent history of how the march came about with the steps taken since 1978 including the meeting of 128 delegates in Houston in July 1979 to discuss and debate march operations and goals.

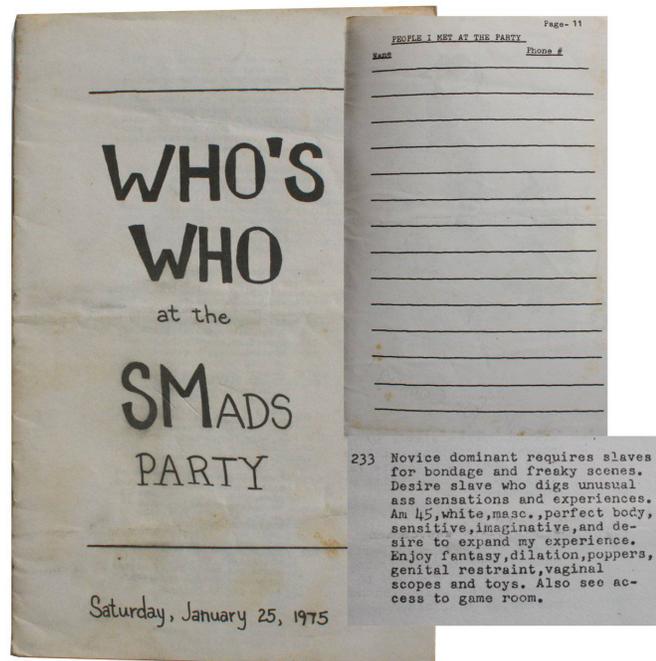
According to the press release, the record also took a whole year to produce and was going to be sold by mail order, in retail record shops and by LGBTQ+ organizations. Portions of the proceeds were to go to pay off any debt that the national march organization committee still owed. Considering its scarcity, we think full distribution never occurred as OCLC locates only two copies.

58. [Marches/Parades/Other LGBTQ+ Events]

Who's Who at the SMads Party [Cover title]. [New York City]: N.P., 1975. 8½" x 5½". Stapled self-wrappers. Pp. 12. Very good: moderate wear and dust soiling; light creasing, patches of staining mostly on the two outermost pages.

This is a giveaway for a sex party sponsored by SMads (see item #85 for more about SMads) in January 1975. Nine of its twelve pages consist entirely of explicit personal ads, presumably of men who intended to experience the party. The penultimate page has a handy blank form to keep track of people met at the party, and the rear wrapper features art from Martin of Holland.

OCLC locates no copies.



59. [Marches/Parades/Other LGBTQ+ Events][Australia]

Papers and Proceedings. First National Homosexual Conference. Melbourne 16-17 August 1975. [Cover title]. [Melbourne]: [Homosexual Collective], [1975]. 8" x 10". Thin card wrappers, comb bound. Pp. 86. Good: wrappers moderately worn and stained; light staining to first few pages; all leaves with a faint diagonal crease beginning near upper outer corner; a few pages with annotations in ink; heavy corner wear.

This is a rare artifact of Australia's first National Homosexual Conference (NHC). The NHC was one of several major steps towards cementing the rights that LGBTQ+ Australians now enjoy. In Barbara A. West's "A Brief History of Australia," (New York: Facts on File, Inc., 2010), we learn that,

"the lesbian and gay rights movement in Australia emerged in the 1970s after several decades of silence among lesbians and gays themselves and repression and censorship by society at large. In 1970 . . . the Daughters of Bilitis opened a chapter in Australia; it was the first openly lesbian or gay group in the country and soon took the name of the Australasian Lesbian Movement (ALM). The following year saw Sydney's CAMP (Campaign against Moral Persecution) hold Australia's first lesbian and gay demonstration. By the mid-1970s a number of other political and social organizations had emerged alongside the ALM and CAMP."



According to a website regarding this first NHC that was created through the University of Melbourne's Making History course (<https://outconference.omeka.net/>),

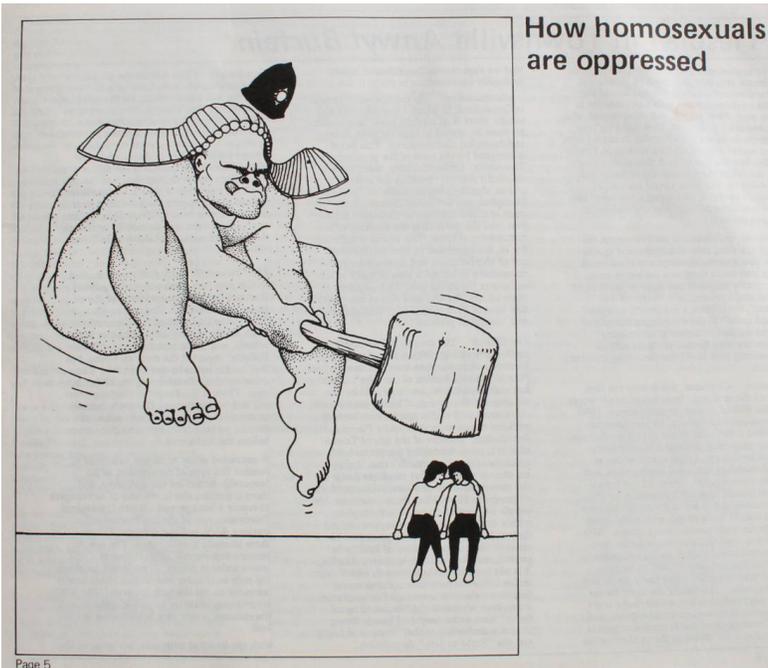
"[The] politically-minded Gay Liberation superseded the somewhat more conservative Campaign Against Moral Persecution in 1972, and a national Gay Pride Week was held in 1973. However, change began to stagnate in the mid-1970s. The community was splintering into political and gendered factions. Public debate about decriminalisation was at a high: public surveys and a national government vote supported

National Homosexual Conference		August 16, 17 1975 Melbourne University Union
FRIDAY, 15 AUGUST		
8:00 p.m. RECEPTION (Mixed Lounge)		
SATURDAY, 16 AUGUST		
9:30-11:00 a.m. HOW HOMOSEXUALS ARE OPPRESSED		
An exploration of our experience of homosexual oppression through the major social institutions and the basic problems confronting us as homosexuals.		
- Psychology		
- Education		
- Media		
- Religion		
- Legal situation and law reform		
- Family		
- Self oppression		
11:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m. WORKSHOPS		
- Coming Out		
- Bisexuality		
- Lesbian Mothers		
- Homosexuals and their families		
- Gay Culture		
- Being Homosexual at work		
- Australian Gay History		
2:00-4:00 p.m. SPEAK OUT		
- All welcome to speak on their personal experience and views.		
4:30-6:00 p.m. WHY HOMOSEXUALS ARE OPPRESSED		
- An exploration of the political nature of homosexual oppression through theoretical analysis in the light of psychological and sociological theories of social structure and human behaviour.		
- Social identity or self identity?		
- Homosexuals as scapegoats?		
- Social myths?		
- Necessity of homosexual oppression?		
SUNDAY, 17 AUGUST		
9:00-11:00 a.m. HOMOSEXUALITY AND FEMINISM		
A discussion of homosexual oppression and liberation within the framework of feminist concepts.		
- Sexual objectification		
- Feminism/Efeminism		
- Relationship with the Left		
- "Ethics" of social relationships (e.g. monogamy/promiscuity question, "falling in love, again")		
- Sexism among homosexuals		
- Women and men working together?		
11:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m. WORKSHOPS		
- Efeminism		
- Lesbian Separatism (Women only)		
- Ageism		
- Sexual Objectification		
- Homosexuals and the Left		
- Men's group		
1:00-2:00 p.m. LUNCH		
Different State groups could meet over lunch concerning future action		
2:00-4:00 p.m. HOMOSEXUAL MOVEMENTS-PAST AND FUTURE		
An analysis of experience in Gay Liberation, Camp and other homosexual rights groups. What will have the greatest impact for change on contemporary Australian society?		
- Problems of sexism among homosexuals		
- Possibility of unity among homosexuals?		
- Possibility of unity among lesbian women and male homosexuals?		
- Contradiction between ideology and gut reactions (consultation?)		
- Toward a non-sexist society		
4:00-5:30 p.m. ACTION WORKSHOPS		
The formation of new action groups and meeting of specific interest groups to discuss concrete proposals for action.		
- Mental health workers		
- Education groups, e.g. teachers, students		
- Public Service		
- Law and prisons		
- Media		
- Homosexual counselling		
- Parents of homosexuals		

Page 2

decriminalisation, but this would not be carried out at the state level until September 1975 (South Australia) at the earliest, with Victoria decriminalising in 1980.

At the 1975 Annual Conference of the Australian Union of Students, delegates took a major stance against anti-homosexual discrimination. One of their most significant decisions was the organisation of a National Homosexual Conference, aiming to bring together homosexuals from across the political and geographic spectrum of Australia to discuss the nature of oppression and means of liberation. Organised by the Homosexual Conference Collective, NHC was held at Melbourne University on August 16 and 17, 1975. It consisted of four Plenary sessions where attendees presented discussion papers around four key themes, a Speak Out where anyone could present, and several Workshops of smaller groups to discuss targeted concerns. NHC advertised itself as 'homosexual territory', making explicit the identity of those who were involved despite the possible public contention around the issue."



How homosexuals are oppressed

This book is a record of those discussion papers and workshops. It contains a schedule of events, a statement of the collective, and 25 articles in four categories. The collective's statement began,

"The Homosexual Conference Collective is a group of lesbian women and homosexual men from Melbourne who, in common with all homosexual people, experience daily oppression because of our sexual orientation. We are dissatisfied with present solutions to that oppression. We feel that homosexual people from all parts of Australia must come together to reassess our situation and work toward our liberation."

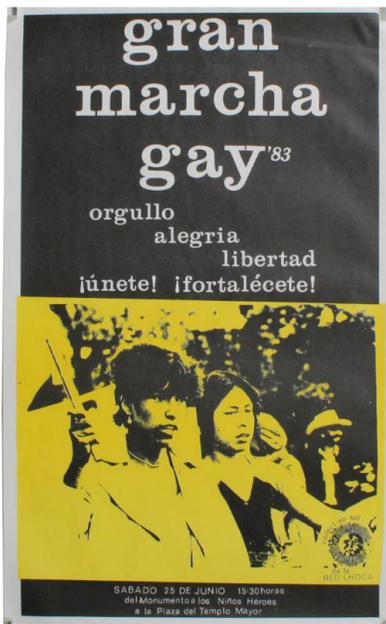
Author/activists submitting papers included Robyn Kennedy who in 2018 received ACON's (AIDS Council of New South Wales) LGBTI Community Hero Award for "her unwavering commitment to the LGBTI community spanning four decades." Another paper was submitted by Lex Watson who spent most of his life working for, and

then later the cataloguing of, gay law reform and the gay rights movement in Australia. David Widdup, the first openly gay Australian to stand for public office, also wrote a paper here as did the important Melbourne feminist Laurie Bebbington.

According to attendee Michael Hurley in his article, "Aspects of Gay and Lesbian Life in Seventies Melbourne," (The Latrobe Journal, No. 87, May 2011), the first NHC,

"was probably at that point the largest political gathering of homosexual men and women ever seen in Australia. I came down from Sydney for the conference by train, just as others came from all over the country and moved down 'permanently' soon after . . . The national conferences continued until 1986, playing a key role in maintaining a national activist constituency . . . [Craig] Johnston argued that the conferences 'provided the movement with a national grass-roots network which has not been replicated since.'"

An important record of a significant step in Australia's LGBTQ+ movements. OCLC locates three copies, all in Australia.



60. [Marches/Parades/Other LGBTQ+ Events][Mexico]

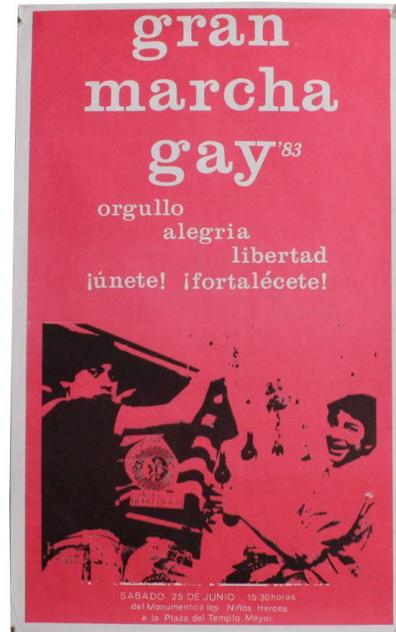
Gran Marcha Gay '83. [Mexico City]: Red de la LHOCA, 1983. 22¼” x 13¾”. Poster printed in yellow and black. Very Good plus with a couple of faint creases and minor edge wear.

This is a poster that promoted 1983's “Grand Gay March” in Mexico City. It was the city's fourth annual gay pride parade which also saw a schism develop among competing Mexican LGBTQ+ advocacy groups. According to the catalog note for Texas A&M's copy of the poster,

“In 1978, a group called Frente Homosexual de Acción Revolucionaria (FHAR) started organizing marches affiliated with leftist movements like the Cuban and Nicaraguan revolutions. The first demonstration for homosexual rights took place in 1979 which, like the marches in the United States, coincided with the anniversary of the Stonewall riots. FHAR was dissolved in 1981. This caused conflict during the 1983 Gran Marcha Gay, with the parade effectively splitting into two marches because of the political differences of the organizing groups. Both marches began at the Monument a los Niños Héroe; one march was organized in general support of civil and political rights for homosexuals. The other, organized by Red LHOCA (Red De

Lesbianas Homosexuales Organizaciones Y Colectivos Autonomos), which primarily consisted of former FHAR members, included trans individuals and ended with a rally denouncing violence against people who were trans as well as calling for the end of government raids.”

Rare: OCLC locates one copy only of a poster with this title, at Texas A&M. Internet searches show another copy is located at the Oakland Museum of California. There are at least two variants of the poster, including the following item, both of which are at OMCA, and we cannot determine which variant is held at Texas A&M.



61. [Marches/Parades/Other LGBTQ+ Events][Mexico]

Gran Marcha Gay '83. [Mexico City]: Red de la LHOCA, 1983. 22¼” x 13¾”. Poster printed in red and black. Very Good plus with minor edge wear and a small faint stain at the upper left corner.

A variant of the above poster.

<p>Queer Anti-July 4th Celebration music, theater and poetry:</p> <p>Ferd Eggan <small>author</small> AIDS activist and poet story by someone else</p> <p>Aurelio Font <small>guitarist</small> guitar player and singer</p> <p>Ubaka Hill <small>percussionist</small> percussion, poetry, and</p> <p>Carlos Ortiz <small>activist</small> VIDA/SIDA* activist</p> <p>Juanita Ramos <small>poet</small> Black Puerto Rican L Socialist</p> <p>Veena Cabrerros-Sud <small>poet</small> Gabriela Network, W Activist reading poet</p> <p>▼ Wednesday, July 4th, 6:00 pm</p> <p>▼ Lesbian & Gay Community Services Center 208 West 13th Street, 3rd floor auditorium Child Care, 1st floor</p> <p>▼ \$5 Suggested Donation - Dinner \$5 Proceeds benefit VIDA/SIDA*</p> <p><small>*VIDA/SIDA is a program of El Centro Juan Antonio Corretjer, a Puerto Rican center in Chicago. VIDA/SIDA does educational work around health issues, especially AIDS, and provides alternative treatment partners.</small></p> <p><small>This program is a celebration of militant lesbian, gay, and Puerto nationalism, racism, sexism, and heterosexism, and every form of "A" dedicate this event to the memory of Bartolo Hernandez de Jesus, independence activist, who died July, 1989, at age 33 of AIDS-related complications.</small></p> <p><small>Free Pu North Americans in Solida</small></p>	<p>Celebración Marico-Cachapera Anti-4 de Julio musica, teatro, y poesía:</p> <p>Ferd Eggan <small>autor</small> Activista contra el sida y poeta, autor del libro "your life story by someone else"</p> <p>Aurelio Font <small>guitarrista</small> guitarrista y cantante del grupo "Flirtations"</p> <p>Ubaka Hill <small>percusionista</small> percusión, poesía, y canto</p> <p>Carlos Ortiz <small>activista</small> Activista de VIDA/SIDA*, lectura de poesía</p> <p>Juanita Ramos <small>poeta</small> Negra Puertorriqueña, Lesbiana, Feminista, Socialista, lectura de poesía</p> <p>Veena Cabrerros-Sud <small>poeta</small> Gabriela Network, Activista Filipina Feminista, lectura de poesía</p> <p>▼ Miercoles, 4 de Julio, 6:00 pm</p> <p>▼ Centro de Servicios de la Comunidad Lesbiana y Homosexual 208 West 13th Street, Auditorio del 3er Piso Cuidado de Niños será provisto, 1er Piso</p> <p>▼ Donación \$5 - Cena \$5 A beneficio de VIDA/SIDA*</p> <p><small>*VIDA/SIDA es un programa del Centro Cultural Puertorriqueño, Juan Antonio Corretjer en Chicago. VIDA/SIDA ofrece servicios de educación sexual y de salud, especialmente sobre el SIDA a las comunidades pobres. También provee métodos de medicina alternativa como por ejemplo, acupuntura.</small></p> <p><small>Esta actividad es una celebración de la resistencia lesbiana, gay, y Puertorriqueña al colonialismo, racismo, sexismo, heterosexismo, y cualquier forma de "patriotismo estadounidense." Esta actividad es dedicada a Bartolo Hernandez de Jesus, homosexual puertorriqueño independentista que murió en Julio de 1989 a la edad de 33 años a causa de una infección oportunista relacionada al SIDA.</small></p> <p><small>Free Puerto Rico Committe North Americans in Solidarity with Puerto Rican Independence</small></p>
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62.[Marches/Parades/Other LGBTQ+ Events][Puerto Rico]

Queer Anti-July 4th Celebration: Music, Theater and Poetry. New York City: Free Puerto Rico Committee, North Americans in Solidarity with Puerto Rican Independence, [1990]. 11” x 8½”. Flyer printed recto in English and verso in Spanish. Near fine.

This is a bilingual flyer for an anti-July 4th celebration sponsored by the Free Puerto Rico Committee in Solidarity with Puerto Rican Independence, a nationwide group focused on liberating the island from United States rule. The event was “a celebration of militant lesbian, gay, and Puerto Rican resistance to colonialism, racism, sexism, and heterosexism, and every form of 'American patriotism'.”

The event was held at the Lesbian and Gay Community Services Center in New York, with entertainment provided by activists and artists showcasing music, theater, and poetry. Headliners included Ferd Eggan, the long-time AIDS activist and executive director of *Being Alive* in Los Angeles, as well as Ubaka Hill, a musician, poet, teacher, and inspirational speaker. The Juanita Ramos on the flyer may be Juanita Diaz-Cotto, the co-founder of the Latina Lesbian History Project. She used the pseudonym “Juanita Ramos” in 1987 when she published “Companeras: Latina Lesbians (An Anthology),” and the flyer’s description of “Black Puerto Rican Lesbian Feminist,” certainly fits.

Not in OCLC.

63. [Music]

[Collection of House/Disco/Gay Dance Party Mix-Tapes by Mostly LGBTQ+ DJs]. Various Places Including Houston and New Orleans: 1985-1996. 22 cassette tapes in plastic containers, approximately 2000 minutes total playing time. Containers very good plus or better with occasional cracks, all tapes have been tested for several minutes each and play without issues.

This is a collection of “commercially” produced dance mix tapes as well as recordings of DJ performances inside LGBTQ+ establishments. They document a step in the history and evolution of club music that some historians fear are being forgotten or inaccurately rewritten. Luis-Manuel Garcia’s “An Alternate History of Sexuality in Club Culture” (<https://ra.co/features/1927>) traces the origins of club culture and the impact of LGBTQ+ and other marginalized communities on its evolution. He posited,

“most of the music scenes that founded today’s dance music genres—disco, garage, house, etc—were closely connected with marginalized groups, including gays and lesbians, transpeople, racial and ethnic minorities.

Despite this, queer dance music scenes continue to thrive today, even if they’re mostly off the radar of mainstream dance music media. Why and how did that happen? Part of this might have to do with the scale of today’s club culture: it’s easier for minorities to remain central to a music scene when it’s small, local and personal. Once it becomes a massive global phenomenon, it’s much harder for marginalized people to stay inside the frame of attention. But another reason for this absence is that history is written by victors: as dance music became more mainstream and had more crossover success, the people writing its history followed the ‘more relevant’ threads into primarily straight, white, middle class environments, quickly forgetting about the more queer and colorful scenes that were still dancing and making music.”



Garcia’s history traced the origins of dance and house music to the origins of disco and the private parties of David Mancuso who was the “promoter and master of ceremonies from the beginning to the end of the night, presiding over a crowd of mixed sexualities, gender expressions, ethnicities and social classes.” He further discussed the impact of LGBTQ+ communities on Chicago House, acid house, Detroit-techno, rave and other sub-genres.

These tapes are products of those movements. 14 of the tapes are commercial in the sense that they were created by DJs and initially sold at clubs. These include Bear D.J. Roy’s “Southern Decadence ‘96”, D.J. Tony Beverage’s “Southern Decadence 1995” and “Mardi Gras 1996” and two from D.J. Spinmaster Vin. All have paper or thin card stock “J-Cards” which variously identify the DJ, event, and/or time frame. Many of the tapes themselves have handwritten labels.

The other eight tapes document actual performances at gay clubs and were either recorded directly by our compiler or are contemporary copies of the types of commercial tapes described above. Six of these were recorded at Jewel’s in New Orleans with four of those six stating the DJ was Doug Bryson. At the time, Jewel’s was considered one of the United States’ premier gay sex clubs. The seventh tape recorded a show at Houston’s Ripcord, “Never Miss the Water,” DJed by Mark Herbert, the house DJ at the time. The eighth is simply marked “DJ Toddy the Scorpion.”

These were compiled by the same man who compiled the gay pulp and t-shirt collections also offered in this catalog (see item #s 10 and 117) An inventory is available as is an obituary of the collection’s prior owner which will be available to the purchaser on request.

An outstanding seedling of a collection related to the progression of an ever-evolving music genre which are also important as artifacts of how the genre spread and changed in the pre-internet era.

64. [Periodicals]

ACLU of Southern California Gay Rights Chapter Newsletters—Run of 16 issues. Los Angeles, California: ACLU of Southern California Gay Rights Chapter, 1977-1980. 24 issues in various formats and paginations, all measuring around 8½" x 11", most are 4-16 pages. Publication sequence as follows: Vol 2: Nos. 2-5 (April-July, 1977); 1978: February, May, September; 1979: July, August, November, December; 1980: January-May. Generally very good plus or better with Volume 5, No. 2 good only due to creases.

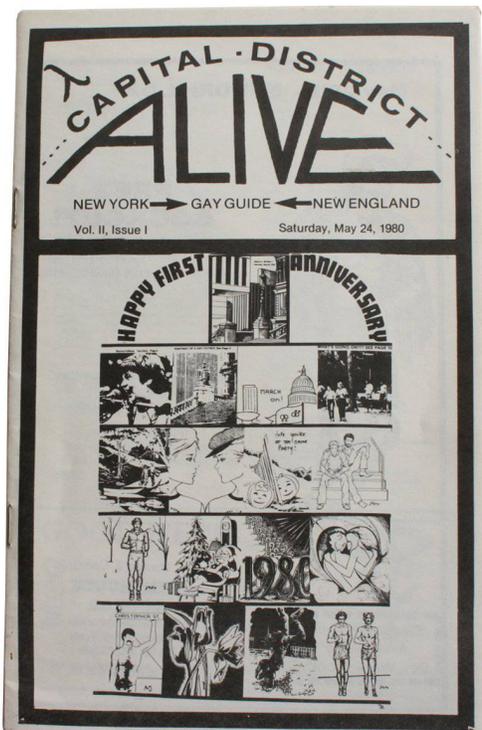


Founded in August 1976, the ACLU Gay Rights Chapter (later the ACLU Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter) was the first ACLU chapter devoted exclusively to addressing the civil rights of the LGBTQ+ populace. The newsletters offered here went through various titles, in order, as follows: "The Newsletter of the ACLU Gay Rights Chapter"; "ACLU Gay Rights Newsletter"; "Gay Rights Newsletter"; "Gay Rights Guardian"; and, "Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter News."

The collection provides a month-by-month view into the inner-workings of the chapter and how it lobbied bills in the legislature, kept tabs on LAPD and how it effected change with its members' activism at all levels, from City Hall all the way to Congress and the United States Supreme Court. Most issues, at a minimum, contained minutes of meetings as well as reports of the legislative, legal and publicity committees. Writers regularly urged direct involvement, with how-tos for the initiated, and regular features such as "Exercise your writes" which provided short paragraphs summing up important legislative issues and directions on who to pepper with letters and phone calls. There were also many short articles regarding pending bills and legislation and what members could do to advocate the group's positions.

Articles here include Willie Brown receiving the chapter's first Human Rights Award, coverage of the fight against the Briggs Initiative, PRIDE events. Other articles include a report on the 1979 National March on Washington, police harassment, anti gay discrimination lawsuits and much more.

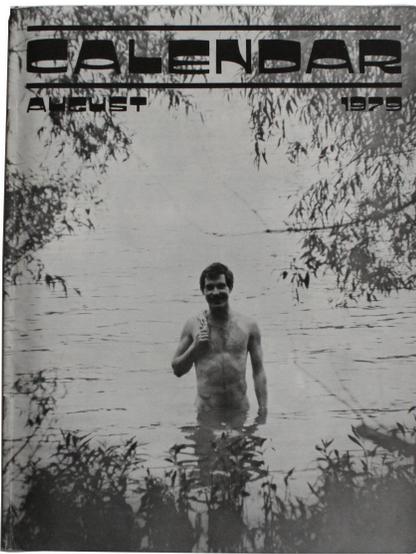
OCLC shows eight different institutions over several entries holding various runs. A valuable resource with a multi-year window on a hotbed of activism and legislative machinations devoted to the promotion of LGBTQ+ rights.



65. [Periodicals]

Burns, Kevin, et al, eds. **Capital District ALIVE. Vol. II, Issue I. Saturday, May 24, 1980.** Albany, New York: Capital District ALIVE Publishing Co., 1980. White wrappers printed in black. pp. 16. Very Good plus: bright with minimal wear and a hint of toning at extremities.

This is the first anniversary issue of what appears to be a short-lived gay magazine for the upstate New York and New England areas, which may have changed its name or merged with Northeast Alive (Albany: CDA Pub., 1979-81?). Regardless, this tri-weekly publication doesn't appear to have lasted beyond 1981, possibly due to the onset of the AIDS crisis. A self-described "gay guide" with a page listing area bars, bathhouses, bookstores, movie theatres and restaurants either owned by or catering to members of the LGBTQ+ community, this issue also includes articles on subjects ranging from an Albany "Take Back the Night" march led by a feminist group, to the "Washington for Jesus" march and rally held the month before, co-chaired by Pat Robertson. Also included are an interview with the president of the Albany Gay Community Center, a report on the opening of the first gay bank in the country (in San Francisco), film and book reviews, and more. Scarce. OCLC locates three holding institutions for the magazine, only one of which – the NYPL – holds this issue.

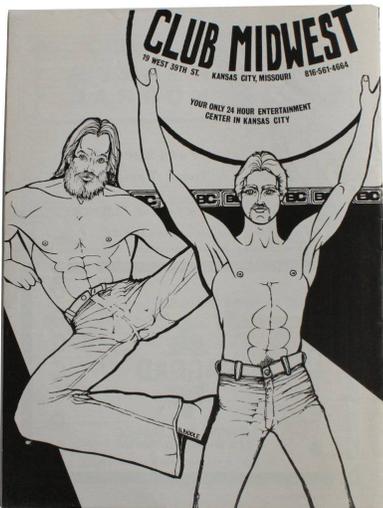


66. [Periodicals]

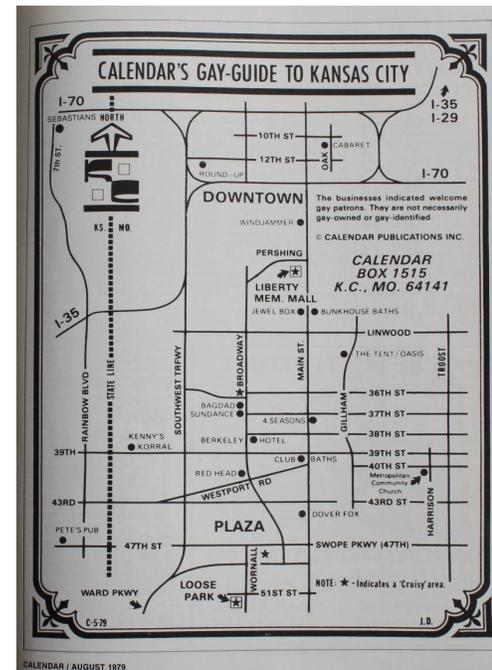
Calendar. Vol. 1, No. 11. [August, 1979]. Kansas City, MO: Calendar Publications, 1979. 11" x 8½". Stapled wrappers. pp [24]. Very good, with light wear and a crease to the front joint.

This is an issue of an apparently short-lived (1979-80?) Midwestern magazine, which detailed Kansas City's thriving gay scene as well as political, cultural and legal challenges on the national level. Kansas City played a sometimes overlooked role in the early homophile movement, hosting the National Planning Conference of Homophile Organizations in 1966, which founded the North American Conference of Homophile Organizations (NACHO), and then hosting the annual NACHO meeting in 1969. Kansas City was also the home of another major early gay periodical, *The Phoenix: Midwest*

Homophile Voice (1966-1969?), whose publisher, The Phoenix Society for Individual Freedom, became "the center of a vital publishing network for homophile publications from across the United States," (<http://kcstudio.org/kansas-city-rise-gay-rights/>).



This issue features an interview with Leonard Matlovich, the Vietnam War veteran and first openly gay service member whose fight against the military ban on gays was a cause célèbre at the time. It also includes legal advice on dealing with the police, a map of Kansas City's gay areas including "Cruisy" spots and an article on "roller-disco-mania" at the local roller rink. There's also a classifieds section, numerous advertisements, and artwork by an artist identified only as B. Biddle.



Rare. OCLC locates only three member institutions with any holdings of this periodical, and only one, the NYPL, with this issue.

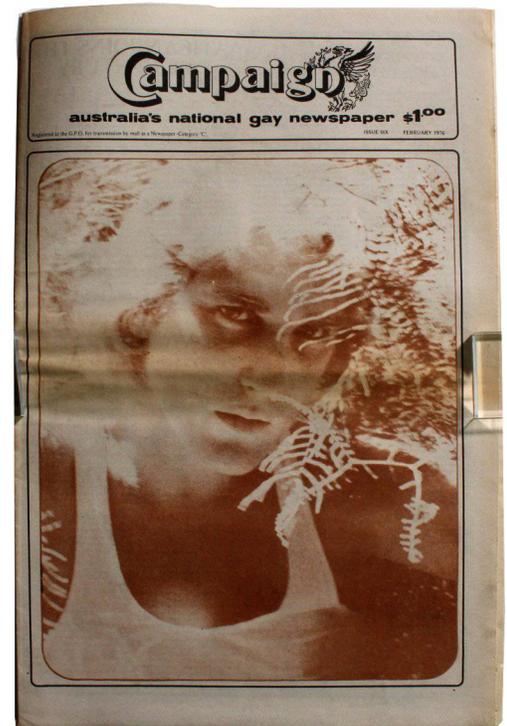
67. [Periodicals]

Campaign: Australia's National Gay Newspaper. Issue Six. [February, 1976]. Brickfield Hill, N.S.W.: Campaign Publishing Pty,

Ltd., 1976. 16¾" x 11½". Tabloid format newspaper. pp. 32. Very good: light toning and scattered short tears to foreedge of some leaves.

A scarce early issue of this influential monthly Australian gay periodical, founded by gay activist Rod Stringer shortly before the 1975 decriminalization of male homosexuality in South Australia. Initially edited by Peter Langford, Campaign made no secret of its intent to stay well within the bounds of respectability, and its mix of political, entertainment and lifestyle content enabled it to normalize gay social activities while still advocating for gay rights and protections. It soon took the daring step of introducing photographs of attendees at gay venues (always with the subjects' permission and with the disclaimer that they weren't necessarily gay) and eventually became one of the longest-running publications of its kind in Australia, operating from 1975-2000.

This issue includes articles on recent legal reforms concerning gay rights, the Campaign for Homosexual Equality, reports of physical assaults on gay men, the portrayal of gay relationships in TV shows, a short story by Kevin Dowling (possibly the Aussie film director?), an interview with gay-rights activist and founder of the Metropolitan Community Church, Rev. Troy Perry, and more. Well-represented in Australian institutions, but scarce in the US, with OCLC locating copies of this issue only at the University of Michigan and the NYPL.





68. [Periodicals]

Don't miss your . . . Monthly. Volume 36. New York: Eve Browne Fashions, [1975]. 8½" x 5½". Stapled self-wrappers. pp. [16]. Near fine: hot-off-the-press fresh, with a faint two inch vertical incision near the foot of the front wrapper.

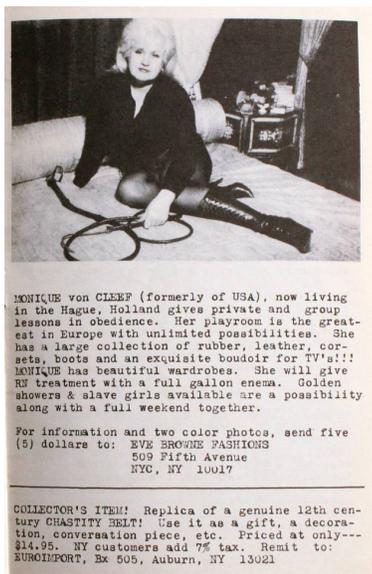
This is a periodical for Eve Browne Fashions (EBF) which was a mail order business that sold sexually oriented materials (see item #18 above for more on EBF). The company marketed to the transgender population and published a number of periodicals as well as offering sex toys and clothing and other sexually oriented publications.

This particular issue begins with a short essay, "Some Reflections of a TV," by a Helen Wilton. It also has around a dozen advertisements for sexually oriented businesses across the United States. The bulk of this issue consists of around 30 personal ads, 12 of which are photographically illustrated.

OCLC locates three entities with issues; checking those libraries' databases shows a total of nine total issues held, including one of the issue on offer.

69. [Periodicals]

Don't miss your . . . Monthly. V. 38. New York: Eve Browne Fashions, [1975]. 8½" x 5½". Stapled self-wrappers. pp. [20]. Very good: light wear and toning, some faint creases, wrappers lightly dust soiled.



This issue is filled with offers from Eve Browne for books and magazines, illustrated ads for rubber and latex, an ad for two drag queen films, and much more. There is a list of ten other marketing publications from EBF which included its discussion group and photo pak selections and there are also around 20 personal ads including ten which are photographically illustrated. Also of import is the nearly full page illustrated ad for the dominatrix, Monique Von Cleef, as well as half a page devoted to the first-ever Fantasia Fair, a week long transgender conference in Provincetown, Massachusetts that continues to this day.

Individual library databases show two holdings of the issue on offer.

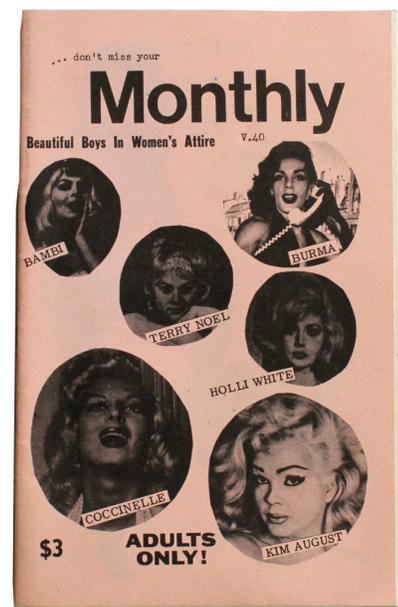
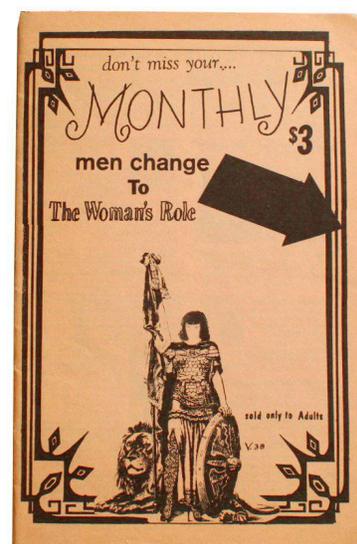
70. [Periodicals]

Don't miss your . . . Monthly. V. 40. New York: Eve Browne Fashions, [late 1976 or early 1977]. 8½" x 5½". Stapled self-wrappers. pp. [32]. Near fine with a

lightly dust-soiled front wrapper, and initially folded slightly off-center.

This issue is twice the size as Volume 36 above and printed on several different colored paper stocks. Unlike the other two issues offered here, it has several short news articles and an advice column. There are several full page ads for other sexually oriented businesses as well as several pages of Eve Browne offerings. Nearly all of its 14 personal ads are illustrated and there's also one image of people at a recent Eve Browne Drag Ball. There are two advertisements directly related to African Americans: the first is for a business called "The Black Experience," that claimed to be a "unique society of DOMINANT BLACKS and submissive whites and caters to all who are genuinely interested in interracial sexual encounters." The other is for the first issue of an Eve Browne periodical, "Ni**er Lovers," that apparently contained personal ads which sought to connect white women, transgender men, and homosexuals with African Americans.

Individual library databases show one holding of the issue on offer.



71. [Periodicals]

Gay Coalition of Denver Newsletter. No. 14. August 1974.

Denver, Colorado: Gay Coalition of Denver, 1974. 7" x 8½". Two folded bifolia of mechanically reproduced typescript. pp. 7. Very good: folded slightly off-center; lightly toned with a few small stains to margin of first page.

This is a newsletter for what may have been the first LGBTQ+ rights organization in Colorado, the Gay Coalition of Denver (GCD). It was founded in the fall of 1972 by gay activist and attorney Jerry Gerash, his partner Lynn Tamlin, and a few others. Their aim was to fight for LGBTQ+ rights as well as tackle the ongoing issues of police harassment, arrests, and discrimination in the Denver area. According to a brief history of the GCD written by Gerash in 2001,

"From the very beginning, The Coalition, although without a fixed space, acted much like a community center. We had a hotline, counseling referrals and a speaker's bureau. Our coffee house, 'Approaching Lavender,' was a healthy alternative to the bars and bath houses. Denver Free University donated their building on the weekends, where we offered evenings of movies, guest speakers, women's nights, poetry, readings, live music and a variety of entertainment. Early in 1973, the Coalition's political and legal committees took on the fight to end harassment of Gays by the Denver police which had been going on for so long it was almost an ingrained way of Gay life."

GCD's early successes were exceptional; from LGBTQ+colorado.org:

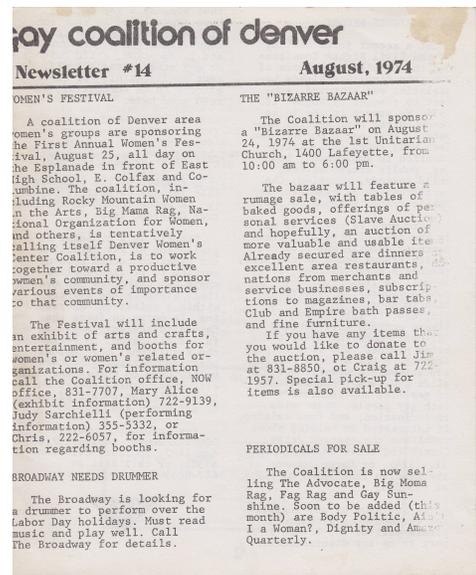
"In October 1973 the GCD took their fight for equality to the courts. A civil lawsuit, Gay Coalition of Denver vs. Denver, gave GCD access to police records, where they discovered some alarming statistics – 98% of those arrested for "offer of lewd conduct" were gay men.

With this information and a legion of 300 supporters, the GCD approached the Denver City Council. Thirty-five speakers gave three hours of testimony and as a result, four laws regarding loitering, cross-dressing, renting out rooms for 'purposes of sexual deviant purpose' and policies that enabled police entrapment through solicitation were repealed. The court later ordered that police could not enforce criminal laws in a discriminatory manner against gays nor could they make arrests for kissing, hugging, dancing or holding hands."

The formation of the GCD also led to Gerash and others creating an entity, Unity, that initially consisted of ten local organizations committed to creating an LGBTQ+ community center. It quickly grew to 39 groups was responsible for the founding of the Gay Community Center of Colorado in 1977; it exists today as the Center on Colfax.

This newsletter has brief articles which reported on an upcoming First Annual Women's Festival, a civil rights report, a notice that the GCD formed a prison committee and more. A list of resources is presented near the end of the newsletter along with a calendar of events and a schedule of what's happening at the local Coffeehouse.

OCLC locates four entities with copies, though we cannot determine if this particular copy is among them. A fine example of early LGBTQ+ activism in Colorado.



72. [Periodicals]

Gay Forum. Vol. 1 No. 3. December 1-15, 1971. Washington, D.C.: Guild Press, Ltd, 1971. 17½" x 11¼". Bifolia printed on regular paper stock. pp. 24. Near fine: folded horizontally at center as issued, fresh with minimal wear.

This is an issue of a short run gay periodical that signaled the downfall of a gay publishing empire. Its publisher, the Guild Press, was founded by H. Lynn Womack, who had turned a small printing plant purchased in 1957 into a major operation which included more than one periodical, book publishing, a chain of gay bookstores, a mail order business--even a movie theater. Womack's accomplishments were not without significant sacrifice: he was arrested more than once for conspiracy to send obscene materials through the mail and his print shop was raided by the Morals Division of the Washington police in 1960. That series of events led to a federal prison sentence, which led to the first case related to homosexuality that went to oral argument before the United States Supreme Court. Womack prevailed in *MANual Enterprises v. Day*, which established that erotica intended for gay males was not "obscene as a matter of



law,” a huge step forward in legal protections for gay publications.

The periodical boasted Frank Kameny as its editor-at-large and had lots of national news of interest such as the Society for Individual Rights having a car in San Francisco's Veteran's Day Parade, an article on Del Martin and Phyllis Lyon, the LGBTQ+ community in Greensboro, North Carolina, and much more. The paper also included opinion columns and theater and book reviews. Womack intended *Gay Forum* to be distributed nationally, with a West Coast representative listed and advertisements from all over the country as well. Of note is a full page street map of Washington, D.C. with around 20 gay businesses, many of which were related to the Guild Press. Also of note is the center leaf which opens fully to a spectacular poster featuring Queen Victoria and measuring 22½" x 17¼". The poster was published by S.I.R. to promote sexually transmitted infection awareness.

Despite the well produced paper, it failed quickly due to charges against Womack and Guild Press related to the use of underage models as well as the major raids conducted by the FBI on adult bookstores in the East in April 1970. Womack was convicted and agreed to give up all his adult businesses in exchange for a reduced sentence. Guild Press went bankrupt in 1974.

We are not sure how many issues were published, but know *Gay Forum* ran through at least issue number five which was published in January 1972. OCLC shows ten institutions with holdings, seven of which have this particular issue.

A fine artifact of the swan song of a major LGBTQ+ publisher.



73. [Periodicals]

GPU News. [March 1972]. Milwaukee, Wisconsin: Gay People's Union of Milwaukee, 1972 11" x 8½". Unstapled bifolia. pp. 16. Very good: light wear, light toning at extremities, faint crease at upper outer corners.

The Gay People's Union of Milwaukee [GPU] was formed in 1970 at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee as a student organization called the "Gay Liberation Organization." That group split into two factions, one of which became the GPU. By the end of 1971, the GPU was no longer a student organization at the university, but a community-wide entity. According to the University of Wisconsin's digital collections site, the GPU

"was the most important gay and lesbian rights organization in Milwaukee during the 1970s . . . [It] actively embraced mainstream and alternative media outlets in order to educate the general public about homosexuality. It produced the first regularly scheduled, scripted gay and lesbian radio program in the nation, Gay Perspective . . . they opened the first gay/lesbian community center . . . [and] the first gay health clinic . . . The GPU was also the first organization in Milwaukee to host an event that had "Pride" appeal, with over 350 people attending the GPU Ball in 1974 . . . The GPU largely went

into decline after about 1985. Its magazine, the GPU News, for 10 years the best source of local gay/lesbian news, was folded after the January 1981 issue after not enough volunteers were available to create it."

This is a very early issue of the magazine which was first published in October, 1971. It has an article on the national gay conference that was held in Chicago the previous month, a full page of poems by a poet named "Narcissti," and an application for 1972's Midwest Homophile Conference. There's also a full page interview of Father Joseph Feldhausen who made national news a few months earlier for performing a wedding ceremony for two women, Donna Burkett and Manonia Evans.

Institutional holdings are difficult to determine as a digital version of the newsletter exists and 69 entities over two entries are shown as having some version of physical, internet or other digital holding. Of the ten libraries from OCLC we checked directly, one had one physical issue.

74. [Periodicals]

H.E.L.P., Inc. / Drummer. Volume II, Number III. [November 15, 1972]. West Hollywood: [H.E.L.P., Inc.], 1972. 11" x 8½". Glued newsprint magazine. pp. [48]. Very good plus: minimal wear and light toning, with a small bump to the lower corner.

The rare third issue of *Drummer*, published when the magazine was still the newsletter of the Homophile Effort for Legal Protection (H.E.L.P.), rather than the primary publication of the gay leather/BDSM community that it would later become. H.E.L.P. was formed in 1968 in response to the harassment and aggressive policing of gay people by the LAPD Vice squad, and offered a range of legal services to defend those arrested for "homosexual activities". The newsletter, which actually began with Volume II, rather than Volume I, was founded in 1972 with the aid of H.E.L.P. president Larry Townsend, an outspoken Los Angeles activist who both reported on and promoted the local leather scene.

This issue featured articles on the official opening of the H.E.L.P. Community Center, police raids of the Universal Ball, and the new nonprofit status of the Whitman-Radcliffe Foundation. It also included pieces by Townsend and Jim Kepner, a legal advice column, and an illustrated guide to how to swim that is surely more about the beefcake than the swimming. The ads are numerous and delightful, ranging from scented pubic hair shampoo and Naugahyde bedcovers to full plaid suits, sexy meditation outfits, and kaftans.

OCLC locates nine entities over two entries with some variants of the title. Looking at respective library databases reveal two showing no physical copies at all and two with this particular issue.



75. [Periodicals]

Helton, Rod, [editor.] **Update.** San Francisco, California: Concerned Republicans for Individual Rights, 1979. 7" x 8½". Bifolium with single leaf insert printed recto and verso. pp. 6. Very good with a few patches of light soiling.

This an early publication from the organization that became the Log Cabin Republicans. The Concerned Republicans for Individual Rights (CRIR) formed in San Francisco in early August 1977 to oppose the Briggs Initiative. Once the organization expanded to other California cities in the late 1980s, CRIR changed its name to the Log Cabin Club. The San Francisco chapter continues its service today.

This issue has a short recap of the previous year, a message from the president and a calendar of upcoming events. There are also several short articles, including "Politics is the art of Inclusion," and "Are gays taking over housing?"

According to an OCLC entry, the name of the newsletter changed from *Update* to *C.R.I.R. Mandate* in 1980 or 1981. Between 1986 and 1988, the name changed to *OPED* and beginning in June 1988 its name was *Republican Challenge*. OCLC locates two institutions, each with one copy of this title, with one of those being the issue on offer. This copy also comes from the Paul Mariah estate.

76. [Periodicals]

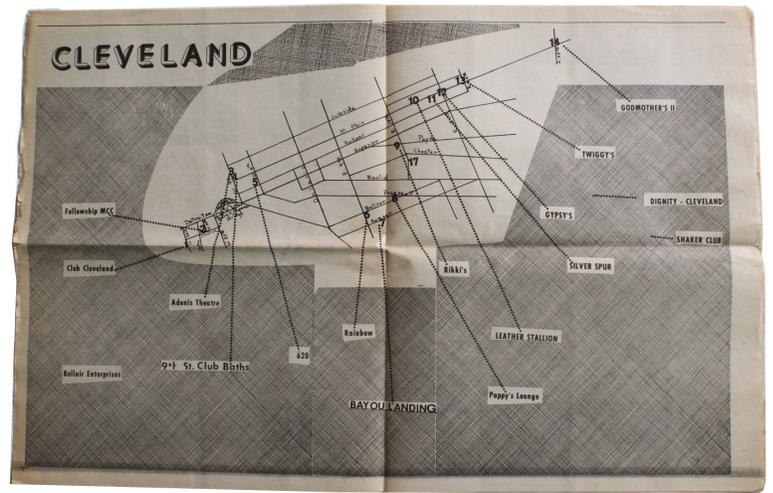
High Gear [Broken run of 11 Issues]. Cleveland, Ohio: Gay Educational & Awareness Resources Center, 1975-1981. 14½" x 11". Newsprint. Most issues 18-24 pages. Publication sequence: Vol. 1, #11 (July 1975); Vol. 4, #11 (Jul 78); [Vol. 5, #7] (Mar 79); Vol. 5, #12 (July/Aug 1979); Vol. 6, # 10 (Jul 80); Vol. 7, #s 6-7 (April-June 1981) **note there are three issues here as May duplicated the use of "Vol 7/#6" and the numbers continued in order from this issue**; Vol. 7, #9 (Aug 1981); Vol. 8, #s 2-3 (Oct-Nov 1981). Generally very good or better: some issues are folded at center but were not



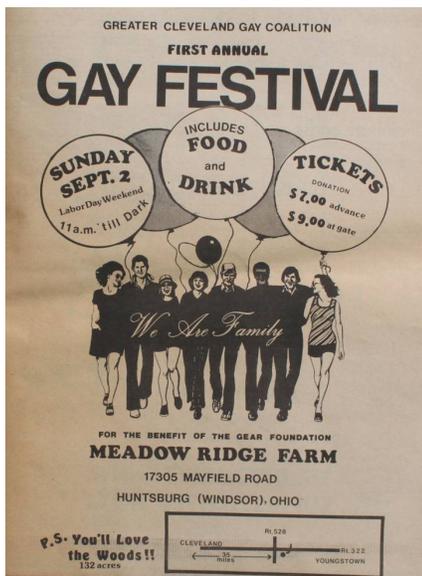
issued that way; large chip to front cover of July 1978 affecting title letters.

This is a run of monthly newspapers issued by Ohio's Gay Educational and Awareness Resources Center ("GEAR" and also known as the "Gay Educational and Awareness Resources Foundation.") According to the finding aid for the GEAR records at OhioLINK Finding Aid Repository,

[GEAR] was created in 1974 in Cleveland, Ohio, to serve the Lesbian and Gay community through social, political, and cultural events, counseling and support groups, and to empower and raise the community's level of visibility . . . Early activities included a Gay Hotline-Switchboard and the publication of High Gear, a monthly newspaper covering news and events of interest in the Gay community. The Gear Foundation served as an umbrella organization for other groups and activities, including a Rap Group and a Speaker's Bureau. In 1977, the Foundation opened the Lesbian-Gay Community Services Center, to serve as a base of operations for its activities. Throughout the 1980s, the Foundation continued to increase its visibility and help form a cohesive Lesbian-Gay community in northeast Ohio . . . In 1988, the Gear Foundation officially changed its name to the Lesbian-Gay Community Service Center of Greater Cleveland, which has continued many of the Foundation's activities."



The paper was heavy on local and state news affecting the LGBTQ+ community including reporting on legislative issues, other LGBTQ+ organizations in Ohio, hate crimes, police harassment and more. The earliest issue here included news of the local Metropolitan Community Church getting harassed including a physical attack against one of its female members. It also included a double page centerfold map of Cleveland's gay-friendly businesses and other issues have smaller inset maps of other Ohio cities. The April 1981 issue featured news of a first amendment fight in Cincinnati, where a radio broadcaster was indicted on felony charges of "disseminating material considered harmful to minors" for reading a humorous article regarding sexual lubricants on the air.



Many issues have a double-page centerfold calendar which also featured a phone directory as well as an explanation of GEAR's committees and calls to join the organization. The paper also had interviews with local gay-friendly businesses, regularly featured poetry and occasional short works of fiction, and many issues also had at least one full page of photographic images of recent LGBTQ+ events, marches and the like. Many issues also had columns related to transgender topics.

Per OCLC records, the paper ceased publication as of September 1982. OCLC locates 15 entities with holdings; digging into individual library databases shows that seven of them have no more than two physical issues, with the largest holding approximately 67 issues.

Per OCLC records, the paper ceased publication as of September 1982. OCLC locates 15 entities with holdings; digging into individual library databases shows that seven of them have no more than two physical issues, with the largest holding approximately 67 issues.

77. [Periodicals]

It's Time. Monthly Newsletter of the National Gay Task Force. [10issue broken run]. New York: National Gay Task Force, Inc., 1976-1983. Bifolia measuring 11" x 8½" (through March/April 1979) or 17" x 11" (November/December 1979 and later). Four pages per issue. Publication sequence: Vol. 2, Nos. 6-7 (Mar-Apr 1976); Vol. 6, No. 3 (Mar/April 1979); Vol. 6, No. 7 (Nov/Dec 1979); Vol. 7, No. 2 (Feb/Mar 1980); Vol. 7, Nos. 4-8 (May/June - Nov/Dec 1980). Generally very good or better: a few issues with minor stains, several with old folds and a few with



handwritten notes.

The National Gay Task Force (“NGTF”) was formed in 1973 by several gay rights activists including Barbara Gittings, and Bruce Voeller. The NGTF sought to enact change at the national level and had several early successes including: removal of homosexuality from the Index of Mental Disorders, introduction of a gay civil rights bill banning discrimination based on sexual preference, pushing to end employment discrimination by the United States Job Corps, and creating the Gay Media Task Force to improve the image of gays and lesbians depicted in the media. The organization exists today as the National LGBTQ Task Force.

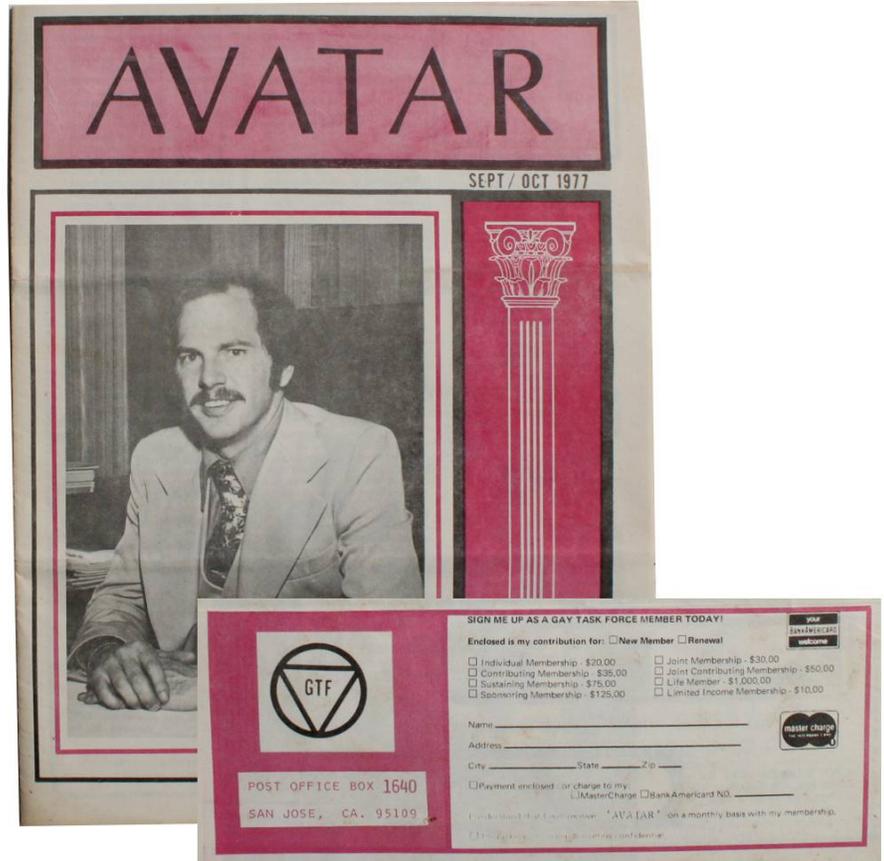
These newsletters document numerous activities of the group including sending letters of protest to newspapers that refused to publish the comic strip *Doonesbury* when it depicted gay characters, its work on immigration issues, meetings at the White House and more. Beginning with the Nov/Dec 1979 issue there was also a regular column entitled “ActionReport. Opportunities for Action/Reports on Results.” Other issues included book reviews, a media notes column, and short profiles of members.

OCLC locates 15 entities with physical copies.

78. [Periodicals]

James, Art (editor). *Avatar*
Sept/Oct 1977. San Jose,
California: Phoenix Publications,
1977. 11” x 8½”. Bifolium. pp.
[12]. Very good with two old
horizontal folds.

This is the first, and presumably only, issue of a periodical and promotional for the Gay Task Force of Central California (GTFCC). All we know about the GTFCC is found in an article in this issue which was apparently reprinted from the September 1, 1977 issue of the Bay Area Reporter (“BAR”). The GTFCC was originally founded by Eladio “Lucky” Guerrero in 1976 as “The Gay Liaison Task Force of Santa Clara County.” After functioning for a year as an adjunct of the Human Relations Commission of Santa Clara County, it reformed as this new entity in the hope of better “serv[ing] the needs of the gay community more effectively as a political association.” That article also stated that *The Avatar* would grow to a sixty page magazine with a monthly press run of 10,000 copies. The printer of this issue, Ms. Atlas Press, was founded in 1975 by Johnnie Staggs and Rosalie Nichols as a commercial printing operation and bookstore in San Jose. They also published a literary quarterly, *Lesbian Voices*, as well as a local LGBTQ+ paper, *Lambda News*.



The first page contains an editorial which described the purpose of the periodical:

“We are striving for a maximum of dialogue on every subject of interest to gays, with a minimum of ‘editing.’ We will no doubt be a ‘controversial’ publication—by design. We do not subscribe to the unity-at-any price theory that some ‘gay leaders’ have been selling so vigorously of late. The ideal of unity is certainly commendable, however, the reality of the ‘unity’ being peddled locally is a bullshit scam designed to silence any discussion of the rip-offs and schemes being perpetrated by the unity-peddlers themselves! It’s about time someone rattled their cage.”

Some of the articles include one on the organization “Parents of Gays and Lesbians,” another on the formation of the Gay Rights Chapter of the ACLU (see item #64 for newsletters from this organization); a call for a gay tax protest and more. The last page also has a membership form for the GTFCC.

This was Paul Mariah's copy, though it is not noted as such. OCLC locates five holdings.



79. [Periodicals]

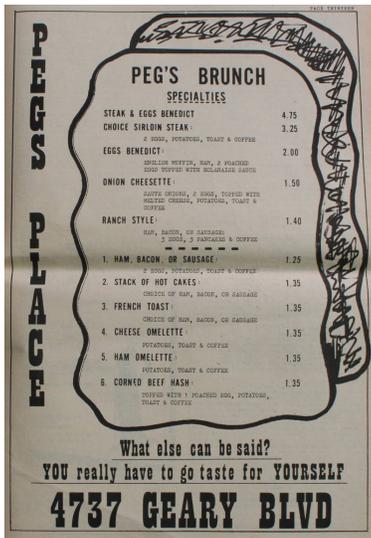
Jordan, Carl E., editor. **San Francisco Forum. Volume 1, Number 2.** San Francisco: ABC Publications, 1972. 11½" x 8". Newsprint. pp. 15. Very good with some toning along edges and on a few interior leaves.

This is an issue of the short-lived *San Francisco Forum* which touted itself as "The Independent Community Newspaper" for San Francisco. Its premier issue contained a short history of how the paper came about, as well as its purpose:

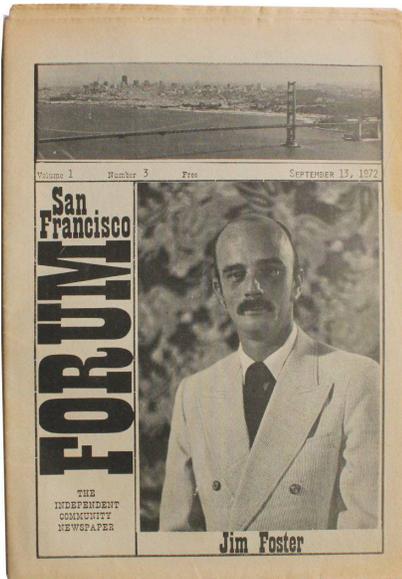
"the idea of the FORUM was born amid reports of long continuing strife rampant within the bowels of other publications. In addition to the searing dissention [sic] within the management of our community newspapers there exists the counter-productive and egocentric mismanagement of the major social organizations within our community. As a result the public has been exposed to . . . biased reporting and the effective silencing of the distasteful truths. For any paper to publish but one side of any issue is equal to the total censorship of the other."

The paper provided information relevant to the gay community, with regular features like sections devoted to reader mail, entertainment reviews, classifieds, advertisements for local businesses and a fair amount of activist/political reporting. An extensive directory provided a list of organizations and their telephone numbers for the gay switchboard, psychiatric help, free clinics, drug and legal help, and even draft help through organizations like Resistance SF, and legal groups.

This particular issue has an image of Peg Clark on the cover page, as well as a full page advertisement for Peg's Place, a lesbian bar. Clark was the bar's owner and in 1979 the bar made national news when off-duty members of San Francisco's vice squad forced their way in and attacked female employees after being denied admission.



OCLC shows five entities with various holdings, two of which have this particular issue.

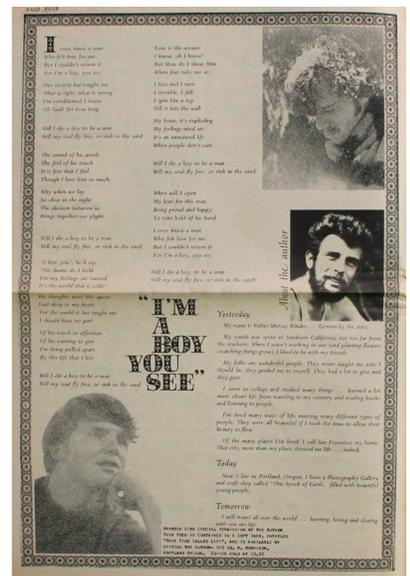


80. [Periodicals]

Jordan, Carl E., editor. **San Francisco Forum. Volume 1, Number 3.** San Francisco: Carl E. Jordan, 1972. 11½" x 8". Newsprint. pp. 15. Very good plus with minor toning at edges of outermost leaves.

This issue's cover featured Jim Foster who had recently delivered the Gay Rights Planks at the Democratic National Convention. Foster, along with delegate Madeline Davis, were the first openly LGBTQ+ people to ever address a national party convention. The prior year Foster founded the Alice B. Toklas Memorial Democratic Club with Del Martin and Phyllis Lyon. It was the first gay Democratic club in the United States.

This issue also has a full page poem by Walter Murray Rinder, more editorial ranting, a lesbians-only column and more.



OCLC shows two entities with this issue.

81. [Periodicals]

Jordan, Carl E., editor. **San Francisco Forum. Volume 1, Number 4.** San Francisco: Carl E. Jordan, 1972. 11½" x 8". Newsprint. pp. 15. Very good with light toning to outermost leaves and a tiny tear to the cover page.

This issue included more than one article related to S.I.R. as well as a full page advertisement for an upcoming S.I.R. Fundraiser. It also has reports of gay men getting attacked near Polk Street as well as a clue on the background of the editor: he owned a modeling agency which advertised in this issue

OCLC shows three entities with this issue.



82. [Periodicals]

Jordan, Carl E., editor. **San Francisco Forum. Volume 1, Number 5.** San Francisco: Carl E. Jordan, 1972. 11½" x 8". Newsprint. pp. 15. Very good plus with a hint of toning at extremities.

The front page has a display advertisement for a George McGovern fundraiser sponsored by the Alice B. Toklas Memorial Democratic Club. There's also an article on Proposition 19 (a ballot initiative to decriminalize marijuana) as well as a column by Don Scott on behalf of S.I.R.

OCLC shows three entities with this issue.

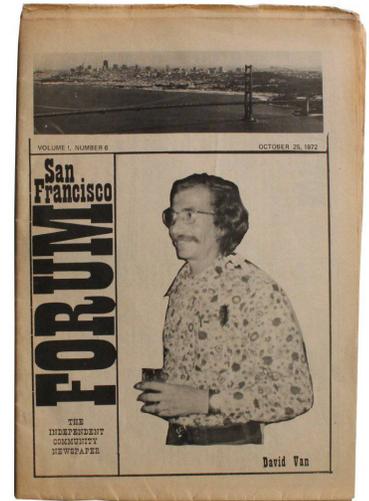


83. [Periodicals]

Jordan, Carl E., editor. **San Francisco Forum. Volume 1, Number 6.** San Francisco: Carl E. Jordan, 1972. 11½" x 8". Newsprint. pp. 15. Very good with light toning to outermost leaves and a tiny tear to the cover page.

The sixth, and presumably last, issue of the *San Francisco Forum*. It includes an article on San Francisco's Imperial Court chapter, reports on recent S.I.R. Meetings, and an outstanding full page advertisement for a David Bowie concert.

OCLC shows two entities with this issue.



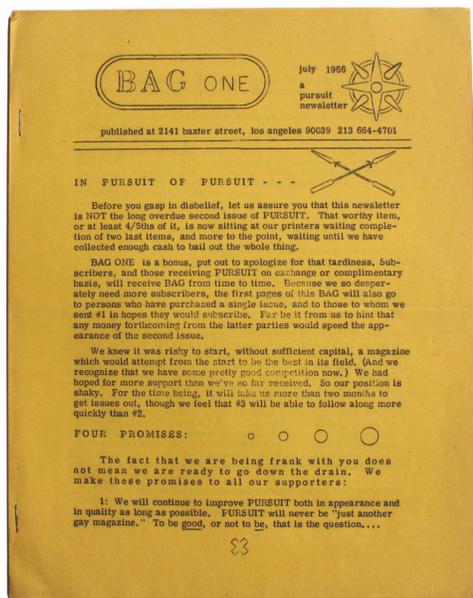
84. [Periodicals]

Kepner, Jim (editor). **Bag One: A Pursuit Newsletter.** Los Angeles, California: N.p., 1966. 11" x 8½". Side stapled photomechanically reproduced typed newsletter printed rectos only. pp. [7]. Very good with light dust soiling and minor dings at corners.

This is an apology/promotional for Jim Kepner's short-lived periodical, *Pursuit & Symposium* (PS). He began by stating that this newsletter was not the second issue of PS, but a bonus to subscribers as well as an apology for issue #2's tardiness. Over the next four and half pages, he explained the delays and his hopes for the magazine. At times rambling, he divulged much about the process of creating the next issue, the financial strains he faced, and a brainstorm regarding how supporters of PS could help promote it.

To further drum up support, he also made this direct appeal.

"PURSUIT does not have a paid full time staff. The editor works a full time job, and a cheap one, to support this



hobby. It needn't remain that way. PURSUIT is a good enough magazine to be able to pay a small salary or two, when enough people find out that it exists . . . We're determined to bust our buns trying to put out the best homophile publication in America, a smooth marriage of gaiety and seriousness. But without your help, we just can't manage it. So what is it worth to you?"

The rest of the newsletter has an article related to a scandal in 1959 where the San Francisco Tax Assessor sent a "plant" to the Mattachine Society's Denver Convention as well as one on an upcoming Daughters of Bilitis convention. Also of note is a small box on the last page reading, "For Information about PRIDE, a new Los Angeles organization, contact . . ." PRIDE was founded by Steve Ginsburg just a couple of months earlier.

Although Kepner succeeded in publishing issue #2, it was PS's last. OCLC locates three copies of the newsletter. This was Paul Mariah's copy, though it is not noted as such.

85. [Periodicals]

Martin of Holland (artist).

SMads. [Run of Four Issues].

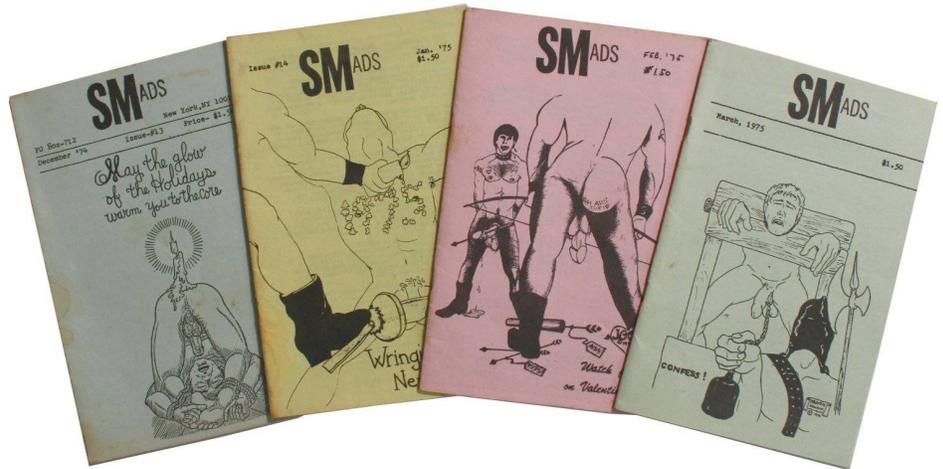
New York: N.P., 1974-1975.

8½" x 5½". Stapled self-wrappers. Publication sequence: Issue #s 13, 14, [15], [16] (December 1974-March 1975). 20-24 pages per issue.

Very good: moderate wear, occasional minor spots of soiling.

This is a run of several early issues of SMads, a BDSM personal ads service.

According to more than one leather history website as well as the Leather Archives & Museum, SMads was edited by Marshall Loeb and was in publication from 1972 to 1987. According to an article in *Drummer 41* (November 1980), SMads was, in its time, "the most upfront collection of sexuality available. Every specific sexual desire, from basic S&M to scat and water sports, heavy bondage to shaving and piercing appeared in its pages."



Each issue is filled with exceptionally explicit personal ads, but there is much more here for the careful researcher, e.g. an ad for "an S/M ranch in Texas with barn, corral, cattle, gear and equipment has openings for slaves." There are also ads for more than one LGBTQ+ correspondence club as well as BDSM mail order businesses including R.F.M. (see item #s 12 and 30 for more from R.F.M.).

Also important is that the run contains at least 13 drawings, including at least one full centerfold, by Martin Van De Logt, better known as "Martin of Holland." According to Tomoffinland.org,

"Martin of Holland's art appeals to very specific tastes, and to call it extreme might be a bit of an understatement. His passion for the subject matter and his unflinching imagination set him a part from those who crave social approval or critical adulation . . . Though many in his home country are unfamiliar with his works, his impact on one of the most socially progressive countries in the world was profound. As the last individual in the Netherlands to be arrested and incarcerated for producing and distributing his own pornography in the 1950s and 60s, the civil rights ramifications of his multiple year imprisonment helped insure that the generations that followed were free from bias and bigotry hidden behind and inside all acts of censorship."

OCLC shows five institutions with holdings over two entries. Looking at respective library databases, two have one issue each, one has eleven, and two do not list specific holdings. Internet searches find two more issues at Yale's radical sex and leather collection. The copies on offer duplicate none of these holdings and pre-date all of them.

86. [Periodicals]

Mattachine Midwest Newsletter [Run of Three Issues]. Chicago, Il.: Mattachine Midwest, 1967. 8½" x 5½". Stapled self wrappers. Publication sequence: Vol. II: Nos. 7-9 (May-July, 1967). 12 pages each. Very good: wrappers lightly toned dust soiled; light toning of extremities throughout.

Mattachine Midwest (MM) was a Chicago-area LGBTQ+ activist group separate and distinct from the Mattachine Society, the national organization which was founded in Los Angeles in 1950. MM was founded in 1965 in response to a major gay bar raid the previous year in which 109 people were arrested. MM was actually the third iteration of a Mattachine-adjacent entity in Chicago, with the first two having the name "Chicago Mattachine," and active from 1954-1957 and 1959-1962 respectively. This iteration of the group was active through the mid-1980s.

Possibly made on a word processor, these issues employ allcaps text. To many modern readers, this would initially appear as screaming, and the president's message in one issue which described the purpose of MM is one worth loudly proclaiming:

"Through Mattachine Midwest we not only have a unified program to present our story to an unfortunately alien society—but also we do much to help each other—when in trouble with the police, when in need of counseling, when in need of employment—or just when in need of an opportunity for social contacts with our own."



TO BE DISCREETLY EXPRESSIVE

THE APRIL ISSUE OF MATTACHINE MIDWEST NEWSLETTER CARRIED A REPORT CONCERNING THE RECENT VISIT OF A MATTACHINE MEMBER, A PSYCHOLOGIST AND AN ATTORNEY TO THE STATE COLLEGE OF IOWA. DURING THAT VISIT, A QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION WAS HELD. ONE QUESTION RAISED WAS "WHY DO HOMOSEXUALS CONGREGATE IN BARS AND WASHROOMS?" THE ANSWER EXPLAINED OUR NEED FOR A PLACE TO OPENLY EXPRESS FEELINGS AND EMOTIONS WHICH TEND TO MOUNT UP DURING THE COURSE OF A GAY PERSON'S DAILY SECRETIVE EXISTANCE. THE NUTSHELL OF THE ANSWER WAS, "IT (BEING PENT-UP NEED TO BE OUTWARD) HAS GOT TO EXPRESS ITSELF SOMEWHERE."

CERTAINLY I DO NOT DISAGREE WITH THIS AVENUE OF THOUGHT. I DO FEEL, HOWEVER, THAT GAY PEOPLE TEND NOT TO BE TOO DISCREET IN JUDGEMENT AS TO JUST HOW EXPRESSIVE THEY MAY BE IN GAY BARS. ASK YOURSELF HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU BEEN TOUCHED IN 'THAT WAY' WHILE IN A GAY BAR? SECONDLY, HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU TOUCHED IN 'THAT WAY' SOMEONE ELSE WHILE IN A GAY BAR? NEXT, DID YOU KNOW THE PERSON YOU 'TOUCHED', OR WAS THAT PERSON A STRANGER? YOU MAY CONSIDER YOURSELF EXTREMELY FORTUNATE IF YOUR INDISCRETION IN THIS AREA HAS NEVER LANDED YOU IN THE PADDY-WAGON.

CERTAINLY, WE ALL WANT TO SEE THE DAY WHEN GAY COUPLES MAY OPENLY EXPRESS AFFECTION ONE FOR ANOTHER, WHETHER IT BE A TOKEN KISS UPON GREETING, OR AN AFTERNOON STROLL THRU THE PARK, HAND IN HAND. WE ALL AGREE THAT OUR EXPRESSION HAS TO COME OUT 'SOMEWHERE'. I ONLY WISH TO REMIND YOU ALL THAT YOU MUST THINK DISCRETION, AND USE DISCRETION IN AN ADULT MANNER AT ALL TIMES BEFORE WE ARE ABLE TO EARN THE PRIVILEGES WE LONG FOR.

your editorial staff. Some of them are so self-evident as to seem trite, but it is obvious that they are not apparent to everyone." This list gives fascinating insight into the young organization. It's a combination of a set of beliefs as well as admonitions to some members of the LGBTQ+ community to "behave" themselves, such as "the homosexual and heterosexual have no right to carry on indiscreetly or compulsively." Others required acknowledging that the path forward would not be easy such as "everyone is entitled to equal rights."

While not denoted as such, these issues were Paul Mariah's. OCLC lists six entities with copies of the MM newsletter. Searching those entities' respective databases reveals a total of around 56 physical issues, nearly all of which post-date the copies on offer. These particular issues do not appear to be held by any of the six.

All three issues here are filled with news affecting the LGBTQ+ community, as well as reports on meetings and events, a calendar and more. Articles of interest include a report on MM taking part in a day-long conference in St. Louis on April 1, 1967 to address how LGBTQ+ activist groups can better organize and run their groups more efficiently. The conference was also attended by representatives from One of Chicago and two other Midwest LGBTQ+ organizations.

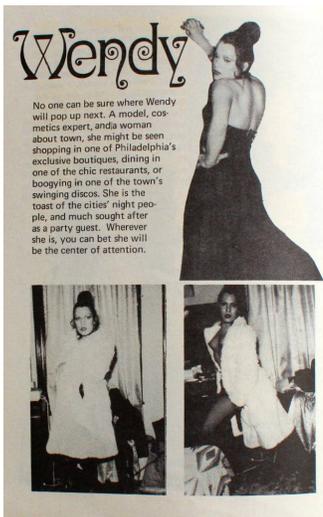
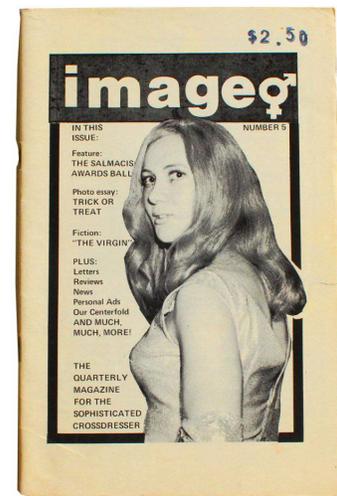
One issue has a one page questionnaire issued by Tangents (see item #5 for background on Tangents), with a request for readers to respond and mail it to them in California. It was prepared by "a team of survey experts" to help Tangents "avoid the more extreme and unrealistic programs which are no longer able to hold the movement together." Another article mentioned that a questionnaire about blackmail was getting mailed to members in an effort to better learn about the situation and address it.

Of note is the cover of the July issue which reads, "We are in receipt of a letter from a member which makes us feel we should outline the attitudes of

87. [Periodicals]

Mesics, Sandy (executive editor). *image*. Volume 2 Number 5. Philadelphia, Pa.: Third World Communications, [1976]. 8½" x 5½". Stapled self-wrappers. pp. 38, [2]. Very good: light wear and faint creases to wrappers, front wrapper with short closed tear; bright and clean throughout.

This is a rare transgender periodical with a compelling history that intersects several important transgender writers and publishers. *image* was the creation of Sandy Mesics, a trans activist who grew up in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania and is presently the director of St. Luke's School of Nursing in Bethlehem as well as the school's Manager of Diversity and Inclusion. According to an oral history that she gave to the New York Public Library and the New York City Trans Oral History Project in 2019, (<https://s3.amazonaws.com/oral-history/transcripts/NYC+TOHP+Transcript+128+Sandra+Mesics.pdf>) Mesics was born a boy and had a sense that she should have been born a girl when she was around five years old. She *"actually grew up thinking that at some point [she] would be able to make a decision [on her gender] and [that she would] choose being a girl."* She started cross-dressing as a teen around her house until her mother wanted to take her a doctor. Terrified that medical "assistance" would involve electroconvulsive therapy or worse, she stopped sharing her femininity with anyone around the age of 16 or 17.



While at Penn State, Mesics became a staff writer for *The Daily Collegiate* which spurred an enthusiasm for writing, reporting and periodical publication. Her senior year at Penn State found her in a relationship with a woman that allowed her to express herself more fully, leading to her first times going out on campus as a woman. That same year she also sought professional help and possibly wrote to trans activist Zelda Suplee, which led to a meeting with a doctor for hormone therapy. When she began hormone therapy the idea for this magazine was born as she,

"got frustrated with how hard it was to get information about everything . . . we did. Getting information about hormones . . . finding out who the good surgeons were, finding out how you manage the electrolysis or how you did makeup, what was the best makeup to cover a beard all that kind of stuff, so, with all the hubris that can only come from somebody with a bachelor's degree in psychology, I decided to start a magazine and we called it Image, so it was me and my partner and another crossdresser that I had met along the way who wanted to be a silent partner and provide some of the funding and distribution and I would do the editorial and all the rest of it."

She named the publishing company "Third World Communications" because *"we thought we were not the gay world, we weren't the straight world, we were kind of like the third world."* The first issue appeared in 1974 and ultimately led to Mesics getting the attention of UTTS, the United Transvestites Transsexual Society. There she ghost wrote a column for the head of UTTS, Suzi Collins. Collins also worked for Neptune Productions, which produced a significant amount of trans publications and she introduced Mesics to the owner of Neptune, Jack O'Brien. Neptune's distributor was Star Distributors, which is now known as being a part of the Gambino crime family. O'Brien was aware of *image* and told Mesics that her magazine was

"a great idea but it's a pretty shit publication, you have no sense of layout it looks pretty crude . . . let's make you a deal come work for me you'll help us produce some of our publications, I'll help you produce yours, you can use any of my equipment . . ."

Sandy was *"working my way towards surgery,"* when O'Brien hired her; O'Brien didn't care how she dressed and she was allowed to work there full time as "Sandy." Mesics ended up writing "tons of stuff" for O'Brien/Neptune while trying to continue publication of *image* and the issue on offer may have been its penultimate.

This issue has reviews of books and other periodicals meant to help men struggling with transgender issues and also includes a review of the film *Dog Day Afternoon*. Its mail section has several letters from trans men who bared their souls with respect to finding doctors who would counsel them compassionately. There are photo essays depicting a couple of cross-dressers, classifieds, a report on Sally Douglas and her Salmacis Society's "Salmacis '75," (see item #28 for a trans directory related to Salmacis) and an eight page fiction short story. The verso of the front wrapper has a full page advertisement for publications and tapes from "Personal Counselling [sic] Services," out of Tappan, New York. This was Garrett Oppenheim's business which was also known as "Confide Personal Counselling Services, Inc.," a fairly early enterprise with respect to focusing on helping those with gender identity issues. We also note the use of a proto-trans symbol as the logo for the magazine.

OCLC shows six entities with holdings; looking at their respective library catalogs shows a total of 11 issues held, with none holding this particular issue.

An important trans publication with a fascinating pedigree.

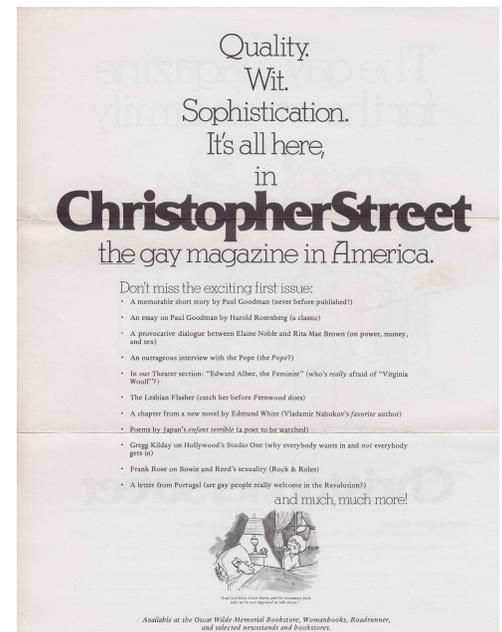
88. [Periodicals]

[Ortleb, Charles]. **[Promotional Flyer for the magazine "Christopher Street"]**. New York, New York: [Christopher Street That New Magazine, Inc.], [circa 1976]. 8½" x 11". Flyer printed both sides. Near fine: a hint of toning, crisp folds presumably as issued.

This is a promotional flyer for the first issue of *Christopher Street* which touts it as "the gay magazine for the whole family." *Christopher Street* (which was subtitled, "That New Magazine") was a long running gay literary periodical founded by Charles Ortleb. Ortleb also ran the gay weekly, *The New York Native*, as well as *TheatreWeek* and *OperaMonthly*. During its heyday, *Christopher Street* featured writers such as Michael Denny, Edmund White, George Whitmore, and George Stambolian. The magazine continued in publication until December 1995.

While not stated as such, this was Paul Mariah's copy.

None found on OCLC.



89. [Periodicals]

Pearson, Roger E. [editor]. ***The New Way Inc. Vol 3. Issue 21. November 4, 1973.*** Denver, Colorado: New Way Publications, 1973. 8½" x 11". Unstapled bifolia. pp. 28. Very good: light wear, some staining to first and last few leaves.

This is an outstanding artifact of an exceptionally important LGBTQ+ activism event in Colorado that impacted movements across the country. It's contained in a periodical about which we are able to learn little, but may have been connected with the Gay Coalition of Denver (GCD), the city's first LGBTQ+ liberation group (see item #71 for a periodical from the GCD).

This issue appeared soon after what has become known as the "Gay Revolt at the Denver City Council." It celebrated the event with a cover image of the Declaration of Independence superimposed with the text, "One More Battle Won." The council meeting occurred October 24, 1973 with members of GCD speaking out against city ordinances that discriminated against gays in their enforcement. Their actions directly led to the repeal of several of these laws. According to one scholar, "the meeting was a historic moment for the gay community of Denver and for gay rights groups across the country because it proved that grassroots activism could be effective in

repealing discriminatory statutes." The text of one speech, by Marge Johnson, is reprinted here in its entirety and the editor mentioned that, "within the council chambers some of the best minds in this area merged—Doctors, Ministers, Lawyers, Psychologists, Nurses, 36 in all—to stand up for gay rights. It went far beyond that though. It was a stand to simply become human beings; to have the rights that were guaranteed to us." The meeting was the subject of a documentary film made by Gerald Gerash in 2012 and also memorialized in an online comic book/teaching module found at: https://classroom.popcultureclassroom.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Denver-Gay-Revolt_FINAL.pdf

This issue also gives a little insight on the periodical itself, with an update on its growth, number of subscribers and a mention that the publisher recently issued a full line of gay Christmas cards. It reported on local LGBTQ+ news in several other Colorado towns, had many large gay bar and bath ads including a centerfold poster, an advice column and more. It also has a list of local LGBTQ+ resources as well as a section on bars and baths entitled "Where the Action is!"

OCLC appears to show no copies: there are no listings at all for the publisher or editor but there is a listing for a newsletter "The New Way," which was published in Denver by the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in the early 1970s, with small holdings at six institutions. We don't immediately dismiss it as a different publication from the item on offer because the OCLC listing has several LGBTQ+ descriptors, such that it's possible that holdings of the periodical on offer have been miscatalogued. We find no connection between the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and this publication, save for a quarter page ad for the church on page 25 of this issue.

A rare periodical celebrating a lesser known, but important, event in the timeline of LGBTQ+ rights.

90. [Periodicals]

[Promotional Mailer With Early Copy of Gay Community News Sent to Important LGBTQ+ Publishing House]. Boston: Charles Street Meeting House, 1973. Three items: Vol. 1, No. 17 (October 13, 1973) of Gay Community News (15½" x 10¾", four pages) + cover letter, both included in original mailed envelope. Gay Community News near fine with old folds and a hint of toning along top edge; cover letter and envelope very good.

This is an early issue of Gay Community News (GCN) included in a mailer sent to another LGBTQ+ publisher. The mailer's cover letter explained that GCN would offer a free subscription to the recipient in exchange for a subscription to that recipient's publications.

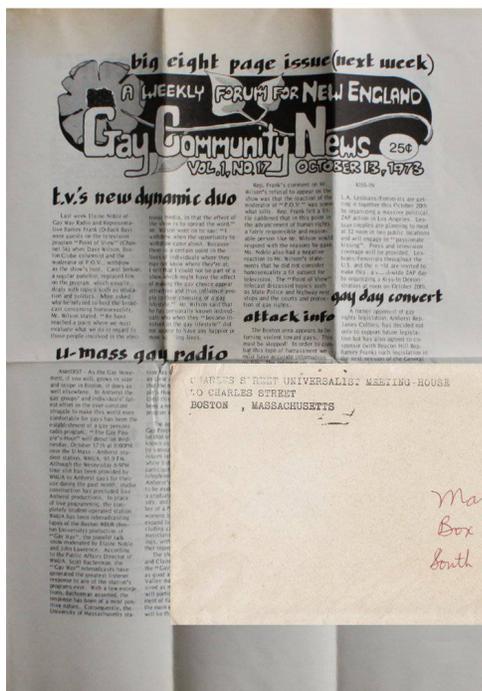
GCN's first issue, entitled "Gay Community Newsletter," was issued June 17, 1973 and was a two page mimeo. GCN explained in that first issue that,

"There has been a long standing need in the Boston gay community for improved communication between the various gay organizations and gay individuals. The lack of coverage in the "straight" press has added to this problem of getting necessary information to our community. Gay groups have attempted to overcome this problem by newsletters to their members, but this has led to duplicated efforts with vast portions of the community left uninformed of events until after they have passed. The Gay Community Newsletter is meant to solve this problem."

Like the other earliest issues of GCN, this number was published by the Charles Street Meeting House (later issues were published by The Bromfield Street Educational Foundation), and was its last prior to changing to an eight page publication on newsprint. This issue features the schedule for the 1973 Boston Gay Conference and also has a short phone list of local LGBTQ+ resources. GCN was in publication until 1992.

The recipient of the mailer was Manroot/Paul Mariah.

A scarce early issue of GCN, with documentation of its publisher's efforts to promote the paper, as well as an exchange with other LGBTQ+ publishers.

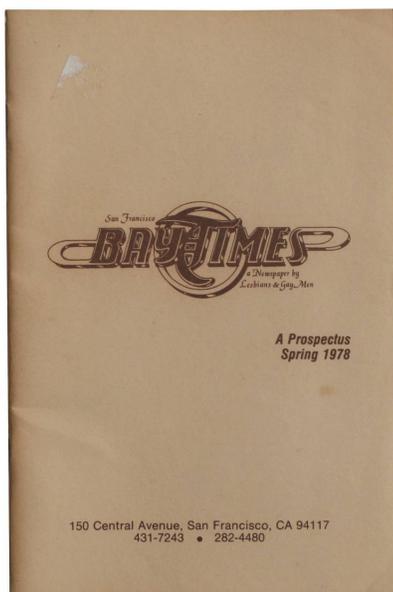


91. [Periodicals]

San Francisco Bay Times a Newspaper by Lesbians & Gay Men. A Prospectus Spring 1978. [Cover title]. San Francisco: San Francisco Bay Times, [1978]. 8¼" x 5½". Stapled thin card wrappers. pp. [2], 22 + laid in order form on pink stock measuring 14" x 8½". Very good with a small patch of sticker residue to front wrap, light dust soiling to wrapper; near fine or better internally.

This is a prospectus and charter subscriber form for the still-in-print periodical, the *San Francisco Bay Times*. Its first page described the paper's goal of connecting subgroups in the LGBTQ+ community to one another:

"Though the Bay Area is often regarded as a liberated haven for lesbians and gay men, these groups are surprisingly out of touch with each other and within themselves . . . Gay men and lesbians, though similarly affected by prejudice and discrimination, have little understanding of each others' lives and feelings. Lesbian professional associations may be unknown to their sisters' militant political groups. Well-to-do men may have no understanding of the daily frustrations of their low-income counterparts . . . White or Third World, older or younger, we all have differences to explore and commonalities to share."

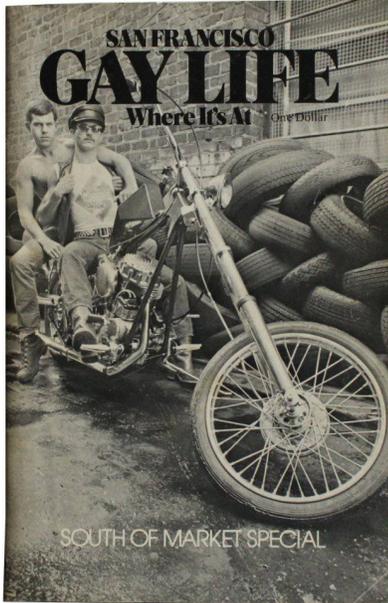


The booklet goes on to lay out the proposed various news beats, arts and entertainment section, special features and more. Several pages detail its format, promotion, distribution, advertising rates and proposed budget. There's also a list of staff and contributors with short bios which included Phyllis Lyon and Del Martin.

The initial iteration of the paper lasted only three issues in 1978, but the following year they tried again with a four page monthly calendar called *Coming Up!* *Coming Up!* grew from its calendar and local event listings to include news and commentary and by 1988 was again a full blown newspaper with its name changed back to its initial moniker.

This was Paul Mariah's copy, though it is not noted as such. OCLC locates one copy.

The initial plans of an important, long-standing periodical for the LGBTQ+ community in San Francisco.



92. [Periodicals]

San Francisco Gay Life Where It's At. [Number Five]. San Francisco: Lou Anthony, 1977. 8½" x 5½". Stapled self-wrappers. pp. 64. Very good: wrappers with moderate wear and light dust soiling.

This is issue five (though it's mistitled as number four on the masthead) of a short-lived San Francisco LGBTQ+ periodical. As this issue is the "South of Market Special," the first several articles take a deep dive on the areas bars and lifestyles. There's also an interesting article on the use of symbols in the leather community that took issue with the use of swastikas and lamented the increase of intravenous drug use South of Market. There's a sports section that detailed a gay softball league, film reviews and plenty of local advertising. Importantly, it also has a seven page directory of gay-friendly businesses in San Francisco as well as a seven page photo essay of Mardi Gras participants by Jeffrey S. Kriger. According to the finding aid for Kriger's collection at the GLBT Historical Society,

"Kriger's talent and skill as a photographer resulted in numerous photo credits and exhibitions, including the N.O. Show, Impolite Show, the Stud Bar, and the national exhibition of Disability and the Arts. In 1989 at the age of 42, Kriger passed away of AIDS related complication."

Not to be confused with *Where It's At*, an LGBTQ+ periodical by a different publisher which ran in New York from 1972 to 1978. OCLC locates five entities with holdings.

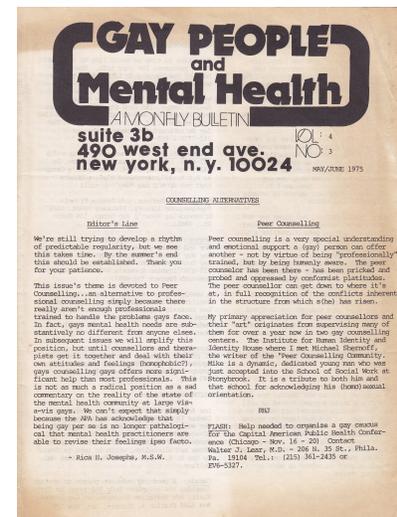
93. [Periodicals]

[Shernoff, Michael]. **Gay People and Mental Health: A Monthly Bulletin. Vol 4. No. 3. May/June 1975.** New York, New York: GP & MH, 1975. 8½" x 11". Bifolium. pp. 4. Good with moderate toning, heavier at extremities, with prominent toning on last page; brittle extremities showing some loss; light creasing from previously being folded in thirds.

This is a newsletter with a national reach and a focus on the mental health of the LGBTQ+ community. We don't know if there was a particular organization behind it, though OCLC shows that prior to this issue it was published in Minneapolis. While this issue has two short articles related to peer counseling, the rest is devoted to resources and calls to action nationwide. It has a list of gay counseling opportunities in several Northeastern cities, as well as reports on recent conferences such as a caucus of gay psychiatrists organizing in Anaheim, California after the 128th meeting of the American Psychiatric Association. It also has legislative news and a listing of publications seeking writers.

Of note is that one of the articles on peer counseling is written by Michael Shernoff two years before he received his M.S.W. Shernoff went on to a prolific career as a therapist focusing on the needs of the gay community. He was an early volunteer for Gay Men's Health Crisis (GMHC) and became one of the first social workers in the United States to address AIDS in a private psychotherapy practice. He wrote many articles and offered training for both mental health professionals and patients on dealing with the mental health aspects of gay sexuality and living with HIV and AIDS. In 1985 he and Luis Palacios-Jiménez created the workshop "Hot, Horny and Healthy: Eroticizing Gay Sex" for a GMHC conference. The workshop, intended to teach gay men how to continue to engage in sexual activity without risking HIV transmission, was eventually presented in cities across North America. A pamphlet that he co-authored, 'When a Friend Has AIDS,' was translated into eight languages.

This was Paul Mariah's copy, though it is not noted as such. OCLC locates 13 entities with physical copies though it appears few have this particular issue.

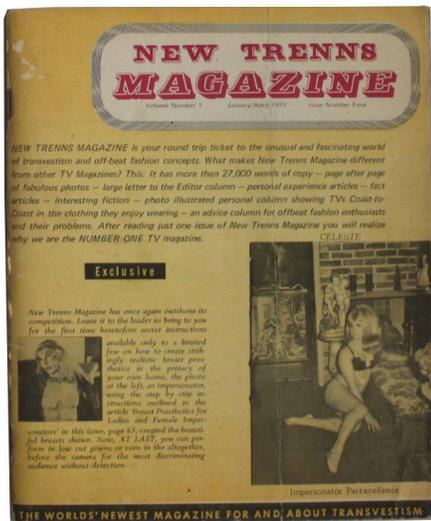


94. [Periodicals]

[Slater, Don]. **Newsheet. #3. July 7, 1968.** Hollywood, California: Tangents, 1968. 8½" x 11". Single leaf of mechanically reproduced typescript printed both sides. Very good with old folds and moderate wear.

This is an early newsletter for Tangents (see item #5 for background on Tangents) with the first page devoted entirely to nightmarish descriptions regarding the lack of confidentiality at public health clinics with respect to checking for sexually transmitted diseases. Other items included the hazards of using nude beaches and giving accolades to The Daughters of Bilitis for their letter writing project to various media agencies in response to portrayals of homosexuality. It also shared a disappointing report regarding Tangents working with the ACLU to help a member challenge his suspension from employment, but that member backed out once things got more serious: "Is this why the homosexual is where he is today? He gets fighting mad at the many injustices to which he is subjected, that is, as long as he doesn't have to do the fighting."

OCLC shows one entity with four issues, this one not among them.



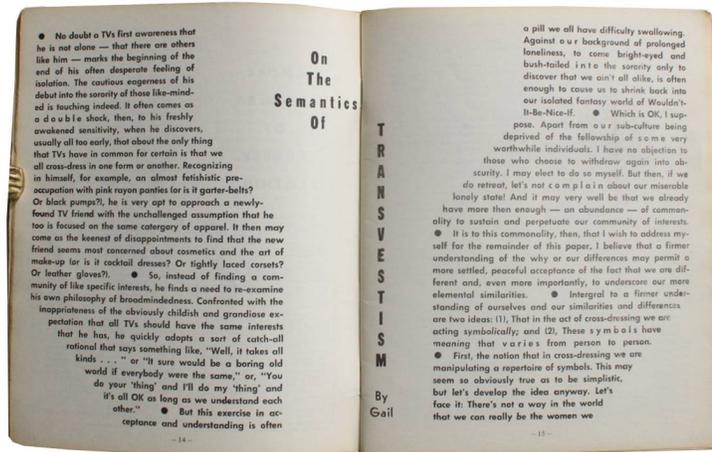
95. [Periodicals]

Slavik, Charles (Cathy), editor. **New Trewns Magazine. Vol. 1 Issue 4.**

January-April 1970. Seattle: Empathy Press Publications, 1970. 8½" x 7". Stapled wrappers. pp. [3]-78. Very good: moderate wear and dust soiling to wrappers; front wrap vertical crease.

New Trewns was a quarterly publication that called itself "The only publication that is actively campaigning for your right to dress as you see fit." It offered a venue for crossdressers to share their opinions, expressions, fashion, observations, and help them establish connections through nationwide listings in personal

ads. Articles were lengthy and well-written, with contributions sometimes chronicling difficult experiences, as well as providing informative details on varied topics to enable other crossdressers to make enlightened choices. Its editor, Charles Slavik, and his Empathy Press Publications, went on to publish a number of other publications related to cross dressing and other fetishes as late as 2001.



This particular issue contained a short history of rubber clothing as well as a 14 page step-by-step how-to on creating realistic breast prostheses. The article depicted two side-by-side photos of the author (Sally Douglas, who contributed an article to the issue above) wearing her creations: a large prosthesis and the other, a smaller sized bust, both created using the method outlined in this issue. Fashion fetishes were highlighted through articles about the history of rubber clothing and the appeal of the maid uniform. There's also a section for personals, with 14 pages of images of those seeking companionship.

OCLC locates seven institutions with issues and we know of an eighth. Checking individual library databases show three with this particular issue.

NEWSHEET # 3 - July 7, 1968
Issued by Tangents, 3473½ Cahuenga Blvd., Hollywood, California 90028

Look magazine for June 25, 1960, points out something we have been saying for years. It is that venereal disease check-ups in public health clinics are not confidential. In a chilling article entitled, "The Computer Data Bank: will it kill your freedom?" Look reporters explain that such personal information - and considerably more - has always been available to the "persistent investigator with enough time and money" to snoop.

When we first reported in *One* magazine, Oct., 1965, that public health clinics were not safe for homosexual persons to use, our statements aroused a storm of protest both from public health officials and from our skeptical readers. Unfortunately, over the years, although we have time and again disclosed serious indiscretions on the part of health officials in their treatment of homosexual patients, we have made little headway in convincing our friends of the dangers. In every state of the Union except Illinois homosexual acts between consenting adults whether committed in public or in private are a crime punishable by imprisonment. Under these circumstances a homosexual person of honor should be extremely reluctant to incriminate himself or his sexual partners by supplying information to public health agencies. Yet many homosexuals thoughtlessly inform on their friends.

A recent example of what can happen has come to our attention. And despite what you may hear to the contrary this kind of experience is not limited to Los Angeles. Bobby A., who lives in L.A., had a syphilis check in February with a doctor who unfortunately turned the results over to the public health authorities. Shortly thereafter, Mr. A. was called to the public health clinic on South Figueroa St. where he was told he had been listed as a syphilis contact, and that he was required to name his sex partners for the past two years. Of course, Mr. A. balked at doing this - not only because it was impossible, but he realized what such a listing might do to the reputations of his friends. But the v. d. investigator was persistent, and Mr. A., by design, gave the name of a friend of ours who works as a male nurse. Our friend was promptly notified that he would have to report to the clinic for an interview because he had been named as a suspected contact. He ignored the notice until one day in the early part of May he got a telephone call at the hospital where he was working. The investigator made it plain that if our friend did not come in to the clinic to be questioned his employers might find out about the nature of the call. Our friend decided he had better go in; at the clinic everyone was very understanding. The assured their patient that any information he might give about his sexual proclivities and about his sexual partners would be kept in strict confidence. He was given a form to fill out (which is now standard in these cases). He was about to fill it out when he noticed at the bottom of the sheet, just above the place for his signature, a statement which said essentially that he, by signing, agreed that the information contained therein could be used in the best interest of the community. Naturally our friend recognized that the statement made a mockery of the assurance that the record of his visit to the clinic would be kept confidential. After considerable grilling by a supervisor, he was finally released.

The facts in this case have been verified. The point that seems to need continued repeating is that until the laws against homosexual acts are changed, homosexuals have a duty to get their v.d. check-ups from doctors who respect the confidentiality of the physician-patient relationship. It is essential that the doctor either does his own laboratory work - or controls that work. General laboratories are now required by law to furnish public health clinics with the results of all positive tests.





96. [Periodicals]

Slavik, Charles [editor]. **New Trewns Magazine. Vol. 2 Issue 6.** Seattle: Empathy Press Publications, 1971. 8½” x 6¾”. Wrappers. pp. [3-4], 5-54. Good: wrappers with moderate wear and light creasing; front wrapper with dampstaining at top and bottom—the top stain continues along the first 20 pages, decreasing in intensity.

This issue's cover depicted a somber looking Miss Lori Lee, a/k/a “The Lorelei.” The intriguing story of her and Russell E. Smith, Jr., a man and woman who shared the same body and referred to themselves as “The Twins” were the featured article. It was accompanied by striking pictures of



them performing as Lady Macbeth, as Miss Beatrice Kay, and doing a striptease. Also included was a very personal account of how female hormones were affecting Sally Douglas, who contributed articles to other issues offered here. Her article discussed complications, risks, dosages, doctors, and withdrawals. She also included anecdotal observations, going into detail about the thrill of feeling her arm brush against her breast, the erotic new sensations when running or jumping, and the difficulty in finding suitable women friends. Photos of her blossoming bosom preceded this fascinating report. We find six entities with this particular issue.



97. [Periodicals]

The Forum of Southern California. Issue No. 1. Los Angeles: Forum Publications/Paul Mace, 1974. 17” x 11½” Newsprint. Pp. 20. Very good: toned, folded vertically at center, tiny chips/separations at fold affecting most leaves but no text.

The first issue of this short-lived newspaper whose stated goal on its first page here was “to report primarily on news of the gay community, because we feel this minority group is making news which is not being adequately reported elsewhere, and because it constitutes a market of growing economic importance.” This issue has news of a proposed 48 hour boycott of Hollywood businesses by the gay community, reports of police harassment and court filings, local entertainment reviews and more. It also includes photographic images

taken by the important LGBTQ+ activist and photographer Pat Rocco who is listed as a staff photographer.

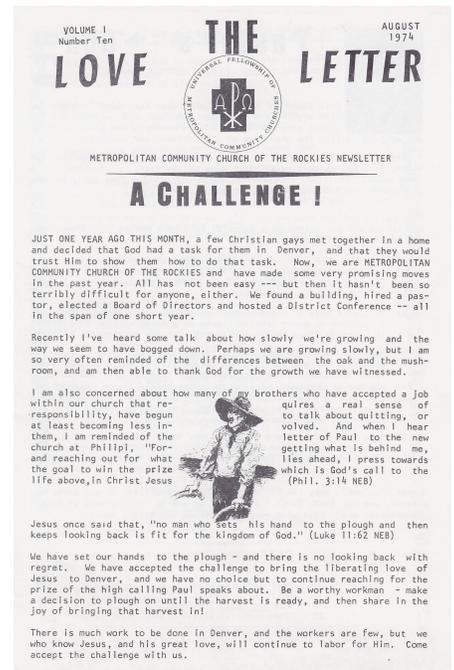
OCLC finds two copies.

98. [Periodicals]

The Love Letter. Vol. 1. No. 10. August 1974. Denver, Colorado: MCC of the Rockies, 1974. 5½” x 8½” opens to 8½” x 11”. Bifolia. [12pp]. Very good: mildly toned yet crisp leaves, faint dust soiling along spine, minor wear along bottom edge, small yellow stain on back cover.

This is a rare early newsletter from the Metropolitan Community Church of the Rockies which celebrated its first anniversary at a time when Denver had only one other gay organization—a motorcycle club. MCC of the Rockies flourishes today. The newsletter contained a brief history of the church's first year as well as its future goals, calls for volunteers and a few short articles. There are also LGBTQ+-friendly business advertisements, and a calendar filled with worship services, meetings, volunteer, and social events. Per OCLC, the periodical continued in publication through the early 1980s.

OCLC locates three entities in Colorado with an undetermined number of holdings.



99. [Periodicals]

The Triangle Project Newsletter. Vol. 1. No. 3.

February 1987. Los Angeles, California: The Triangle Project, 1987. 8½" x 11". Bifolium. pp. 4. Very good plus with light wear.

The Triangle Project (TP), also known as the Triangle Gay and Lesbian Foster Parent Association was founded in 1983. According to the finding aid for the Donald A. Ferguson Papers at the ONE Archives, TP was

"the first community organization to address the problem of homeless gay/lesbian youth as well as other youth in need of sympathetic foster homes. For a number of years, [it] recruited men and women from the community to become licensed and to serve as foster parents for youth referred to [it] by numerous agencies including the Los Angeles County Department of Children's Services. In the early '90s, due to faltering sources of funding, the Triangle Project was absorbed by GLASS (Gay and Lesbian Adolescent Social Services)."

The newsletter is filled with information intended for anyone interested in being a foster parent to at risk youth, especially homeless gay teens. This issue also provided detailed explanations of TP's efforts in partnering with the Department of Child Services which included licensing, placement and monitoring, and spreading the word to county workers who may have likely candidates in their list of cases.

A rare newsletter from a short-lived organization that filled the gap between at-risk gay youth and gay couples desiring parenthood. Not in OCLC.



100. [Periodicals]

The Voice of A.G.E. May & June-1981. Atascadero, California:

[Atascadero Gay Encounters], 1981. 5½" x 8½". Stapled self-wrappers. pp. 20. Very good with light overall wear, staple holes at the center outer edge of all leaves not affecting text, a few small stains.

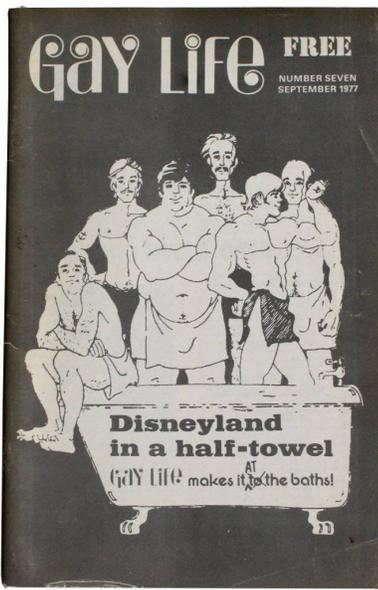
This is a rare gay prisoner periodical from the Atascadero State Hospital (ASH). At one time in its history, ASH was known as "Dachau for Queers." Those convicted of sex with a minor were diagnosed as sex offenders and brought here for incarceration and treatment. Earlier treatments by psychiatrist Michael Serber consisted of aversion therapies, but this changed over the years, into a retraining program that taught these same offenders how to "be appropriately gay," i.e. have sex with men rather than minors. The program involved members of the Gay Student Union at Cal Poly to serve as role models, instructing them on appropriate behavior. The creation of the newsletter was the final phase of their therapy in which participants were instructed to become part of a gay organization, in this case, the Atascadero Gay Encounter. From the newsletter,

"A.G.E. is composed of men who by and large have had little contact with Gays. A good portion of the members of A.G.E. are, or were, married (heterosexual). The majority had experienced homosexual contacts, but these were covert activities. A small minority were openly Gay, but experienced non-fulfilling

relationships. At A.S.H. and within a protected environment, men have become more open regarding their homosexual feelings. It is through A.G.E. that they began to gain some sense of awareness of what it is to be Gay. Somewhere in the treatment process, A.G.E. members begin to come to some understanding of their sexual preferences and the types of relationships which they would like to pursue."

The newsletter has several editorials tackling the gay experience, a section of poetry, a short story about a gray, gay mouse, and a few clever illustrations, one of which shows a man standing beside three bathroom doors labeled Men, Women, and Best of Both Worlds.

This was Paul Mariah's copy, though it is not noted as such. OCLC locates two institutions with holdings, neither of which appear to have this issue.



101. [Periodicals]

Vollmer, Ron, ed. **Gay Life. Number Seven. September, 1977.** Pittsburgh: GNC, 1977. Grey and white wrappers. pp. 44, including wrappers. Very good, with light wear and faint toning to wrappers, crease to lower corner of front wrapper.

A scarce issue of this vital gay publication of Pittsburgh during the Gay Liberation Movement, published by the authors of *Pittsburgh Gay News*. The magazine only ran until 1979, when it became the more mainstream Pittsburgh's *OUT*. In addition to providing news about the local gay social scene, this issue featured items pertaining to the June 7, 1977 repeal of a Dade County, Florida, ordinance banning discrimination in housing, employment and public accommodation based on sexual orientation. The repeal, the result of a successful campaign by the religious right's Save Our Children coalition and its spokesperson, Anita Bryant, ultimately led to similar repeals in St. Paul, Wichita, and Eugene, Oregon. Included here is a two-page "Open Letter to Our Friends in the Gay Community" (a paid advertisement), as well as a short article about a reporter for *The Advocate* discovering evidence linking The Conservative Caucus with the Save Our Children campaign, and several articles about national gay activism, both militant and consciousness-raising. Lighter articles on the Mr. Buns Pittsburgh contest and a visit to a gay bathhouse are also included. OCLC locates five entities with holdings, and two showing this particular issue.

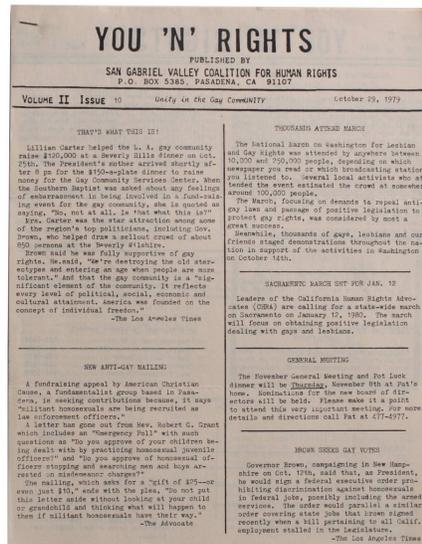
102. [Periodicals]

You 'N' Rights. Volume II Issue 6 (June 18, 1979). Pasadena, Ca: San Gabriel Valley Coalition for Human Rights, 1979. 11" x 8½". Top-stapled mechanically reproduced typescript printed both sides. pp. 7. Very good or better with light toning, light wear and a few numbers in ballpoint on the blank verso of the last page.

This is a newsletter from a little known Southern California LGBTQ+ organization, the San Gabriel Valley Coalition for Human Rights (SGVCHR). The group was formed by five people in early 1977, "to keep the gay residents of the San Gabriel Valley informed of gay events, news and political happenings with monthly meetings and a monthly newsletter." By 1980, SGVCHR said it was mailing around 2000 copies of the newsletter a month. The group also adopted a name change in January 1980 to "You 'N' Rights Coalition."

This issue has news of upcoming Pride events as well as a mention that Don Amador, a close friend of Harvey Milk's, would be speaking to the group about the first National March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights to be held that October. There's a calendar of events as well as a map for the Pride parade and a list of phone numbers of local LGBTQ+ resources. There's also an article urging those who were dishonorably discharged from the military for being gay to apply for an upgrade as the window of opportunity to do so was closing.

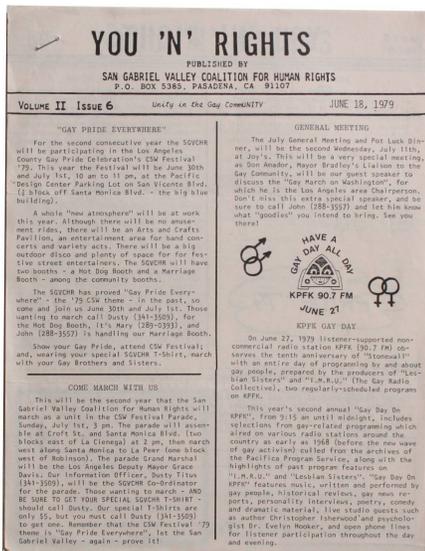
OCLC shows one entity with a total of ten issues.



103. [Periodicals]

You 'N' Rights. Volume II Issue 10 (October 29, 1979). Pasadena, Ca: San Gabriel Valley Coalition for Human Rights, 1979. 11" x 8½". Top-stapled mechanically reproduced typescript printed both sides. pp. 6. Very good plus with minimal wear and light toning.

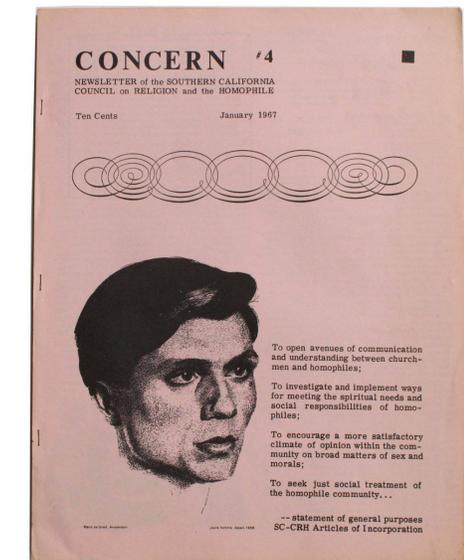
This issue reported on President Carter's mother, Lillian, raising \$120,000 at a dinner for the Gay Community Services Center. There's also a short report on the national march that was held two weeks earlier as well as a call for a march on Sacramento for January 1980 to urge the passing of LGBTQ+-friendly legislation. This issue also has a list of phone numbers for all local television stations alongside a call for readers to report anti-gay programming.



104. [Periodicals]

You 'N' Rights. Volume III Issue 1 (February 1980). Los Angeles, CA: You 'N' Rights Coalition, 1980. 11" x 8½". Top-stapled mechanically reproduced typescript printed both sides. pp. 8. Very good plus with minimal wear and light toning.

This issue appears to be the first under the group's new name and is heavy on activist content. The list of organization phone numbers had nearly doubled from the June 1979 issue above and several articles either report on recent activism or urge immediate effort. There's more than one article on attendees' experiences at the previous month's march on Sacramento as well as a request to phone a certain United States Senator to get his support for anti-discrimination legislation. To that end, the last page of this issue contained a blank petition with the heading, "FIRST SENATE GAY RIGHTS BILL IN HISTORY TO BE INTRODUCED." It urged, "support of Senator Tsongas' Gay Fair Employment Bill and I would like my Senators to co-sponsor this important civil rights legislation."



105. [Periodicals][Black Cat Tavern]

Kepner Jr., James (editor). **Concern. Number 4. January 1967.** Los Angeles: Southern California Council on Religion and the Homophile, 1967. 11" x 8½". Side stapled photomechanically reproduced typed newsletter. pp. 4. Near fine with light dustsoiling on cover.

This is the fourth issue of the newsletter of the Southern California Council on Religion and the Homophile (SCCRH). The SCCRH was founded in 1965 with help from its parent organization, San Francisco's Council on Religion and the Homosexual. Its goal was "to open avenues of communication and understanding between churchmen and homophiles." SCCRH was active with meetings through 1974 and they apparently did not continue past 1975. The newsletter was edited by Jim Kepner, the gay rights activist and journalist who was one of the main writers of ONE Magazine prior to a falling out in 1961. Kepner's thirst to document gay culture led to his forming an enormous LGBTQ+ collection which merged with ONE Archives in the early 1990s.

Importantly, this issue has an account, with commentary, of the 1966 New Year's Eve raid on The Black Cat Tavern. A dozen plainclothes police officers were in the bar, and when men started kissing after midnight, according to the article here, "the officers first began to tear down the Christmas decorations, and then began to manhandle patrons and employees alike." The violence spilled over to another bar, New Faces, where its bartender and female owner were beaten. Preceding the Stonewall Riots by two years, a large protest against police violence was held at the Black Cat that February. The newsletter for the organizers of the protest, Steve Ginsburg's "PRIDE" [Personal Rights in Defense of Education, founded May 1966] eventually became the important and still running LGBTQ+ periodical, *The Advocate*.

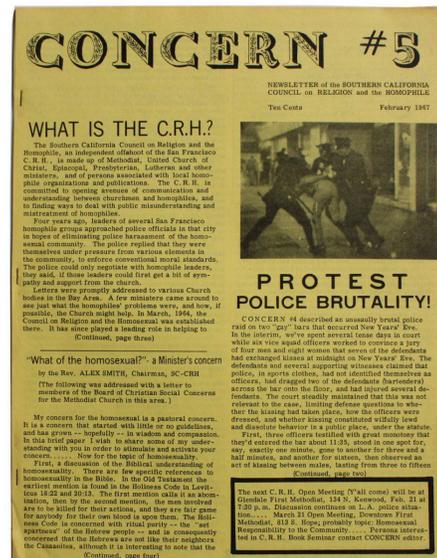
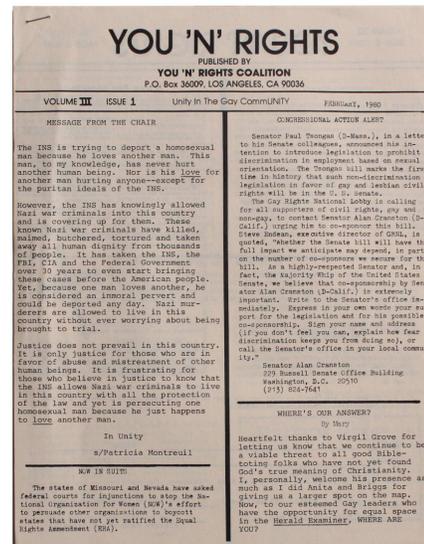
OCLC locates 17 institutions with various holdings. This was Paul Mariah's copy, though it is not noted as such.

106. [Periodicals][Black Cat Tavern]

Kepner Jr., James (editor). **Concern. Number 5. February 1967.** Los Angeles, California: Southern California Council on Religion and the Homophile, 1967. 11" x 8½". Side stapled photomechanically reproduced typed newsletter. pp. 8. Near fine.

This fifth issue of *Concern* continued coverage of the incident at the Black Cat Tavern. Nearly three full pages are devoted to Kepner's report which began,

"we've spent several tense days in court while six vice squad officers worked to convince a jury . . . that seven of the defendants had exchanged kisses at midnight . . . The defendants . . . claimed that police, in sports clothes, had not identified themselves as officers, had dragged two of the defendants across the bar onto the floor, and had injured several defendants. The court steadily maintained that this was not relevant to the case, limiting defense questions to whether the kissing had taken place . . ."



The article ended with a description of the importance of the protest which would occur February 11th:

“But the homophile movement in Los Angeles was in a very real sense created on New Years' Eve, by a couple dozen officers of the new Ramparts St. station. All over the city, homosexuals are determined that they will no longer 'cop out' to the lesser charge if they should be arrested. And when someone else is arrested, they will come forward as witnesses, even though police may bring pressure on their employers. A spirit like this can very quickly firm up, or fade out. Dare we let it fade? It will be tested by the time you read this. PRIDE, the newest and sometimes rashest of L.A. homophile groups has organized a street corner rally . . . This is a protest against arbitrary arrests, against illegal search and seizure, against police perjury in the courts, against abuse of our rights and dignity . . . We will see who is willing to stand up for his rights, and who is still willing to be shoved and beaten and insulted.”

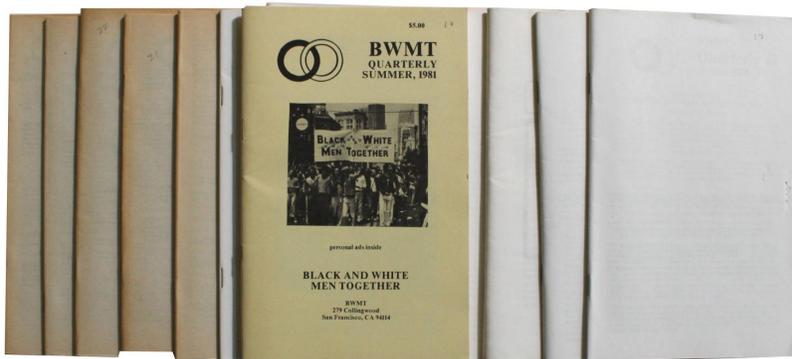
The call was answered by around 200 people, making it one of the first-ever protests to decry police brutality towards the LGBTQ+ community. This was also Paul Mariah's copy, though it is not noted as such.

107. [Periodicals][Directories/Guides/Maps] **BWMT Quarterly [15 Issue Broken Run].**

San Francisco: BWMT, 1981-1985. 8½” x 5 3/8”. Stapled wrappers. Publication sequence: #s 9-10 (Spring 1981-Summer 1981); 12-24 (Winter 1981 – Winter 1985). Most are 40-48 pages per issue. Generally very good plus or better.

This is a run of the quarterly periodical published in the early years of Black and White Men Together

(BWMT). The purpose of BWMT can be found on the verso of the front wrapper of several issues here:



“Of all prejudices, racism is perhaps the most evil, affecting so many people in such a fundamental way. In January 1980, in response to racism within the Gay community, BWMT was conceived and a newsletter begun.



According to Wikipedia and the finding aid for ONE's BWMT records, the first BWMT chapter was started by Michael Smith in January 1980 with a potluck dinner in San Francisco. The idea for a multi-racial gay organization was an immediate success and,

“Within a year of its founding, local chapters were established in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington DC, Los Angeles, Memphis, Chicago, Detroit, Atlanta, and Milwaukee. Chapters named "Black and White Men Together," "Men of All Colors Together," "GREAT (Gay Racially Equal And Together) Men of (city)," and "People of All Colors Together" which include women, all operate under the NABWMT umbrella. Local chapters host social and educational events, and also support other aspects of their communities.

The group was renamed in 1986 as the “National Association of Black and White Men Together” and is still functioning.

The 15 issues here show the explosion of the organization, with the Spring 1981 issue celebrating a total of 22 local groups, including five formed in the previous quarter, barely one year in to the organization's founding.

Of great interest in each issue are the reports of local chapters which also included contact information of organizers as well as efforts to grow and nurture each individual chapter. Other issues actually made mention when chapters *didn't* issue reports. As the group progressed internationally, reports came from London, Brazil, Indonesia, Colombia and elsewhere.

Each issue also has several pages of news of interest to the LGBTQ+ community, a letters from readers section with thoughtful replies and up to 16 pages of personal ads. An example of the thoughtful replies to reader letters shows the tigh trope the organization has had to walk since it started,

“While we accurately reported the string of Black child murders in Atlanta, including the mention that the identity of the murderer(s) was unknown, we were taken to task by one reader who resented the inference, because of our interracial slant on the news, that White person(s) were responsible. The point is well taken . . . “From the News” will continue to report interracial events, attempting to be fair. We will

also be mindful, however, that a 'tradeoff,' a White-on-Black crime for a Black-on-White one—implying equally criminal motives and methods—is naive. It's a White world we live in. We were reminded of this the other day, watching one of those designer-jean commercials on TV: 'sexiness' is apparently reserved for White people only. Black men especially—portrayed as well-behaved fathers/husbands/boyfriends or buddies (straight of course)—are never permitted a more overt role sexually. Can you imagine the uproar if the Jordache man pursued by all those sex-crazed women was Black instead of White? While the omission itself may not be lamentable, it's the rationale behind that omission—the racism—we decry. Yes—it's still very much a White world we **all** live in."

Other items of interest interspersed include discussions of finances, a lengthy discussion of why BWMT chose its name, and tips on how to start and maintain a successful chapter. Some issues include interviews of members and others have poetry and short works of fiction.

Also of import is a ten page list in the Spring 1982 issue of "groups and businesses of interracial and Third World Gay and Lesbian Interest." Hundreds of businesses and organizations are listed by state and city. They document many short-lived and/or lesser known non-white LGBTQ+ organizations such as the Gay Atlanta Minority Association, Chicago's Black Lesbian Support Group, New York's Hispanic United Gays-Liberado, Salsa Soul Sisters and many, many more. The list also included notes on well over 100 countries and whether homosexuality was legal in each.

OCLC shows 11 institutions with holdings.



108. [Periodicals][Directories/Guides/Maps]

Dougherty, Steve and Novak, Ed (compilers?). **The Directory. Colorado Edition. Spring '80 [Cover title].** Denver, Colorado: The Directory, Ltd, a division of SEA Corporation, 1980. 9" x 4". Stapled self wrappers. pp. 80. Very good plus: wrappers rubbed; internally fine.

This is a rare Colorado LGBTQ+ periodical/directory hybrid that was apparently intended as a quarterly and whose title is a bit of a misnomer. It's not a directory in the sense that there is no organizational structure nor any generic line-by-line business listings separated into geographic areas. It's not quite a news source as there are only three short articles, one of which has nothing to do with Colorado.

The book has nearly 150 business listed with display ads throughout, and a three page alphabetized list of those businesses in numerous categories. Listings are statewide, with an emphasis on Denver, and includes standard fare such as bars, baths and restaurants but also includes a chimney sweep and mobile disco.

The closest we've come to any insight as to the publishers or compilers is that an Ed Novak and Steve Dougherty both lived at

Allen Hall at Southern Illinois State Normal University—a nice coincidence but no guarantee they are the same men who created this publication.

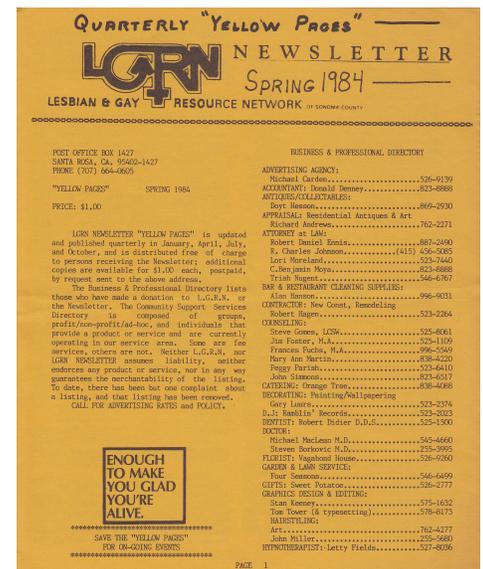
OCLC locates no copies. Various iterations of Google searches reveal nothing similar.



109. [Periodicals][Directories/Guides/Maps]

LGRN Newsletter. Vol. 3. No. 1. April 1984. Santa Rosa, California: Lesbian and Gay Resource Network of Sonoma County, 1984. 7" x 8 1/2". Eight bifolia printed recto and verso on blue stock with additional bifolium on marigold. pp. 16; 4. Very good with light soiling to first page, and light toning at extremities.

This newsletter provides rare documentation of a little known group, the Lesbian and Gay Resource Network of Sonoma County. The group's goals appear on the first page of this issue: "to provide communication, information, services and social gatherings, with the ultimate goal of having an information hotline and a Community Center for Sonoma County." That first page further sets out that LGRN was not to be considered a political, religious, or business



LGRN
LESBIAN & GAY RESOURCE NETWORK OF SONOMA COUNTY

EDITOR: Al Peterson.....666-0605
CHAIRPERSON: GISELLE/ISSAIAH RIVER.....277-0908
VICE-CHAIRPERSON: Mariel Berch.....338-3327
SECRETARY: Pat Lancaster.....364-4666
TREASURER: Hal Burt.....762-2271
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD:
NAPA VALLEY: Al Peterson
SONOMA VALLEY: Gary Thompson.....938-5612

L.G.R.N. OFFICERS and BOARD MEMBERS
CHAIRPERSON: Steve McNamee.....277-0908
VICE-CHAIRPERSON: Mariel Berch.....338-3327
SECRETARY: Pat Lancaster.....364-4666
TREASURER: Hal Burt.....762-2271
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD:
NAPA VALLEY: Al Peterson
SONOMA VALLEY: Gary Thompson.....938-5612

L.G.R.N. STANDING COMMITTEES AND THE CHAIRPERSON ASSIGNED
EXECUTIVE: Susan
FINANCE & BUDGETING: P. Lancaster
FRANCHISE & FUNDRAISING: H. Burt
PUBLICATIONS & PUBLIC RELATIONS: A. Peterson
ACTIVITIES & SPORTS: J. Werber
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT/EVALUATION: J. Torres

L.G.R.N. SUB-COMMITTEES
COORDINATOR: J.R. Abzug.....364-4660
L.G.R.N. INFORMATION CONTACTS at:
SANTA ROSA JUDICIAL CENTER:
Bob Bentley.....527-7472
San Diego.....869-6258
SONOMA STATE UNIVERSITY:
M. Marotta.....564-8655

LGRN co-operates with all individuals and other organizations, but is not a political, religious, or business enterprise; there is no formal membership. Anyone is welcome to attend meetings and to receive our Newsletter by writing to us of that desire. LGRN Newsletter mailing list is confidential and not available to advertisers or other LGRN participants, and all activities are self-supporting through our own contributions of time and money.

In that our community is both wide-spread and diverse, participation in LGRN activities shall not be construed as being indicative of one's sexual preference and we welcome all who wish to participate to do so without fear of adversity. LGRN NEWSLETTER is published monthly as a community service of L.G.R.N., Inc. whose address is P.O. Box 1927, Santa Rosa, Ca. 95602. DONATIONS of money to L.G.R.N., are tax deductible and go to support our activities in the Lesbian/Gay community in Sonoma County. Our general service area also includes Napa Valley and all of Marin County. Persons outside these areas are encouraged to participate by donating at least \$5.00 per year, the equivalent of our cost of first class mailing.

LGRN NEWSLETTER NEEDS YOUR FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO KEEP THIS source of information coming to you and to the community at large. PLEASE take a moment, cut this page, address an envelope to LGRN NEWSLETTER, P.O. Box 1927, Santa Rosa, Ca. 95602-1927 and enclose \$1.00 (or a check for more if you can), and the envelope, stamp, and mail. PLEASE DO THIS NOW. We say every thanks in advance for your help.

YES, I would like to help the LGRN Newsletter continue.
Here is my contribution of \$_____ to help you along.

Page 2

enterprise and that "participation in LGRN activities shall not be construed as being indicative of one's sexual preference." That page also has a list of staff, which included the Reverend John Torres. The only other information we could find about the group is a 1983 news article which stated that all funds from an event were going a future community center and activity fund.

Chock full of articles and ads, this issue also reflected a struggling organization. Its report on a board meeting showed that the Homophobia committee was disbanded due to lack of effort, that a recent fundraiser lost a fair amount of money, and an allcaps appeal for donations to keep the newsletter going. The issue also contained an excerpt of a talk given by Paul Dague, a Bay Area psychologist and AIDS activist who had died of AIDS a few months earlier. Also of note is the center bifolium, the "Quarterly Yellow Pages," which included a directory of businesses and professionals, and various clubs, including support and AA groups. It was meant as a separate publication, with a price of one dollar, whereas the larger periodical simply asked for a donation.

Though not noted as such, this was Paul Mariah's copy. Surprisingly rare for a periodical that lasted at least two years, with none located in OCLC.

110. [Periodicals]

[Directories/Guides/Maps]

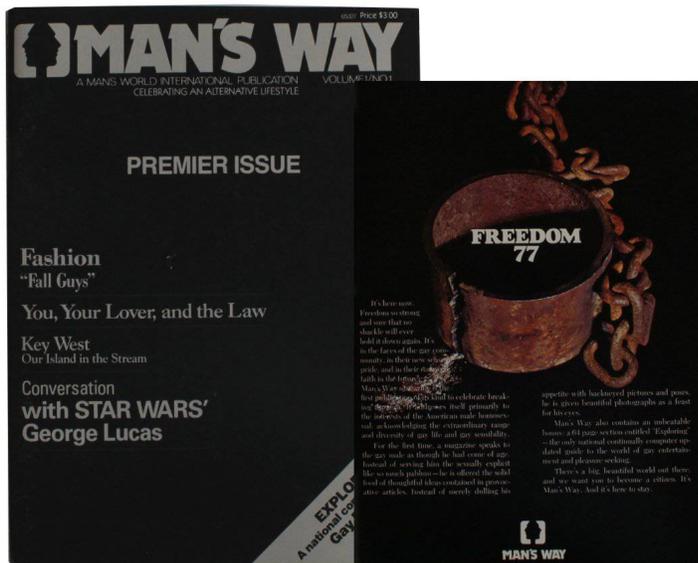
Man's Way. Volume 1 No. 1. Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.: Man's World International Publishing, Inc., 1977. 10³/₄" x 8". Stapled self-wrappers. pp. 1-32, 64 (pullout section on different paper stock), 33-64. Very good: minimal wear, wrappers lightly rubbed, occasional light toning to leaf extremities; center bifolium detached.

This is the first issue of a short lived bi-monthly lifestyle periodical and directory targeted to gay men. According to its first page of text,

"Man's Way magazine is the first publication of its kind to celebrate breaking through. It addresses itself primarily to the interests of the American male homosexual; acknowledging the extraordinary range and diversity of gay life and gay sensibility. For the first time, a magazine speaks to the gay male as though he had come of age. Instead of serving him the sexually explicit like so much pablum—he is offered the solid food of thoughtful ideas contained in provocative articles. Instead of merely dulling his appetite with hackneyed pictures and poses, he is given beautiful photographs as a feast for his eyes."

The magazine is lavishly produced with fashion photo spreads, an interview with George Lucas, and columns on art, film, architecture and more. Importantly, it has a 64 page pull out directory on different paper stock covering the entire United States (including Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) except for Alaska, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming. The several thousand listings are further broken down by city. While most are for bars and baths, they also include restaurants and book stores, and a separate section lists all the MCC churches in the country.

Per OCLC records, at least three issues were published and we locate none numbered four or later. OCLC locates ten institutions with at least one copy of the periodical.



Joe Covello's
Show your 800 Gannett Address Book in lieu of cash on services or reduced price on a book other days.

DETROIT'S HOT THE ONLY PLACE IN MICHIGAN IN DOWNTOWN LANSING THERE'S

Mid Michigan's Gayest Spot
MICHIGAN AT LARCH PHONE 631-42-4237

BAY NINETIES BAR AND HAPPY HOUR
408 Hennepin Ave. Minneapolis, MN 55406
FE 53366
The Midwest's oldest established gay bar, serving handouts and dinner seven days a week. Famous champagne dinner for two only \$10.50.

ST. JOSEPH (Area Code 816)
Cathy Ann, S.A. Fox
ST. LOUIS (Area Code 314)

MINNESOTA
ANOKA (Area Code 612)
West Bank Bar, 180 N.W. Banker Lane Drive
DULUTH (Area Code 218)
Lynch Street Bar, 18 N. 4th St.
MINNEAPOLIS (Area Code 612)

Bar's - Clubs - Discos
Club 401, 401 Hennepin Ave. 360-2918
Lynch Street Bar, 18 N. 4th St. 360-2918
Lynch Street Bar, 18 N. 4th St. 360-2918
Lynch Street Bar, 18 N. 4th St. 360-2918

Restaurants
Midwestern Restaurant, 42 S. 7th

Baths
Hennepin Baths, 501 S. 7th St.
Lynch Street Bar, 18 N. 4th St.

ROCHESTER (Area Code 507)
Lynch Street Bar, 18 N. 4th St.

ST. PAUL (Area Code 612)
Lynch Street Bar, 18 N. 4th St.

MISSISSIPPI
BILOXI (Area Code 601)
Cassidy's Bar & The Palace, 225 Palmetto Ave. 984-8447

GULFPORT (Area Code 601)
Dingler's, 2000 Ave. 984-8447

JACKSON (Area Code 601)
Mae's Lounge, 100 S. Poplar, 984-8447
Hennepin Baths, 180 N.W. Banker Lane, 360-2918

PASCAGOULA (Area Code 601)
Cassidy's, 210 Higgins Ave.

MISSOURI
JOPLIN (Area Code 417)
Club 401, 401 Hennepin Ave. 360-2918
Lynch Street Bar, 18 N. 4th St.

KANSAS CITY (Area Code 816)

Bar's - Clubs - Discos
Diner 401 Lounge, 401 Hennepin Ave. 360-2918
Lynch Street Bar, 18 N. 4th St. 360-2918
Lynch Street Bar, 18 N. 4th St. 360-2918
Lynch Street Bar, 18 N. 4th St. 360-2918

Baths
Hennepin Baths, 180 N.W. Banker Lane, 360-2918
Lynch Street Bar, 18 N. 4th St. 360-2918

Other
Lynch Street Bar, 18 N. 4th St. 360-2918

ST. JOSEPH (Area Code 816)
Cathy Ann, S.A. Fox

ST. LOUIS (Area Code 314)

Bar's - Clubs - Discos
Club 401, 401 Hennepin Ave. 360-2918
Lynch Street Bar, 18 N. 4th St. 360-2918
Lynch Street Bar, 18 N. 4th St. 360-2918
Lynch Street Bar, 18 N. 4th St. 360-2918

Other
Midwestern Restaurant, 42 S. 7th

SPRINGFIELD (Area Code 417)
Lynch Street Bar, 18 N. 4th St.

MONTANA
GREAT FALLS (Area Code 406)
Lynch Street Bar, 18 N. 4th St.

NEBRASKA
OMAHA (Area Code 402)

Bar's - Clubs - Discos
Club 401, 401 Hennepin Ave. 360-2918
Lynch Street Bar, 18 N. 4th St. 360-2918
Lynch Street Bar, 18 N. 4th St. 360-2918
Lynch Street Bar, 18 N. 4th St. 360-2918

NEVADA
LAS VEGAS (Area Code 702)
Club 401, 401 Hennepin Ave. 360-2918
Lynch Street Bar, 18 N. 4th St. 360-2918
Lynch Street Bar, 18 N. 4th St. 360-2918
Lynch Street Bar, 18 N. 4th St. 360-2918

RENO (Area Code 702)
Bar's - Clubs - Discos
Club 401, 401 Hennepin Ave. 360-2918
Lynch Street Bar, 18 N. 4th St. 360-2918
Lynch Street Bar, 18 N. 4th St. 360-2918
Lynch Street Bar, 18 N. 4th St. 360-2918

Baths
Hennepin Baths, 180 N.W. Banker Lane, 360-2918

MAN'S WAY

111. [Periodicals][Gay Nazis]

NS Kampfruf Official Publication of the National Socialist League. [Two consecutive issues]. Los Angeles, California: National Socialist League, 1974. 11" x 8½". Stapled self wrappers. Publication sequence: Vol. 1 Nos. 4 & 5 in one issue (July-August, 1974); Nos. 7, 8, 9 in one issue. 16 pages each. Very good: front wrapper of first issue with "sample copy" stamp, front wrapper of second heavily toned with a tear at upper left; center bifolium of first issue detached; otherwise minimal wear and bright and clean throughout.

These are two of the earliest issues of the periodical for the National Socialist League (NSL), a gay nazi organization founded in Los Angeles in 1974. According to the finding aid for ONE's NSL Collection,

"The National Socialist League was a Los Angeles based organization of gay nazis from the 1970s to the mid-1980s. NSL's main goal was to promote both (certain) gay rights and national socialist ideology. It was founded in the early 1970s by Jim Cherry and was taken over by Russell R. Veh (pseudonym Russell R. Patton) in 1974. Though starting from Los Angeles, NSL opened chapters in cities throughout the United States. The NSL published flyers and periodicals, mailed radical right-wing greeting cards, organized nazi film screenings and tried to get involved in gay activism. However the organization was not well received by the community and Russell Veh was forced to move out of Los Angeles (Echo Park) in 1980 and to thereafter hide his place of residence."

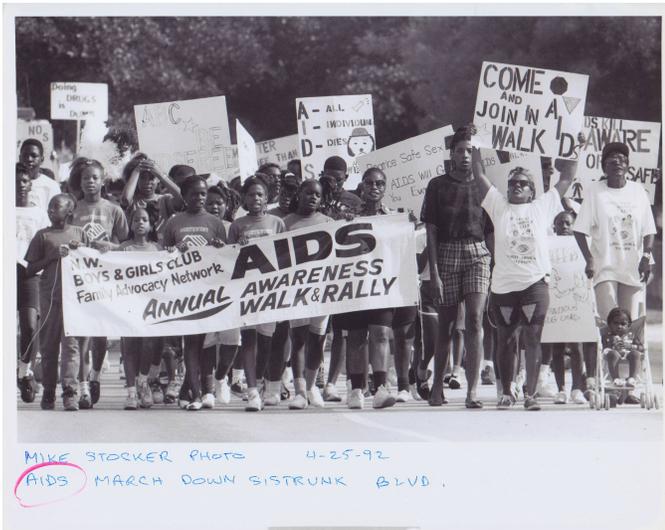
The first issue here has cover art that addressed the NSL being shunned by the larger LGBTQ+ population as well as a two page article devoted entirely to a fight with the National Socialist White People's Party (NSWPP) over the inclusion of homosexuals in the NSL. That article was a response to a warning in a recent issue of the NSWPP's periodical which read,

"WARNING! In an unabashed attempt to discredit the National Socialist Movement, a new provocateur operation has been set up in Southern California. Calling itself the 'National Socialist League,' this latest pseudo operation brazenly advocates homosexuality and queerism . . . the position of National Socialism is crystal-clear and unequivocal: Queerism is unnatural and a sick perversion of life instinct and as such it is totally incompatible with the NATURAL principles of National Socialism . . . There will be no place for such an abomination in the New Order we are going to build. Members and supporters accordingly advised to have absolutely nothing to do with these pervert provocateurs—except to stomp the life out of them should they be approached by any of them!"

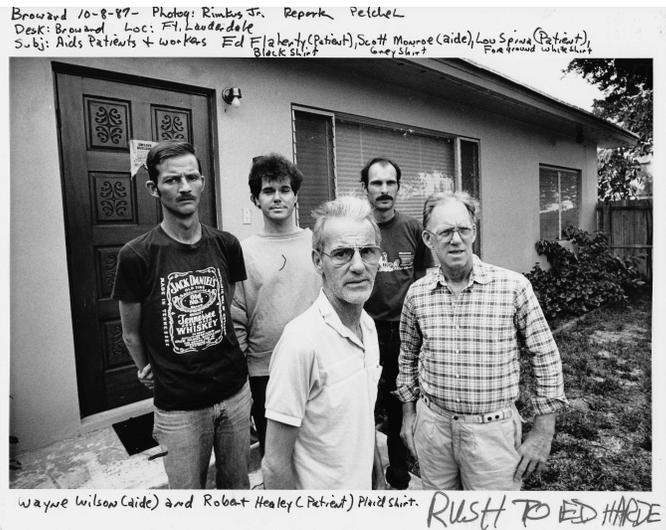
In the essay, the NSL argued various aspects of why the National Socialist movement was **not** unequivocally opposed to homosexuality including,

"To the charge that the NSL is devoted to "Queerism," we answer that we are not devoted to promoting any sexual orientation, but rather to removing the issue of sex from politics where it has no business. To the charge that all except missionary-position heterosexuals are 'unnatural,' we reply that the experience of life in prison and in the armed services reinforces the conclusion of countless sexual studies. The conclusion states that bisexuality—omnisexuality, if you will—is the natural capability of humankind; that feverish, fear-obsessed monosexuality is far less natural than the joy of physical contact in all its forms."





MIKE STOCKER PHOTO 4-25-92
AIDS MARCH DOWN SISTRUNK BLVD.



Broward 10-8-87 - Photos: Rinkus Jr. Report: Peichel
Desk: Broward Loc: Ft. Lauderdale
Subj: Aids Patients + workers Ed F (white shirt), Scott Mousse (aide) Lou Spina (Patient) Fredmond White (white shirt) Black shirt

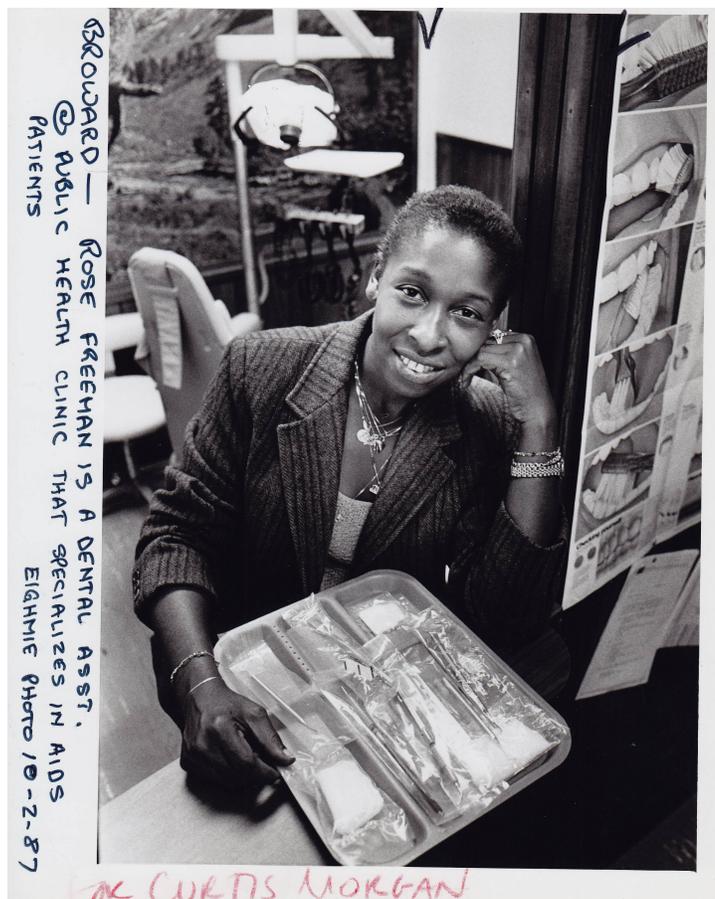
Wayne Wilson (aide) and Robert Healey (Patient) Plaid shirt. RUSH TO ED HARDE

One photo shows Mark Landsfeld on his bicycle; in 1985 he cycled from Anchorage Alaska to Key West as a fundraiser for AIDS. A Damian Von Damico is shown training for a 100 mile run intended for the same purpose. There's an image of a 1985 fundraising picnic for AIDS victims held at Snyder Park, and one great shot shows a group of African Americans marching in an AIDS awareness walk.

Local leaders depicted include activist Bob Kunst speaking for a group called "Cure-Aids Now!" where he handed out condoms, as well as an "AIDS Chaplain," Greg Tweed, visiting a man who would die two weeks later. There are several more moving images of patients in hospital as well as one from 1987 showing patients and staff at Our House. Our House was an AIDS hospice in Broward County that was closed by city officials for violation of zoning regulations.

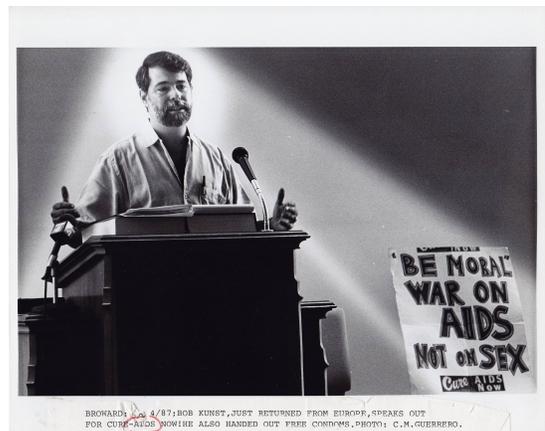
Two photos relate to a special dental ward for AIDS patients including a shot of a dentist and his assistant putting on protective gear prior to working with a patient. Two more relate to a program called "Victory House." Victory House was actually the Clayton Manor Apartment complex which was leased by a minister and a few others to provide unemployed AIDS victims an affordable place to live. It opened around 1987 and closed in 1990 when the rent could not be met.

A diverse collection which shares the early impact of AIDS on South Florida.



BROWARD — ROSE FREEMAN IS A DENTAL ASST. @ PUBLIC HEALTH CLINIC THAT SPECIALIZES IN AIDS PATIENTS. EIGHTH PHOTO 10-2-87

OK CURTIS MORGAN



BROWARD 10 4/87 BOB KUNST, JUST RETURNED FROM EUROPE, SPEAKS OUT FOR CURE-AIDS NOWIRE ALSO HANDED OUT FREE CONDOMS. PHOTO: C.M. GUERRERO.



2/13/86 BROWARD WEEKENDER AIDS Marc Simpson, ARC patient, in hospital chuck tadely/staff



113. [Photography]

“Maxiña” or “Maxine.” **Photo Album Depicting the Life of a Transgender African American LatinX Woman.** Cleveland, Ohio: mostly 1947- late 1950s. 11½” x 10”. Comb bound album with thin, stiff, faux leather covers. 62 pages, the first 30 containing 102 black and white photographs, including seven which are hand colored. Most are inserted into corner mounts but a few are glued down. Most photos range from 2¼” x 3¼” to 5” x 7”; seven measure 8” x 10” and 23 are photo booth or a little smaller. Approximately two thirds are captioned, mostly with names, and approximately ten of those are in Spanish. Album good due to detached front cover, otherwise very good plus or better. Photos generally good to very good; ten appear to be lacking and approximately ten are loose from mounts; approximately 26 are Polaroids that are fair due to varying degrees of surface degradation resulting in fading and overexposure.

This is an album compiled by an African American LatinX transgender woman we know only as “Maxiña” or “Maxine.” It documents at least one of her homosexual relationships and includes at least 50 images of men dressed as women, with most of those depicting Maxiña. We learned Maxiña’s name from an image that was sold separately from this album but not offered to us. Maxiña is shown in that photo with two others and all three of them are named. Maxiña also used the name to identify herself on at least one of the Polaroids offered here; she also used “Maxine” on the photo booth portrait above. We know Maxiña lived in Cleveland due to several backstamps on photographs as well as the fact that she

provided her address in a caption of one tiny photo.

Album Content

The album begins with a posed studio photo of a man named "Homer." That photo has a print written caption in Maxiña's hand, "Before him there was none." Diagonally opposite the photo of Homer is a studio portrait of Maxiña, with the print written caption "and while he lives, there can be none." Maxiña also inscribed that photo with, "yours faithfully in love." Other than Maxiña, Homer has the most appearances in the album, at least eleven in total. That fact combined with the captions on the first page as well as a magnificent large inscribed portrait of Homer and Maxiña lead us to believe they were a couple. That portrait, taken at the African American photographer William H. Jordan's studio (more on Jordan below) contains a 1948 inscription in an unknown Polynesian language. An informal translation reads, "Day and night I long for you, Jiskan. If you don't return, your Muda won't forget you."



With a few exceptions, the album focuses on Maxiña and her friends and family. Approximately 15 photos which pre-date the time frame given above are formal portraits and we presume these to be other members of

Maxiña's family, though a couple may show her dressed as a man. Most of the others show a few different parties inside someone's home, and include one series of what appears to be Maxiña's birthday party, as well as another series showing a Christmas celebration. All of the Polaroids were taken inside an unnamed bar. That bar clearly welcomed the LatinX, African American and gender non-conforming communities as Maxiña is seen in each of these photos embracing (and in one instance passionately kissing) Latino or Black men. One of the highlights of the album is a page with 12 photo booth portraits of several African American transgender women, most inscribed with a woman's name. At least one of them appears in the Polaroids, and we'd like to think all of the photo booth shots were taken at that bar, but we can't prove it.

Also important is that seven photos were taken at the Jordan Studio at East 34th Street in Cleveland. William H. Jordan was a prolific African American photographer who operated his studio for over 50 years.

Originally from West Virginia, he moved to Cleveland in 1916 and devoted his life to photography after losing both of his legs in a construction accident in 1922.

Clues for Discovery of Maxiña's Social Group

Other clues that may lead to the full discovery of Maxiña and her friends include a tiny photo with the caption, "Scene from my window/2162 E. 55." While we can't know when Maxiña lived there, the mid-1950s is a reasonable assumption and a Cleveland directory for 1954 shows the address as an apartment building with eleven named residents. The 1955 Cleveland directory lists a few additional names.

There's also a tantalizing photo that shows an African American man, "Mel," with a "Dr. Szeklay." That caption is an important clue because a Hungarian doctor named Emrick (or "Emerick") Szekely is alleged to have performed sex reassignment surgery on the American female impersonator and entertainer, Ray Bourbon, in the mid-1950s. The time frame fits our album and it's a reasonable inference that transgender friends of Maxiña's would have sought advice on sex reassignment.





Lastly, there's a news clipping regarding the death of a Cleveland entertainer named "Jess Rodgers," who was an honorary member of the 12 Counts. The 12 Counts was a Cleveland area African American social organization that was founded in 1939.



Vernacular albums of the LGBTQ+ community from this era rarely surface because they were rarely made: in some instances simply developing the more intimate photos here may have been a risk, let alone having the entire album discovered as a whole. Like the men portrayed in the following album, Maxiña took great risk in preserving photographic evidence of her lifestyle. It follows that this album would hold immense importance to her as a reflection of the community which clearly embraced her and her friends. We're hopeful that further research will fully reveal Maxiña's identity, as well as her friends and the bar in which they gathered.

An extraordinary album depicting the public life of a transgender woman from the late 1940s and 1950s that also shows the community that accepted her and further documents the African American photographer who welcomed her in his studio.





114. [Photography]

Name withheld. ***People in My Life [Manuscript title for Photo Album Depicting a Group of Gay Young Men]***. Portland, Oregon: 1946-1947. 10¼" x 13¼". String tied beige boards. 36 pages with 148 mostly black and white photographs inserted into corner mounts. Most photos measure between 2½" x 3½" and 4¾" x 3"; 15 are small photobooth portraits and nine are 5" x 7" or larger; most are captioned. Album very good with moderate wear and intersecting thin lines of black tape on front board, and a vertical line of tape to rear board which we think were intended as decoration; photos generally near fine or better.

This is an album depicting a group of young men in the Portland, Oregon area. The images in the album, combined with captions written by the compiler as well as inscriptions by his friends, lead us to firmly believe they were either gay, or at a minimum engaged in bending traditional gender identities. The existence of this album would therefore have been a great risk to any of the men depicted in it.

Our compiler was from Portland, Oregon where he attended Washington High School and we have located his image in a yearbook where he was a member of the glee club. The album begins with a page of aesthetically arranged photo booth portraits of some of the other men shown elsewhere in the album. The album also has several formal portraits, many photos taken at beaches, and others show the men hiking, camping and generally horsing around.



We acknowledge the potential mine field with respect to describing someone as LGBTQ+ when we have no direct connection to people who knew the individuals shown in this album. That said, absence of evidence is not evidence of absence and we believe that the following facts, taken as a whole, show these were gay men and/or a group of men who were pushing the boundaries of traditional male gender identity. Those facts include:

[1] Our compiler captioned a portrait of one man as his "best friend" along with his first and last name. In that earlier portrait, the friend's name is "Dean." In a later portrait, he's identified as "Coral." We also know that Dean went to Portland's Lincoln High School. Identifying by female name occurs at least three other times in the album. In one instance, the compiler captioned a male friend as "Betty Davis." There's also the picture at right showing the compiler with the verso captioned, "Your Jazz Sister Rowena." Another image in that series, of a different friend, clearly shows him trying to appear as a woman. Another instance of this is on the Dude Ranch photo we describe below.



[2] More than one series is taken at a place the compiler captioned "B.A. Beach." At least two of these photos shows one of the men fully nude.

Thanks to help from the Gay and Lesbian Archives of the Pacific Northwest we learn this may show "Bare Ass Beach," which was on Hayden Island and was a well known gay gathering spot in the 40s and 50s.

[3] Several other inscriptions are provocative as well. For example, two pictures show "Bob a kid I meet [sic] in Medford, Oregon." On the verso of the image of a shirtless Bob is written, "Me. Hot huh." One entire page is devoted to pictures of a friend in the military, who lived in Vancouver, Washington. On the verso of one he wrote, "the

strains of an R. Straus Waltz couldn't be more lovelier than our friendship." Another example is on the Dude Ranch photo



further down in this description.

[4] One page of a group shot of some of the men the night they went to a fair appears to have the caption, “*the gang all faged [sic] out.*” We note here that our compiler misspelled “too” with “to,” “met” with “meet,” “true” with “ture,” etc.

[5] The full page of provocative poses seen at the head of this description, of “*my little friend Jim. Glamor [sic] time is here again.*”

[6] Several images of men embracing in ways that seem much stronger than simply platonic:



[7] The Dude Ranch photo mentioned above and shown below contains layers of research opportunities. According to Oregonencyclopedia.org, the

“Dude Ranch was Portland’s premier jazz venue in the days just after World War II, when jazz clubs



proliferated along North Williams Avenue, the center of the city's African American community . . . [its crowd consisted of] pin-striped politicians with neon ties, Hollywood celebrities and glamour queens in jungle red nail polish and leopard coats, feathered call girls and pimps in fake alligator shoes, zootsuited hipsters . . . ”



Its caption in the album reads, “John, Woody, Bill, Myself at the Dude Ranch. Swell gang, had a swell time.” John inscribed the photo “to the one I never deserved and never will.” Over Bill’s image is written the name, “Wilhelmina.” One of the compiler’s friends, a man named Curtis Compton, features prominently in the album (images of Curtis are to the left and right). Researching both Curtis and the photo above led to unearthing an interesting group of facts that are probably unrelated, but nonetheless felt we should share. We’ve located a 1973 marriage license issued to a Curtis Compton and a Wilhelmina A. Gaynus with an address of 760 6th Avenue in San Francisco. When we found it, we immediately leapt with glee thinking “Wilhelmina A. Gaynus” was a nom de plume with a play on homosexuality for the Bill we see above such that Bill and Curtis illegally applied for a marriage license. We likely should have stayed seated: Curtis’ age is listed on the license as 51, giving him a birth year of 1922 which would fit the album’s time frame. But Wilhelmina is listed as 33, and we have found the birth record of a Wilhelmina A. Gaynus born in 1940. That said we have been unable to locate any other record related to that Wilhelmina A. Gaynus other than the birth record. In all, a freakish coincidence worthy of further investigation.



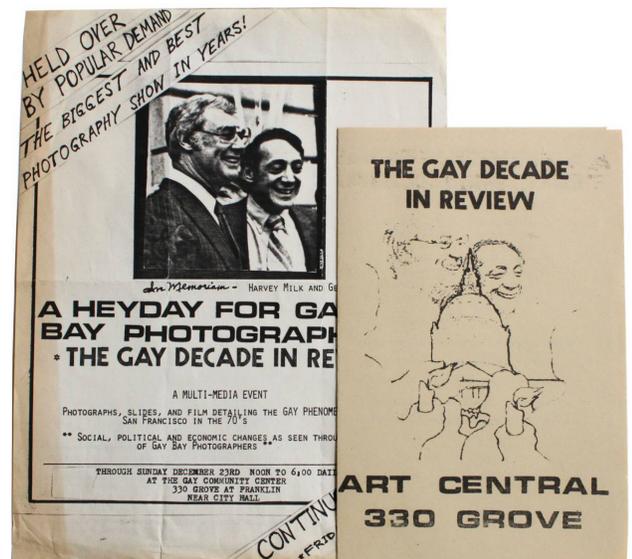
We believe adding all the above evidence makes it clear these men were gay. Who were they? Did they know the compiler was assembling this album? Considering the dire consequences of getting outed in that era, our compiler took a grave risk in creating what must have been a treasured object. We’ll note that in some instances, lifting the photos in the album shows the earlier use of different photo corners, and different captions that seem to relate to his family, as opposed to many of the racier images kept in the album. Perhaps he was conflicted as to how to maintain this album, or perhaps some photos were regularly interchanged depending on who was allowed to view it.

Like Maxiña in the album above, our compiler’s risk of exposure was extreme. We admire him for his courage (compulsion?) in documenting his social group, but wonder if his age (late teens/early 20s) shielded him from concerns of discovery. Perhaps he wanted to be discovered. We’ll never know. What we do know is that this is a special opportunity to acquire unfiltered imagery of gay young men in the Pacific Northwest just after World II.

115. [Photography][Harvey Milk]
[Flyer and Program for “The Gay Decade in Review.”] San Francisco: [1979]. Flyer printed one side measuring 11” x 8½” + program (8½” x 5½” single sheet folded, all pages printed). Flyer very good: old folds, uneven toning along extremities; program near fine or better.

This is a flyer and program for “The Gay Decade in Review,” a photography show held at San Francisco’s Gay Community Center in December 1979. The centers of both the flyer and program contain an image of Harvey Milk and George Moscone as the show was dedicated to their memory. The program lists the names of the 24 exhibitors which included Crawford Barton, Arthur Bressan, Jr., Hal Fisher, Mick Hicks, Daniel Nicoletta, and Robert Pruzan.

A review of the show in the December 12, 1979 issue of *The Voice* described,



“The impact of hundreds of selected photographs and four slide presentations reporting and revering the Gay lifestyle past is staggering. The exhibition by 34 photographer artists sent shivers up my spine, brought tears to my eyes, broke my heart and put a new bounce into my step. I went away full of pride and joy and reconfirmed in my belief that I was a member of an important and positive movement for individual freedom and expression. The exhibit explores each of us in all our glory and hell raising, fun and games, beauty and bewilderment, tenderness, torment, and, often, aloneness. “

While OCLC locates neither item, we locate a copy of the flyer at the Harvey Milk Archives in the San Francisco Public Library.

116. [Prison]

End the D.O.C.'s Fascism! San Francisco: Gay Alliance of San Francisco, [1972]. 11" x 8½". Corner stapled photomechanically reproduced typed newsletter printed recto only. Two leaves. Very good with couple of corner folds and creases; correction made in black marker on front page.

This is a prison reform newsletter from the Gay Alliance of San Francisco (GASF). GASF was a part of the Gay Activists Alliance-California ("GAA-C"). The GAA was founded in New York City in December 1969 by members of the Gay Liberation Front who wanted a more structured organization focused exclusively on gay and lesbian rights. GASF also published a periodical from 1972-1981 first known as "The Gay Pride Crusader," and later titled "The San Francisco Crusader."

The newsletter's first page alleged terrifying abuse of gay prisoners at Vacaville along with a call for prison reform organizations to band together. Among other things, GASF stated that gay prisoners were going to be segregated at the prison, forced to carry special identification cards that denoted they were gay, and were forced to take Prolixin, an anti-schizophrenic medication. That first page also complained about "the so-called 'liberals' [who] have always led the way, at less than 'snail's-pace', the job of doing prison reformation." In acknowledging the disjointedness of prison reform groups, the author stated that, "most all prison groups are badly lacking in anything but rhetoric. That is why we must stop this inter-organizational bitch-fighting, for while we are fighting, those inside are suffering and even dying." The second page is devoted to the problem of prison rape.

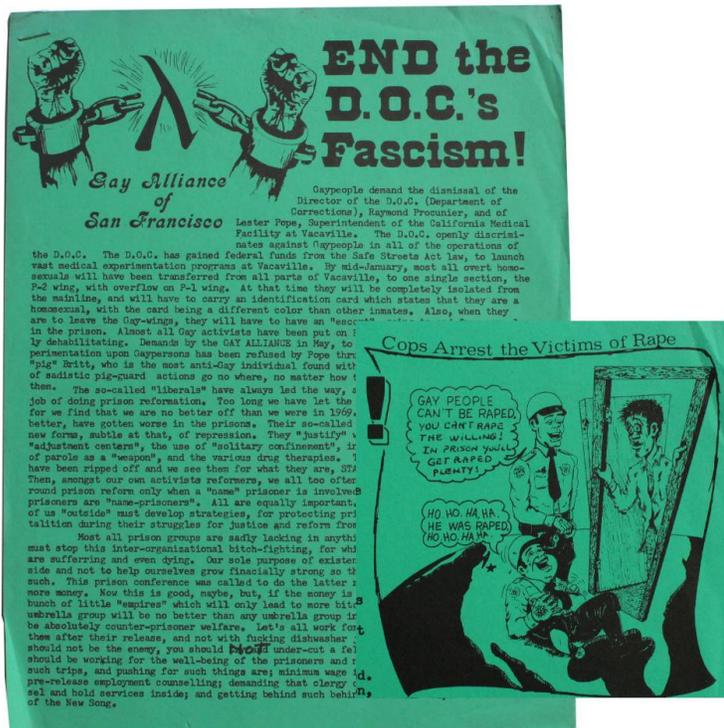
This was Paul Mariah's copy, though it is not noted as such. Not in OCLC.

117. [Pulps]

[Collection of 69 Gay Pulps].

Various places (all but one New York City, San Diego, or Santee, California): Various Publishers (the vast majority published and/or distributed by Star Distributors): mostly 1973-1988 with a few earlier. Generally good plus or better with toned leaves, moderate to heavy wear and/or small losses and/or minor stains and several with minor insect nibbling—significant defects are noted in inventory.

This is a collection of gay pulp fiction compiled by a man from Houston, Texas who also compiled the collections in item #s 10 and 63, above. 49 of the books have the Star Distributor imprint, which, as we've mentioned more than once in this catalog, was likely a part of the Gambino crime family. Eleven titles are in the "HIS" series from Surrey/Surey, 24 are from the "Rough Trade" series, 14 are from "finland books", six from "Gay Times Book Club" and two are "Adam's Gay Readers." Some books have multiple full page illustrations, with some of them by noted gay pulp artist Craig Esposito. Many have



publisher advertisements listing other titles, other series, offers of sex toys and more. A few of these are at least 20 pages long and at least eight in the Rough Trade series also have personal ads and listings for masseuses and escorts.

Holdings for all titles are scarce: we've checked them all, and the respective institutional holdings per OCLC range from a low of one (two of the books on offer here) to a high of eight (three of the books). Of the titles on offer seven are available online (one copy each for six, three for the other) as of July 2021. An inventory is available as is an obituary of the collection's prior owner which will be available to the purchaser on request.

118. [Symbols]

[Schiattareggia, Allen W.] ***A New Symbol for the Gay Community: Faggot Has a New Meaning!*** New York City: AREGGI Art Productions, [1982]. 11" x 8½". Flier printed recto and verso. Near fine with moderate toning.

This flyer advertised an entrepreneurial idea to reclaim the word "faggot" for the gay community, promoting its alternate definition of "binding together in harmony," instead of its use as a derogatory slur. Its creator, Allen W. Schiattareggia of AREGGI Art Productions, promoted the symbol alongside then-common graphics associated with LGBTQ+ movements such as the Lambda, the double male and double female symbols, and the pink triangle. According to the 1983 Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, the ideogram was first used in commerce in June 1980. That trademark application stated the symbol meant "collecting, gathering, and binding together." Initially its intended use was for greeting cards, but this flyer offered t-shirts, buttons and jewelry as well.

It apparently never gained traction: we locate nothing more about the idea and



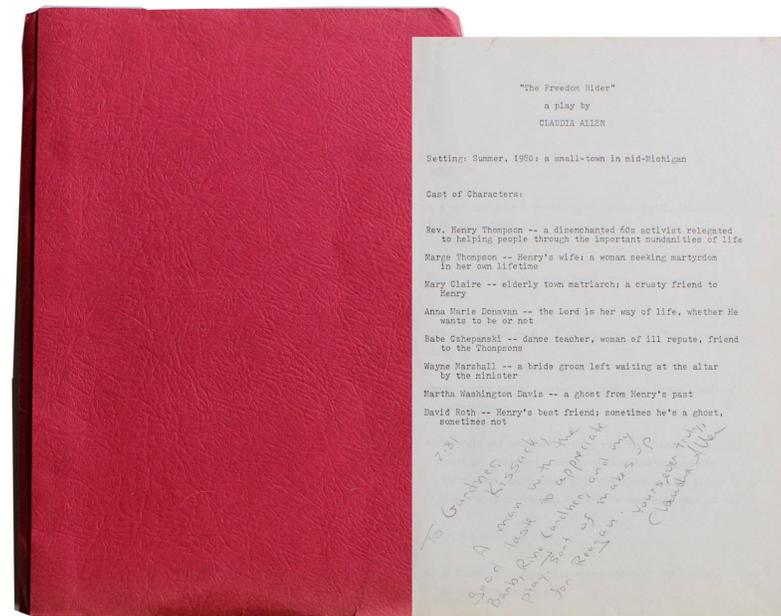
the flyer is not

located on OCLC.

119. [Theater]

Allen, Claudia. ***The Freedom Rider.*** [Chicago]: [circa 1980]. 11½" x 9". Mechanically reproduced typescript printed rectos only; three hole punched and held within brad-fastened folder. pp. [1], 93. Very good: lacking page 12; folder with moderate wear, a few pink stains to the verso of the last leaf; inscribed by the author on the first page.

This is a one act play from a lesbian playwright, Claudia Allen. Allen grew up in Michigan where she earned a bachelor's degree at the University of Michigan and moved to Chicago in 1979. Many of her produced plays have lesbian themes or characters and two of them have won Chicago's Jeff Award for new works. She was named best



playwright by Chicago magazine in 1999, is an original member of the Victory Gardens' Playwrights' Ensemble and was elected to Chicago's LGBT Hall of Fame in 2010.

While this play does not have LGBTQ+ overtones, it may be Allen's first that was performed publicly. It's about an aging preacher and former civil rights activist who longed for days' past and was heavily conflicted due to his tired marriage, his relationship with a prostitute, and the murder of a close friend. The play ran for seven weeks at the Playwrights Center in Chicago early in 1980 and a reading of the play was held at the Goodman Theater on May 11th of that year.

The first page is inscribed "To _____, A man with the good taste to appreciate Barb, Ring Lardner, and my play. Sort of makes up for Reagan." This was acquired by our scout from the estate of the recipient, who our scout knew to be an English teacher and lifelong Republican.

The play was published electronically in 2007, and OCLC locates no copies of this typescript.

120. [Theater]

Weinberg, Tom Wilson. **Ten Percent Revue**. Boston, MA: Aboveground Records, [1987]. Commercially produced audiocassette in its original case plus two t-shirts measuring 25" x 16". Very good: cassette and case with moderate wear; same staining to outer panel of case; t-shirts have minor wear and one lacks a label.

This is a cassette, along with two t-shirts, for Tom Wilson Weinberg's *Ten Percent Revue* ("TPR"). According to the finding aid for Weinberg's papers that are held by the William Way LGBT Community Center, Wilson was a singer-songwriter and gay rights activist who,

"first became active in the gay liberation movement in 1971 or 1972. Together with Bernie Boyle and Danny Sherbo, [he] co-founded the LGBT and feminist bookstore Giovanni's Room in 1973 . . . Also in 1973 [he] founded and produced the newspaper the Philadelphia Weekly Gayzette . . . In 1973 [he] helped to found the Gay Coffeehouse, which . . . was in many ways the predecessor of the Gay Community Center of Philadelphia . . . and it was here that Wilson first performed his own shows in public in 1977. Soon he was performing shows in New York, Baltimore, and Washington, DC, and appearing at gay conferences, pride parades, and on college campuses . . ."

Ten Percent Revue gave its first performance in March 1985 at the Arlington Street Church in Boston, Massachusetts. The show is made up of about twenty musical numbers performed by a cast of two men and two women and celebrates the life and loves of gay men and lesbians. The show went on to play in numerous productions around the country, including an Off-Broadway run, a national tour, and recording."

This version of the show was recorded in May 1987 at Classic Sound Studio in New York City. According to www.queermusicheritage.com this is the second recording of TPR to be released and is preceded by a 1985 live performance recorded in Boston.

OCLC locates just one copy.



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