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## Dallas physicians, others launch anti-AIDS project

A group of 24 Dallas physicians, business leaders, public health officials and health educators has launched a campaign to raise \$100,000 to combat acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

The Dallas AIDS Action Project was organized in late May, after national publicity about the syndrome spurred concern that the Dallas area could be caught unprepared by an epidemic, said Ed Fugate, the group's fund-raising chairman and a private business and financial consultant.

The national Centers for Disease Control confirmed fewer than 10 cases of AIDS in the Dallas area so far, but medical experts in the city estimate there may be as many as 50. Only since June 1 have health care professionals in Texas been required to report the disease.

# Judge voids Texas homosexual law

By JACK BOOTH

Staff Writer

A federal judge Tuesday struck down a Texas law that made homosexual conduct illegal, even behind closed doors.

The ruling by U. S. District Judge Jerry Buchmeyer of Dallas was hailed by gay rights groups as a landmark decision, the first time a federal court in the United States has overturned a state homosexuality law on constitutional grounds.

In a detailed 53-page opinion, Buchmeyer upheld almost every contention made by Donald F. Baker, the 35-year-old president of the Dallas Gay Alliance, who claimed in a 1979 lawsuit that Article 21.06 of the Texas Penal Code was illegal because it violated his constitutional

See GAY on Page 7



Donald Baker

Dallas Times Herald 8/15/82

# Judge rules Texas anti-gay law uncons

**GAY — From Page One**  
rights to privacy and equal application of the law.

Baker, who said there now is no excuse for the Dallas Police Department not to hire gays, praised the ruling as an act of "genius."

Police Chief Billy Prince disagreed, however. "I would not willingly hire an avowed homosexual to be a police officer," he said.

Gay groups praised the judge's opinion as a "courageous" decision that lifts the criminal image gays had as a result of the law.

"I think it's time to recognize that the days of homosexuals being treated as second-class citizens in Texas are over," M. Robert Schwab, president of the Texas Human Rights Foundation, said after the decision was announced.

The statute that was overturned was part of a 1974 comprehensive reform of the state's criminal laws. The statute made it a misdemeanor

for people of the same sex to engage in oral or anal sex acts, and it set a fine of up to \$200.

Since the law did not ban similar acts between adults of the opposite sex, Buchmeyer ruled that the statute violated constitutional rights to privacy and protection of the law that are afforded to heterosexuals.

"This statute makes criminals out of more than 700,000 individuals in Texas who are homosexuals, although they did not choose to be, and who engage in private sexual conduct with other consenting adults," the judge wrote.

If the law were not struck down, he said, "the state would have the same power to intrude into the private lives and bedrooms of heterosexuals, and regulate the intimate sexual relationships of married couples and single males and females."

The suit was filed against every district, county and city attorney in Texas, and Buchmeyer said none of

them was able to explain the state's contention that the statute protects "morality, decency, health, welfare, safety and procreation."

The judge totally rejected the testimony of the state's sole expert witness, Dallas psychiatrist Dr. James P. Grigson, who said on the stand in June 1981 that homosexuals "are less stable and have more pathological emotional mental illnesses than the general population as a whole."

Instead, Buchmeyer agreed with a psychiatrist and a sociologist who testified that homosexuality is neither a disease nor a mental disorder.

"Although society — and courts — may still grapple with this question, in 1973 the American Psychiatric Association removed homosexuality from its list of psychic disorders," Buchmeyer said.

"Homosexuals do not have a criminal propensity simply because they are homosexuals, any more

than heterosexuals do. Homosexuals are not ill or mentally diseased. And homosexuality in society does not adversely affect the growth and development of children."

Buchmeyer described Baker, a former Dallas Independent School District teacher who has served as a Democratic precinct chairman, as a "devout Christian" who was a "very sincere, very credible witness."

The judge recounted how Baker was transformed from a confused teenager who knew that "queers were bad" but felt somehow "different" and awkward on dates with girls to a 27-year-old who started to "come out of the closet."

Buchmeyer noted that Baker freely admitted his homosexuality and "therefore, Donald Baker is also a criminal" under the state law.

The Texas law actually was harmful, the judge found, since "the anxieties caused to homosexuals — fear of arrest, loss of jobs, discovery,

etc. — can cause severe mental health problems."

Buchmeyer repeatedly said he believes homosexuals are not a danger to society, and he concluded:

"Homosexuality is an emotional and controversial issue in our society. It causes fear and disgust among many people. This may well result in condemnation of this decision — but if so, the critics should at least have a clear understanding that this decision has little effect upon the general public."

Despite Baker's claim that homosexuals should now be allowed to join the police department, Chief Prince said the issue was far from resolved and would be discussed with the city attorney.

He said he would hire homosexuals "if we were forced to, but I think the citizens of Dallas would want us to fight them with any legal means available. We would do so."

Saying the hiring of gays would have a devastating effect on the department, he said:

"A police department should reflect the values, feelings and attitudes of the majority of society. Basically, police officers have a special trust to enforce the laws. Their character and activities must clearly be above reproach.

"This is a very sensitive job. These officers' duties include enforcing the public lewdness law, and that may be a problem. Also, officers have to search prisoners, and that could create problems with a male prisoner and a homosexual officer."

Texas Attorney General Mark White said he would have no comment on Buchmeyer's decision. A spokesman for the attorney general's office said the ruling would be studied.

titutional

Wednesday, August 10, 1982

# Gay activists say ruling may start nationwide effort

By Esther M. Bauer  
Staff Writer of The News

The federal court decision Tuesday that struck down Texas' homosexual conduct law could serve as a launching pad to revoke similar statutes in 24 other states, leaders of the homosexual rights movement predicted.

Within minutes of the ruling in Dallas by U.S. Dist. Judge Jerry Buchmeyer that the Texas law was unconstitutional, the Dallas Gay Alliance held a news conference — and the mood in Suite 1121 at the Grenelefe Hotel was jubilant.

"Until now, the battle to revoke sodomy statutes has not received systematic national focus," said Lucia Valeska, executive director of the National Gay Task Force. "But that will follow from this decision. A national strategy will emerge."

Previously, legislators in 25 other states had revoked similar sodomy statutes. The decision in Dallas was the first time a federal court has been involved in overturning a sodomy statute, according to national homosexual rights advocates.

Don Baker, president of the Dallas alliance, said the decision can be viewed as a combination of the homosexual's Emancipation Proclamation, the Magna Carta and the Declaration of Independence.

Baker filed suit in November 1979 contesting the state's criminal statute that makes it a Class C misdemeanor, punishable by a \$200 fine, to "engage in deviate sexual intercourse with another individual of the same sex."

The federal ruling frees homosexuals in Texas from what Baker called the phobia of an unfair law.

"It (the law) makes them see themselves as criminals, but it is now lifted," he said. "I hope that people understand the emotional importance of this. While the decision addresses the sexual aspect, it also affirms that gay people are entitled to the same basic human rights as other American citizens."

Hearings on the suit were held in June 1981. Baker said the case



**Don Baker ... "I hope that people understand the emotional importance of this."**

■ A judge rules the Texas statute is unconstitutional. Page 1A.

probably took so long because "the judge was very sensitive to our needs. He confronted the issue squarely and courageously. He has documented it (the decision) accurately and my assumption is that he wanted to cover all the bases."

Baker said the state law had been used as an excuse to keep homosexuals out of the police force, but that now the Gay Alliance would monitor whether that policy would be changed.

"Our objective is not to establish a quota system but to see that our people are treated equally," Baker said.

But Dallas Police Chief Billy Prince said: "I would now see a problem if someone said this would cause us to hire gays. I don't think the City of Dallas wants gays as police officers."

Prince said the hiring of homosexuals would cause morale problems within the police force, could compromise the enforcement of public lewdness statutes and might

See GAYS on Page 18A

## Gays laud decision by judge

Continued from Page 17A.

create a problem if a homosexual officer had to frisk a person of the same sex.

"We would fight to the end our being required to hire homosexuals," Prince said.

A San Francisco police officer at the Gay Alliance news conference said, however, that homosexuals of the San Francisco police force had not experienced severe problems.

"We have gays in the police department in San Francisco who are exemplary officers," Paul H. Seidler said.

The duration of the case and Baker's participation in programs of the Dallas homosexual rights movement during the last five years have been hard on his family, he said.

"At first they were opposed to the lawsuit," Baker said. "They didn't want me subjected to the problems. As a Christian, I felt obligated to affirm what is right when there is injustice."

"This is the greatest thing that ever could have happened to gay rights. They are now recognized on a federal level. Now it will challenge the negative thoughts of any legislators who have never thought of us as citizens."

Dallas Morning News 1/8/82

over

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Good Morning

Nebraska — Occasional rain and thundershowers today. Highs 40s west to 70s southeast. Lows 30s west to 50s southeast.

# Omaha World-Herald

Nebraska Edition

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1982, OUR 117TH YEAR — NO. 203, 56 PAGES, EDITION 5

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## Election '82

### Inside

#### Page 10

Vote totals for statewide offices and for the Legislature.

For Metro Tech Board, two incumbents rejected and three get nod. Nebraska Public Service Commission incumbents treated differently. State senators apparently won't get a pay raise.

Incumbents and former Omaha city councilman emerge as Democratic nominees to the Douglas County board.

All 16 incumbent state senators appear headed for spot on general election ballot.

Dodge, Exeter retain village seats. Sarpy County incumbents, the vote before Sarpy Democrats, reported 49.9 percent for and 50.1 percent against. On the jail bond issue, 41.1 percent voted yes and 58.9 percent voted no.

Both Cameron and Ms. Porter said the gay-rights issue was far from dead in Lincoln. "We knew when this first went on the ballot that we wouldn't have much time to educate people," said Ms. Porter. Cameron said an "elite" group of people, both nationally and in Lincoln, would continue to "force" their tolerance for homosexuality on others.

"What we're looking at is an elite group trying to impose their morals and ethics on the folk," he said. "I don't expect that elite will give up."

Ms. Porter said the vote reflected the fact that many younger people did not vote. She said younger people were the most apt to support the amendment, but traditionally have been difficult to mobilize to vote.

governor

806 of 1,990 Precincts  
Luedtke .....33,698

806 of 1,990 Precincts  
McGinley .....28,272

806 of 1,990 Precincts  
Thone .....35,950

806 of 1,990 Precincts  
DeBoer .....17,8

806 of 1,990 Precincts  
Chandler .....4,06

## Gay Rights Get Firm No In Lincoln

By Steven Stingley  
WORLD-HERALD BUREAU

Lincoln — Voters here Tuesday indicated their strong disapproval to the gay-rights proposal on the local ballot, with the issue trailing by nearly a 4-1 margin with more than a third of the precincts reporting.

Paul Cameron, leader of the opponents to the gay-rights question, said he was pleased with the wide margin of victory as returns continued to come in. "I think we gave them a lot more than they bargained for," said the Lincoln psychologist about the gay-rights proponents.

Natalie Porter, a leader of the Citizens for Human Rights, said she was surprised at the lopsidedness of the vote, but said she was not discouraged.

"We consider this a first step in educating the public and trying to break down the stereotype of homosexuality," she said.

With 86 of Lincoln's 190 precincts reporting, 14,599 voters cast ballots against the gay-rights question and 3,955 had voted for it.

The questions asked Lincoln voters if they wanted to include "sexual orientation" as a protected classification under the non-discrimination provisions of Lincoln's city charter. The charter currently prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin, marital status or receipt of public assistance.

In other Lincoln issues, voters were nearly evenly split on whether to allow liquor-by-the-drink sales on Sundays from 6 p.m. to 1 p.m. and were defeating a proposed \$8.8 million jail bond issue.



Jim Burnett/World-Herald



John J. Gaps III/World-Herald

Kerrey, left, celebrates victory party at Cascio's Steak House in Omaha... while Thone awaits returns in kitchen of successful state senate candidate Gayle Stock, 6625 Burt St., during her celebration.

# Kerrey, Thone Start Race to No. 1 Office

By C. David Kotok

World-Herald Staff Writer

Republican voters Tuesday stuck with Nebraska's most successful GOP politician of the 1970s, Gov. Thone. Democrats overwhelmingly turned to political newcomer Bob Kerrey to reclaim the Governor's Mansion.

showing for the governor.

As Democrats searched for a viable candidate against Thone late last year and January of this year, Kerrey, 38, and Burrows, 51, stepped forward.

Except for publicity he received in 1970 after earning the Medal of Honor, Kerrey lost himself in building a successful restaurant chain in Omaha and Lincoln.

Kerrey said that risk, hiring a national campaign manager factors led to his showing

Although Kerrey win, no one foresaw of Burrows, organized i-zation

sentimental choir

Senator Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr.  
Senate Office Building  
Washington DC 20510  
(202) 224-5922

Senator John G. Tower  
Senate Office Building  
Washington DC 20510  
(202) 224-2934

Representative:

J. J. Pickle  
231 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington DC 20515  
(202) 225-4865  
(512) 397-5921

President Jimmy Carter  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500  
(202) 456-1414

Mr. Alan K. Campbell, Adviser  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500



wednesday  
evening

May 14, 1980

# Austin American-Statesman

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Wednesday, May 14, 1980

Austin American-Statesman

A11

## Directive protects gays

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a major boost for gay rights, the Carter administration has forbidden government officials from inquiring into the sexual habits of employees or individuals seeking most federal jobs.

The directive will be delivered to agency and department heads this week. It also requires government to count, as work experience, service as an unpaid volunteer in gay-related civic projects. Examples would be such things as community task forces on problems of homosexuals, or service with a gay legal or medical clinic. Federal agencies already take into account volunteer service in other community activities when rating the experience of potential employees to determine their pay and grade level.

Alan K. Campbell, president Carter's chief adviser on the federal bureaucracy, signed the order Monday, although few federal officials know of its existence. Campbell and top White House aides consulted with federal personnel officials, legal experts and with leaders of the increasingly active gay community.

# INPRINT

## SEXUAL POLITICS

**The Homosexualization of America, The Americanization of the Homosexual**  
By Dennis Altman  
St. Martin's Press, 252 pp., \$12.95

By Lisa Duggan

Those of us who have invested thought, energy and hope in the left of the past 20 years have reason to feel ambivalent toward our collective efforts and the results. Whether we have worked with the civil rights movement, the New Left and anti-war movement, the feminist movement or gay liberation, we have witnessed the growth of extravagant hopes for change and their subsequent narrowing in the face of unwelcome political realities.

We have seen movements at times express our best social vis-

### Race, class and gender issues affect gay culture.

ions and our deepest longings for meaningful social change, and at other times betray those visions and longings when faced with bitter internal divisions as well as hostile external conditions.

We all have something to learn from each other. Collective understanding of our situation as leftists in an advanced liberal-capitalist society is enriched by close attention to the experiences of many overlapping "movements."

Dennis Altman's new book, *The Homosexualization of America, The Americanization of the Homosexual*, provides just such a close examination of the ambiguous achievements and limitations of the gay movement in the U.S. over the past decade.

But the book is not a simple narrative account of the birth, growth and development of gay organizations. It is an ambitious attempt to come to terms with the new urban-gay communities and to assess their relationship with broader economic, cultural and political trends in American life. Altman's writing is part

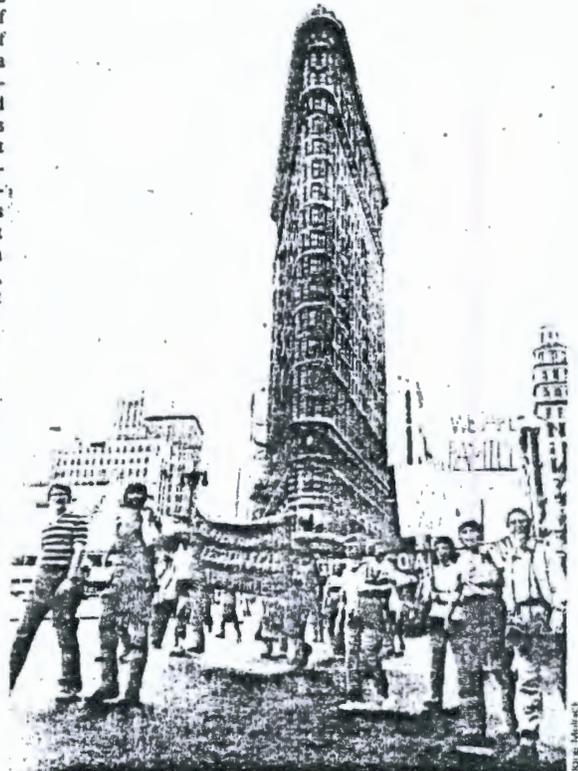
journalism, part theoretical interpretation and part analysis of the changes in gay life and politics during the past decade.

Altman occupies a particular place in the movement he describes and interprets. His *Homosexual: Oppression and Liberation* (1971) offered one of the earliest interpretations of gay liberation. Writing from a socialist and feminist perspective, he has since established himself in numerous articles and books as one of the most sensitive and intelligent observers of the gay scene. His experience at Australian universities and his travels throughout Western nations endow him with a comparative perspective, which allows him to comment on American gay life with an outsider's insight as well as an insider's understanding.

*The Homosexualization of America* assesses the recent rise of a new, visible gay community in this country's urban centers, as well as those of other advanced-capitalist societies. This new community is based on an historically unique development—the emergence of a homosexual identity as the basis for a social grouping.

Altman makes excellent use of the historical work of Jeffrey Weeks, Lillian Faderman and others to demonstrate that homosexuality, as the basis for an individual identity, emerged and was consolidated in the late 19th century. But at that time this individual identity was defined as deviant. Only with the recent development of a group identity has self-affirmation and political assertion on a large scale become possible. For this reason, Altman sees the emergence of "the new homosexual" as a positive development. For the first time a large number of men and women have proclaimed their homosexuality as positive, and fought for the right to shape their own lives without guilt, shame or deceit. This new group identity has forged a gay community, a gay culture and the opportunity for gay influence on the larger world.

However, Altman is not blinded to the limitations within this phenomenon. He understands the distinction between



For the first time a large number of gay men and women have fought for the right to shape their own lives.

## Gay liberation 10 years after

homosexuality, which is a universal part of general human sexuality, and the homosexual, who has made her or his sexual preference a determinant of personal identity. The fact that the American gay community (and to a lesser extent, the European gay community) has been built on individual homosexual identification leads to limitations as well as achievements.

The gay community's separateness from much of the rest of society leaves unaddressed the issue that heterosexuality remains the norm and as such defines social relations. It leaves untouched the issue of repressed homosexuality, which is at the root of much homophobic violence.

Another limitation of gay communities and culture is inherent in the very source from which they sprang—modern-consumer capitalism. Because the emergence of a gay-community identi-

ty becomes possible only in advanced capitalist, urban cultures (though Altman does not fully analyze why this is so), gay life as we know it today has been conditioned by this culture.

For gay males, social and sexual life takes place largely in commercial institutions, which shape it to some extent according to the needs of a consumer economy. A certain conformity and high-consumption lifestyle has become more characteristic of today's male-gay lifestyle than many of the early "gay liberation radicals" would ever have wished. The political tactics of large segments of the gay movement have also been conditioned by the structure of mainstream political life, especially in the U.S. The radical mood of the gay liberation movement in the



CONT. —

CONT. —

early '70s has given way in large measure to a civil rights movement that often backs its single-issue interest politics with the economic clout accumulated in the gay-male commercial world.

Altman is aware of the seriousness of divisions within the gay and lesbian world, and he details them—the conflict between those who would organize a popular-gay movement and those who would mobilize an elite political cadre to pressure establishment politicians; the conflict between those who advocate alignment with feminist and left groups, and those who wish to isolate the issue of gay civil rights; and the conflicts among those with different notions of the meaning of sexual freedom, especially on issues such as child-adult sexual relations, sadomasochism and pornography.

He also takes note of the importance of difference, describing some of the rather major differences between lesbian and gay-male life, middle- and working-class gay life, small-town and urban gay life, as well as white, black and Hispanic gay life. But it is a major flaw of Altman's book that, while describing these conflicts and differences, he doesn't take them into account in his analysis. Though he knows that gender, race and class issues cut through the gay community—which is not really one community at all—he does not see how they operate to condition its very nature.

My disagreements with Dennis Altman, as a lesbian-feminist and a socialist, are over emphasis and point of view rather than substance.

Lesbian culture and politics have taken very different forms from gay-male institutions for deeper reasons than Altman in-

dicates. While he points to the influence of socialization and possibly even biology, he does not mention that as women, lesbians have a very different relationship to the dominant organization of sexuality and to the dominant economic institutions that shape what Altman calls "lifestyle."

Lesbians have a different stake in "gay" politics. They organize as women as well as lesbians (for instance, pro-choice efforts) and create institutions reflective of economic needs and resources (women's centers, battered women's shelters, worker-owned food and music co-ops, etc.)

In a similar sense, other sub-groupings within the "gay" world create institutions and different political approaches that reflect their cultures, histories and economic positions—black lesbians and white lesbians have different ways of organizing social life.

#### The gay vanguard.

In his title he conveys the real weight of his argument: in the U.S. especially, homosexuals have become a recognized part of the mainstream culture and political system. In some ways, gay life even occupies a sort of vanguard position, especially in the area of "style," and the forging of new types of relationships "beyond monogamy."

In this sense, as homosexuals have been "Americanized," become culturally and politically more mainstream, mainstream culture has also been "homosexualized," has been influenced by gay culture and even gay leadership. Altman both praises and mourns this mutual influence.

But he is really referring to

the white, gay-male, middle-class urban culture. He does not consider that the operations of consumer capitalism within the gay and lesbian communities have caused power, influence and money to flow to white, middle-class men—and thus given them disproportionate power to determine what is gay politics and gay culture.

The visions and hopes of the early gay liberation movement have been diminished partly due to the interactions of a developing gay community with the larger culture and economy, and partly due to a duplication of the larger culture's hierarchies and power inequities within the gay communities. The advocates of a limited civil rights politics and commercial culture seem to represent "the gay community," but they are only its most loudest voice. Altman underrates the importance of the other, less visible parts.

*The Homosexualization of America*, however, is an important book full of insights and provocative questions. It makes connections between economic, political, cultural and sexual factors—in an intelligent, accessible way. And it points out the way in which some lesbians and gays during the past decade have begun to make history in ways never before possible, yet still not under conditions freely chosen. ■

*Lisa Duggan is doing graduate work in women's history at the University of Pennsylvania and is a member of the Committee for Lesbian and Gay History in New York.*



Dallas Times Herald Sunday March 6, 1983

# Shattering the mold

## Homosexual, transsexual officers are partners in crime fight

By LINDA WHEELER

The Washington Post

WASHINGTON — The Washington, D.C. police department, like most other big-city police forces, is a closed world of tradition and machismo, a place where those who do not fit the mold are quickly spotted and often ostracized.

Officers Bonnie Davenport and Bobby Almstead most decidedly do not fit the mold.

Miss Davenport, a 13-year veteran, is the department's first and only transsexual officer. Her rookie partner, Almstead, is the department's first acknowledged male homosexual.

The two officers have fought through cold stares and harassment to win praise from their supervisors and even grudging acceptance from their peers for their work as a team specializing in family disputes.

Frank Weinsheimer, their supervising sergeant, says they are "more patient, more understanding, more thorough" than other officers in his squad. "They bring a special quality to the job," he says. "Bobby is Spanish-speaking, and gay, and has the eagerness of a rookie. Bonnie is a veteran and has a double perspective."

The two officers voluntarily work a permanent midnight shift in the Fourth District, a mostly residential area in Upper Northwest and Northeast Washington. That shift, known for its aggressiveness, is made up of 34 officers who make more arrests than the larger daytime crews.

The assigning of partners is a touchy matter. Weinsheimer says Almstead and Miss Davenport were put together because they are an effective team. Lt. Kerry White says there is a different reason: "The (other) officers don't object to working on the street with them, but they will not work in the same car with them. It's personal, not professional."

Bonnie Davenport is the new name the officer took following her sex-change operation nearly four years ago. She has requested that her former male name not be used to protect her children. Before her operation, Miss Davenport had spent nine years on the force and had received commendations for work on the 1976 "Sting" operation, a well-known case in which police set up an undercover fencing operation and arrested numerous robbers and burglars.

Miss Davenport, 39, says that from the time she was a child until she had the sex-change operation at age 34, she was tormented by a pounding in her head like the beating of a drum, feelings she eventually attributed to her desire to become a woman. Her confusion, feelings of guilt and pain ended only with the operation, she said. Her unpublished autobiography is titled "The Badge and the Drum."

After what she describes as a painful year of operations, psychological adjustment to becoming a woman, and trying to care for her family while on a forced leave without pay, Miss Davenport returned to the same district to work with the same officers.

"Police work gets into your blood. I came back because I had to decide if I would be better off returning to some of the old parts of my life. When I came back, I felt as though I had never left," she says.

Miss Davenport is a confident, bright, carefully groomed woman who wears her shoulder-length blonde hair in gentle curls. She wears dresses, worries about her makeup, fusses over her three teen-aged children and has a steady



Bobby Almstead talks with patrol partner Bonnie Davenport

On the job, Miss Davenport is very much the senior officer who continually advises Almstead on things like the best route to a call, how to handle an unusual situation, the importance of remaining calm. Away from the squad car, Almstead was pleased when Miss Davenport accepted his invitation to visit his favorite gay bar. Miss Davenport, in turn, has shown Almstead her ranch home and her horses.

Almstead, a sculptor in his off hours, seems to welcome the attention he gets. He says his gay friends are impressed that he is a police officer, and that they call him "Officer Bob" since an article about him appeared in the Blade (a newspaper for homosexuals) last summer.

Miss Davenport shuns publicity and turns down most interview requests. She says that when she first returned to work she did talk to one reporter and photographer who said the story would appear only in Europe. Then she found that a tabloid distributed locally had picked up the story and picture.

"Everyone out here (in the community) was running around with it in their back pocket, comparing me to the picture. It caused me a lot of problems," she said.

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Sometimes the officers are recognized on the job. "I know you," a man they encountered on a recent call said, peering into Miss Davenport's face. "I know you. You're the one who used to ride the scooter. You are the one who had the sex-change operation."

Miss Davenport didn't move a muscle, then finally smiled. "Yes, that's me."

"You're looking good, girl! What is your name?" He peered at her name tag. "Miss Bonnie. You're OK. You're a celebrity. I know you. But you don't know me. You never caught me doing anything."

Last month, Almstead says, he responded to a dispute between two men.

"We made an arrest. The guy looks at me and said, 'Weren't you the guy in the Blade?' I said 'Yes,' and he said, 'Well, you can't arrest me. I'm gay.' I told him to tell it to the judge."

DALLAS TIMES HERALD, Sunday, March 6, 1983

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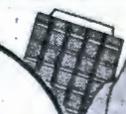
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AMARETTA LINEN

# The AIDS Epidemic

## The Search for a Cure

A new and deadly disease is coursing through the country, wasting the bodies of victims, incubating in an untold number of others who have yet to show symptoms and triggering one of the most intensive investigations of an epidemic in medical history.

Since it came into public view in 1981, derisively called "The Gay Plague," AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome), which ravages the body's immune system, has stricken 1,300 Americans—more than half of them in the last year. And there is no cure in sight. "In my professional career, I have never encountered a more frustrating and depressing situation," says Dr. Peter Mansell of Houston's M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute. "People who you know are likely to die ask what they can do to help themselves, and you are forced to say, more or less, 'I have no idea'."

The death toll to date—489—is far higher than the combined fatalities from Legionnaire's disease and toxic shock syndrome. Fewer than 14 percent of AIDS victims have survived more than three years after being diagnosed, and no victim has recovered fully. The lethal disease, first reported in the homosexual communities of New York, Los Angeles and San Francisco, has spread to 35 states and 16 foreign countries, including France, Germany and Denmark. And although gay men still account for 72 percent of cases, AIDS seems to be moving into the population at large. First, intravenous drug users of both sexes, then Haitian immigrants, and more recently the sex partners and children of both groups have been afflicted. Hemophiliacs and at least one recipient of a routine blood transfusion have also been stricken. And then there are those who fall into no apparent category.

"As the months go by, we see more and more groups," says Dr. Anthony Fauci of the National Institute of Allergy and In-

fectious Diseases. "AIDS is creeping out of well-defined epidemiological confines." According to Dr. Jeffrey Koplan, a public-health expert at the U.S. Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, Ga., AIDS will begin appearing with greater frequency among heterosexuals as the epidemic grows. And growth is one thing most AIDS researchers seem sure of: by the end of this year, predicts Dr. James Curran, head of CDC's AIDS Task Force, there will be more than 2,000 cases. "It has caught everybody by surprise," says Dr. Abe Macher of the National Institutes of Health. "Textbooks are being rewritten. We're observing the evolution of a new disease."

### Symptoms: Kaposi's sarcoma lesions

Barron/Pythowicz—Gamma-Liaison



Treatment: AIDS patient gets an interferon

The first cases of AIDS apparently sprang up almost simultaneously in New York, San Francisco and Los Angeles. In January 1981 a 31-year-old male model arrived at the emergency room of UCLA Medical Center with a severe fungal infection in his throat that almost completely blocked his esophagus. The patient, a homosexual, had also suffered a drastic weight loss in the previous months and weighed barely 100 pounds. Immunologist Dr. Michael S. Gottlieb was puzzled. The unchecked growth of the white, curdlike fungus suggested a breakdown of the man's natural defenses, but he didn't fit any classic descriptions of immune disorder. Two weeks later the patient developed a devastating lung inflammation. The diagnosis: *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia (PCP). A rare parasitic lung infection usually accompanied by fever and increasing shortness of breath, PCP is seen almost exclusively in cancer or transplant patients taking drugs that suppress their immunity.

Specs: "We thought we'd never see someone like him again," Gottlieb recalls. But to his astonishment, within a few months he treated two more patients with PCP and "other infections they should not have had." Like the first victim, who gradually wasted away and died of multiple infections in December 1981, all the new cases were young, previously healthy homosexuals.

At about the same time, Dr. Alvin Friedman-Kien, a New York University dermatologist, examined a homosexual man suspected of having Hodgkin's disease. Other

## The AIDS Epidemic

KS, PCP or both, the investigators noted, they all showed an unexplained depression of their immune function. The articles, published a month apart, kicked off the medical detective work at the CDC, which has so far assigned more than 100 medical sleuths to the AIDS mystery. Because the early cases were all homosexual men, the agency immediately launched a study comparing the patients with healthy gays, looking for clues in the victims' life-styles or medical histories that might explain their vulnerability to the puzzling syndrome.

**Partners** The investigators discovered several differences in the two groups. The gays who got AIDS, it turned out, had often had many more sexual contacts (a lifetime average of 1,100 partners) than the controls (500 partners). Not surprisingly, they had also played host to more frequent bouts of infections, including common venereal diseases like syphilis, gonorrhea and herpes, as well as the cluster of viral, bacterial and parasitic disorders that make up what is known as the "gay bowel syndrome." In addition, many AIDS patients had used amyl nitrites, the sexually stimulating inhalants called "poppers" that have been shown to produce immunosuppression.

Several theories about the cause of AIDS grew out of this first survey of gay men, only to be rejected later as the disease spread to other groups. One linked the problem to amyl nitrite. Another suggested that large amounts of sperm—also a suspected agent of immunosuppression—might cause the problem if it were absorbed by the body during frequent oral or anal intercourse. Neither of these leads held up when gays who didn't use poppers and people with less active sex lives were also identified as AIDS victims. Perhaps the most intriguing theory was "immune overload"—the possibility that repeated exposure to disease might put such a strain on the immune system that it would simply collapse, like an overburdened sea wall, leaving the body vulnerable to a flood of "opportunistic" infections like PCP or viruses that could be responsible for KS. But that idea just didn't make sense physiologically, says CDC's Koplan; the immune system doesn't wear out or crumble under pressure, and besides, there were a number of AIDS victims who

had no history of multiple infections.

The researchers pushed on, and although they don't yet know what causes AIDS, they are able to describe in remarkable detail what happens to its victims. A major manifestation of the disorder seems to be a malfunction of the immune system's T-lymphocytes, a class of white blood cells that fight parasites, certain viruses, fungi and TB-type organisms. AIDS sufferers not only have too few T-cells altogether, the ones they do have are often

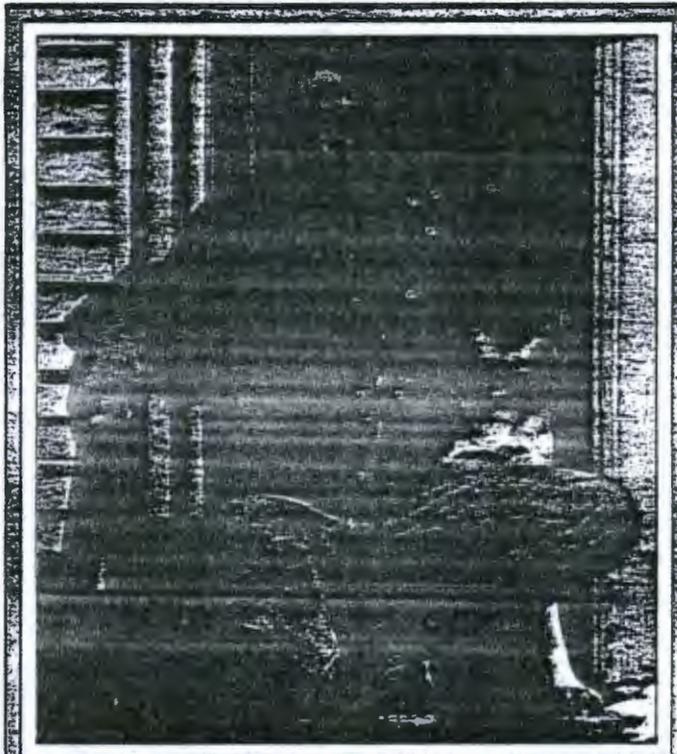
however, are not necessarily dramatic or distinctive. In fact, the syndrome can be difficult to diagnose because its early manifestations often mimic those of less serious illnesses: persistent fatigue, fever, diarrhea, night sweats and swollen lymph glands in the neck, armpits and groin, as well as a string of recurring virus infections such as colds, flu, herpes simplex and shingles.

According to the CDC, thousands of gays and others at risk for AIDS exhibit the early signs of the disease—particularly the persistent swollen glands—and it simply isn't clear whether all will develop more serious symptoms. "Maybe not everyone gets this progressive form of the illness," says CDC's Koplan. "Maybe some people get better. We don't know."

The patients who don't get better typically succumb to one or more infections that rarely hit people with intact immune defenses. Kaposi's sarcoma strikes in about a third of all cases; others get the deadly PCP (average survival after diagnosis: seven months) and a virulent form of herpes that attacks the central nervous system, as well as toxoplasmosis, a parasitic infection that can cause serious brain damage. But how victims contract AIDS in the first place remains a crucial question, and a possible model has been found in a much more common disease: hepatitis B. This debilitating liver disorder, caused by a virus, strikes the same groups as AIDS: homosexuals, Haitians, intravenous drug users, hemophiliacs and recipients of blood transfusions. It is known to be carried in body fluids, including blood, semen, saliva, sweat and mucus. Could AIDS also be a virus, transmitted in the same manner?

**Liaisons** Among gays, sexual transmission of AIDS is almost a certainty. Through exhaustive case tracking, CDC researchers were able to trace sexual encounters between 40

patients in 10 different cities—no small accomplishment, considering how many liaisons among gay men take place in the anonymity of the bathhouses. But mapping these sexual histories revealed an ominous pattern: the incubation period for AIDS (the time between infection and the onset of symptoms) varies from a few months to more than two years. If, like many diseases, AIDS turns out to be contagious during this "latent" stage, next year's victims—who may be feeling perfectly healthy today—could unknowingly be infect-



Tom Biscotto seemed to have it all. He owned an apartment building and lived in a beautifully restored Victorian home. He loved his job as a stage manager for the prestigious Goodman Theatre and had many friends in Chicago's gay community. His life was full, his future bright. Today Biscotto, 35, doesn't know if he has a future at all. Seven months ago he developed AIDS-related Kaposi's sarcoma. The chemotherapy has caused most of his thick, brown hair to fall out; chronic infections have so weakened him that at times stairs have become difficult to climb as mountains. But the tall, soft-spoken Biscotto is not giving up. From the moment he was diagnosed, he recalled, "I got mad. I made plans, contacted my lawyer and arranged for a will. Then I got on with fighting this thing."

impaired and misshapen. Typically, patients also show a reduction in the normal number of "helper" T-cells that activate the immune system. This creates an abnormally high proportion of "suppressor" T-cells whose function is to keep the system from overreacting. In healthy individuals, the ratio of helpers to suppressors is 2 to 1. Variations in this balance may occur in a number of medical conditions, but AIDS patients show persistent reversals that may be as askew as 1 to 2.

The first noticeable symptoms of AIDS,

## The AIDS Epidemic

fact homosexual or drug addicts," warns Desgranges. "They might not admit it because those things are taboo in our society."

Haiti is a popular holiday spot for American homosexuals, and a persistent theory holds that vacationing gays either brought the disease home with them—or took it there in the first place. But according to Dr. George Hensley of Jackson Memorial Hospital in Miami, the cases on the island were diagnosed at almost exactly the same time as the first patients in the United States, clouding the mystery still further. "My suspicion is that the place of origin is unknowable," says Dr. Sheldon Landesman, who has treated more than 20 Haitians at Downstate Medical Center in Brooklyn.

**Samples:** Although scientists may never know with certainty the precise geographical birthplace of the AIDS organism, researchers at CDC are determined to gather every scrap of information they can glean about this alarming new arrival on the medical landscape. Dozens of specimens of blood, body fluids and biopsied tissue arrive weekly at the complex of government laboratories in Atlanta. Some of the samples are placed in cell cultures; others are injected into mice, cats, dogs and chimpanzees. But so far, the elusive AIDS organism has failed to grow in the petri dish—and none of the lab animals has developed a single symptom of the disease.

By coincidence, AIDS investigators may have found a useful animal model for the disease in a place they didn't even look. At the University of California Primate Research Center in Davis, an epidemic of an immune deficiency disease with symptoms almost identical to AIDS has broken out in a colony of monkeys. Twenty-seven animals in one cage of 77 rhesus monkeys developed swollen glands, diarrhea, fever, weight loss and a rare form of skin cancer—very much like the human AIDS patients. All the sick monkeys died within 18 months, many from severe infections. A similar disorder has killed 60 monkeys at Harvard's New England Regional Primate Research Center.

Roy Henrikson, senior veterinarian at the Davis facility, hopes to be able to create a laboratory model of the animal disorder that might shed some light on the cause, transmission and possible treatment of

AIDS. Although the monkeys' malady is not identical to AIDS, NIH veterinarian William Gay points out that the riddle of polio was solved largely through research on a disease in monkeys that also wasn't quite the same as the human illness.

So far, the Jonas Salk of AIDS has not emerged. There are still no experts, laments Dr. Joel Weisman, a Los Angeles physician who has treated many gays with AIDS. "The expert will be the person who finds the cause and the cure. But for now, there is no

other projects." NIH will grant \$7.9 million for AIDS research in fiscal 1983, more than twice as much as last year. But nobody can state exactly how much is being spent on the epidemic, explains Dr. Robert Gordon, who is coordinating AIDS-related research at NIH, because so many long-term grants for basic research, in fields like immunology, involve work that is applicable to AIDS. Nonetheless, U.S. Rep. Henry Waxman has introduced legislation allocating an additional \$40 million for research into diseases like AIDS that qualify as public-health emergencies.

But even a funding windfall won't provide quick answers to the basic questions AIDS raises. For example, scientists don't even agree on exactly what it is they're looking for. While Curran and others are convinced the disease is caused by a brand-new organism, several researchers believe the agent may be a familiar pathogen such as cytomegalovirus (CMV)—commonly found in most of the high-risk groups—that has recently mutated into a particularly lethal form. Host factors, such as genetic susceptibility, says Gottlieb, could determine why people get such different manifestations and degrees of the disease.

**Jungle:** Other researchers suspect that AIDS may have existed for years in a tropical region like Haiti or Africa and only recently migrated to the United States and Europe. In extremely underdeveloped areas, where medical monitoring is comparatively primitive and lack of modern sanitation makes severe infections commonplace, a full-scale AIDS epidemic could conceivably go undiagnosed, lost in a jungle of other life-threatening illnesses. In fact, a virulent strain of KS has long been prevalent across a band of equatorial Africa that also has a high incidence of cytomegalovirus infection; and in the United States, CMV has been cultured from KS lesions.

The "African genesis" theory is espoused by a French immunologist, Dr. David Klatzmann, who reports that among France's 40 AIDS victims, several who were heterosexual had lived or traveled in western Equatorial Africa. Yet another link to Africa is postulated by Dr. Caroline MacLeod, director of the University of Miami's Tropical Diseases Laboratory. She suggests that Cuban soldiers returning from military duty in Angola might have brought AIDS home with them, and that eventually the disease might have spread



**Haemophilia:** Walter Scott welcomed the availability of the clotting agent Factor VIII as the "most wonderful thing that ever happened." (The 55-year-old Trafford, Ala., resident once had to have 27 transfusions after having a tooth pulled.) "Daddy was like a new daddy," remembers his daughter. Scott had "12 good years" using the medication until last fall, when he developed a severe case of shingles that caused his eyes to blister and swell until they were "big as fists with blood pouring out." There came the hepatitis, two pneumocystis infections and a bout of bleeding from the bowels. Scott's body weight dropped from 210 to 110 pounds in six months. Now he's too weak to talk much and rarely leaves his wheelchair. Doctors fear he received a dose of AIDS-contaminated Factor VIII.

penicillin, no polio vaccine for AIDS." Despite the frustrating nature of the disease, AIDS has aroused enormous interest among researchers. "It's a fascinating problem," says Dr. Robert Biggar of the National Cancer Institute. "We get excited about it until we remember it is killing people."

The scientists are also troubled by what many consider inadequate funding for AIDS research. "Everybody is operating under enormous budget constraints," says Friedland. "To stem the tide we've had to beg, borrow and steal people away from

## The AIDS Epidemic

# The Change in Gay Life-Style

As nightmare rumors become fact, fear of contagion prompts a slowing down of life in the fast lane.

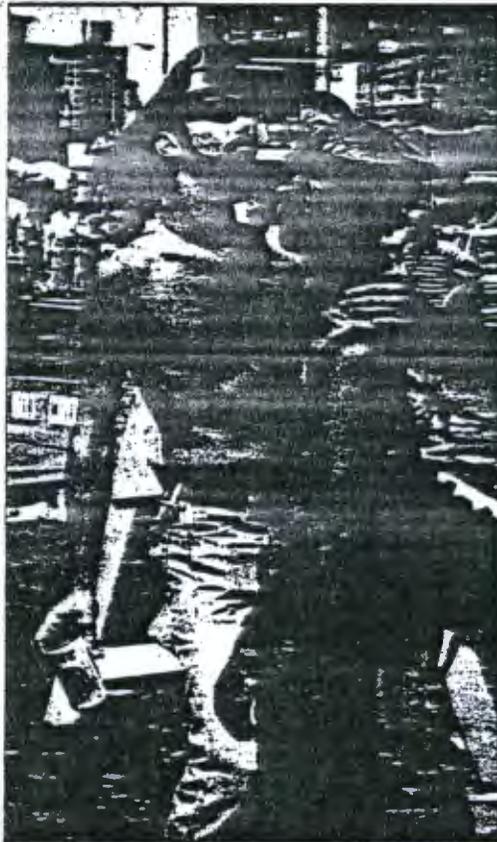
The four young men sat in the semi-darkness of the deserted ward waiting for their weekend shot of interferon at New York's Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center. They tried not to look at the fifth man, the law professor. His face was swollen and disfigured by purplish Kaposi's sarcoma (KS) lesions; his frail body, wracked for months by pneumonia and other recurring infections, weighed no more than a child's. He was beyond hope, beyond terror. They fought not to see their fate in his. And again they fought the old fears and doubts. Their life-style was not sinful. AIDS was not a gay plague sent down upon them. "God doesn't do things like this," said Alan, a quiet Southerner who works in a bank and sings in church choirs. "I'm not being punished for anything. It's bad luck or fate or something I have done that has caused this to happen."

The nightmare rumors that swirled through the homosexual communities of New York, San Francisco and Los Angeles almost three years ago have become cruel fact. The dire warnings in the gay press were well founded. Suddenly, everyone seems to know an AIDS victim. The disease's drawn-out incubation period has thousands of gay men sweating in terror, seeing every bruise as a Kaposi's sarcoma lesion; every cough, the onset of *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia. AIDS is not a gay plague. If it had not developed first among homosexuals, it could well have struck some other risk group. But clearly, urban gay life-style has put many homosexual males at risk. An infectious agent loose in the hothouse environment of a gay bath, where some men have as many as 10 anonymous sexual contacts in one night, would spread exponentially. Ironically, the freedom, the promiscuity, the hypermasculinity that many gays declared an integral part of their culture have come to haunt them. "Isn't it something that what brought most of us here now leaves tens of thousands of us wondering whether that celebration ends in death?" says Randy Shilts, a San Francisco journalist.

**Fear:** More than 300 gay men have already died, and the fear of further contagion has led to a slowing down of life in the fast lane. Since last summer, business in the bars and baths south of San Francisco's Market Street has been dropping off, and the gaudy Sunday-afternoon crowds that promenade along Christopher Street in New York City

have thinned. In Houston, the death of a number of well-known gays spread "pandemonium and fear," says a community activist, Steve Shiflett, echoing a widespread evaluation of what has been happening: "People are afraid to go out with each other. Some are abstaining." And others, instead of cruising, are dating for the first time.

The hundreds of confirmed AIDS victims struggling for their lives no longer have such choices. Discriminated against by in-



Charles Stenar—Sygma

*Fears and doubts among urban gays?*

surance companies wary of the staggering medical costs of the disease, often shunned by nervous co-workers and avoided by former lovers, the least fortunate have become untouchables—alone, helpless and despairing. Even those able to handle the emotional and financial burdens suffer cruelly. "I've felt that people were treating me like a leper," says KS patient Michael McAduy, manager of a gay nightclub in Houston. "I'd walk into a room and hear people say, 'That's him. He's the one who has AIDS.'"

Many stricken gays have had to bear the double burden of breaking the news of their

illness and their homosexuality to their families at the same time. "Many gay men who have never been reconciled to their gayness have been crippled by the knowledge they are dying of a gay-related disease," says Los Angeles physician Joel Weisman. "It's like a second coming out." As he watched victims abandoned by family and friends who could not deal with the stigma, Weisman felt compelled to speak out in their behalf.

The bitterest complaint within the gay community is that AIDS was all but ignored until it spread to heterosexuals. "You can be sure that if the victims were heterosexual bankers the money would be gushing out of Washington as it did during the Legionnaire's disease period," says writer Shilts in San Francisco. Weisman is even more adamant: "How many people have to die before there's an all-out effort?"

Not surprisingly, the homosexual community has rallied to its own. From the first, gay doctors, social workers and community organizers have assisted teams of medical researchers trying to track the epidemic. Numerous support groups have been set up around the country to provide care, counsel and therapy. In New York, the epicenter of the disease, the Gay Men's Health Crisis has 400 volunteers who help AIDS victims with household tasks, accompany them to hospitals, handle paperwork and arrange for public assistance. Nationwide, all of the projects have found that help must go beyond what medicine has to offer. "Besides the fear of dying, there is the cruel reality that no one knows the cause or cure," says Jim Kearny, director of Shanti, a grief-counseling group in San Francisco. "We talk about dealing with chemotherapy, body image if the KS lesions are disfiguring, and issues of intimacy." Since December 1981, Kearny and his volunteers have worked with 70 patients. Twenty have died. Of the original four, only one remains alive.

**'Russian Roulette':** The shared wisdom in the gay community these days is that you "change your life-style, not your sexuality." But as Dr. Weisman points out in L.A.: "Some gays don't want to change and continue playing Russian roulette." Still, many more say tentatively that they have moved beyond shock and fear and anger to a feeling of relief that they finally have a medical reason to slow down their lives.

Back at Memorial Sloan-Kettering in New York, AIDS victim Alan waits for his treatment and sighs. "I'm having a very hard time," he admits. Two of his close friends have died of the disease and he has a new lesion on his leg despite the months of interferon. "Having cancer and being under all this pressure is a difficult thing, but all of us who are gay have had a pretty rough time. You build up a certain strength."

VINCENT COPPOLA with RICHARD WEST in San Francisco, JANET HUCK in Los Angeles and bureau reports

file

## Reverent Killing

The Aztecs represent the final flowering of one of the great high cultures of the New World.

Far from being a group of bloody savages bent on sadistic torture, they were a civilized, fatalistic and reverent people.

The information collected by the Spanish missionaries repeatedly stresses that there was no intent of cruelty, punishment or blood lust connected with the offering of a human life.

It always took place in the most reverent circumstances, the supreme religious act of a deeply devout people.

Dr. Patricia Anawalt  
Archaeologist

*Editor's Note: One is reminded of the abortionists. They regard themselves as civilized, reverent and sensitive. They deny any intent to be bloodthirsty or cruel. They kill out of high motivation, comfortably.*

## Publicity Helps Persecuted Christians

Christians in Eastern Europe experience varying degrees of freedom and oppression, depending upon the country. Time and time again they testify to the fact that publicity in the West enhances their situations.

Klaus Wagner of Romania says he knew when news of his arrest reached the West—those holding him in prison suddenly changed the way they spoke with him and improved the way they treated him.

When individuals in the West show concern, it says something to the leader of the various nations.

Despite news coverage, arrests continue in many nations—most notably the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Media interest can offer help for Christians harassed, oppressed and imprisoned.

East/West News Service

## Immorality

# HOMOSEXUAL NETWORK

Washington, D.C. (December 20)—Paul Weyrich's Free Congress Research and Education Foundation has released the first political exposé of the homosexual movement in America. **THE HOMOSEXUAL NETWORK: PRIVATE LIVES AND PUBLIC POLICY** by Enrique Rueda is a 704-page study of the political machinery of the "gay rights" movement in this country.

**THE HOMOSEXUAL NETWORK** is a comprehensive examination of the American homosexual movement—its roots, ideology, financing, subcultures, communications, liberal political connections and goals. Rueda concludes that there is an interlocking "network" of politically liberal, pro-abortion, radical feminist and homosexual organizations working in a coalition to win their related aims. He also says that there has been an infiltration and use of church structures and organisms by pro-homosexual individuals and groups, with the collaboration of some church religious leaders.

The voluminous book documents the funding of homosexual organizations, which Rueda estimates to be at least a quarter of a billion dollars each year. "The main source of funding of the homosexual movement is the American taxpayer," Rueda says. In the author's survey of the 394 largest homosexual rights organizations, Rueda found that "the federal government provides 18.43% of the funding, and state and local governments 27.20% . . . The total funding directly from tax sources—probably in the form of grants and contracts—amounts to 45.63% of the total income of homosexual non-profit organizations," according to the book.

The book contains countless examples and charts documenting the use of federal funds by "gay rights" organizations and says that

the homosexual movement "has been a leading participant in practically every demonstration against the Reagan budget cuts." Rueda also says that the Internal Revenue Service has greatly helped the homosexual political cause by recognizing homosexual organizations as eligible for the 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status.

**THE HOMOSEXUAL NETWORK** is the result of three years of extensive research by Rueda, a Catholic priest who is director of the Free Congress Foundation's Catholic Center for Free Enterprise, Strong Defense and Traditional Values. The 200,000-word text contains 50 tables, 12 illustrations, thousands of footnotes and over a dozen appendices and indices. Chapters include: "Acceptability of Homosexuality in the United States"; "The Homosexual Subculture"; "Ideology of the Homosexual Movement"; "Goals of the Homosexual Movement"; "Homosexuality and Religion"; "Relationships Between Religious Organizations and the Homosexual Movement" (including case studies of the Catholic Church and American Judaism); "The Funding of the Homosexual Movement"; and "The Homosexual Movement and American Liberalism."

**THE HOMOSEXUAL NETWORK: PRIVATE LIVES AND PUBLIC POLICY** was produced by the Free Congress Foundation, a conservative public policy research organization headed by Paul M. Weyrich. The book is being published by the Devin Adair Company of Old Greenwich, Connecticut, a publishing firm established in 1911.

The book was released at a news conference at the National Press Club. The hard cover book retails for \$24.95 and the paperback for \$11.95. Address: Free Congress Foundation, 721 Second St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002. ☐

# Pro Family Forum

ADVOCATES FOR GOD, FAMILY AND FREEDOM

Vol. X

March, 1983

No. 3

## How Is Your Tax Money Used?

• New Ways Ministries of Mount Rainier, Maryland, received \$18,416. to study "the coming out process and coping strategies of gay women."

• In 1979-80, HHS gave \$167,724 to the California State University at San Francisco's Center for Homosexual Education, Evaluation and Research to study "civil liberties and sexual orientation."

• Planned Parenthood, which urges abortion on demand, and provides abortion referrals to teenagers without telling their parents, received \$12.8 million in tax dollars — more than half its budget.

• In 1981, the Department of Education gave PUSH, headed by Jesse Jackson, \$656,644. President Reagan's then-assistant Education Secretary Vincent Reed called PUSH's accounting system unstable and "not adequate to safeguard assets." While receiving federal funds, Jesse Jackson has engaged in partisan political activity.

• The American Friends Service Committee, which urges unilateral American disarmament, received a total of \$596,092 in federal funding during 1980.

• The National Council of Churches received \$435,775 from the Department of Labor in 1980.

• The Marxist-led U.S. Student Association received \$107,630 from the Department of Education.

It is high time that such funding of partisan political organizations be brought to an end. To use our tax dollars to finance social and political ideas with which we may disagree is an abuse of government power. This was understood by Thomas Jefferson who, in the Virginia Declaration of Religious Liberty of 1777, declared: "To compel a man to furnish funds for the propagation of ideas he disbelieves and abhors is sinful and tyrannical."

If the National Council of Churches and Planned Parenthood and Operation PUSH and others want to advance their opinions, they have every right in a free society to do so. They should solicit funds from those who agree with their views and engage in a free and open debate in the marketplace of ideas. They have no right, however, to use government funding in this pursuit.

(Reference: *The Washington Times*, 11-11-82).

## Disease Linked to Day-care Centers

"Day-care centers may be linked to the spread of a children's disease that can result in mental or motor-skill retardation, according to a report in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

"Dr. Robert F. Pass of the University of Alabama School of Medicine wrote that the disease, cytomegalovirus, or CMV, was found in the urine and saliva samples of more than half of the 70 children, 3 months to 5 years old, tested at one center.

"The disease, of course, doesn't often result in dire consequences. In the past, it has been suggested that CMV rates are much higher in the Scandinavian countries because of the extensive use of day-care facilities there. The infection is easily passed between children, especially by toys that tend to go into a toddler's mouth." (*Kansas City Star*, 2-14-83).

## Immediate Action Needed

Here is an opportunity for you to save taxpayers (YOU!) several billion dollars and help correct a long-standing injustice!

Many groups now receive federal grants and contracts — issued to fund nonpolitical services — when in fact the money is used to engage primarily in political activities, for the funds are used to pay overhead and expenses while the organization lobbies. The irony is that these activities consist many times of trying to undermine the policies of the federal government, trying to influence Congress to support liberal issues and positions.

The Reagan administration has issued proposed changes to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-12. These regulations, when put into effect, will put a virtual end to government funding of non-profit groups that engage in public advocacy (lobbying) while receiving federal funds.

During this time of massive federal deficits and economic crisis, it is important to stop wasting federal dollars to subsidize lobbying. OMB has estimated that the proposed regulations will save the American taxpayers over one billion dollars a year.

The Reagan administration should be commended for this proposal. Contacts in Washington report that the Left is up in arms over the possibility that they may have to finance their own liberal agenda. They have generated a massive mail campaign pouring into OMB daily from their constituency. The Administration must hear from conservatives who support the proposed regulations — and SOON! — Before March 14.

Send a letter or mailgram, and urge your friends to do the same. Address: Mr. John Lordan, Office of Management and Budget, Room 6002, New Executive Office Building, Washington, D.C., 20503. Ask the OMB to SUPPORT the proposed changes to Circular A-12.

## Attitudes: Formula for Defeat

"Don't tell me — I don't like to be upset."

"Don't tell me — I don't see how that affects me or my family."

"Don't tell me — I have all I can do already."

## Skilled Barbarians

Columnist Jimmie Cox writes: "The failure to rally around a set of values means that we are turning out highly skilled barbarians." That didn't come from a Jerry Falwell or a Paul Harvey. Dr. Steven Muller, president of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, said it in an article in *U.S. News and World Report* a couple of years ago. It stuck in my mind because of the continuing evidence supporting that view — and the results he predicted . . .

"Society as a whole is turning out barbarians because of the discarding of the value system it was built on . . .

"To restore its lost value system, America would have to return to its faith in God. There can be no value system where there is no supreme value that transcends man's natural self-centeredness, where one man's values are esteemed as good as another's." — (*Ft. Worth Star Telegram*, 9-24-82).



AIDS victims (center, facing camera) at meeting of the Gay Men's Health Crisis in New York

## Battling a Deadly New Epidemic

*Some experts feel AIDS will strike beyond the gay community*

Six months ago, Jack's future seemed boundless. The son of a Midwestern minister, he was bright enough to have won a scholarship to an Ivy League school and to have graduated with a degree in Russian. A natural athlete, Jack had played both college football and basketball and, at 31, maintained his 6-ft. 2-in., 190-lb. frame in perfect trim. Possessed of a ringing baritone, he was poised for a career in opera. Then, early last year, the glands in his neck became swollen and remained so for months on end. By summer, two small dark spots had appeared on his legs. At the urging of a friend, Jack, a homosexual, went to a doctor. The swollen glands were a sign that his immune system was depressed; the penny-size leg spots were Kaposi's sarcoma (KS), the so-called gay cancer. During the next half-year, Jack (not his real name) began chemotherapy and struggled against a series of infections. In the process, he lost 30 lbs., all of his hair, most of his hearing and, because of chronic irritation to his throat, his voice. He is still hanging on.

Jack is one of 913 people across the U.S. battling against the deadly new syndrome known as AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome); 228 others have already succumbed. First fully described in 1980, the disease destroys the immune system, leaving its victims prey to all manner of viruses and bacteria. Cancer, particularly KS, is a major threat, as is *pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia, a singularly lethal ailment. The survival rate after two years of AIDS: less than 20%. Last week, at New York University Medical Center in Manhattan, 300 doctors gathered to exchange notes on the phenomenon. The

bad news: "We are at the horizon of a new epidemic, rather than at the peak," says Dr. James Curran, director of the AIDS task force at the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) in Atlanta. Half the known cases of AIDS have been diagnosed in the past six months, and the number of new cases has been doubling every eight to twelve months. Says Curran: "We are no longer acting like a quick solution is just around the corner. This epidemic will be with us the rest of our lives."

The big question in AIDS is who will be affected next. So far, the disease has most-ly stricken homosexual men (72% of all

cases), intravenous drug abusers (17%), Haitian immigrants (4%) and hemophiliacs (1%). But a majority of the experts believe that what was once known as the "gay plague" will enter the general population. Because of their frequent contact with AIDS patients and blood, "hospital workers will be next," predicts Dr. Roger Enlow, a leading AIDS researcher. As head of New York City's brand-new office of gay and lesbian health concerns, Enlow monitors new cases of AIDS and refers them to various support groups.

To determine the future progress of the epidemic, the CDC has launched an intensive investigation into the 6% of the victims (69 men, women and children) who do not appear to fit into any of the at-risk categories. About a third of these people "will remain unknown," says Curran; they died before CDC investigators could question them. But five are women whose husbands or lovers are drug addicts, suggesting that AIDS may be transmitted through heterosexual relations. Should that prove to be true, female partners of bisexual men are also at risk. Indeed, says Curran, one such woman has now developed the persistently swollen glands that often presage AIDS.

Children of drug addicts and bisexuals seem to be another vulnerable group. Among the unclassifiable 6% are several children born to addicted parents. Pediatric Immunologist Arthur Ammann of the University of California at San Francisco has presented the most compelling evidence of parental transmission of AIDS: a 30-year-old, drug-addicted prostitute whose four daughters all developed symptoms of the immune disorder. The fact that each baby had a different father and that the mother has no sign of a hereditary disease suggests that the cause was not genetic. "Our only option is an infectious cause," says Ammann, who notes that the mother now shows early symptoms of AIDS. Ammann suspects the disease can be transmitted through the placenta.

The most widely feared route into the general public is through blood transfusions. The specter of contaminated U.S. blood banks was first raised early last year when AIDS began to be diagnosed in hemophiliacs. The nation's 20,000 hemophiliacs are uniquely vulnerable to blood-borne diseases because they depend on vast quantities of a blood byproduct to control their bleeding. A year's supply of the substance, known as anti-hemophiliac factor concentrate (AHF), comes from the blood of 25,000 to 75,000 donors. In the past year the CDC has also received alarming reports of about eight cases of suspected AIDS in nonhemophiliac blood recipients. Four cases had received donor blood after open-heart surgery; a fifth was a hysterectomy patient. In a sixth case, that of a baby in San Francisco who had required several transfusions, some of the

### AIDS DEATH TOLL

Time diagnosed	Number of cases	Still alive as of mid-March '83
1st half 1979	1	0
2nd half 1979	6	0
1st half 1980	18	4
2nd half 1980	25	2
1st half 1981	69	17
2nd half 1981	146	45
1st half 1982	286	174
2nd half 1982	464	362
1st qtr. 1983	161	141

Source: Centers for Disease Control

## Medicine

donated blood came from a man later diagnosed as having AIDS.

Reports of these cases led the U.S. Public Health Service to take action earlier this month. In a move encouraged by the American Red Cross and the National Hemophilia Foundation, the PHS urged that "as a temporary measure," members of high-risk groups for AIDS "refrain from donating blood." Blood centers around the country are now informing donors of this recommendation and discreetly inquiring about their sexual and drug habits.

The new regulations, and much of the scare in general, are built on the notion that AIDS is caused by a transmissible agent. In fact, despite three years of research, there is no direct evidence that such a bug exists. CDC researchers have searched for a new virus with electron microscopes. They have injected laboratory animals with samples of virtually every



Searching for clues in patients' blood

"No quick solution just around the corner."

body fluid and tissue from AIDS patients, including semen and blood. Not one animal has come down with the disease. Reports last month that a University of California monkey colony had contracted an AIDS-like disease brought hope to many that an animal model had finally been found. In fact, the monkeys had been contracting similar symptoms since 1969; there may be no connection with AIDS.

Although Curran and the CDC maintain that a new agent is the most likely explanation for the epidemic, many other scientists disagree. "They've gone overboard," says N.Y.U. Microbiologist Alvin Friedman-Kien. "There are any number of possibilities." Friedman-Kien favors the theory that AIDS is caused by a combination of factors, perhaps including a new agent. "It is likely that there is a genetic predisposition," he says, since, according to one study, 63% of AIDS patients with KS have a tissue type that occurs in only 23% of the general population. Many researchers believe that a history of multi-

ple venereal diseases and other infections plays a role in suppressing the immune system. Such a history is characteristic of sexually active gay men and may help explain why they are prone to AIDS.

The blood-related cases, which represent some of the strongest evidence for the transmissible-agent theory, were sharply challenged at last week's conference. There is evidence that the blood byproduct AHF might cause immunosuppression in hemophiliacs, says Dr. Joseph Bove of Yale University. The substance has been available only since the early 1970s, which may be why an AIDS-like reaction is turning up now. As for the transfusion cases, Bove pointed out that except in one instance, "We have been unable to make a definite connection between a recipient with AIDS and an infected donor." Said he: "I cannot conclude that the nation's blood supply is contaminated."

The bottom line and the conclusion of virtually every speaker at the conference was that further study is needed. Said Dr. Lewis Thomas, noted author and researcher: "What we learn about Kaposi's sarcoma in AIDS will be useful for the study of cancer in general." Yet, some scientists complain, the National Institutes of Health has been dragging its heels about awarding \$4 million set aside for AIDS research. "It's a disgrace," says Dr. Michael Lange, of St. Luke's Hospital in New York City.

The lack of funds has also embittered the gay communities of San Francisco, New York City, Los Angeles and Miami, where the epidemic is concentrated. Says Donald Currie, manager of San Francisco's KS hotline: "If the same number of Boy Scouts had been dying of this, there would have been a hell of a lot more money for research."

For their part, gay leaders have responded to the epidemic with energy and organization. Health-advisory services, hotlines, lobbies and fund-raising groups have sprung up in eleven large cities. Support groups have been formed to meet the emotional needs of frightened patients. Alarmed by the association of AIDS with promiscuity, many homosexuals are radically altering their life-styles; some are even turning to celibacy.

In what is perhaps the most dramatic effort to raise money and bring attention to the epidemic, an organization called Gay Men's Health Crisis has bought all the admissions for the April 30 performance of Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus in New York's Madison Square Garden. By reselling the tickets at a profit, the group hopes to raise \$200,000 for patient support and research. "It will be the largest number of gay men ever under one roof," says Novelist Larry Kramer, co-founder of the group. Few individuals have a more sober appreciation for what is at stake. Says Kramer: "I have lost 21 friends in the past 18 months; another 30 are seriously ill. It is a tragic thing that is happening."

—By Claudia Wallis.  
Reported by Mary Carpenter/New York and Dick Thompson/San Francisco

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**CONSEQUENCES OF COURT DECISION  
STRIKING TEXAS SODOMY STATUTE**

1. City Managers and Police Chiefs, as well as school boards and school superintendents, have heretofore been able, legally, to refuse to hire proven or admitted homosexuals, because such conduct was prohibited by statute.

In the absence of this statute, a refusal to hire a homosexual as a policeman, teacher, or in other public employee positions, will be subject to challenge as discriminatory since it will not be defensible on prior grounds, i.e., that such conduct is illegal.

2. Texas A&M University is currently involved in a lawsuit because it has refused to officially recognize and acknowledge a "Gay Students Union" as a legitimate student organization. This is a test case for other universities and colleges, and perhaps secondary public schools as well. Clearly, the schools could refuse to allow the existence of organizations advocating illegal conduct. However, if such conduct is no longer illegal, the outlook is less encouraging.

3. If the law is not reinstated and if homosexual groups are permitted to organize on campus, a consequence may well be that homosexuality may ultimately be taught in these schools as an "alternate" life style.

4. While the Federal Court of Appeals may well recognize that the homosexuals have a right of privacy under the Constitution, there is precedent for weighing that interest against the countervailing public health interest, i.e., even recognizing the "right" of homosexuals to engage in deviate behaviour, it can be argued that the recent disclosure of the threat to the general heterosexual public by Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) requires a thorough investigation before any action is taken to aggravate the spread of the disease. Certainly removing the threat of prosecution by striking down this law would tend to encourage promiscuity among homosexuals, and the evidence to date indicates homosexuals transmit AIDS and that AIDS has appeared in blood donations, posing a threat to innocent recipients of blood transfusions.

## DOES TEXAS HAVE THE RIGHT TO OPPOSE HOMOSEXUAL CONDUCT?

Last fall, in the case of Baker v. Wade, a Dallas federal trial judge overturned the Texas anti-sodomy statute (Penal Code Section 21.06). If this decision is not reversed, all prosecuting attorneys within the State of Texas will be forbidden from enforcing this law. Although the judge's decision seems to be limited in effect, the implications of this case are more important than the issues it decides. This case will be interpreted by many as legitimizing homosexual conduct in all areas of the law. Once on the books, Baker v. Wade will support homosexual activists in their efforts to prevent courts and governmental agencies from being able even to consider homosexuality as a factor in determining a person's fitness to have custody of children, to serve on our police forces, or to teach our children in our public schools. Homosexual student organizations are already trying to win official recognition from our state colleges and universities. This recognition has so far been denied, in part because of the public policy of the Texas legislature which was represented by the statute struck down in Baker v. Wade. Uncertainty caused by what Baker v. Wade means may force state officials to grant this recognition when repeated demands are coupled with the threat of further costly litigation.

The homosexual plaintiff in Baker v. Wade sought to prevent all prosecuting attorneys throughout the State of Texas from enforcing Section 21.06. The Dallas City Attorney, the Dallas District Attorney, and the Texas Attorney General were allowed to defend the statute on behalf of all other prosecutors. They lost at trial. In his decision overturning the statute, the trial judge stated that these three representative defendants had failed to present any credible evidence in support of the statute. The tone of the judge's opinion indicates that the three representative defendants did a very poor job of defending the State. And now, after losing this case at trial, each of the three representative defendants has chosen to let the case die without appeal.

There are a number of reasons why our statute should be upheld. Those who attack the statute argue that it violates their constitutional "right to privacy." (This is a vague, undefined right which the federal courts have recognized, even while admitting they cannot find any reference to it in the text of the Constitution.) Yet, as recently as 1976,

the United States Supreme Court upheld a Virginia statute similar to our own which had been attacked on the same "right to privacy" grounds.

In considering whether to overturn our statute, the trial judge indicated that he would have upheld the statute, even if it infringes upon the "right to privacy," if the three representative defendants had presented evidence showing that Texas has a "compelling state interest" in enforcing this statute. This is a technical term with a long history in constitutional law. The law is clear that one of the most impressive kinds of evidence to be considered in determining whether the State has a compelling state interest is medical evidence concerning public health. There is an abundance of medical evidence connecting sodomy and other homosexual practices with the transmission of numerous diseases (including Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, "AIDS"), yet none of this evidence was presented to the court. (These public health risks are briefly summarized in the attached press release of Dr. Paul Cameron, an expert in this field who is consulting with Dallas Doctors Against AIDS, Inc.)

To sum up, Texans face the prospect that our statute will be overturned in spite of the fact that it is supported by a United States Supreme Court decision and a large body of medical evidence. It is not too late to present these matters to the trial and appellate courts. The only public prosecutor who has chosen to appeal this case is Mr. Danny Hill, District Attorney for Potter and Randall Counties. But Mr. Hill's office lacks the resources to carry out this fight alone.

Dallas Doctors Against AIDS, Inc. is a nonprofit organization that is assisting in this appeal by providing Mr. Hill medical evidence and advice. Mr. Hill also needs financial support. He has retained our counsel, the Dallas law firm of Jackson, Walker, Winstead, Cantwell & Miller, and we expect that we will need to raise most or all of the funds necessary to continue this litigation. We are not interested in doing a half-hearted job. We want to be treated as a paying client by our attorneys, and we believe that the best way to obtain this treatment is to pay them their regular fees. We want to obtain the best expert witnesses available and to pay their fees and travel expenses. Our goal is to raise \$100,000 to fight this battle on every front. A number of business and political leaders in Dallas have already made contributions to Dallas Doctors

Against AIDS, Inc. We are also soliciting smaller gifts from the thousands of people who participated in the recent (albeit unsuccessful) letter-writing campaign urging Attorney General Mattox to continue the appeal. Although we expect to receive a number of these smaller contributions, it is important that we raise a significant portion of our funds by early April. We are therefore seeking substantial gifts, both from individuals and corporations, in the \$1,000 to \$10,000 range.

Please consider giving us your financial support. As a newly formed nonprofit organization, we have not yet obtained certification of our tax-exempt status from the Internal Revenue Service. We expect to receive such certification in the near future. If, however, you would like more assurance that your gift will be tax deductible, there are a number of other avenues through which your funds can be made available for use in this fight. Please contact Mr. John Rain (214-655-7662) if you need more information on this point.

Thank you very much for your help.

DALLAS DOCTORS AGAINST AIDS, INC.  
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# BEING GAY IS A HEALTH HAZARD

*The "gay plague" is a frightening epidemic because no one knows how much worse it will become before the cause is discovered.*

by Barry Vinocur

**D**octors and medical researchers in the United States are locked in battle over a disease that is one of the most deadly and baffling in modern medical history.

Its victims are principally homosexual men; most are in their 20s and 30s. They are dying from rare infections and several different forms of cancer. At the center of the mystery lies a devastated immune system, something all victims of this epidemic share. "This is an immunosuppression as severe, if not more severe, than we see in patients who have received organ transplants," commented Michael S. Gottlieb, M.D., assistant professor of medicine and clinical immunology at UCLA's School of Medicine. "The big difference is that, in the case of organ-transplant recipients, doctors intentionally suppress the immune system to keep the body from rejecting its new part. If the drugs are stopped, the patient's immunity returns to normal."

Much like the army, with its separate divisions such as artillery and infantry, the immune system is the body's own army that protects it against foreign intruders. It, too, has divisions: cell-mediated immunity and humoral immunity. The former involves one type of white blood cell that is derived from the body's thymus gland. They're called lymphocytes, and the mission of these so-called "T-cells" is to go to the site of an infection and battle the intruder. In humoral immunity, again, a white blood cell is involved, and also a lymphocyte, but they're called "B-cells." They manufacture proteins called immunoglobulins that circulate in the bloodstream, helping to ward off and fight infections. Antibodies are one type of immunoglobulin.

"These patients," Gottlieb said,



referring to victims of this "gay plague," "have in effect no cell-mediated immunity. Their T-cell defenses are down, and they're being killed because of it." What neither Gottlieb nor anyone else at this point knows is what is causing the lapse in defense.

The first pieces of this puzzle began to appear in June of 1981. At first, doctors thought they were dealing principally with a cancer that is rare in the United States and with infections due to organisms that primarily attack patients who are very ill. The tumor is called Kaposi's (pronounced kap-o-she) sarcoma (KS). In the United States, patients with Kaposi's are usually elderly males of either Italian or Jewish descent. The tumor, which usually appears as reddish-purple or dark-blue nodules on the lower extremities, is, in that form, a cancer, but not a very deadly one. There is, however, a more deadly variety, principally found in Africa, that affects the young as well as the elderly. The type affecting homosexual men closely resembles this.

The infections seen in these patients are caused by a variety of organisms. The principal villain is a bug called *Pneumocystis carinii*, and despite what its multisyllabic name might imply, it, like the others infecting these patients, is not at all rare. All of the organisms playing key roles in this epidemic can, like *Pneumocystis*, be classified as opportunistic infections (OI)—so named because they infect individuals whose defenses are down.

While the answers doctors are searching for—what is causing this, and what can be done about it?—are not yet in sight, they now feel confident that they know at least which is cart and which is horse. "I think everyone now agrees that the primary problem is the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)," Gottlieb said.

Reports of more cases continue to pour into the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta. There, a task force set up to investigate the outbreak is chasing down every possible lead. "Earlier in the year, we were dealing with about one new case a day; now we're getting reports of about two a day," commented James Curran, M.D., coordinator of the task force.

"In addition to the opportunistic infections, we've also had several different types of cancer reported," commented Harold Jaffe, M.D., a member of the task force. "At first, the tumors were all Kaposi's, but now we've also had a variety of lymph-gland cancers, called non-Hodgkin's lymphomas, and squamous cell carcinoma of the tongue and rectum reported.

"What we are trying to find in this epidemic is a common denominator, something that would provide

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## Gay

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the key to what links all of these patients together," Jaffe said. As of July 23, 469 cases of opportunistic infections and cancers had been reported to the CDC. More than half of them have come from the state of New York. In all, 24 states have reported cases. There have also been an additional 16 cases reported from eight foreign countries. There have been 180 deaths in the United States.

The lymphomas have been particularly deadly. They fall into a category called diffuse undifferentiated non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (DUNHL). All cases have been in homosexual men, and four were in the San Francisco area. Selma K. Dritz, M.D., MPH, assistant director of the Bureau of Disease Control and Adult Health in San Francisco's Public Health Department, said, "At least three of the cases appeared under the microscope to be Burkitt's lymphoma, one variety of DUNHL." Burkitt's is one of the few malignant tumors in man with a fairly solid tie to a virus (the Epstein-Barr virus). "Within ten months, there have been four cases of DUNHL in San Francisco as compared to only one during the preceding four years there," commented Curran. Jaffe added, "Of the eight patients with DUNHL, as of mid-July, four have already died."

The epidemic is primarily affecting homosexual men who are highly active sexually. It is well recognized that homosexual men have a much higher incidence of sexually transmitted diseases than the general population. The gay males have a high incidence of diseases such as gonorrhea and syphilis. They also have a much higher incidence of hepatitis, and recently, the incidence of a number of other viral and parasitic diseases has been on the upswing in the male gay community. Interestingly, the only group without a single case in the current epidemic of cancers and serious infections is homosexual women. "I think it is well recognized that the incidence of sexually transmitted diseases in lesbians is much lower than it is in gay men or heterosexual men and women. The importance of this finding is that it lends support

## THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

to the theory that this is a sexually transmitted disease," Gottlieb explained.

Another possible explanation for the spread of the gay plague is that cytomegalovirus (CMV) may be playing an important role. CMV is a ubiquitous virus that usually produces symptoms similar to the ones experienced with a cold. "It is well recognized that this virus can suppress immune function—however, not to this degree," Gottlieb said.

One piece in the CMV puzzle is that there is some evidence of a link between it and Kaposi's. "Some have found CMV to be present in Kaposi's cells. While there isn't yet a direct cause-and-effect relationship, suspicions are high that the two are tied together," Gottlieb said.

Gottlieb expresses confidence that a solution to the mystery will be found. "Right now, I'd have to say that we're maybe three to five years away from it." In the meantime, Gottlieb and others, while worried, emphasize that no one knows whether or not the current epidemic will continue. "There just isn't any way to know whether next year at this time we'll be dealing with only a few hundred cases more than we have now or whether the total will be in the thousands," Jaffe said. "What I can say is that, as of now, there is no evidence to indicate that this is going away," Jaffe added.

Putting the current epidemic into perspective, Jaffe said, "More people have already died from this than from toxic shock syndrome and the Philadelphia outbreak of Legionnaire's disease combined."

According to Gottlieb, homosexuals in the Los Angeles area are

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## Gay

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aware of AIDS and are frightened by it. Dritz added, "I don't think there is a panic, but many gay males have told me that they are reducing their number of sexual contacts."

A man we'll call John, a 33-year-old gay living in San Francisco, said, "Sure I'm frightened. But there isn't much I can do about it. That's the scariest part; you just sit

around hoping you won't be next."

Dritz said that many of the patients she's interviewed, as well as gay men she's talked to who don't have AIDS, have told her they're frightened. "They say they're worried, and some say they're doing little more than staying home and watching television."

"The tragedy being experienced by the victims of AIDS, their families and friends is enormous," Gottlieb said. "But," he added, "there

may be a silver lining to this cloud. Once we understand the cause of AIDS and how it leads to cancers, we will have made an important breakthrough in cancer research. We have always thought that there is an immunologic and/or a viral link to at least some cancers. This disease may provide us with one of the important keys everyone has been searching for." ❧

## Heart Attack

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This trial is an important piece of medical research. It provides strong evidence that a practical, easily adopted lower-saturated-fat diet will work to reduce the development of cardiovascular disease even when used for as short a period of time as five years. These men also reduced their cigarette consumption more than did the control men, but it was estimated that this could be responsible for no more than 25 percent of their decrease in heart disease. These men were all at relatively high risk because of their high cholesterol—but their cholesterol levels were no higher than found in many of us.

### Risk of High Blood Cholesterol

The results of this study introduce us to the second major risk factor for premature cardiovascular disease—an elevated blood cholesterol. The risk may be more common than ordinarily thought, because most Americans may have too high a level of cholesterol, even though it's not above what is considered "normal."

This discrepancy is highlighted by comparing the "normal" serum cholesterol values in the population of South Japan and East Finland. The average level in the Japanese is about 140, whereas it's twice as high, almost 300, in the Finnish people. What is significant about these figures is that the death rate from coronary heart disease in Finland is the world's highest, almost 900 per 100,000, whereas the Japanese have the world's lowest, 102 per 100,000. In the U.S., the average serum cholesterol is halfway between these, and we have a mortality rate from heart attacks of 670 per 100,000.

These figures suggest that our current epidemic heart disease may be related to a "normal" serum cholesterol that is actually abnormally high. ❧



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Our congratulations and a check for \$100 go to John T. Jones, Jr., of Theodore, Alabama, for the winning entry in our July/August photo-caption contest.

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# LEHRMAN GOVERNOR

Dear Fellow New Yorker:

It's happening all over the state. Maybe you've already noticed. Voters from all walks of life, Democrats and Independents as well as Republicans, are coming to me to express their support of my candidacy for Governor. And they keep talking about things like neighborhood schools, busing, welfare payments, tuition tax credits, taxpayer-funded abortions, the death penalty—in short, the kind of matters that go right to the heart of what is usually referred to as public safety and traditional family values.

What Democrats and Republicans are telling me is that they're fed up with big government spenders and taxers; and they want me to represent them. They're telling me that I think the way they do. And they're saying that since they agree much more with me on the issues than with my opponent, I can count on their vote. Seven thousand average New Yorkers have even given me \$2-\$100. They know how much of my own money I have invested. But they still want to help. And they do!

That's not surprising, because they really care. People have become interested enough in the campaign to want to know how each candidate stands on the issues.

Now they're really getting into it, and here's what they're discovering:

- I will sign a death penalty law while Mario Cuomo opposes the death penalty. His position is the same as Governor Carey's, which means that he will veto any death penalty bill if elected. If Cuomo wins, there will be no death penalty law in New York until 1987 at the earliest. Cuomo has even said that should the death penalty be passed by referendum, he would resign, rather than comply with New Yorker's wishes. As Governor, I shall take the handcuffs off the police and put them on the criminal—where they belong!
- I support cutting the fraud out of welfare and removing able-bodied recipients from the welfare rolls. Mario Cuomo called for a 20% increase in welfare payments.
- I support tuition tax credits for the parents of students attending parochial schools. Mario Cuomo opposes tuition tax credits.
- When necessary, I support putting two convicts in one cell, where the law permits. Mario Cuomo's answer to crowded prison conditions is, as he has said, to set some prisoners free early.
- I believe children can say prayers in school—as long as it's voluntary and non-denominational. I believe prayer strengthens our children and our country. Alas, my opponent, Mario Cuomo, opposes even voluntary prayers in schools.
- Consider the abortion issue. It is a controversial one, and there are many shades of opinion. I don't think it's right to force the taxpayer to pay for unrestricted abortions on demand. I oppose the use of taxpayer funds for abortions. My opponent, Mario Cuomo, favors taxpayer funding for unrestricted abortion on demand.

Let us always be open when we talk about the issues. My opponent, to his credit, has not sought to hide his views. He has the support of political figures like Bella Abzug, and political organizations like the Liberal Party. It's this kind of support that enables you to know exactly where he stands.

It's important that you know exactly where I stand, too, and not simply on those issues just mentioned. I want you to know what my plans and programs are for our state. I especially want you to know what they are in the all-important area of the economy, jobs, and taxes.

We simply have got to change New York's big-spending government, and that means putting a halt to the rise of taxes and spending. What I'm proposing is an 8-year program of gradual tax rate reductions, beginning January, 1984, covering both income and business taxes. We need to bring businesses back here, and encourage people to come and work here. We must provide the incentives for the economy to boom here. That's the way to create new jobs. And that means fair taxes. New York local and State taxes are 51% above the national average.

CONT. —

The following advertisement appeared in the New York Native, September 1982. The Council for Community Consciousness (P. O. Box 150, Gracie Station, New York, N.Y. 10028) expresses great concern about this threat to traditional family life.

## Gays and Lesbians for Cuomo for Governor



Gay and lesbian activists Allen Roakoff, Betty Santoro, Ermanno Stingo, and Andy Humm with their candidate for Governor, Mario Cuomo, and another supporter of gay rights and Cuomo — Bella Abzug.

## Vote for Mario Cuomo Democratic Primary Thur., Sept. 23rd

- MARIO CUOMO, as New York's Secretary of State, issued an executive order that made it illegal to discriminate against gay people in licensing and bonding. MARIO CUOMO also issued an executive order making it illegal to discriminate against lesbian and gay organizations seeking to incorporate.
- MARIO CUOMO was instrumental in securing a gay rights plank at the 1980 Democratic Convention — the first time in U.S. history that a major party came out for gay rights.
- MARIO CUOMO fought for the inclusion of lesbians and gay men at the White House Conference on Families.
- MARIO CUOMO is serving on the Human Rights Campaign Fund Dinner Committee helping to raise money to elect pro-gay congress members and defeat anti-gay candidates.
- MARIO CUOMO has publicly stated that he will sign an executive order as Governor banning anti-gay discrimination in State employment.
- MARIO CUOMO has promised as Governor to appoint a gay ombudsperson to deal with issues concerning lesbian and gay communities around the State.
- MARIO CUOMO fully supports a woman's right to reproductive freedom including Medicaid funding for abortion.
- MARIO CUOMO has agreed to debate Ed Koch before the gay community in issues of concern to the lesbian and gay community. Ed Koch has refused to participate in such a debate.

## GAYS AND LESBIANS FOR CUOMO

(partial list of endorsers):

Allen N. Roakoff,  
President, NY Americans for Democratic Action  
Betty Santoro, Spokesperson,  
Coalition for Lesbian and Gay Rights Co-Chairs  
Denise Alexander, President, Lambda Independent Democrats  
Virginia Apuzzo, Director, Fund for Human Dignity  
Richard Brandys  
Peter Drago  
Pete Fisher, Author, *The Gay Mystique*  
Andy Humm, Spokesperson, Coalition for Lesbian and Gay Rights  
Arnie Kantrowitz, Author

Boris Meyzel  
Peter Meillo  
Harry Milner  
Joan Nixon  
Marc Rubin, Gay Teachers Association  
Vito Russo, Author, *The Celluloid Closet*  
Philip G. Ryan  
Michael J. Shernoff  
Kenneth Sherrill, Democratic District Leader, 69th A.D.  
David T. Sloan  
Ermanno Stingo, Board of Directors, Parents of Lesbians and Gay Men  
Peter Vogel, Lambda Independent Democrats  
Doric Wilson, Playwright

MARIO CUOMO IS ENDORSED BY:

Lambda Independent Democrats of Brooklyn  
Bronx Lesbian and Gay Independent Democrats  
NY Americans for Democratic Action

New Democratic Coalition  
Village Independent Democrats

\*Organizations listed for identification purposes only.

## A VOTE FOR MARIO CUOMO IS A VOTE FOR LESBIAN AND GAY CIVIL RIGHTS

*Lesbianism*

DEMOCRATIC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE 1625 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 797-5900

Charles T. Manatt  
Chairman

August 30, 1982

Mr. Tom Chorlton  
National Association of Gay and Lesbian Democratic Clubs  
1742 Massachusetts Avenue, S.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20003

Dear Tom,

Thank you for updating me on the progress of the National Association of Gay and Lesbian Democratic Clubs.

As I said in speaking to your first conference in Philadelphia on June 24th, I consider formation of the national association an important step toward our common goal: a strong Democratic Party working to achieve full human rights and civil rights for every American.

Toward this end, I know that you share my pride that the statements adopted by the National Party Conference reflected the commitment of this party to end any discrimination based on sexual orientation. Let us work to ensure that the unanimous action of the NPC, which has been widely praised as reflecting a united Democratic Party, is an indication of further gains to be made.

Ann Lewis tells me that she is working with you on a positive, campaign-oriented program of assistance to Democratic candidates in our critical elections this year. Please continue to keep me informed.

Cordially,



Charles T. Manatt  
Chairman

CTM:alb

Joseph Sobran

# Why don't journalists expose the pederasty lobby?

1/24/83 DTH

"Newspapers not only deal with news, but they deal with everything as if it were entirely new," wrote G.K. Chesterton. "Tutankamen was entirely new. It is exactly in the same fashion that we read that Adm. Bangs has been shot, which is the first intimation we have that he has ever been born."



For many readers, a recent homosexual kidnapping case was the first intimation there was such a thing as the North American Man/Boy Love Assn. That in itself was a sensational fact. Given the mere existence of

such an organization, it is hardly surprising that its members should be involved in child molesting.

The real scandal, in this age of investigative reporting, is that NAMBLA has been so widely ignored in the press. It has been in the thick of the gay rights movement since 1978. The press has been too friendly to that movement to take note of NAMBLA'S presence. (The presence of a Ku Klux Klan contingent at an anti-busing rally, by contrast, is always given prominent coverage.)

Consider David Thorstad. During NAMBLA's recent scrape with the law, Thorstad held a New York press conference to explain his organization's philosophy that homosexuality is good for everyone, children included. He denied that NAMBLA favors kidnapping, but it should be

understood that according to NAMBLA's principles, a 6-year-old who willingly goes off to a cabin with a total stranger is not being kidnapped.

I first heard of Thorstad in 1978, when a friend sent me a copy of the Gay Community News in which I was attacked. The same issue featured a long article about Thorstad, then known as "a spokesperson for New York City's coalition for Lesbian and Gay Rights, working for the passage of the gay rights bill in the City Council." The author described him as "an inspiring example."

"I see myself as a revolutionary Marxist and a Leninist," said Thorstad, getting another identity question out in the open. He had served with the Bertrand Russell War Crimes Tribunal in Paris and written editorials for the Socialist Work-

ers party newspaper, The Militant. In 1973, he quit the party because it was too stubbornly heterosexual.

He told the interviewer that most people have not chosen to be heterosexual, but have had the choice made for them by "this society." In his words: "Christianity and Capitalism have destroyed the ability of most people to even recognize in themselves the ability to love someone of the same sex." (He had sent out Christmas cards inscribed, "Revolutionary, Homosexual, Atheist Greetings for 1978.")

The subject turned to "boy-love," about which Thorstad was equally outspoken, although "I, myself, am not a pederast." He saw the real problem as the family: "I think that pederasty should be given the stamp of approval. I think it's true that boy-lovers are much better for their

children than the parents are, and, at a minimum, it's something that doesn't harm the boy at all." He added the further thought that "it's a very frightening thing to be a pederast in this society" and that "this society is a real cesspool."

Has Thorstad's position been disowned by the movement? As the author for the Gay Community News article pointed out, "The Gay Activists Alliance has held a position for several years in favor of abolishing all age of consent laws." For the good of the children, of course.

So a leading homosexual organization had taken NAMBLA's essential position years before Thorstad and his friends had even founded NAMBLA. It was on the record. And it was seldom mentioned in the media.

The strange thing is that every

journalist I know of regards NAMBLA as an utterly repulsive organization, but for that very reason, nobody has wanted to look into it, to expose the facts, to raise the hard questions about NAMBLA and the gay rights movement. If "60 Minutes" wants a hot topic, here is one.

It is humanly understandable that journalists should be reluctant to touch this pitch, but if we are to take seriously the public's right to know, we have no more right to ignore it than a bacteriologist has to ignore a particularly loathsome disease. Children are vanishing. How many of them are winding up in the arms of perverts who think they are merely exercising their sexual rights? Does anyone remember John Wayne Gacy?

4/22/81 DTH

# Homosexual monument triangles recall Nazis

The Guardian

THE HAGUE — The pink triangles that homosexuals were forced to wear in the Nazi concentration camps of World War II form the basic design concept of the world's first monument to the victims of homosexual persecution. The monument will be constructed in Amsterdam next year.

"We have checked our claim very carefully and we are certain that this monument will be the first to commemorate the persecution of homosexuals," said Peter Dros of the Homo-Monument Foundation in Amsterdam.

"Primarily, it will be a monument to the homosexual victims of the Nazi persecution during Hitler's occupation of the Netherlands," he said, "but it will also be a reminder that homosexuals still face persecution in places like Iran and the United States."

The foundation was established in 1979, after a suggestion of a monument by the "Homo Group" in the Pacifist-Socialist Party. Since then, however, the initiative has been supported by the Labor, Liberal, Communist and Radical parties.

An invitation to join a design competition specified that the monument be "a sign that should inspire the (homosexual) movement of today in its fight against contempt, discrimination and oppression. It must prove that one is not alone as a homosexual man or woman, girl or boy."

The winner of the design competition is 36-year-old lesbian sculptress Karin Daan, who said she was attracted to the project through her own sexuality and by the nature of the selected site outside Amsterdam's famous Westerkerk.

Mike Royko /

# Visions of gay takeover dance in his head

How's this for a truly unusual vision of America's future:

It's about 20 years from now. America's homosexuals want more political power. But to get this power, they obviously need more gay voters.

So they turn to science to achieve their goals. They begin breeding test-tube babies.

As the babies grow up, the gays raise them to be gay. And within a couple of generations, we have millions and millions of test-tube gays reaching voting age.

Now, this is a strange pipe dream, but it wasn't hatched in a cloud of marijuana smoke.

This particular pipe dream originates with Dr. C. Everett Koop, who is President Reagan's choice for the post of United States surgeon general.

And this isn't Dr. Koop's only unusual vision of the future. He has many of them, apparently based on a

deep, conservative suspicion of scientific and social change.

I can't share Dr. Koop's fear of a homosexual takeover of this country through test-tube babies.

For one thing, it would take an awful lot of babies before there were enough to make a political impact.

Would they be raising them like potted plants?

And when they started sprouting, or whatever it is that test-tube babies would do, what a terrible din we would hear in places like San Francisco. Hundreds of thousands, maybe millions of these little potentially gay infants, wah-wahing because they need their diapers changed or they need burping.

Based on my own experience as a father, I don't think Dr. Koop has anything to worry about.

For one thing, it is hard enough

catching the 1 a.m. feeding of just one baby.

And as anyone who has ever burped kids knows, about half the time they throw up on you.

So instead of having a gay political takeover of this country, what would probably happen would be that we would have a nationwide outbreak of nervous breakdowns by bad-smelling gays.

As I said, Dr. Koop has many unusual ideas about our future.

For one thing, he is against abortion. That in itself is not unusual. But Dr. Koop believes legalized abortion will lead to parents having the legal right to kill a baby up to three days after it is born.

Dr. Koop is also a severe critic of Planned Parenthood.

He believes Planned Parenthood is a terrible organization that has done

nothing but encourage teen-agers to have sex.

He's probably correct that more teen-agers engage in sex today than did before the advent of modern birth control devices.

But his answer to teen-age sex is not to educate them on how to avoid pregnancy.

Considering that we are barely able to teach teen-agers in this country how to read and write, it would be one heckuva educational challenge to teach them to resist the urge to get in the back seat of that car and grapple.

I don't know if Dr. Koop is going to get the job of surgeon general.

But worse things could happen. What if Reagan decided he wanted the imaginative Koop to be secretary of defense?

Then Koop might go on TV and shout: "Godzilla is coming!"

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DALLAS TIMES HERALD

## Gay sues over Scout ouster

Los Angeles Times Wire

LOS ANGELES — Timothy Curran, a 19-year-old student at the University of California at Los Angeles, filed suit Thursday to force the Boy Scouts of America to reinstate him as a member and leader although he is homosexual.

The suit was filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court by the American Civil Liberties Union against the Mount Diablo Council of Scouts, headquartered in Walnut Creek.

Curran had been a Scout in Berkeley's Troop 37 since 1975 and applied 18 months ago to be a "Scouter," an adult leader.

But he claimed he lost his membership and the opportunity to work on a Scout newspaper at its national Jamboree next July after council executives saw an article last summer in the Oakland Tribune quoting him as an "outstanding gay youth."

Council President Quentin Alexander told him that "as a homosexual, he was not a good moral example to be emulated by younger Scouts," according to the lawsuit.

David Park, attorney for the national Boy Scouts of America Inc., headquartered in Irving, Tex., said the organization is a private one and has the legal rights to establish religious and other requirements for membership.

The suit claims that the policy violates Curran's and other gays' constitutional rights to equal protection of the law, privacy, freedom of religion and speech.

It seeks court orders permitting Curran to continue as an adult Scouter and to work on the Jamboree Journal at the Scouts' national Jamboree at Fort A.P. Hill, Va., starting next July 29.

It also seeks \$20,000 general damages and \$500,000 punitive damages for defamation because Scout leaders purportedly branded Curran immoral.

6/9/81 DTH

## Gay watchdog panel at work in California

Baltimore Sun Wire

SAN FRANCISCO — Only in California is there a gay watchdog agency set up specifically to prevent discrimination in government employment based on sexual preference.

The Sexual Orientation Project, operating on a shoestring budget funded by the state, was the result of an executive order by Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr., and, according to California officials, is the only program of its kind in the country. It is estimated that about 10 per cent — or 10,000 — of state employees are homosexual.

The importance of the project, according to Leroy Walker, the first sexual orientation manager, went beyond shielding sexual minorities from discrimination to encouraging them to be honest at work about their sexual preferences.

"The closet factor remains very strong, even in California, which is not as liberal as a lot of people think it is. Many gays are still 'closeted' as we call it, at work," said Walker, who helped set up the special project in the state capital of Sacramento.

He reported that the number of informal complaints far exceeded any formal action.

"Many people are still afraid to bring suit," he said, adding that the program was "extremely cost effective as it not only helps explain their rights to people, but it also saves the potential cost of the kind of damages that could result from a successful court suit."

According to Walker, in many instances he was sought out by gays or lesbians in the state bureaucracy suffering from "derision" from workmates and who wanted counseling about what to do about it. Usually, he said, they wanted a transfer to another department that was rumored to be "good for gays."

Other problems confronted by gays, according to Walker, include whether or not a homosexual can apply for family moving expenses for himself and his companion. That application was filed under state rules providing government reimbursement of family moves.

12/10/81 DTH

## Strange disease striking gay men

### Immunity loss suspected

Associated Press

BOSTON — A wave of pneumonia and cancer that is killing homosexual men across the country has been traced to a mysterious breakdown in the body's disease-fighting system that turns harmless germs into killers, researchers say.

The condition — so new it does not have a name — has been reported in 180 people in 15 states since it was first spotted last July, and 75 of the victims have died. Ninety-two percent of the patients are homosexual men.

"It's a very serious problem and does not seem to be on the wane," said Dr. James Curran of the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta. "This is probably just the tip of the iceberg."

In three studies in this week's issue of New England Journal of Medicine, doctors show that the victims' immune systems are dangerously weakened, leaving them vulnerable to serious infections from germs that most people shrug off without harm.

The result is outbreaks of rare diseases that usually show up only in people whose natural immunity is intentionally suppressed so they can receive kidney transplants.

Doctors do not know what weakens this immunity, but some of them speculate that the culprit is repeated infections with a virus that is common among homosexuals. However, they cannot explain why the illnesses suddenly began to appear last summer.

Doctors say the disease often takes two easily identifiable forms — a rare kind of pneumonia called pneumocystis and an unusual cancer called Kaposi's sarcoma. But it may result in other, more ordinary, infections as well.

In the medical journal, doctors from UCLA School of Medicine, Cornell Medical College and Mt. Sinai Medical Center in New York reported on the conditions of 19 men with varying forms of this illness. In all of them, the levels of disease-fighting white blood cells were far below normal.

In an accompanying editorial, Dr. David T. Durack of Duke University Medical Center recommended that all homosexuals with unusual infections be "investigated promptly and aggressively" by doctors.

"The physician should anticipate simultaneous multiple infections, poor response to treatment and a tendency to relapse," he wrote.

Many of the patients studied had felt bad for several months before they suddenly became severely ill and were hospitalized.

Most of the patients studied had infections of the cytomegalovirus, a virus found among 94 percent of all homosexual men as well as many heterosexuals.

A study directed by Dr. Michael S. Gottlieb of UCLA said homosexuals may be repeatedly infected with this virus, which is carried in semen and other body secretions.

Receiving a second dose of virus before recovering from the first infection "could conceivably lead to overwhelming chronic infection and immunodeficiency or Kaposi's sarcoma," they wrote.

Durack speculated that the infections may somehow be related to the use of drugs common among homosexuals, such as amyl nitrite.



# **THE GAY PLAGUE**

*Homosexuality and Disease*

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## **ACT**

**Alert Citizens of Texas**

**P.O. Box 215064**

**Dallas, Texas 75221**

**(214) 361-0955**

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We stand at the crossroads. The truth about homosexuality and the public health must be told. We are all misinformed and confused about homosexuality. Homosexual conduct threatens to destroy the fabric of our culture—medically, psychologically, and sociologically—but the media have not told us how or why. The AIDS epidemic threatens to kill thousands, perhaps even millions.

There are those who hope that we will abandon the past, the sound principles of our forefathers. Many will criticize and condemn our efforts to tell the truth, but the truth must be told. We offer the following truths:

### Gay Sex

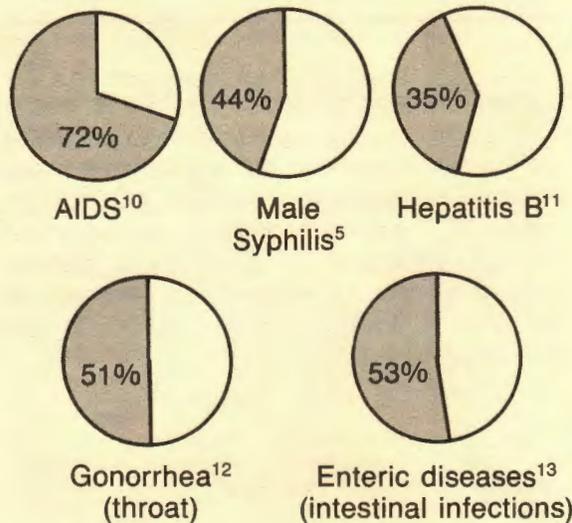
- The average gay has had more than 500 (usually anonymous) sexual partners; 30%, more than 1,000.<sup>1</sup>
- By 19 most gays admit to oral/anal sex ("rimming"); by age 30, 89% admit to it.<sup>2</sup>
- 22% engage in handballing or "fisting" (inserting the fist and arm into the anus of another).<sup>3,4</sup>
- 37% engage in sadomasochism.<sup>3</sup>
- 23% engage in "golden showers" or urination on each other.<sup>3</sup>
- In gay baths, gays usually have sex with between 10 and 30 anonymous sexual partners each night.<sup>5</sup>
- The average gay visits a gay bath between 2 and 3 times each week.<sup>6</sup>

Gays demand the right to have public sex:<sup>7</sup> 50% admit to having sex outdoors; 41% in public bathrooms; 60% in gay baths; and, 34% in bars.<sup>3</sup> Public parks and restrooms in San Francisco, New York, Houston, Dallas, and other major cities are common places for gay sex.<sup>3,7</sup> The Gayellow Pages, established in 1973, identifies over 200 gay baths in the United States.<sup>8</sup>

### Gay Disease

Gay sex results in contact with and ingestion of substantial amounts of fecal material. The ingestion of fecal material causes serious disease. Consider the following:

- Only 2% of the U.S. population is homosexual, and 2% bisexual;<sup>2,9</sup> but, total U.S. disease attributable to gays is as follows:



- 94% are carriers of cytomegalovirus,<sup>14</sup> which many doctors say is a possible cause of AIDS.<sup>15</sup>
- Gays have a rate of infectious hepatitis 8 to 25 times higher than heterosexual males.<sup>12,16</sup>
- 2/3 of all gays have had at least one venereal disease.<sup>1</sup>
- In San Francisco over the past decade (and since the passage of "Gay Rights" laws):
  - infectious hepatitis A increased 100%
  - infectious hepatitis B increased 300%
  - amebic colon infection increased 2500%
- The V.D. clinics saw 75,000 patients per year, of whom 70%-80% were homosexual males
- 20% carried rectal gonorrhea.<sup>6</sup>

## AIDS

### Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

This new disease, first diagnosed in 1979 in the homosexual community,<sup>10</sup> has been spread to the general public:

- there are over 1,300 cases,<sup>10</sup> but many remain unreported.<sup>5</sup>
- at M.D. Anderson Hospital and Cancer Center in Houston, 100% of the AIDS cases (217) and fatalities (12) are gay.<sup>17</sup>
- Hemophiliacs and others have caught AIDS through blood transfusions.<sup>10</sup>
- Children have caught AIDS from close contact with homosexuals.<sup>18</sup>
- AIDS is the public health threat of the century.<sup>10</sup>
- More people have already died from AIDS than from Toxic Shock Syndrome and Legionnaire's Disease combined.<sup>10</sup>
- The typical AIDS case costs about \$64,000 from diagnosis to death.<sup>19</sup> Gays now advocate government funding and research of their disease.<sup>20</sup>

AIDS is transmitted by homosexual conduct. AIDS is deadly. There's no known agent, no vaccine, no cure and no treatment.

### Gay Sociology

Homosexual conduct threatens the very fabric of our society:

- In San Francisco in 1970, 9% of normal men and 3% of normal women reported being homosexually raped.<sup>2</sup>
- Several homosexual organizations promote anal sex with children.<sup>21</sup>
- 79% of all recorded cases of teacher/pupil sex involved homosexuals.<sup>22</sup>
- Half of all prostitution involves homosexuals.<sup>23</sup>
- 64% of males and 25% of females have been homosexually solicited.<sup>24</sup>
- Gays are 20 times more apt to molest children than heterosexuals.<sup>22</sup>
- 65% of all sexually related mass murders involve homosexuals.<sup>25</sup>

## Gay Psychology

Homosexuality is learned. Homosexuals were asked: "What things do you think made you become homosexual?"<sup>24</sup>

Gays	Lesbians	
24%	early homosexual experience	17%
9	homosexual associates	23
16	poor relationship with mother	14
11	poor relationship with father	17
7	anti-heterosexual training	9
2	unhappy heterosexuality	13
16	no heterosexual partners	8
10	social ineptitude	8
11	born homosexual	6
10	lazy/character or moral defect	6

No investigator has ever found a single genetic, hormonal, or biochemical difference between homosexuals and heterosexuals.<sup>23</sup> Homosexuals more frequently contemplate and attempt suicide, and they are more inclined to abuse drugs.<sup>9,26</sup> Homosexuals are not born, they are recruited.

### The Gay Game Plan

The homosexual network is an organized, well-financed movement with specific goals:

- "Demystification." A program by the Human Rights Foundation to force the teaching of homosexuality as an alternative normal lifestyle in the public schools.<sup>7</sup>
- Elimination of all laws, including criminal, against homosexual conduct.<sup>27</sup>
- Mandatory hiring policies and quotas for police and fire departments and schools.<sup>28</sup>
- Homosexual personnel in the United States armed forces.<sup>29</sup>
- Special "sexual preference" laws: illegal for landlords and employers to discriminate against homosexuals.<sup>30</sup>
- Recognition and funding of gay student organizations on college campuses.<sup>31</sup>

On November 19, 1979, Donald Baker, a former Dallas public school teacher and President of the Dallas Gay Alliance, filed a lawsuit against Henry Wade, the Dallas District Attorney, and others. Mr. Baker asked a federal court to strike down the Texas sodomy law.<sup>32</sup>

On August 17, 1982, Federal Judge Jerry Buchmeyer struck down the Texas sodomy statute (Penal Code §21.06).<sup>32</sup> On March 11, 1983, Jim Mattox, the Texas Attorney General, dropped the State's appeal of the case. He said that he could not find a purpose for the law. Homosexual conduct is now legal in Texas.

We can discern many reasons for the sodomy law. Homosexuality endangers the public's health, causes increased crime and threatens to destroy the foundations of our culture. Homosexuality is deviant, pathological social behavior.

We support laws against homosexual conduct and homosexual proliferation in our community. Texas House Bill 2138, presented to the 68th Texas Legislature, is one such law.

### Get Involved

Join us in the fight against homosexuality. Spread the news. Write or call us for more information. Contact your elected officials—local, state and national: Express your opinion today. We need your help and financial contributions to continue the endeavor.

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18. J. Oleske et al., *Immune Deficiency Syndrome in Children*, 249 J. AM. MED. A. 2345-49 (May 6, 1983).
19. Dr. Paul Cameron, *Gay Sex: Its Impact on You*, Educational Film (copyright, April 1983).
20. J. Burns & L. Mass, *AIDS and Blood*, 10 TASK FORCE REP. 1 (Feb. 1983); *Battling a Deadly New Epidemic*, TIME, at 53-54 (March 28, 1983).
21. A. Sonnenschein, *Child Molesters and Their Victims*, 14 PENTHOUSE 60-62, 180-89 (April 1983).
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24. P. Gebhard & A. Johnson, *THE KINSEY DATA: MARGINAL TABULATIONS OF THE 1938-63 INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED BY THE INSTITUTE FOR SEX RESEARCH* (N.Y.: Saunders 1979).
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  29. J. Boring, *Military Discrimination*, 10 TASK FORCE REP. 1 (Feb. 1983).
  30. *For the Record*, THE ADVOCATE, at 8-9 (Feb. 25, 1983).
  31. *Gay Student Services v. Texas A&M Univ.*, CA-H-77-325 (S.D. Tex. 1982).
  32. *Donald F. Baker v. Henry Wade, et al.*, 553 F. Supp. 1121 (N.D. Tex. 1982).
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Alert Citizens of Texas ("ACT") is a non-profit corporation formed to defend our society from the homosexual attack and to educate the public about homosexuality. ACT is composed of numerous doctors, lawyers and other civic leaders. We invite those who are concerned about the homosexual threat, as we are, to join our organization in this endeavor.

Additional copies available:

10	\$ 2.50
25	\$ 4.50
50	\$ 7.00
100+	\$10.00/100 copies

FILM ALSO AVAILABLE: "Gay Sex: Its Impact on You" Dr. Paul Cameron (copyright 1983) (one hour) VHS or Betamax format.

ACT strongly opposes homosexual conduct, but is concerned for the individual homosexual. Counseling is available for those sincerely desiring it.

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March 18, 1983

PRESS RELEASE - Dr. Paul Cameron

Homosexual conduct creates a substantial and present threat to the public health of the citizens of the State of Texas. Homosexual conduct does not entail merely oral and anal sodomy. Homosexual conduct includes oral-anal contact and stimulation. In a recent report issued by the Gay community (involving almost 5,000 homosexuals) 83% of those polled reported that oral-anal contact was among their normal sexual practices. In the most recent Kinsey Institute report 89% of the Gays interviewed reported oral-anal contact. This is up sharply from the 43% involved in oral-anal contact reported by Kinsey in the 1940's. Ingestion of fecal material is thus an integral part of homosexual conduct.

Homosexual conduct includes various other forms of sexual contact and group participation. Oral-anal contact among frequently anonymous individuals creates a substantial health risk for the public.

It is not unusual for homosexuals to engage in homosexual conduct, or oral, genital and anal contact, with as many as 20 different individuals during a given sexual episode. In fact, multiple partners in homosexual conduct is the norm.

In most instances, heterosexual conduct involves sexual contact between only two persons in a given sexual encounter. However, homosexual conduct very seldom involves sexual contact between merely two persons. Further, homosexual conduct by its very nature necessarily entails oral-penile contact, oral-anal contact, and potential ingestion of fecal matter. The frequency of the ingestion of fecal material, in conjunction with the multiple number of sexual partners, creates a substantial health hazard to the homosexual partners and to the public.

Seventy-five percent of the reported AIDS incidence is found in the homosexual community. Fifty percent of syphilis incidence is found in the homosexual community. Gays are about 150 times more apt to have hepatitis B. Over 90% of the homosexual community carries cytomegalovirus (CMV).

The most recent sexual preference report indicates that approximately 2% of the United States population is homosexual, 2% is bisexual and 96% is heterosexual. The relatively small percentage of the United States population which engages in homosexual conduct, when compared to the relatively large percentage of the homosexual population that is infected with the above diseases, leads to the unmistakable medical and scientific conclusion that homosexual conduct produces a proliferation of public health problems and is therefore a substantial threat.

Thus, homosexual conduct unmistakably leads to higher incidences of public health problems. Those persons who engage in homosexual conduct become carriers of disease and create at least the potential to infect the public generally through the handling of food and blood and other social exchanges with the public. Prevention of homosexual conduct by the State of Texas will reduce substantially the burden on the public health services and the likelihood of transmission of diseases through contact with individuals who engage in homosexual conduct. Accordingly, Penal Code Section 21.06 plays an integral role in the State's interest in protecting the health of its citizens.

## PAUL CAMERON, Ph. D.

LICENSED PSYCHOLOGIST (#334)  
MARRIAGE AND FAMILY COUNSELOR

Dear Community Leader:

On December 24, 1981 the 'Lincoln Coalition for Gay and Lesbian Civil Rights' sent pastors in Lincoln a four-page letter under the signature of Scott Stebelman, Ph.D. and Cheryl Long, co-chairs of the coalition. Reasonable people can and do disagree about many issues and interpretations of scientific evidence, but the allegations regarding some of the key scientific evidence made in the letter are so distorted and so in keeping with an attempt to propagandize that they require a detailed explanation. Here is their paragraph about molestation of children:

Another myth is that gay people molest children. This is untrue, and as inflammatory as the statement that black men want to rape white women. David E. Newton notes in "Homosexual Behavior and Child Molestation: A Review of the Evidence," that "in a series of interviews with more than two thousand males who were 'wholly or mainly homosexual,' researchers from the Institute for Sex Research found that there was 'no evidence that homosexuals are more sexually interested in children than are heterosexuals.'"<sup>5</sup> In a similar study done in England, J. McGeorge found that 94% of the sexual assaults on boys were committed by heterosexuals.<sup>6</sup> A. Nicholas Groth and H. Jean Birnbaum, in their own research on child molesters, found not one male with an adult homosexual orientation to have been involved in child molestation. They conclude: "...in over 12 years of clinical experience working with child molesters, we have yet to see any example of a regression from an adult homosexual orientation. The child offender who is also attracted to and engaged in adult sexual relationships is heterosexual. It appears, therefore, that the adult heterosexual male constitutes a greater sexual risk to underage children than does the adult homosexual male."<sup>7</sup>

1) David Newton, writing in an obscure journal, makes a claim that would not be allowed in a refereed journal--namely that he has a 'personal communication' from Gebhard to the effect 'no evidence etc.'. The reason this convention is not permitted in science is that we do not know what was said or written by Gebhard (there may have been many qualifiers) and, possibly, the quotation is spurious. In his volume Sex Offenders, 1965, Gebhard asked a collection of imprisoned and non-imprisoned homosexuals who had offended against minors and boys their 'age of preferred male partner' (p. 649) -- 21% claimed to prefer boys aged 11 or under and an additional 48% boys 12-15. Those imprisoned for heterosexual offenses against minors and girls were asked for their 'age of preferred female partner' -- 1% claimed to prefer girls aged 11 or under; an additional 10% girls aged 12-15 (p. 681). While all of the heterosexual and many of the homosexual offenders were imprisoned malefactors, the 'taste' for younger sexual partners is much more clear on the part of the homosexual offenders. Further, in a 1980 analysis of 150 gays from Minneapolis, New York City, and a rural area, 56% admitted to molesting at least one minor after reaching 21 years of age (and, as a group, admitted to molesting at least 450 minors after attaining the age of 21). Of note, New York City, which provides 'protected status' to homosexuals, experienced the highest rate of molestation with 48% of the gays admitting to have molested at least six minors each.

2) In the McGeorge study no such claim is made. In fact, McGeorge merely reproduces the 'mental status diagnosis' made for the 400 "consecutive cases" of child molestation. Of the 200 offenders against boys, 63 were classified as best being diagnosed as a 'paedophile', 36 as 'depraved', 32 as 'homosexual', 30 as 'mental defective', 12 as 'alcoholic', et cetera. That 16% were diagnosed as homosexual does not mean that the other 84% were 'heterosexual'; it merely means that of the

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various diagnostic labels, one of the others best "fit" this offender. Dr. Stebelman simply has no excuse for making the claim that "94% of the sexual assaults on boys were committed by heterosexuals" -- he has a Ph.D. Either he is incredibly ignorant (and cannot compute) or he is lying.

3) The Groth & Birnbaum study of 175 child molesters is an unusual scientific effort. 83 of the men (47% of the sample) were excluded regarding homosexual or heterosexual orientation because Dr. Groth has a theory of "fixated offenders" (almost no one else in the field would exclude these men from the study as he did). The only example of a 'fixated offender' provided by Groth was that of a chap who had molested many boys, served as a homosexual prostitute, had homosexual adult partners, and also a few adult female partners. When these 'fixated offenders' were removed from the sample (and the chap above went with them), most (67%) of the boys who had been molested went with them. Even so, this same study concluded that 24% of the remaining offenders were "bi-sexual". Clearly, the Groth study is unusual from both a reportage and data-treatment standpoint, but even this study testifies to the extra danger to children from those who commit homosexual acts.

The 'letter to pastors' contends the "...charge, that gay people recruit heterosexuals to become homosexuals, is also false." But the original Kinsey data as reported by Gebhard & Johnson, 1979, p. 380 is rather clear on the issue. To the question "how often have you been approached by a homosexual for sex?" 64% of the white men and 22% of the white women said they had been approached, whereas 30% of the men and 9% of the women reported that they had "often" been approached.

While more has been written about homosexuality in recent decades, the empirical facts more frequently than not jibe with ancient opinion. On the issue of whether homosexuals more frequently attempt to seduce children the answers we have received from social science would suggest a fairly firm "yes, they do". And as to recruitment, there is simply no contrary evidence at all. As a class there is ample testimony that homosexuals recruit others to their sexual practices.

Sincerely,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'T. E. Groth', written over a horizontal line.

#### References

- Gebhard, P.H. & Johnson, A.B., The Kinsey Data, Philadelphia: Saunders, 1979.  
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McGeorge, J., Sexual assaults on children. Medicine, Science, and the Law, 1964, 4, 245-253.  
Newton, D. E., Homosexual behavior and child molestation: a review of the evidence, Adolescence, 1978, 13, #4, 29-43.

"[Of]... four hundred consecutive cases [of offenders against children] p. 252

200 were boys and 200 were girls

7 of the boys and 4 of the girls involved were pupils

(J. McGeorge, Sexual assaults on children, Medicine, Science, & the law. 1964, 4, 245-253.)

In the only 2 random, probability-drawn samples in the literature, Cameron & Ross (1981) reported that a sample of 2251 persons from 6 areas of the country claimed their own sexual orientation as 92% exclusively hetero, 4% mainly hetero, <2% bisexual, 1% mainly homo, and 1% exclusively homosexual. Bell, Weinberg, & Hammersmith (1981) in a drawing of San Francisco residents who were asked to rate the sexual orientations of all of their siblings (a total of 831 siblings) 90% were judged to be exclusively hetero, 6% 'mainly hetero with a small degree of homo', 2% 'mainly hetero with a substantial degree of homo', 1% 'bisexual', and the remainder as mainly to exclusively homosexual.

Both samples suggest that perhaps 4% of the general population is bisexual to homosexual. Even if we were to assume that all of the 200 female children had been assaulted by exclusively heterosexuals (which is highly unlikely, bisexuals appear much more apt to molest children), and assume that bisexuals and homosexuals molested all of the 200 males, we would find that half of the molestations in the McGeorge sample were committed by less than 4% (Cameron & Ross) or less than 4% (Bell, et al) of the population. Assuming approximately equal distribution of those of various sexual orientations in the teaching professions, in the McGeorge study, 4% of the population of homosexual performers accounted for 64% of the molestations of pupils while 96% of the population that is heterosexual in performance accounted for 36% of the molestations of pupils, i.e., teachers who practice homosexual acts are approximately 43 times more apt to molest their pupils.

Schofield, M. Sociological Aspects of Homosexuality, Boston: Little, Brown, 1965.

reports relatively completely on 100 homosexuals' life histories.

2 of these men (2%) reported their first homosexual experience was with a teacher, and an additional 4 (4%) reported that their first adult partner was a teacher, and all told, 6 (6%) reported that their first sexual experience of a homosexual nature with an adult was with a teacher.

In a somewhat suspect study of 9 victims of pederasty (Tyndall, R. H. J. Homosexuality, 1978, 3, 373-382) it is reported that of this sample of 9 individuals, one had been seduced by a teacher for his first homosexual experience, while another took up with a High School teacher after experiencing fellatio with his brothers (i.e., 2 of 9 with teachers).

Thus while the evidence remains scanty, that which we possess suggests that teachers who perform homosexual acts are dozens of times more apt to have sexual experiences with pupils than those who do not so perform.

5/6/83 OTH.

# Families may spread AIDS

From wire reports

CHICAGO — A study shows that children may have picked up the deadly acquired immune deficiency syndrome from "routine close contact" with their families, suggesting that the illness may be spreading much faster than previously thought, a researcher says.

Researchers believe sexual contact and blood transfusions can spread the ailment, but if "non-sexual, non-blood-borne transmission is possible, the scope of the syndrome may be enormous," says Dr. Anthony Fauci of the National Institutes of Health.

The statement was made in an editorial to be published today in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Fauci's remarks referred to a study in the same issue of the journal. That study describes eight children in eight families in Newark, N. J., with a disease closely resembling AIDS. The children might have acquired it from family members, but the study did not disclose whether adults in any of the families had confirmed cases of AIDS. Four children died.

The families included adults with known AIDS risk factors, such as intravenous drug abuse, homosexuality or Haitian origins. There was no evidence the children had been sexually abused or given illicit drugs.

"If you work with someone who has AIDS, you don't have to worry about catching it because you hang around the water cooler with that person. The chances of that kind of transmission are virtually zero," Fauci said.

"But the children (in the study) bring up the possibility that close contact, like between a parent and child, can spread the syndrome. It doesn't have to be sex."

AIDS impairs the body's immune system, leaving victims vulnerable to cancer and infections. The origin and cure are unknown.

Since 1981, more than 1,361 Americans have developed AIDS, and 520 have died, according to the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta.

Gay Power / Gay Politics  
March 13

According to Larry Bush, Editor of the Advocate (a homosexual magazine), "In California, the new Republican state chairman, Ed Reinecke, followed the Democrats' lead and publicly announced his party would actively seek gay support. A first test is slated

MAY, 1983

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from Conservative Manifesto

in San Diego's mayoral election Tuesday. Republican candidate Roger Hedgecock has made stronger overtures to the gay community than has Democrat and feminist Maureen O'Connor. Gay clubs have apparently raised at least \$35,000 for Hedgecock... Republican officeholders are chief sponsors of state gay rights bills in California, Illinois and Massachusetts... Reagan's own record clearly shows he does not sanction discrimination against gays. His outspokenness on the topic exceeded nearly every Democratic leader before 1980. In 1978, it was Ronald Reagan who tipped the scales against a New Right initiative to drive gays from the California school system, speaking out more strongly than any national Democratic [sic] would. In 1980, when he then turned to court that same New Right constituency, he stood by his earlier nondiscrimination position, and issued a campaign statement opposing discrimination against gays in strong terms." \*\*\*\*\*In my remarks this morning to the 1983 National Conference of Americans For A Safe Israel, I urged those present to recognize that the United States will not be in a position to assist anti-Communist countries outside of the Western Hemisphere unless we block the Communist takeover in El Salvador and roll back Communist victories in Grenada, Nicaragua, Suriname, and Cuba. I urged support for the reelection campaign of U.S. Senator Jesse Helms on the grounds that his efforts to advance a sound U.S. geostrategy and to restore U.S. strategic survivability were of far more significance to pro-Israel opponents of Communist advancement in the Middle East than his vote for President Reagan's AWACS sale to Saudi Arabia, which could be fully justified on the grounds of

## RELIGION



Lester Sloan—NEWSWEEK

Wilson (right) with parishioner: Prayers to God our father, mother and mistress

# Homosexuals in the Churches

*So God created man in his own image; in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them . . . And God said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply . . .*

—Genesis 1:27-28

To many readers of the Bible this passage is scriptural proof that heterosexual union is God's own design for human nature. But in every generation God has also created a percentage of men and women who are powerfully drawn to members of the same sex. For those homosexuals who are also Christians or Jews, there usually have been only two choices: either repress their own sexuality or renounce their faith. Increasingly, however, religious homosexuals are adopting a third and more positive approach. They are insisting that since God made them the way they are, they have every right to share with heterosexuals in the life of church and synagogue. In their new and often militant mood, gays are challenging religious establishments to support the gay-rights movement and rethink traditional sexual morality.

The pressure is greatest in San Francisco, where an estimated 20 percent of the population is homosexual. Last month that city's Roman Catholic archdiocese received an explosive report on gay and lesbian issues from a task force of its Commission on Social Justice. Citing recent violence against homosexuals, the panel, which included both straights and gays, charged the archdiocese and its leader, Archbishop John R. Quinn, with tacitly encouraging antihomosexual attitudes. More important, the report demanded that the church welcome gay men into the priesthood, upgrade services to the gay community and ac-

knowledge the unique spiritual experience of devout homosexual Catholics. The archdiocese noncommittally accepted the report as a "working document"—a first step, gay Catholic activists believe, toward bringing a whole range of highly volatile issues out of the church's closet.

The toughest issues—pastoral, moral, theological and emotional—grow out of the increasing awareness that homosexuality is an inseparable part of some people's natures. Can church authorities acknowledge—as even the Catholic hierarchy now does—that homosexual orientation is morally neutral, yet continue to bar practicing gays from ordination? Have the scriptural passages which appear to condemn homosexuality been misinterpreted? And, most basically, are traditional theologians justified in assuming that homosexuality is a sin against nature?

**Heresy:** Gay Catholics are hardly alone in their efforts to win official understanding and support. Over the last decade homosexual caucuses with names like Integrity and Affirmation have sprung up in mainline Protestant denominations and inspired similar organizations among Mennonites, Pentecostals, Mormons, Christian Scientists, Seventh-day Adventists and Jews. In many cities gays have organized their own churches, synagogues and even Zen Buddhist centers. The first gay Christian denomination—the Universal Fellowship of Metropolitan Community Churches—has applied for membership in the National Council of Churches.

This rising tide of gay advocacy has provoked an equally powerful wave of resistance. Last November Washington, D.C., Archbishop James A. Hickey withheld ap-

casts and leaving little that will attract top conductors from elsewhere. Levine has a dozen explanations: "They've all had offers that they haven't been able to accept, because they can't give us enough time, or because their children are in school in Europe or whatever. The point is, I can't get X or Y to broaden the picture. I should conduct an opera myself so that the artistic development of the house can continue to be what guest conductors praise as wonderful."

The first remains that most broadcasts go to Levine: that only Erich Leinsdorf and the late Karl Böhm, the most celebrated opera conductors, have appeared at the Met under Levine, and that the best is often conducted by neophytes. "We don't understand what some of these young conductors are doing here," says one orchestra musician at the Met. "They don't know anything yet." As for Levine's own passionate style of conducting, it seems on the surface at least ideal for opera. It's loud and firm and swash-buckling. Much of the time the results are stirring, particularly in Verdi and Puccini and such highly wrought expressionistic masterpieces as "Lulu." But Levine is a conductor of extremes; his interpretations are not notably subtle or elegant. One misses this most in his Mozart, or in his courtly work like "Der Rosenkavalier."

**Performances:** Levine has done wonders with the Met's orchestra, which sounds new and warm. The Metropolitan has also been refurbished, as it showed to heroic effect in "Boris Godunov." His successful are directing and ensemble acting. "I just don't have time for everything," Levine says, and what he seems to have the best time is "the musicals," as he calls them. In the first act of "Rosenkavalier," for example, the scene in which the Marschallin receives a petition was a traffic jam of head-bobbing, witty popply of 19th-century types. "Forza" was maddeningly old-fashioned, numbered from one to eight stageable to the next. "Artistic director" could say such things. But the Met, of course, does not have one.

The most important point to be made about the Met today, however, is that it is in a state of transition. Levine has taken the huge company out of mothballs and brought it into the modern era. Many of the productions remain grand spectacles of old and new. But sprinkled with the new and fresh are the experiments and innovations. That's more, Levine's efforts to spotlight the Met orchestra, chorus and ballet—his performances of Verdi's "Requiem" or "The White of Spring" ballet in the Stravinsky evening—have contributed to the company's new spirit. One day after being named the Met's music director, Levine recalled the excitement he felt as a student during his performances there. "I know what the Met is like when all its lights are on," he said. Under Levine, the Met is beginning to blaze again.

ANNALYN SWAN with ABIGAIL KUFLIN and KATRINE AMES in New York

## RELIGION

proval for a conference sponsored by New Ways Ministry, which serves gays; his concern was that the meeting would undermine the church's traditional condemnation of homosexual behavior. The motives of those who minister to gays are frequently suspected, adds the Rev. Robert Nugent of New Ways; "I spent three years on skid row working with alcoholics, and never once did anyone ask me if I was an alcoholic." Last May the Southern California Ecumenical Council, which includes most Protestant denominations, refused membership to Los Angeles's Metropolitan Community Church, even though the formal doctrines of the gay denomination meet SCEC standards. In the same month, United Methodist Bishop Melvin Wheatley narrowly escaped a heresy trial for appointing an avowed homosexual pastor to a Denver church—and for declaring his own belief that homosexuality is not a sin. In August Pentecostal preacher and professor Dr. James Tinney, who publicly announced his homosexuality in 1979, was excommunicated from the Church of God in Christ on the eve of his citywide revival meetings for gays in Washington.

**Arson:** Gay churches seem to arouse more antagonism than gay bars, baths or bookstores. In the past 14 years, 17 Metropolitan Community churches have been put to the torch. The latest arson occurred last month in Atlanta after seven months of repeated attacks by vandals. None of the city's other congregations has offered to help repair the church, though a nearby Presbyterian congregation has voted to let the gays use its building for Sunday worship. "There has been no effort by the major denominations to reach out to the gay people in Atlanta," charges MCC pastor Michael Piazza, a former Methodist minister. "Even if they see us as sinners, they should reach out. But there's something uniquely threatening about homosexuals."

What homosexuals appear to need most

is the courage to accept themselves as worthy children of God. And that is the attitude that independent gay churches try to nourish. "One of the biggest reasons this church exists is to remove the horrors the established church has visited on people," says Archbishop Robert M. Clement of New York's Church of the Beloved Disciple, one of a half-dozen parishes in the schismatic Eucharistic Catholic Church. Clement believes that early Christianity provided three golden centuries of sexual tolerance before "the Roman obedience" imposed strictures against homosexuals.



Robert R. McElroy—NEWSWEEK

*Archbishop Clement: Rejecting 'the Roman obedience'*

Nonetheless, Archbishop Clement and his lover, Bishop Coadjutor John Noble, have retained much of Rome's manner: they administer seven sacraments, including "holy union," and even sponsor bingo games for parishioners.

Services in Metropolitan Community churches provide an eclectic blend of Protestant traditions. Lesbian elders like the Rev. Nancy Wilson share the pulpit with gay ministers, and the emphasis is on gay and lesbian affirmation. In Quakerlike moments of community prayer, an invocation

of God the Father is likely to be followed by a salute to "Loving God, my mother and mistress," and a prayer to "bless us with more women." And in the church's customized hymnal, the second line of "Amazing Grace" has been changed to eliminate the downbeat reference to "a wretch like me."

The majority of homosexual Christians are still closeted in traditional churches, and their plight is forcing a re-examination of traditional Christian condemnations of homosexuality. Some scholars have concluded that the often cited Biblical sanctions against homosexual acts are less damning than they appear. According to this revisionist analysis, the strictures in the Book of Leviticus were actually directed against ritual impurity and other violations of Jewish law that have no bearing on Christian sexual ethics. Similarly, revisionists argue that Paul's denunciations of homosexual acts were aimed only at heterosexuals who perform them. By this novel reading, the Bible is held to be silent on the subject of homosexuals who are incapable of heterosexual intimacy. The argument that homosexuality violates natural law is also under challenge. "From what we now know about homophiles, I think we have to conclude that homosexuality has always been the natural condition for a small but constant proportion of human beings," says Canadian Catholic theologian Gregory Baum. "These people have got to say, 'God made me this way,' and affirm what God has done."

These theologians are searching for ways to justify what many counselors and confessors believe must be done. Although Christians cannot, of course, abandon heterosexual marriage and families as God's plan for humankind, neither can they forsake those who cannot fulfill that ideal. The Apostle Paul taught that "it is better to marry than to burn" with lust. Perhaps a similar injunction should apply to homosexual unions as well.

KENNETH L. WOODWARD with DAVID GATE  
in New York and bureau reports

## TRANSITION

**RELEASED:** Princess Stephanie of Monaco, 17, from Princess Grace Hospital, where she has been recovering from a fractured neck vertebra sustained in the Sept. 13 automobile accident that killed her mother, Princess Grace; Sept. 26. In response to rumors that Stephanie might have been paralyzed a palace source reported that she was "walking normally."

**HOSPITALIZED:** Pianist Glenn Gould, 50, after suffering a severe stroke Oct. 1; in Toronto. A soloist with the Toronto Symphony by the age of 14, Gould began touring Canada at 19. He became known for his interpretations of Bach and the Romantics.

**BORN:** To Los Angeles Dodgers pitcher Fernando Valenzuela, 21, and wife, Linda, 21; a baby boy, Fernando Jr., in Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 30.

**DIED:** Allyn Cox, 86, American artist and muralist; of a stroke, in Washington, D.C., Sept. 26. In 1952 Congress commissioned him to complete the last 32 feet of a 300-foot frieze under the dome of the Capitol's rotunda that was begun by 19th-century Italian artist Constantino Brumidi.

**Monty Stratton**, 70, former Chicago White Sox pitcher whose attempted comeback after losing a leg inspired the 1949 Acad-

emy Award-winning motion picture, "The Stratton Story"; of cancer, in Greenville, Texas, Sept. 28. Stratton had played five seasons when a 1938 hunting accident forced the amputation of his right leg. In 1946 he returned to professional pitching in the minor leagues, but retired from baseball when Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer bought the rights to his story.

**Norris Poulson**, 87, former mayor of Los Angeles; in Orange, Calif., Sept. 25. Poulson almost created an international incident when he exchanged angry words with Soviet leader Nikita S. Khrushchev at a civic banquet in 1959.

Gallop Times Herald  
Wednesday, April 20, 1983



— AP PH

Rep. Bill Ceverha, left, and Paul Cameron discuss Ceverha's anti-sodomy legislation

# Ceverha launches blitz for bill

**SODOMY — From Page One**  
an attempt to re-criminalize sexual acts between consenting adults.

meron, chairman of the Institute for the Scientific Investigation of Sexuality, said homosexual contact was causing a major public health hazard by spreading acquired immune deficiency

infants whom medical experts say apparently contracted the illness via blood transfusions.  
"We have to decide whether we want to stay alive with the social sys

# Stop "The Gay Bill of Rights" Project

EUGENE DELGAUDIO  
Executive Director



OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Friend,

Will you sign your name on this vital petition to keep Congress from passing the so-called "Gay Bill of Rights?"

I pray that you say yes.

Because right now, the liberals in Congress are trying desperately to have the "Gay Bill of Rights" passed into law.

The "Gay Bill of Rights" would make it even easier for the arrogant Washington bureaucrats to give militant homosexuals our tax dollars to promote their perverted lifestyle.

That is why your name on this vital petition is crucial to the survival of your family and our Judeo-Christian ethic of morality.

Remember, a committed and entrenched Washington bureaucracy firmly believes it has the absolute right to spend your tax dollars any way they want.

The "Gay Bill of Rights" would give even more power to the bureaucracy. And that means more of our tax dollars to the militant homosexuals.

Not even liberal politicians can ignore the opinions of 250,000 voters.

If you can help me today, then I may be able to bring directly to the Clerk of the Congress 250,000 signed petitions by the end of this coming month.

So please, for your family, and to stop these arrogant bureaucrats, sign and mail your petition against the "Gay Bill of Rights."

Now, let me tell you why you and I must stop this legislation for special homosexual rights.

Even as I write to you today, new demands are being made by militant homosexuals. And just look at how the arrogant Washington bureaucrats have reacted.

Already at least \$640,000 of your hard earned tax money has gone to gay community services "for education about gay lifestyles and gay people's problems."

And the Homosexual Information Center in Hollywood, California

*Not Prepared or Mailed at Taxpayer Expense*

PUBLIC ADVOCATE  
418 C STREET, N.E. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20070

an alternative lifestyle.

But, you and I know better.

Just this past June, in Washington, D.C., our nation's capital, there was a shocking event held.

Only blocks away from the White House, "Gay and Lesbian Pride Day" was celebrated, with an attendance of over 15,000 homosexual men and women.

The mayor of Washington, D.C., Marion S. Barry, endorsed this celebration by officially designating the day as "Gay Pride Day."

The event included parades of homosexual marching bands and choruses, homosexuals carrying pink and lavender balloons saying "Celebrate the Gay Experience", and other homosexuals wearing buttons and T-shirts proclaiming such revolting names as "Faggot" and "Queer".

I'm sure that you are as disgusted as I am at this revolting display of sinful perversion. And I just hope you are as determined as I am to stop them from getting their hands on even more of our hard earned tax dollars.

Where will it end?

The "Gay Bill of Rights" must be defeated!

And it can only be defeated if you are willing to take a stand with me against it.

Your opinion is just as important as that of any homosexual or bureaucrat. Unfortunately, our voices are not being heard.

Last year alone, there were four major motion pictures released, whose plots centered around homosexuals.

And in California, the American Civil Liberties Union is suing the Boy Scouts to reinstate a homosexual boy scout.

My friend, I am outraged as I am sure you are.

These militant homosexuals want to take away your freedom, using your tax dollars. And the fact is, they will succeed if you and I do nothing.

The homosexuals have made the "Gay Bill of Rights" their number one priority.

And that's why it is so vitally important for you to help Public Advocate defeat H.R. 427 (Gay Bill of Rights).

Here at Public Advocate, we believe that your family is important. And that you have a right to be heard about how your tax dollars are used.

I also believe that every American must be free to make their own choice in life, providing you aren't depriving someone else of their freedom.

But when my rights are threatened by the militant homosexuals and their bureaucratic allies, who want special rights and my tax dollars, that is where I draw the line.

My friend, can I now ask you to stand with us against the "Gay Bill