

Langdon Manor Books

THE EXTRAORDINARY
HISTORY OF THE
EVERY DAY

LGBTQIA+



Langdon Manor Books, LLC

THE EXTRAORDINARY HISTORY OF THE EVERY DAY

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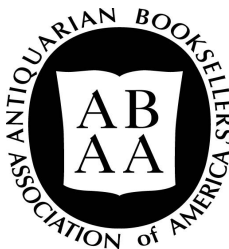
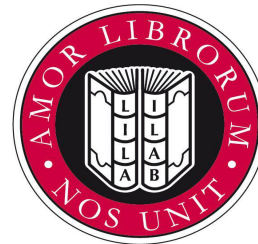
LGBTQIA+

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Front Cover: Item 68

Bay Area Gay Liberation. ***Newsletter and Loose Insert.*** San Francisco: BAGL, [1977]. 14" x 8½". Single leaf mimeographed newsletter printed both sides and folded vertically twice; single leaf insert printed recto only. Very good with light wear.

Bay Area Gay Liberation was founded by Howard Wallace in 1975. He was a long-time political and social champion, becoming a member of the NAACP in high school, supporting Chicano rights in the 1960s, and eventually making his way to the hotbed of LGBTQ activism when he moved to San Francisco in 1967. BAGL's primary function was to organize allies in the feminist, labor, and people of color movements on issues affecting the gay community.

This May 1977 newsletter discussed what to expect at the upcoming meetings, and provided a handwritten calendar of events as well as important contact phone numbers. The loose insert is a memorial to Michael Silverstein, who may have been Dr. Michael Silverstein, an openly gay professor who had filed a grievance against Cal State Hayward for not rehiring him.

2. [Activism]

Eleven Court Cases Against Alleged Fagbashers: Pack the Courtroom. New York City: Chelsea Gay Association, 1981. 10" x 8½". Flier printed one side. Near fine with a couple of oxidation spots.

This flier was meant to inflame public outrage at the 11 upcoming court cases involving violent attacks and the murder of gay men. Named assailants were listed along with their crimes and the date of their sentencing. The public was prompted to fill courtrooms as the perpetrators of these crimes were (hopefully) brought to justice. It was created by the, Chelsea Gay Association, an organization that created a hotline in 1980 to take calls from gay victims of violence in their neighborhood. They offered services like accompanying victims to the police, monitoring their cases, photos to record their injuries, and information on self defense courses. Their efforts attempted to document the attacks, using the information to get more police protection, and to support a resolution that would get City Council to do something about the increased violence against gays and lesbians in the community. It is likely there were other fliers created as this one was numbered 31.

A disturbing reminder of the violence that plagued the gay community in the early 1980s.

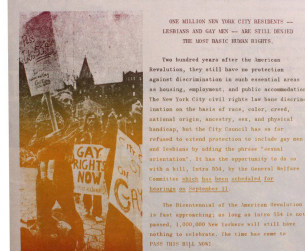
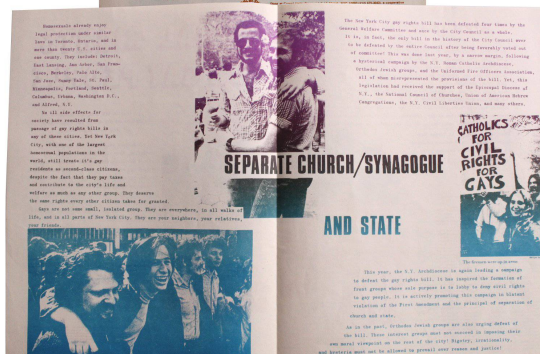
Not found on OCLC.

3. [Activism]

***Equal Rights for Gay People* [Cover title]**. New York City: Gay Activists Alliance, [1975]. 11" x 8½". Bifolium printed in multiple colors. pp. 4. Fine.

This colorful brochure was generated to garner public support for New York's Intro 554, a gay rights bill that would have banned discrimination based on a person's sexual orientation. As stated in the publication, many places had already adopted bills that protected their gay citizens, while New York City continued to deny these rights despite having one of the largest gay populations in the country.

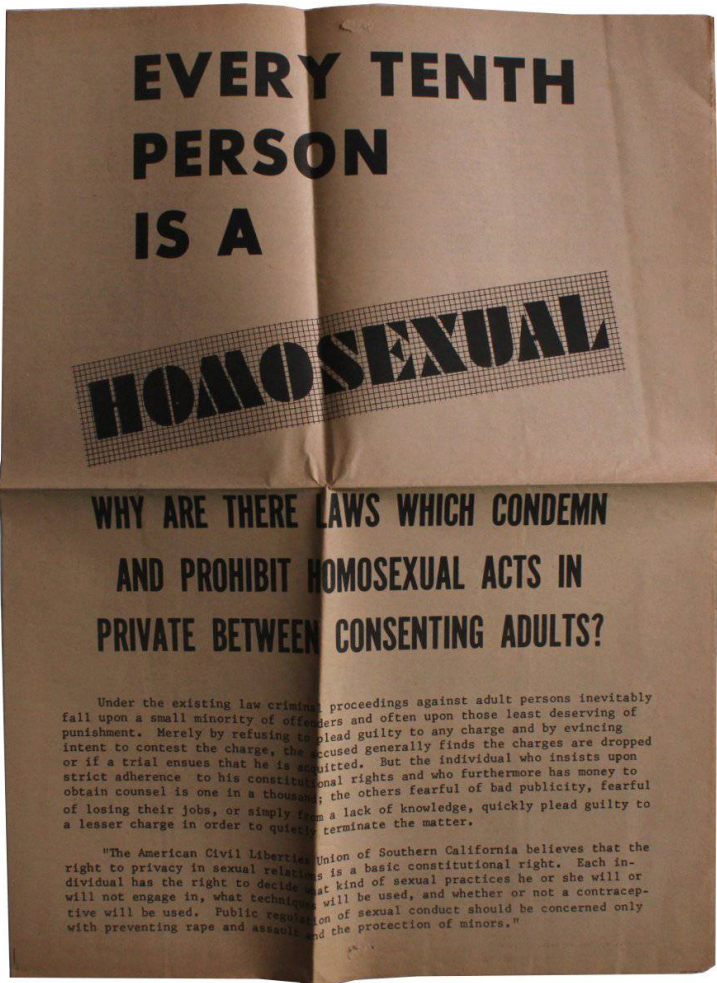
Defeat of the bill in previous years was attributed to strong organized opposition from the Roman Catholic Archdiocese and Orthodox Jewish groups. The publication emphasized that, “*These interest groups must not succeed in imposing their own moral viewpoint on the rest of the city! Bigotry, irrationality, and hysteria must not be allowed to prevail over*



reason and justice!" Its back page encouraged people to support the cause by writing councilpersons, joining them for a rally at City Hall, providing monetary support, and demonstrating. Several newspapers reported on September 12, 1975, that after more than 13 hours of emotional debates, the bill was rejected. It wasn't until 1986 that the New York City Council finally passed a gay rights bill, 15 years after it was introduced.

A compelling document in a rainbow of color urging support for New York's gay rights bill.

One found on OCLC.



4. [Activism]

Every Tenth Person Is A Homosexual . . .

[Sacramento, California]: [Association for Responsible Citizenship et al], [1966]. 15½" x 11 3/8". Newsprint. Bifolium. pp. [4]. Very good: toned and folded twice.

This is an artifact of the state of California's refusal to allow a group of LGBTQ activist organizations to have a booth at the 1966 California State Fair. According to gayinsacramento.com, "the State Fair board revoke[d] a booth contract with the Council on Religion & the Homosexual while stating their exhibit was too controversial. Gov Pat Brown refused to intervene, while the Sacramento Superior Court judge ruling on a writ of mandate filed by the CRH and other homophile groups felt that discussions of homosexuality were more appropriate to 'professional journals, the churches and in the legislature.'"

In response, the members of the groups (which also included SIR, the Tavern Guild of San Francisco, Association for Responsible Citizenship, Citizens News and the Daughters of Bilitis) handed out advocacy materials at the fair's gates, including this paper. It focused on four topics: the criminality of homosexual acts, whether there was a distinct homosexual personality, that 10 percent of the population is gay, and some modern religious views regarding homosexuality.

Not in OCLC though we find a copy in the Phyllis Lyon and Del Martin Papers held by the GLBT Historical Society.

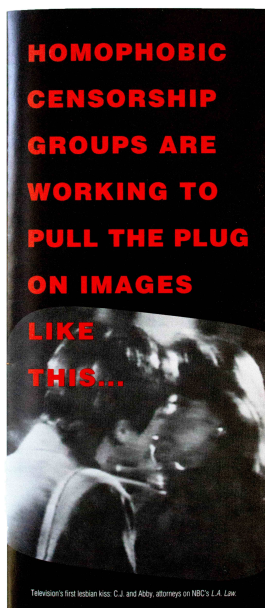
5. [Activism]

Feminist or Gay, Why are Women Joining the National Gay Task Force? New York, New York: [National Gay Task Force], [late 1970s]. 8½" x 3½" unfolds to 13¾" x 8½". Brochure folded twice creating four panels, printed recto and verso. Single leaf. Very good plus with a hint of waviness, and initials written in ink on back page.

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

One found on OCLC.





6. [Activism]

Homophobic Censorship Groups are Working to Pull the Plug on Images Like This . . . New York City: Gay & Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation, New York Chapter, [1992]. 8½" x 3¾", folded. Brochure folded in half twice to create eight panels printed recto and verso. Near fine with a few small marks on final panel.

This striking brochure showed the first lesbian kiss on a popular television show on its front panel. It warned that anti-gay groups could potentially keep positive images of gays and lesbians from being represented in the media. GLAAD decided to fight back with a MediaGram Campaign through which the group would send messages to executives and advertisers on behalf of campaign subscribers. Precise rhetoric enticed subscribers to join the fight by citing examples of "The Good," "The Bad," and "The Invisible," types of representations of homosexuality in the media. Formed in 1985 by a small group of gay and lesbian writers and journalists who were tired of negative coverage in the news, GLAAD continues to help influence the way LGBTQ people are portrayed, working toward acceptance, and not just tolerance.

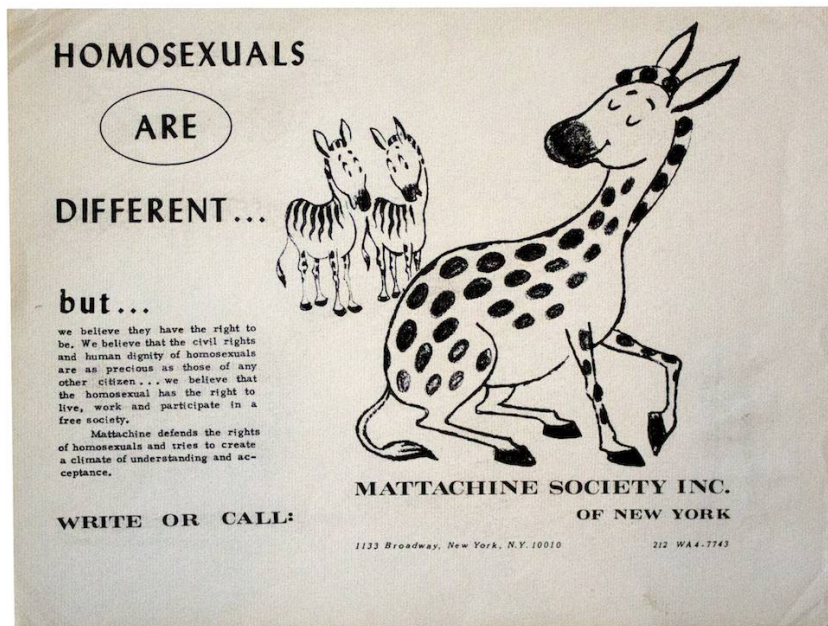
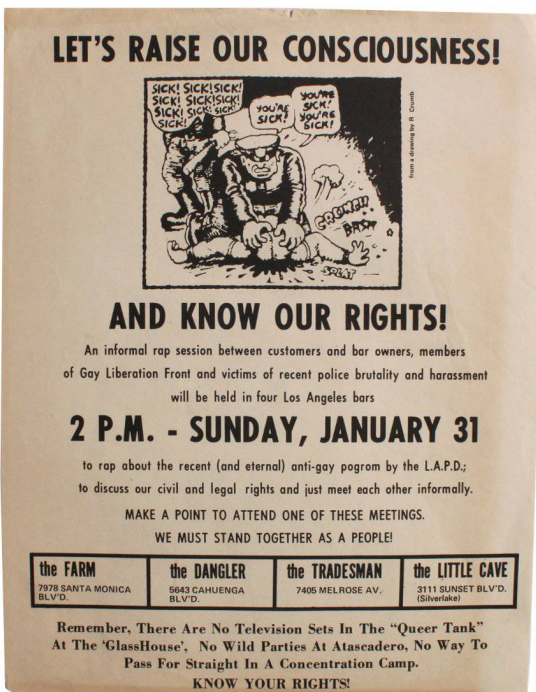
Not found on OCLC.

7. [Activism]

Homosexuals Are Different. New York: Mattachine Society Inc. of New York, [early 1960s]. 8¼" x 11". Broadside. Very good with light corner creases, evidence of erasure on verso with penciled notation over erasure.

A visually striking statement of the Mattachine Society's purpose and beliefs. It shows two zebras gossiping about a proud spotted zebra alongside a concise statement of Mattachine's purpose which included, "*we believe that the civil rights and human dignity of homosexuals are as precious as those of any other citizen.*"

On the verso of this copy is a penciled notation, "*Henry Hay/ Mattachine Society [sic]/ 1964.*" Hay was one of Mattachine's founders. While OCLC locates no copies, we find one at NYPL's Mattachine archive, which it dates to 1960 and was exhibited as part of its exhibition "Love and Resistance: Stonewall at 50."

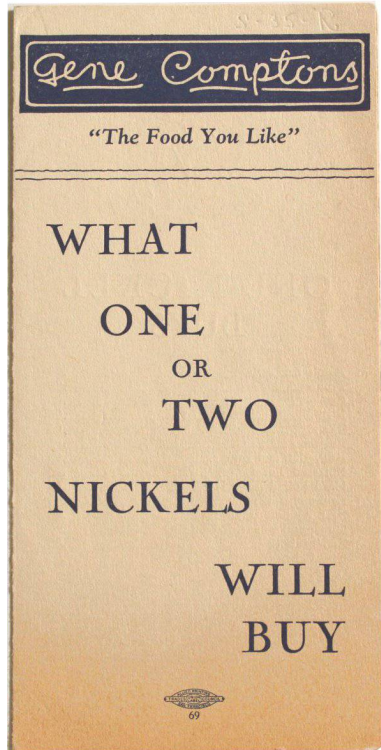


8. [Activism]

Let's Raise Our Consciousness! And Know Our Rights! Los Angeles: [Gay Liberation Front], 1971. 11" x 8½". Single sheet printed one side. Very good: uneven toning, a couple of small chips.

This is a flier with an image by R. Crumb for a group of meetings put on by Los Angeles' Gay Liberation Front to discuss rights of patrons at gay bars in response to police aggression. In the summer of 1969, several chapters of the GLF sprang up in the wake of Stonewall including New York City (see item ____), San Francisco and Washington, D.C. It was a radical and loosely structured organization that ultimately sought the liberation of all who were oppressed. Though all GLF chapters had dissolved by 1972, the Los Angeles chapter's effort to provide mental health and other social services to the LGBTQ+ community ultimately created the Los Angeles LGBT center.

Not found in OCLC.



9. [Activism]

Menu from Gene Comptons Restaurant. San Francisco: Allied Printing, (circa 1940s). 5 7/8" x 3 7/8". Bifolium. pp. 4. Very good: toned at bottom of outer pages.

This is a 1940s era menu for Gene Comptons which, by the 1960s, was a popular hangout for many locals, including drag queens and transgender people. The restaurant was a safe spot after a long night's work for those who used the streets to eke out a living. In the 1960s, late night customers were often harassed by police for the crime of illegally dressing like women. When police tried to arrest a trans woman one night in August 1966, she threw coffee in the officer's face prompting a brawl that spilled into the street in front of the restaurant. Tired of the persecution, a demonstration was staged the following night, resulting in the destruction of new plate glass windows that had replaced the ones smashed the night before. The melee came to be known as the "Comptons Cafeteria Riots." Information on the event is sparse, including the exact date, the story was turned into an award winning documentary, "Screaming Queens," by Susan Stryker, Professor of Gender and Women's Studies at the University of Arizona.

At the time of the printing of this menu, Gene Comptons, The had three locations in San Francisco, and one in Oakland. The Tenderloin location was the site of the fracas in 1966.

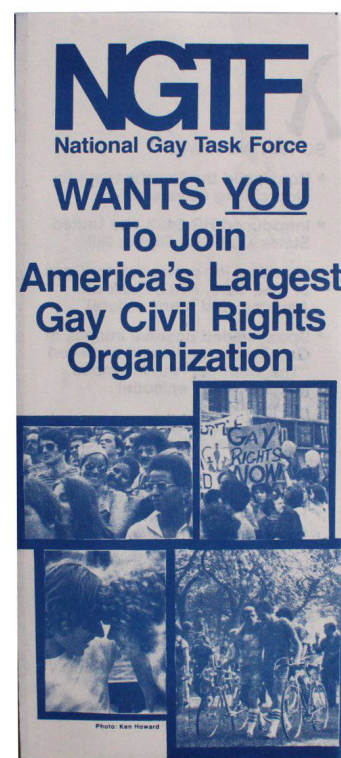
10. [Activism]

NGTF: National Gay Task Force Wants You to

Join America's Largest Gay Civil Rights Organization. New York: [National Gay Task Force], (early 1980s?). 8 1/2" x 3 3/4" Tri-fold brochure, unfolding to 11" x 8 1/2". Single leaf. Near fine.

We described the NGTF in item #____, above. This fundraising brochure has several images of marches on its front fold and opens to a visually pleasing collage of headlines of accomplishments.

None located on OCLC but possibly held as part of the NGTF Records at Cornell.



11. [Activism]

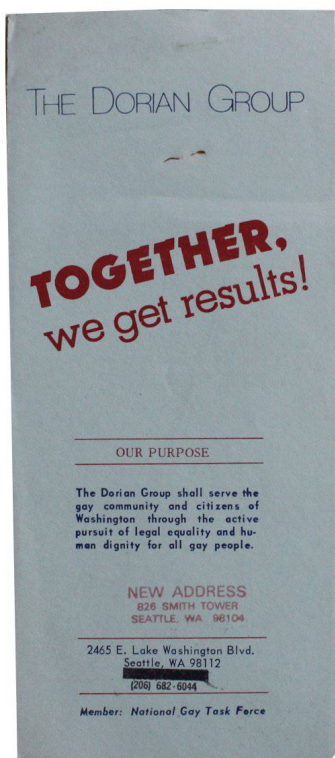
The Dorian Group. Together, We Get Results!

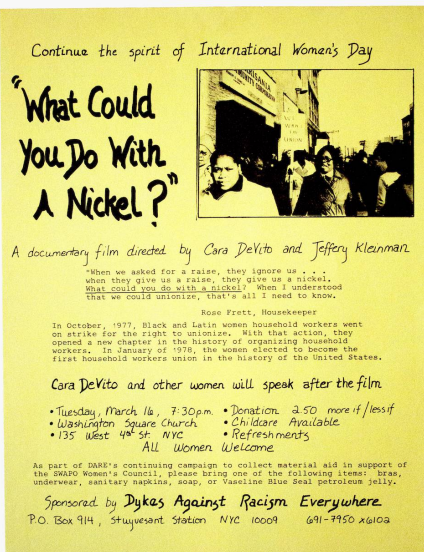
Seattle, Washington: N.p., [1976]. 8 1/2" x 3 3/4" unfolds to 8 1/2" x 7 1/4". Single leaf, folded and printed both sides with membership form stapled to inner leaf. Very good with light creases and oxidation from staple.

The Dorian Group began life in 1974 as a gay social group founded by two business professionals. The group was preceded by the inactive Dorian Society by about seven years, sharing a similar name, philosophy, and likely some of the same members. This form was part of a successful membership drive that grew the group from 10 members to nearly 1,000 over the course of just two years.

As a member of the National Gay Task Force, their efforts included lobbying for statewide civil rights protection, and equal participation of both men and women in the organization. Its activism made headlines several times during its heyday in the 1980s as it advocated during the AIDS crisis to secure financial help from Seattle and King County in the state of Washington to create treatment programs for those with AIDS, and for their opposition to AIDS testing by insurance companies.

Not found on OCLC.





12. [Activism]

What Could You Do With a Nickel? New York City: Dykes Against Racism Everywhere, [1982]. 11" x 8½". Flier printed one side. Near fine.

This flier advertised a screening of the 1982 Emmy Award winning documentary by Cara DeVito and Jeffery Kleinman which profiled a monumental event in October 1977, when about 200 black and Latina female household workers went on strike. Subsequently, these trailblazers made history by creating the first organized union for household workers in their industry. The screening was sponsored by Dykes Against Racism Everywhere, a newly formed lesbian group, and was promoted in the spirit of International Women's Day. A talk with the director Cara DeVito was scheduled after the showing.

Not found on OCLC.

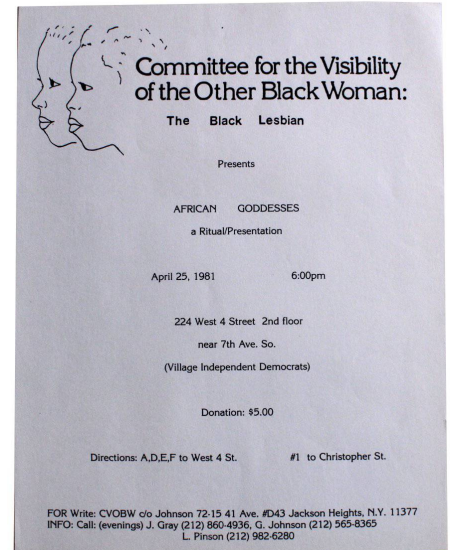
13. [Activism][African Americana]

Committee for the Visibility of the Other Black Woman: The Black

Lesbian Presents African Goddesses. New York: CVOBW, 1981. 11" x 8½". Single leaf printed one side. Near fine.

This flier advertised a presentation on African goddesses by the Committee for the Visibility of the Other Black Woman ("CVOBW"). CVOBW apparently worked to increase the visibility of African American lesbians. Internet searches revealed very little about this group. One of our few discoveries was an article in the New Orleans' feminist newspaper, *Distaff*, which carried a piece about an upcoming women's conference put on by the group. It described their desire to bring together a network for those carrying a trifecta of oppression: being black, being women, and being lesbian. Their invisibility in society allowed for discrimination even within the gay community, and only by coming together would they be able to discover their common goals and mobilize their actions. Further investigation may uncover details of this little known association attempting to give voice to this minority segment of the community.

Not found on OCLC.



14. [Activism][African Americana]

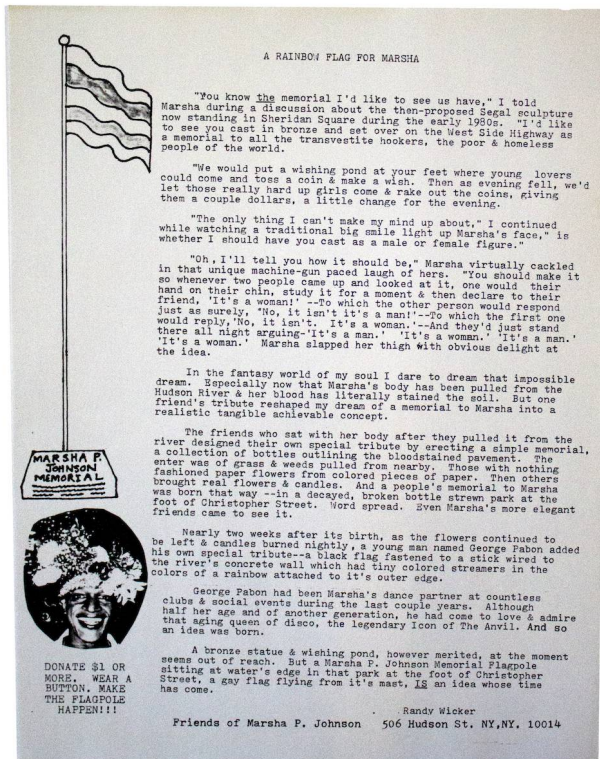
Wicker, Randy. **A Rainbow Flag for Marsha.** New York City: Friends of Marsha P. Johnson, [1992]. 11" x 8½". Flier printed recto only. Near fine with light toning at extremities.

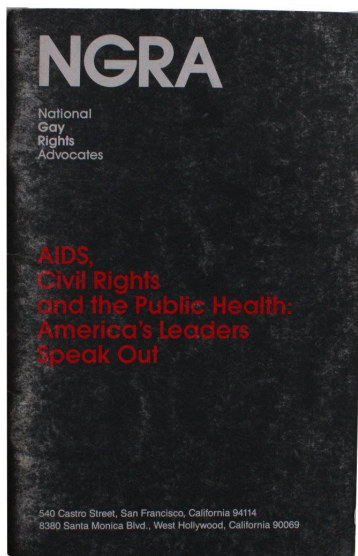
This flier was an emotional appeal by Randy Wicker to generate funds for a memorial flagpole for his friend Marsha P. Johnson. Johnson was a participant at Stonewall and a fixture in the New York gay scene when her body was found in the Hudson River shortly after the 1992 Pride parade. As an outspoken activist for gay rights, Johnson's activism led her to co-found STAR House for gay and trans children in 1972. She also a member of ACT UP and acted as the "mayor" of Christopher Street.

Wicker described the makeshift memorial that grew as news of Johnson's demise spread. Though ruled a suicide by police, he believed Johnson was not suicidal, and this impassioned plea begged others not to forget her. She wasn't forgotten, as a statue created for the 50th anniversary of Stonewall memorialized her and STAR House co-founder, Sylvia Rivera, becoming one of the first permanent public art pieces in the world to recognize transgender women. Marsha's story also led to documentaries in 2012, *Pay it No Mind-The Life and Times of Marsha P. Johnson*, and in 2017, *The Death and Life of Marsha P. Johnson*.

An ardent request to provide a lasting memorial for a vibrant African American member of the gay community in New York.

Not found on OCLC.





15. [AIDS]

AIDS, Civil Rights and the Public Health: America's Leaders Speak Out [Cover title]. San Francisco and West Hollywood, California: National Gay Rights Advocates, [1988]. First edition stated. 8 ½" x 5 ½". Stapled card wrappers. pp. [2], 32, [2]. Very good: wrappers dust soiled and heavily rubbed, internally fine.

The National Gay Rights Advocates ("NGRA") was founded in 1978 and was the first public interest law firm for lesbians and gay men in the United States. By the time of this publication, it was active in every state in the country advocating in the areas of AIDS, employment discrimination, freedom of speech and domestic partnerships. This book is a product of the group's AIDS Civil Rights project, which started in 1985, and provided educational outreach in addition to its activism through the court system.

This book contained a number of statements decrying discrimination based on AIDS from leaders across a broad spectrum. NGRA *"hope[d] that the statements will convince employers, government officials and others to abandon policies which are discriminatory or repressive. And we hope that you, the reader, will take these statements to your union hall, your board room, your church or synagogue, and your elected officials. We urge you to demand that they*

take a leadership role in the fight against AIDS."

OCLC locates one copy, in the Netherlands. This is a separate publication from the NGRA's "AIDS Practice Manual: A Legal and Educational Guide" which was issued the same year and held by over 100 institutions.

16. [AIDS]

AIDS Update. Springfield, MA: AIDS Action Committee of Boston in cooperation with People With AIDS, 1984. 11" x 8 ½". Flier printed one side. Very good with old folds and some creasing.

Through targeted outreach at a gay bar, this flier attempted to convey recent information regarding developments on the AIDS virus ravaging communities in the early part of the 1980s. Organized by the AIDS Action Committee of Boston ("AAC"), the event was structured as a public forum where speakers discussed the current epidemic, the facts surrounding it, and how to prepare themselves for the future. An article in The Boston Globe quoted Larry Kessler, head of the AAC, as saying, *"If a person has to have AIDS, Boston is the best place to be..."* thanks to the availability of information and access to medical resources. An AIDS Update series of community forums was also held in San Francisco, but does not appear to be connected with this one in Boston.

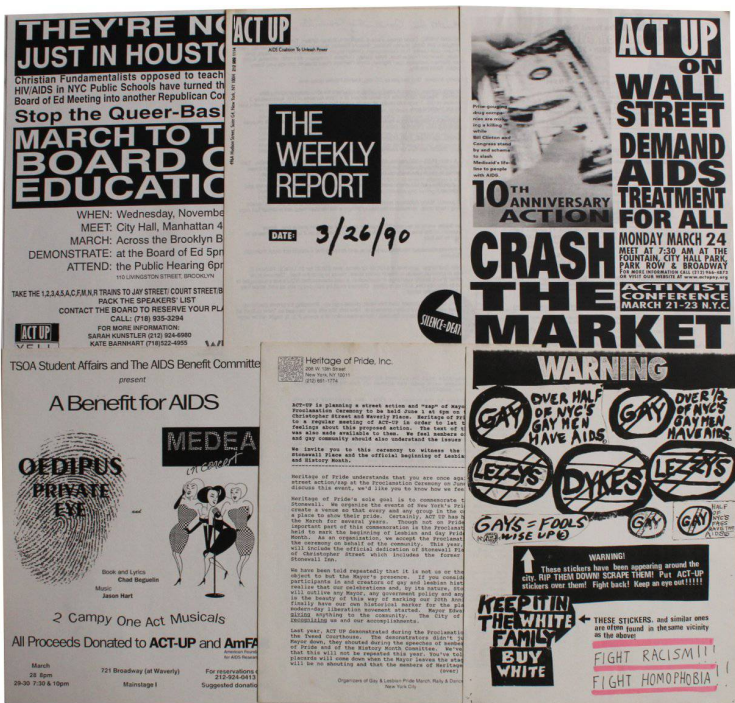


A rare artifact of early AIDS activism. Not found on OCLC.

17. [AIDS]

Collection of Promotional Materials from ACT UP. New York: AIDS Coalition To Unleash Power, 1990. All but one item measures 11" x 8 ½". Five fliers, a form letter from Heritage of Pride, Inc., and three leaves (six pages), stapled, of the minutes from an ACT UP meeting. Very good plus to near fine with some toning at extremities.

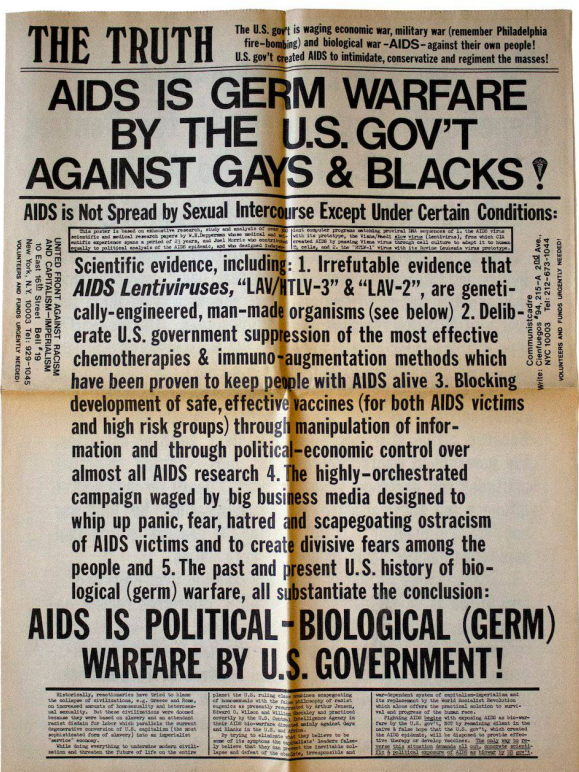
According to its website, AIDS Coalition To Unleash Power (ACT UP), *"is a diverse, non-partisan group of individuals united in anger and committed to direct action to end the AIDS crisis."* It was started in 1987 after Larry Kramer, a co-founder of the Gay Men's Health Crisis who resigned from their board in 1983, inspired attendees at a talk he gave in New York City's Lesbian and Gay Community Services Center. He decried the political impotence of GMHC and asked his audience if they wanted to start a new organization. Around 300 people gathered two days later to form ACT UP in response to that talk. Using the



“Silence = Death” poster with a pink triangle, the slogan and emblem eventually became associated with the group's campaign against AIDS.

These early fliers were strongly worded, such as one urging citizens to remove stickers emblazoned with racist and homophobic epithets that were appearing around the city. Another promoted a march to the Board of Education for a demonstration in response to their opposition to HIV and AIDS education in schools. One particularly interesting piece was a typed statement on Heritage of Pride letterhead directed to ACT UP members. It was a formal request that ACT UP not disrupt the upcoming proclamation ceremony at which Stonewall Place would be officially dedicated. It asked that members refrain from exhibiting the disruptive behavior that had been seen in the previous year, when they not only shouted down the Mayor, but in their exuberance, also spoiled the speeches given by members of Heritage of Pride. HOP encouraged ACT UP to continue their energetic tactics, but to come together at this event in unity and understanding. We do not know if ACT UP was able to comply with this request.

An interesting collection from a radical AIDS group. Nothing similar on OCLC; other ACT Up fliers from chapters outside New York presently available in the trade.



18. [AIDS]

[Depperman, William]. **AIDS IS GERM WARFARE BY THE U.S. GOV'T AGAINST GAYS & BLACKS!** New York: United Front Against Racism and Capitalism-Imperialism, [1986]. 22 5/8" x 16 7/8". Newsprint. Pp. 4. Very good: folded twice, light toning throughout, more moderate at center.

A screaming conspiracy diatribe whose creator was arrested for putting copies of this paper on downtown New York City buildings. William Depperman was apparently a professional crank and was an FBI informant whose attacks on the Yuppies were so pervasive the group created a handbill warning attendees at their rallies about him such that they could identify and remove him. In this "news" paper/broadside, Depperman claimed to have reviewed over 300 studies related to AIDS to determine that, among other fallacies, the virus was man made and the United States government was withholding effective vaccines. In addition to his print media, Depperman also worked in graffiti, having sprayed "AIDS Is Germ Warfare by U.S. Government" and other rants in foot-high letters in hundreds of areas around Manhattan. After Mayor Koch saw some of his work, New York City's major case squad created a sting, with undercover officers arresting Depperman while he posted one of these. He also found a way to distribute the paper at the Third International AIDS Conference in Washington, in 1987.

OCLC locates no copies, but we find a copy at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History.

19. [AIDS]

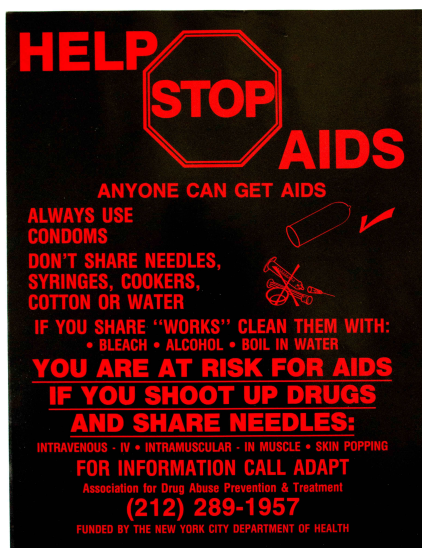
Gay Men's Health Crisis. **Group of Seven AIDS Educational Items.** New York: GMHC, Inc., [1988-1998]. All items measuring between 6" x 4" and 11" x 8½". Two fliers printed recto and verso, four brochures, and one postcard. Generally very good plus or better: one flier with corner creases and minor stain on verso; minor corner crease on inner leaves of one brochure; two brochures stored opened to center pages, so fold no longer sharp.

These AIDS-related educational materials were published by the Gay Men's Health Crisis organization, the long running group with a mission to help eradicate AIDS and improve the lives of those affected by it. Founded in 1982 and now known simply as "GMHC", they spread their life-saving messages through informative and nonjudgmental publications such as those offered here. There's an attractive brochure sponsored by the United Colors of Benetton, and one entitled "10 Minutes That Can Change Your Life." Other pamphlets discuss taking



"The Test," and alerting women that they too are at risk. Two vibrantly illustrated fliers promoted the 1992 and 1998 AIDS Walks, the proceeds of which would benefit GMHC and help them pursue their mission.

One of the brochures located on OCLC, the rest of the items do not appear.



A fine group of AIDS educational materials from an organization that still addresses AIDS issues through education, care, and advocacy.

20. [AIDS]

Help Stop AIDS. New York City: Association for Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment, [circa late 1980s]. 11" x 8½". Broadside. printed recto only. Near fine.

This menacing poster from the Association for Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment ("ADAPT") pleaded with the public to stop the spread of AIDS by using condoms and not sharing needles. ADAPT, a private agency specializing in outreach to intravenous drug users, sent their teams to infiltrate shooting galleries, shelters, abandoned buildings, and anywhere else in the community where there was known drug activity. During these outreach visits, members sought to educate clients on safer practices and left behind sterilization kits containing bleach, water, cotton, and a condom. The organization supported the establishment of a clean needle exchange program.

A stunning example of AIDS awareness activism. None located on OCLC.

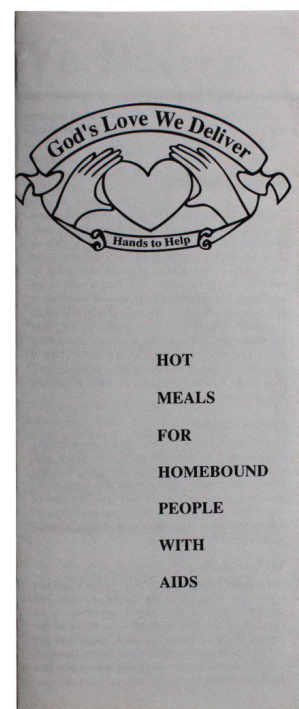
21. [AIDS]

Hot Meals for Homebound People with AIDS. New York: God's Love We Deliver, [circa late 1980's]. 8½" x 3½", opens to 8½" x 14". Brochure folded in half twice, creating four panels printed recto and verso. Fine.

This brochure promoted the charitable AIDS organization, God's Love We Deliver, and contains a brief history of the organization as well as a sample week's menu. It was founded in New York in 1985 by Ganga Stone and Jane Best. As a hospice volunteer, Stone witnessed the plight of an AIDS victim who was unable to prepare a meal with the groceries she had brought for him and she was moved to action. On her next visit, she delivered a fully prepared meal to eliminate the recipient's need to cook. Inspiration took hold and God's Love We Deliver was born, dedicated to delivering nutritious meals tailored to each person's specific dietary needs.

By 1987, the organization was delivering 50 ready-to-eat meals per day to home bound people with AIDS, and by the next year, they expanded their service by providing food to their clients' children. The organization encouraged many to rally for the cause, with early donations coming from Mayor Ed Koch and borough president David Dinkins in the form of vans for transportation, and a walk-in freezer from the Gay Men's Chorus. Continued support from the community ensures this long-lived charity continues to persist, and today creates 7000 healthy meals free of charge to its clients each weekday.

An uplifting example of community kindness and how it can affect the lives of those who need help most. Not found in OCLC.

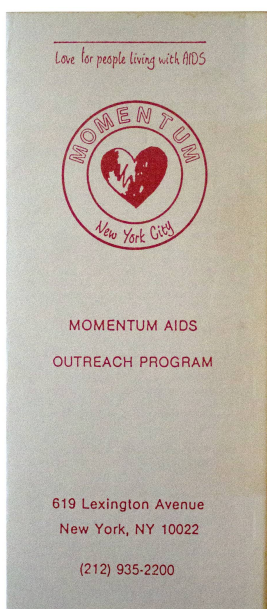


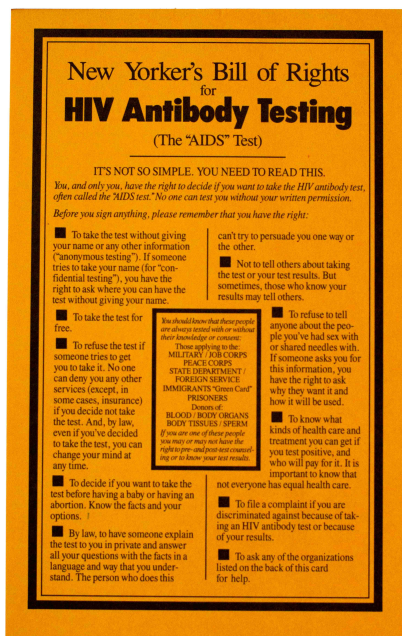
22. [AIDS]

Momentum AIDS Outreach Program. New York City: Momentum, [1989?]. 8½" x 3¾", folded. Three panel pamphlet printed recto and verso. Very good plus with light edge wear and toning at edges.

This informational brochure promoted the Momentum AIDS Outreach Program ("MAOP"), a church-based charity that serviced patients in New York City. Formed in 1985 at Saint Peter's Lutheran Church, volunteers served 20 weekly meals, which soon grew to over 550 supplied at nine participating locations, mostly churches, but also including a synagogue and food pantry. Offering nutritional sustenance was not the only service that MAOP provided. MAOP also took a holistic approach to assistance by addressing their clients' financial, spiritual, and psychological needs. An attached contribution form encouraged financial support from the community to help defray costs associated with helping those stricken by the disease. The brochure further motivated potential donors by listing the awards the organization received between the years 1985-1989.

Not located on OCLC.





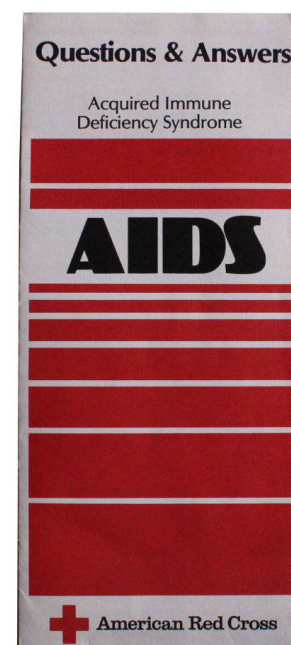
24. [AIDS]

Questions and Answers: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome AIDS.

Needham, MA: American Red Cross, 1984. 8½" x 3¾". Trifold brochure printed recto and verso. Very good with minor corner crease; surface indentations on rear panel.

This American Red Cross brochure provided valuable information to the public regarding some common questions about AIDS. It discussed the disease, the symptoms, and how it was spread, providing facts that were still not widely known at the time. It appeared the main purpose of the brochure was an attempt to dispel concerns and allay fears about the nation's blood supply, with detailed responses answering the questions, "Is the blood supply safe?" and "What if I need blood?" Extensive text discussed safeguards enacted to prevent the spread of the disease, assuring the public that donors were thoroughly screened to keep them from donating, and calling the notion that AIDS could be transmitted via blood transfusion as completely exaggerated. A list of resources and their services was placed on the back of the pamphlet for residents of the greater Boston area who wanted further information.

A valuable resource from the American Red Cross in the early years of the AIDS epidemic. Not found on OCLC.



23. [AIDS]

New Yorker's Bill of Rights for HIV Antibody Testing (The "AIDS" Test). New York: Community Health Project, [1990]. 8 1/8" x 5 1/8". Flier on thick card printed recto and verso. Fine.

The bright marigold hue of this card attracted attention to its critical message reminding New Yorkers of their rights regarding HIV testing. This came during a time when the lingering stigma associated with AIDS led to discrimination of those who either took the test or tested positive. This Bill of Rights was the first of its kind. It let citizens know they had options when asked to take the test, and that discrimination was not to be tolerated. The project was the result of a collaborative effort by 36 AIDS groups listed on the verso of the flier, along with their corresponding contact information for those who needed their assistance.

This printing coincided with the appointment of Woodrow Myers as the new city's head of the Health Department. Myers, a former Health Commissioner from Indiana, backed certain policies that angered many in the AIDS community. This card, which was set to be distributed before he was named as the new leader, provided some advocates a glimmer of hope that he would remember to uphold and enforce these rights of New Yorkers.

Not located on OCLC.

25. [AIDS]

Rygor, Robert. **[Opening and Closing Statements of Robert Rygor.]** New York: N.p., 1993. 8½" x 5½". Single leaf flier printed recto only. Near fine.

Robert Rygor began his long career in community service and politics at 12 years old when he first campaigned for Hubert Humphrey. He was the first openly gay man to run for a seat in the New York State Assembly in 1978, running again in 1990 in a campaign he claimed to have financed with \$30,000 of his own funds. A tireless advocate for the benefit of New Yorkers in general, he promoted issues such as sex education for students, and the diversification of the city's school curriculum, but it wasn't until after he was diagnosed with AIDS in 1990 that he included AIDS activism among his many causes. He acquired a position with ACT UP, serving as a Manager in their New York office, and in 1992, testified at the Democratic Platform Committee Hearings to get AIDS awareness and funding on the platform. He continued his work until the very end, penning a final letter from his hospital bed to RITA, the internal newsletter for ACT UP. In it he expressed sincere gratitude to them for keeping him alive. He died five days afterward, in January 1994.

Rygor was dedicated to seeking a better future for the next generation, and this flier documented his opening and closing statements during his run for a position on the School Board in 1993. His optimistic words encouraged voters to, "Vote based on who the candidates are and the contribution you believe each will make to the quality of our

Two Minute Opening Statement by Robert Rygor at the Chancellor's Forum on April 22, 1993 at the High School for the Humanities

My name is Robert Rygor.

I have had a long career in politics and community service.

At age 12, I campaigned for and later met with Hubert Humphrey; hitch-hiked to Miami in 1977 to campaign against Anita Bryant; was the first openly gay man to run for State-wide office in New York; funded a Senior Citizen program, headed up an anti-crime group the New York Times called one of the best organized in the City; headed the US Census Bureau count of the homeless in Lower Manhattan; and worked for the New York State Tax Department for seven years.

In 1990 I learned I had AIDS and since have been office manager of ACT UP, the AIDS Coalition To Unleash Power.

After spending \$30,000 of my own money, my retirement money, on a bitter campaign in 1990, I vowed never to get back into politics—but after what happened to Joseph Fernandez I felt I could not look the other way. I am offering to make this likely my last contribution—to the children of this City.

I believe I offer the most intense, the most exciting contribution. I promise to fight for this new generation of kids—for more money for City schools—for a computer on every desk—for hundreds of new small schools—for parent and community involvement—for a budget you can understand—for a chancellor and a superintendent with the courage and vision of Joe Fernandez. And yes, for AIDS education and Rainbow Curriculum.

Not only must we seek to provide each child the most powerful learning experience; we are humanly capable of delivering but we must tell our children the truth about life. And ultimately they must understand that in the end it is they who are responsible for the life they lead. Thank you.

30 Second Closing Statement by Robert Rygor

I offer to make a contribution to the next generation—to our future. My hope is to get parents and students excited about education, to get packed PTA meetings, to turn the educational community into activists; activists with the vision needed to transform our obsolete institutions into laboratories for new ideas and creative thinking—activists who care enough to make a contribution because life is not just about taking, it's about giving.

On May 4th, vote intelligently.

Don't merely vote for a candidate because of who they're running with or who they're running against. Vote based on who the candidates are and the contribution you believe each will make to the quality of our children's lives.

children's lives."

A testament to the tireless dedication of a man who sought the best for his community. Not in on OCLC.

26. [AIDS]

Two Fliers Using "Silence = Death" Logos. New York: N.P. 1990. 11" x 8½". Fliers printed one side. Near fine with light toning at extremities.

These two fliers promoted two different events with a common theme. The first, a planning meeting for a gay pride march, was emblazoned with three Silence = Death logos, one of which was in Spanish. The logo is often associated with ACT UP (see item #____, above), although we were unable to verify if the organizers of this particular meeting were affiliated with that group. Nonetheless, the flier invited people to help plan their contingent for the Gay Pride March. The second flier also incorporated the logo and was a promotion for a month-long run of two documentary films by Rosa Von Praunheim at The Public Theater. Both movies, *Positive* and *Silence = Death*, featured New York artists and activists, and chronicled their responses to the ravages of the AIDS epidemic.

Not located on OCLC.



27. [AIDS]

Women and AIDS. N.p.: State of New York Department of Health, [1987]. 8½" x 3¾" unfolds to 11" x 8½". Three panel pamphlet folded twice, printed recto and verso. Fine.

This pamphlet, produced by New York's AIDS institute, offered information to women concerning the risks of AIDS. The institute was created in 1983 to respond to the growing epidemic of the early 1980s and still exists today.

This startling statement greeted the reader on opening the pamphlet: "*If you're a woman, you may think you don't have to worry about AIDS. WRONG! In New York State, nearly 1,000 women have gotten AIDS. AIDS does not discriminate.*" Text explained what AIDS was, and how women became infected. Information regarding ways to stay safe, the effect of AIDS on pregnancy, and how to check if they were infected were also provided. A list of appropriate agencies for referral and assistance was also included in an effort to promote access to help and services for women during this critical period.

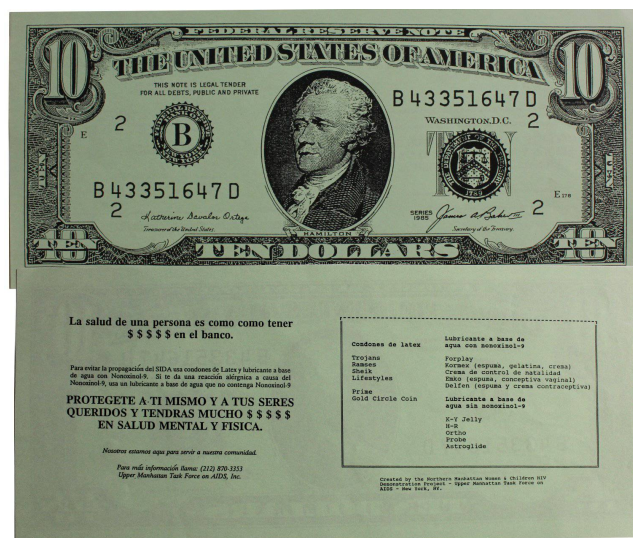
An important warning for women who may have thought they were safe from AIDS during the 1980s crisis. Not found on OCLC.

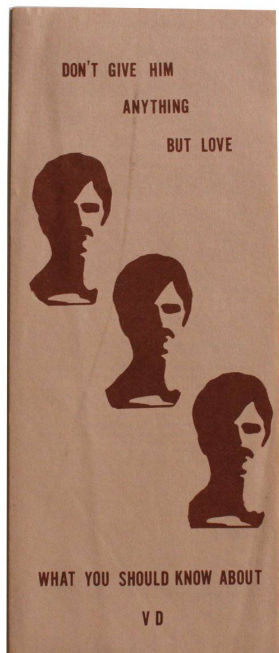
28. [AIDS][LatinX]

[Flier in Spanish Advocating Condom Use for Safe Sex]. New York: Upper Manhattan Task Force on AIDS, Inc., [circa 1990]. 13 3/8" x 5¾". Broadside printed as ten dollar bill on recto, Spanish text on verso. Fine.

This attractive flier was geared for the Spanish speaking community of New York, informing them to use condoms to prevent spreading the AIDS virus. An emotional appeal reminded them to protect not only themselves, but also their loved ones by practicing safe sex. It was created by the Northern Manhattan Women & Children HIV Demonstration Project from the Columbia School of Public Health, along with the Upper Manhattan Task Force on AIDS. Starting in 1989, the two groups, along with with five Manhattan medical centers, formed a consortium to help families in Northern Manhattan who had children with AIDS. An image of a ten dollar bill on the recto, conveys the value of this important message, which translates very loosely as: "*A person's health is like having money in the bank. To prevent the spread of AIDS use latex condoms and water-based lubricant with Nonoxinol-9. If it gives you an allergic reaction, use a water-based lubricant that does not contain Nonoxinol-9. Protect yourself and your loved ones for great mental and physical health. We are here to serve our community.*"

Not in OCLC.





29. [Health Education]

Don't Give Him Anything But Love: What You Should Know About VD. Seattle: Gay Community Center, [mid 1970s]. 8½" x 3½" unfolds to 13¾" x 8½". Single leaf, four panel brochure printed both sides. Very good with minor creasing and stain on front panel.

The Gay Community Center of Seattle was founded in 1971, primarily as a space to gather and socialize without the influence of alcohol. It made the news in 1975 when it partnered with Seattle Counseling Services to sponsor one of the nation's first 24-hour hotlines for men who had been sexually assaulted. This pamphlet was created with help from the Department of Public Health and the Department of Social & Health Services of Washington State to combat the rise of venereal diseases affecting the gay population. It detailed steps to prevent infection, and provided a list of 13 health agencies from Vancouver, B.C. to Eugene, Oregon where treatment could be procured. Persuasive text alerted men to advocate for themselves, especially since, "*Our health problems are different from those of non-gay men . . . For example, we can get gonorrhea in the rectum and throat. Many doctors and clinics are reluctant to check these areas unless we specifically request that such tests be made.*" An additional reminder prompted men to notify a gay service agency if discrimination occurred in a health agency so appropriate action could be instituted.

Not found on OCLC. None in the trade as of August 2019.

30. [Directories/Guides/Maps]

David James Press, Ltd. & The Golden Gate Business Association & The Tavern Guild of San Francisco Present the Gay & Lesbian Map & Guide to San Francisco. Brooklyn, New York: David James Press, Ltd., 1987. 8¾" x 4", folded; opens to 17½" x 23¾". Folding map and directory printed both sides. Near fine with light edge wear.

This map and guide to San Francisco has a large overview map of San Francisco as well as five smaller maps of neighborhoods with numbers that correspond to the businesses advertised in the directory. The street level maps include Haight-Ashbury & Hayes Valley, The Castro & Upper Market, South-of-Market, Valencia Street & The Mission, and Polk Street & Downtown. Approximately 30 businesses are represented as well as a long list of phone numbers for LGBTQ resources. We've shared what we know about the publisher in item ___, below.

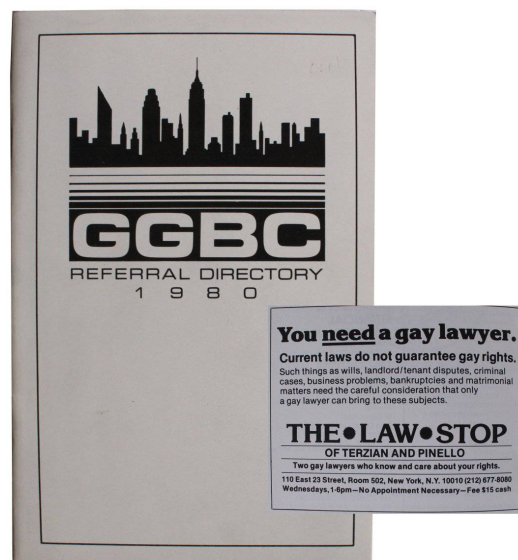


OCLC locates no copies of this edition, though four institutions hold a copy of the following year.

31. [Directories/Guides/Maps]

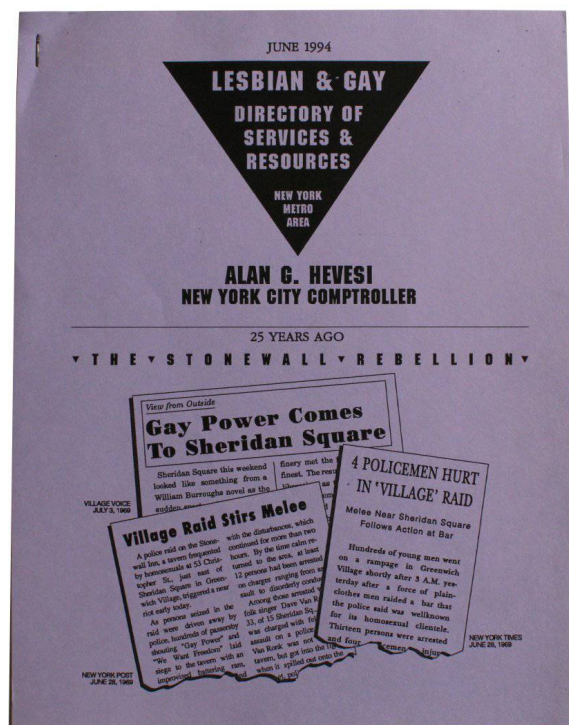
GGBC Referral Directory 1980. New York, NY: Greater Gotham Business Council, 1980. 8 ½" x 5 ½". Stapled glossy card wrappers. pp. 28. Very good plus with faint indentations on wrappers, internally fine.

This is an LGBTQ business and community service directory issued by Greater Gotham Business Council. According to one source, the GGBC was New York City's first gay business organization and had the largest pre-AIDS membership of any LGBTQ group in the city. According to its short history and statement of purpose in this publication, it started "*in 1976 to broaden the lines of communication between the*



gay and non-gay business communities, and to close the gap which exists for many gay people between their professional and private lives.” The directory contains several dozen listings, as well as display ads in 43 different categories ranging from auto repair to restaurants, architects, churches and more.

OCLC locates one copy.



32. [Directories/Guides/Maps]

Lesbian and Gay Directory of Services and Resources. New York Metro Area. New York: Office of the Comptroller, 1994. 11" x 8½". Corner stapled wrappers with photomechanically-reproduced leaves printed recto and verso. pp. 60. Very good plus with minor corner crease.

This directory was a special 25th Anniversary Stonewall edition of the Comptroller's annual publication of lesbian and gay resources in New York which was first published in 1985. A message from New York's comptroller as well as messages from the co-chairs of Stonewall 25 and the executive director of the Gay Games precede the listings. There are hundreds of listings in alphabetical order, with most having at least one sentence describing the organization. Included are television programs aimed at the LGBTQ community, choir groups, legal assistance services, one for Antonio Pagan, "openly gay councilmember representing Manhattan's 2nd District," and much more.

Eleven institutions hold copies of the directory but none indicate holding this specific year.

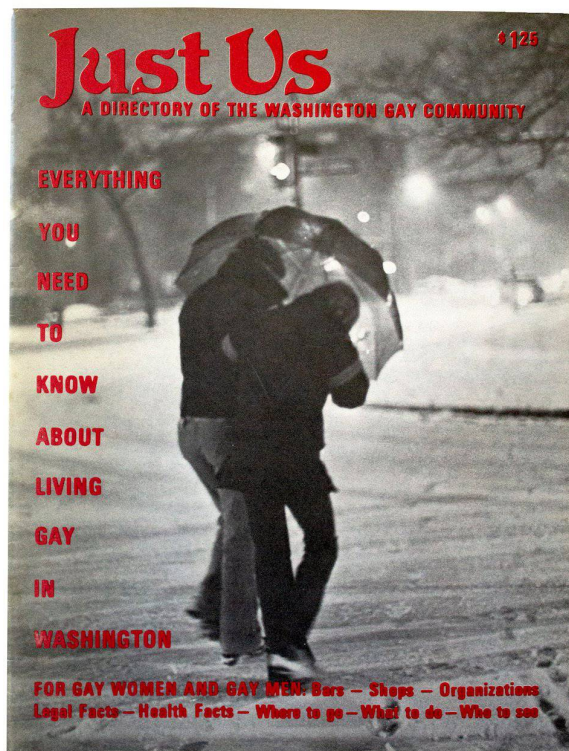
33. [Directories/Guides/Maps]

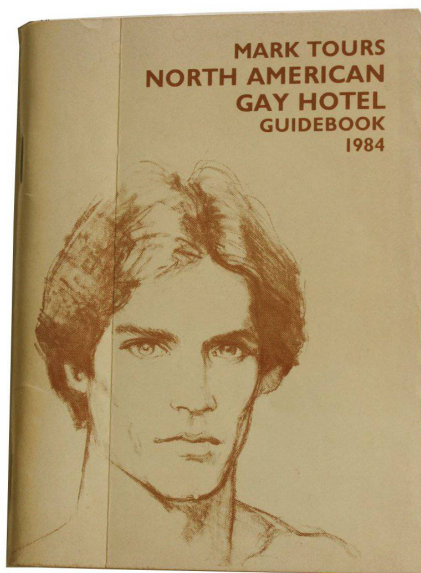
[Maccubbin, L. Page "Deacon"]. **Just Us. A Directory of the Washington Gay Community.** [Washington, D.C.]: The Washington Area Gay Community Council, 1975. 11" x 8½". Stapled wrappers. pp. 32. Very good plus: crisp, with some dustsoiling to rear wrapper and offsetting to center pages where a bifolium from an LGBTQ newspaper is laid in.

A rare gay directory for Washington, D.C. with one source calling this D.C.'s first-ever gay guide. Its creation was the result of efforts by L. Page "Deacon" Maccubbin, the founder of the Washington Area Gay Community Council as well as its successful gay book store, Lambda Rising. According to the Rainbow History Project Digital Collection, Maccubbin was "the 'father' to many gay Washington, DC institutions including youth outreach, media, the annual Pride celebrations, community social and business organizations, and the Lambda Literary Awards." Working with Frank Kameny, he also played an important role in getting the D.C. government and police to institute gay-friendly policies.

The book has a lovely introduction by Cade Ware, a writer whose work appeared in a number of newspapers and who went on to become D.C.'s Human Rights Commissioner: "there are a minimum of 150,000 of us. In Baltimore, there are that many more. We are fat, thin, tall, short, butch, femme, brilliant, ordinary, rich, poor, and in-between. Probably there is nothing we all have in common except the experience of learning that the kind of love which is natural to us is different from what the world expects." It lists approximately 75 businesses and service organizations in 11 categories, including political organizations, religious groups, gay bars and more. Of note is that at least one paragraph is written about each listing with many containing a short history of the organization or business. There are also a few articles, including how to avoid arrest for solicitation or sodomy. Laid in is the centerfold for an issue of D.C.'s "The Blade" with a numbered map of gay-friendly establishments entitled "The Blade Guide to Gay, D.C."

OCLC locates one copy.





34. [Directories/Guides/Maps]

Mark Tours International's North American Gay Hotel Guide. San Francisco: [Mark Tours & Travel International, Inc.] 1984. 5 3/8" x 4". Stapled thin card wrappers. pp. [80]. Very good with moderate toning and strong vertical crease to front cover getting lighter over the first few leaves.

Mark Tours was a full service gay travel agency that claimed, "*If it's gay, we do it.*" Based in San Francisco, the company accommodated their gay clientele by providing hotel, airline, and resort reservations, and gay cruises to destinations around the world. This pocket guide features North American destinations, Hawaii, the Caribbean, and Mexico, and contains attractive ads for hotels

around the globe. All establishments listed are either gay or gay friendly, and designated by the code "G" or "GF."

While the agency tried to provide an accurate representation of locations for gay travelers, they found that some hotels, "*failed to respond to our invitation to be included.*" Several states like Alaska, Arkansas, Rhode Island, and South Dakota are listed in the guide book with the following remarks: "*There are no known gay or sympatico hotels. If known, please contact Mark Tours in order that we may include them in the next edition of the guide.*" Nevada is the only state with the listing, "*No known Gay or Gay Friendly hotels that we feel we can recommend.*"

A concise compilation of accommodations for the gay traveler in 1984.

OCLC locates one holding. None in the trade.

35. [Directories/Guides/Maps]

San Francisco. San Francisco, CA: Tavern Guild of San Francisco, Inc., [circa early 1980s]. 8 1/2" x 3 1/2", opens to 8 1/2" x 14". Single sheet folded vertically in half twice to create eight panels. Very good plus with light wear and one tiny soil spot.

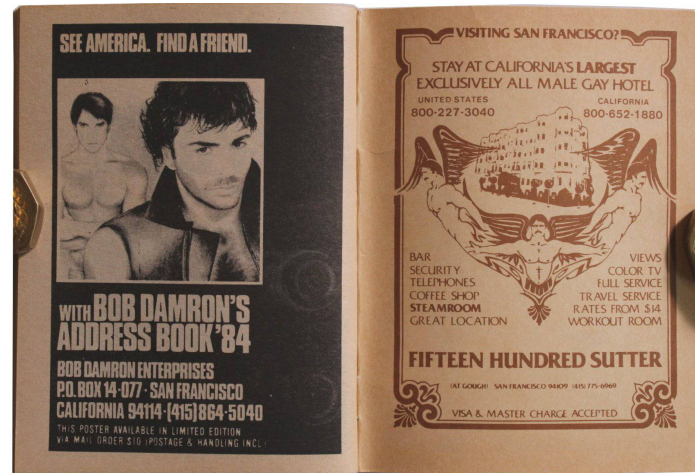
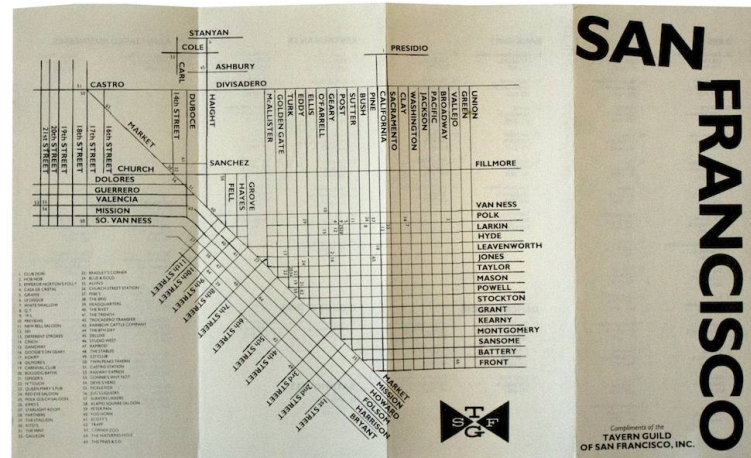
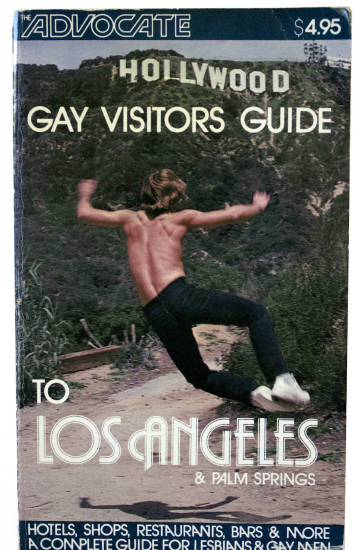
This informative brochure provided a list and numbered mapped locations of businesses catering to a gay clientele, presented by the Tavern Guild of San Francisco. Formed in the early 1960s, the Guild was the first gay association of businesses in the United States, and worked to curtail escalating tensions between the gay community and the police. It became a critical source of support for its members especially with respect to monitoring police activity. Businesses promoted here include bars, dance palaces, restaurants, liquor stores, and other locations belonging to the guild. The grid-like map on the verso included a numbered guide for ease of navigating the streets of San Francisco.

Not found on OCLC.

36. [Directories/Guides/Maps]

The Advocate Gay Visitors Guide to Los Angeles 1982-83 Edition. San Mateo, California: Liberation Publications, Inc, [1982]. 7" x 4 1/4". Wrappers. pp. 158 + two pages of ads. Very good with moderate edge wear.

This guide from the oldest and longest running gay magazine in the United States profiled hotels, restaurants, bars, and more for gay visitors to the Los Angeles area. John Knoebel, Director of Marketing at the Advocate, determined a need for material for gay travelers to the City of Angels when a gay travel agent called Los Angeles a, "*no man's land for gay travelers,*" saying he knew more about the gay scenes in places like Tokyo and Manila. In collaboration with four gay residents with



in depth knowledge of their city, this publication was born.

Complete with maps, ads for local businesses, and a provocative image or two, the detailed descriptions are delivered in a straightforward, sometimes humorous and other times cautionary, tone. It welcomed visitors to the sights and sounds of gay L.A., offering a wealth of information on gay neighborhoods, the “*gayest, trendiest boulevards,*” and bathhouses and private clubs for men. One chapter devoted to the beach quipped, “*You can't say you've really seen gay Los Angeles in every sense of the word unless you go to the BEACH, for the beach is where the gay populace really shines . . . or gleams, as the case may be, with the latest concoction of jojoba/ aloe vera/ coconut/ paba oil.*”

Although mostly geared for the gay man, this guide remembered women in a chapter titled, “*Los Angelesbians, a look at lesbian living, L.A. style.*” This particular chapter also provided information for hotlines and emergency numbers, places of worship, organizations and events, and even employment assistance for women contemplating a move to the area. Travelers looking to go beyond the big city adventures, could peruse the sections on Palm Springs, and another on, “*A trip down the sunny shore, from Long Beach to Laguna to San Diego and beyond.*”

A bounty of information introducing the gay Los Angeles scene for travelers in the early 1980s.

OCLC locates ten holdings over three entries. None in the trade as of August 2019.

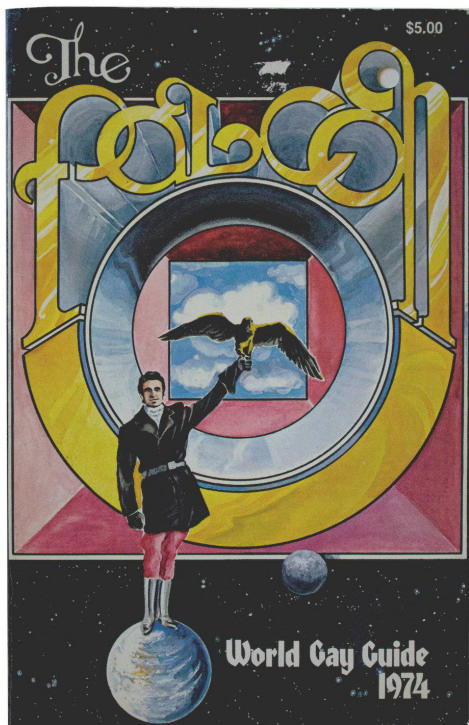
37. [Directories/Guides/Maps]

The David James Press Gay Guide Map of Wash., DC Spring/Summer – 1985. Jersey City, N.J.: David James Press, 1985. 8 ½” x 3 ¾” folded, opens to 8 ½” x 22”. Tri-folded, six panel single sheet printed both sides. Fine.

This is a brief gay guide and map of Washington, D.C. There are around 16 display ads of gay friendly businesses, each of which is numbered, and shown on the map. A detailed inset of Dupont Circle is also shown. What we know of the David James Press is explained in item #39, below.



OCLC locates two copies.



38. [Directories/Guides/Maps]

The Falcon World Gay Guide 1974. Baltimore, Maryland: Falcon Guides, [1974]. 8 3/8” x 5 3/8”. Wrappers. pp. [vi], 118, [glossary of codes], [14, maps], [order form leaf]. Very good with light edge wear; hole punched through front wrapper, small surface loss to rear wrapper.

The back cover states, “*The falcon is a hunter...and this guide book is for hunters,*” and while this book offered information for gay travelers on the hunt in 1974, it also offered these words of advice:

“We think it always wise to be discreet, until you are familiar with a local custom. It is certainly possible to have a good time and still be careful. However, unfortunate things do occasionally occur. We have been called a number of times by people who, in a moment of wild passion, have been careless and were arrested. If this should happen please follow these simple instructions. Don't resist arrest. Do not confess to anything regardless of how bad things look. Don't give the police any information until you have contacted a lawyer. We haven't wished to frighten you, simply to make you mindful.”

A list of codes were provided in front and back, and were used to decipher the designations of locations. Of particular importance in regards to safety were the codes: AYOR (At Your Own Risk), H (Hustlers-Frequently Rough Trade is available here, not always), and M (Mixed Clientele...Straights and Gays. Action is discreet).

Divided into three territories for ease of searching—the United States, adjacent countries and U.S. protectorates, and foreign countries—the guide also included beautifully detailed maps for several different cities. Editors conveniently provided the

liquor laws for each state, followed by the major cities and their bars, restaurants, bathhouses, hotels, and even best places for cruising, like around the movie arcades on 1st Avenue in Seattle, and around the Capitol Grounds in Denver.

Editors wanted travelers to have fun, and occasionally included amusing anecdotes, like under Bozeman, Montana which though it was *"not the happy hunting grounds, I can fondly think of at least one hunky lad in this hamlet that comes highly recommended."* Safety was of primary concern, and special notes like the one under Los Angeles made clear: *"We've left this until last to make sure you'll remember...while a good time is certainly to be had in this sprawling mass, police in this area are famous for their entrapment in public restrooms...we are merely saying, if you must misbehave, do it with discretion."*

A comprehensive guide for the gay traveler in 1974 that encouraged safe travels through multiple warnings of discretion.

OCLC locates several institutional holdings for the publication, with two specifically holding the 1974 edition. None in the trade.

39. [Directories/Guides/Maps]

Greater Gotham Business Council & David James Press Present The Official Gay Map and Guide To Manhattan Summer/Fall 1985. Jersey City, New Jersey: David James Press, 1985. 9" x 4", opens to 23¾" x 18". Folding map printed both sides. Fine.

This is an LGBTQ guide to Manhattan, with a large map, detailed legend, and many display advertisements. It was distributed by the David James Press ("DJP") in conjunction with the Greater Gotham Business Council ("GGBC"). The map contains a membership appeal from the GGBC, explaining its purpose and encouraging attendees to come to meetings and listen to speakers who *"offer career and business guidance and insights into the special problems of being gay in the workplace and in business."* According to one source, the GGBC was New York City's first gay business organization and had the largest pre-AIDS membership of any LGBTQ group in the city.

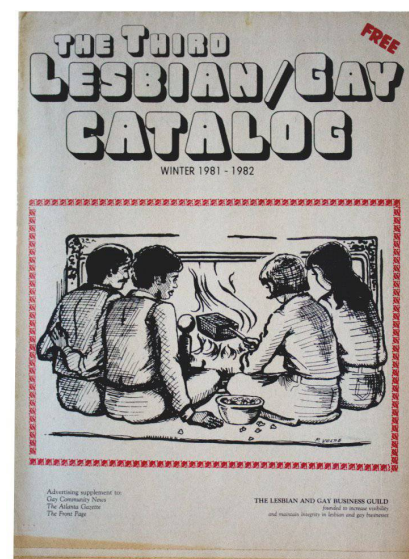


We can find little about the David James Press, or its likely successor entity, Columbia FunMaps. According to OCLC earliest map created by the David James Press was a Manhattan map for the National Gay Task Force in 1983 and it continued publishing maps for the LGBTQ community until at least 1991. Since DJP's 1991 maps included "FunMap" in the title, we believe there may be a strong connection between this publisher and Columbia FunMaps which were still publishing as of 2008. Further evidence for this is Columbia FunMaps advertisement in the 2005 edition of "Gay Market Guide", where it states the company began in 1982. While OCLC locates a copy of the Winter/Spring 1985 edition of this map, we find none of this edition, though Cornell has a folder for the David James Press in its gay travel brochures collection.

40. [Directories/Guides/Maps]

The Third Lesbian/Gay Catalog. Watertown, MA: The Lesbian and Gay Business Guild, 1981. 17" x 11½". Newsprint. pp. [8]. Very good plus with light toning and some foxing along inner folds.

This catalog offered by The Lesbian and Gay Business Guild of greater Boston was a cooperative effort to support businesses that provided goods or services to gays, lesbians, and feminists in the community. The contents were primarily comprised of promotional advertising of books from lesbian and gay presses like Naiad Press, Persephone Press, the Gay Men's Press, and Fag Rag. A helpful article by Alyson Publications, in the spirit of the holidays, offered suggestions for gift giving, suggesting titles like "The Age of Taboo" and "The Men with the Pink Triangle." While publishers predominated, a company selling gay themed rubber stamps and seasonal greeting cards achieved coveted front page status, setting it apart from other businesses in the catalog.



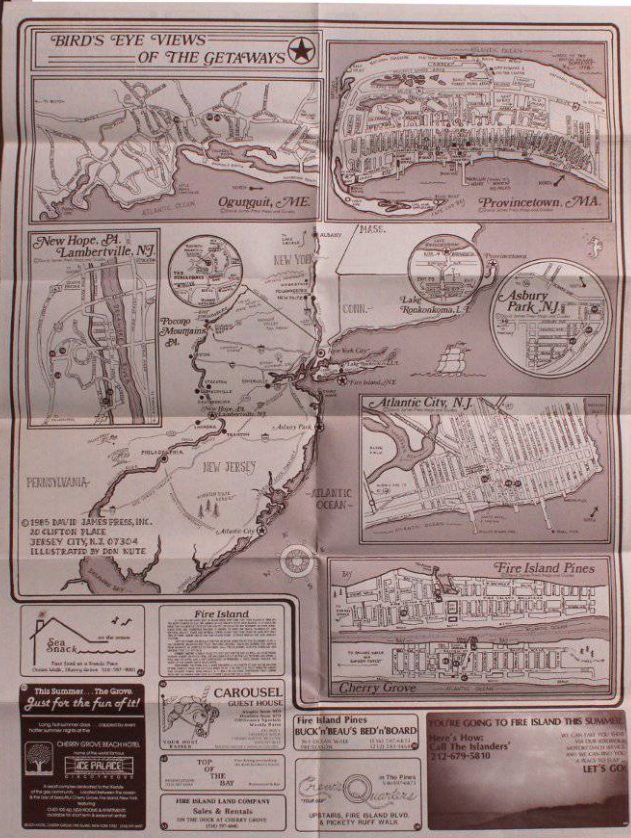
41. [Directories/Guides/Maps]

Your Getaway Passport

1985/1986 Edition. Jersey City, NJ: David James Press, 1985. 9" x 4" folded, opens to 24" x 18". Near fine with light edge wear.

This is a Northeastern travel guide and directory by the David James Press. One side is filled with numbered display ads of gay friendly accommodations, bars and other businesses as well as brief descriptions of each "getaway." Those numbers correspond to other side's nine maps, the largest of which shows New Jersey as well as portions of New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts as they hug the Atlantic Coast. The eight inset maps show Atlantic City, Ogunquit, Maine, Provincetown, Massachusetts, Asbury Park and more. We've shared what we know about the publisher in item 39, above.

While OCLC locates later versions of this guide, we find no copies of this edition.



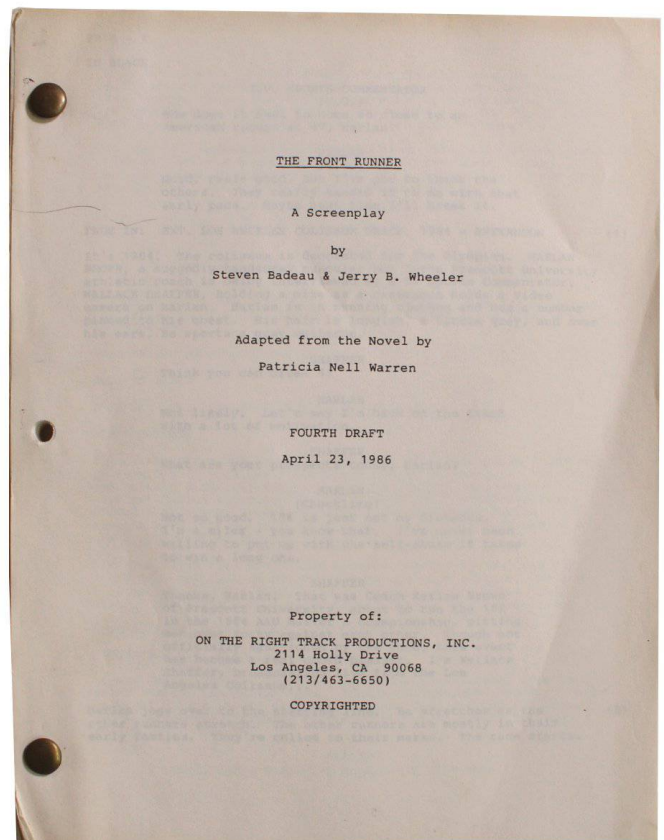
42. [Literature][Film]

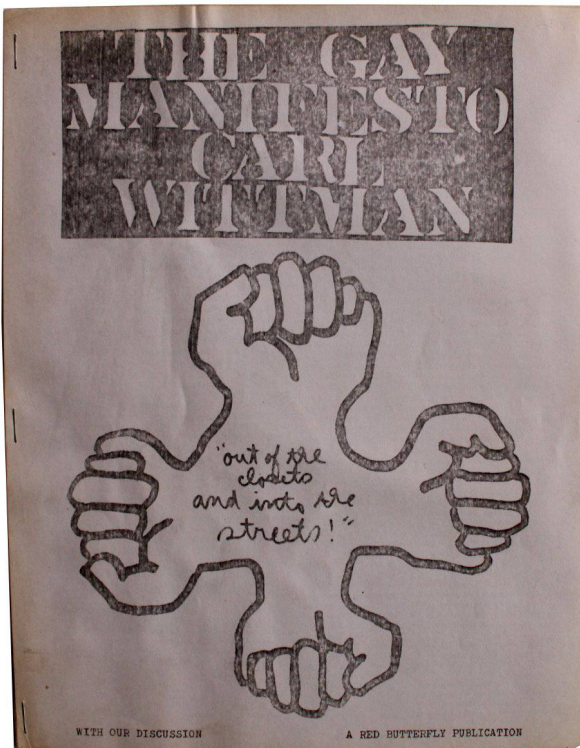
[Warren, Patricia Nell]. Badeau, Steven and Wheeler, Jerry B. **The Front Runner. A Screenplay. Fourth Draft. April 23, 1986.** Los Angeles, California: On the Right Track Productions, Inc., 1986. 11" x 8½". Three-hole punched typescript bound with two brass fasteners. Title leaf followed by 124 numbered leaves typed rectos only. Very good plus with a hint of toning and a few leaves with tiny dogears and/or small chips.

This is a screenplay adaptation of Patricia Nell Warren's novel about a gay love affair between a track coach and his star runner. In addition to being the first book of contemporary gay fiction to make the New York Times Best Seller list, the title is still associated with the largest organization of LGBTQ running clubs, The International Front Runners.

Around 1976, Paul Newman optioned the rights to the film at a time when he had a three-movie deal with United Artists. Plans fell through when the studio insisted that the character of Harlan, the coach, turned straight and married at the end of the film. As of August, 1986, the movie based on this screenplay was to have Marshall W. Mason directing with Grant Show playing Billy, the runner. William Hurt had agreed to play Harlan but said that after winning an Oscar for *Kiss of the Spider Woman*, he did not want to jump so quickly into a second gay role. Plans at the time also included appearances of Olympic gold medalists Carl Lewis and Greg Louganis. As of January, 1989, Arthur Allan Seideman replaced Mason as director, with hopes that filming would begin several months later. A film has yet to be made and as of 2019 the rights are owned by Warren's estate.

A rare adaptation of an important gay novel, with OCLC locating no copies.





43. [Manifestos]

Wittman, Carl. ***A Gay Manifesto***. New York, N.Y.: The Red Butterfly, 1970. 11" x 8½". Stapled self-wrappers. pp. [1-2] 3-9 [10]. Very good: a couple of light stains, lower inner corners of leaves a bit wavy.

This is likely the second separately published edition of Carl Wittman's "*Refugees From Amerika: A Gay Manifesto*," an important LGBTQ call to arms. Wittman was a civil rights activist at an early age and was part of the national leadership of the Students for a Democratic Society. He came to San Francisco in 1967 where he completed this work in May, 1969, though it was first published in a periodical in December of that year. In a previous catalog we stated that this edition by Red Butterfly (a New York Gay Liberation Front cell) was the first separate publication of the *Manifesto*, but examination of this copy suggests that the Red Flame edition (another cell of New York's GLF) preceded it, as we'll explain below.

Written in the months before Stonewall, Wittman began the *Manifesto* by calling San Francisco a refugee camp and ghetto for gays: "*by the tens of thousands, we fled small towns where to be ourselves would endanger our jobs and any hope of a decent life; we have fled from blackmailing cops, from families who disowned or 'tolerated' us; we have been drummed out of the armed services, thrown out of schools, fired from jobs, beaten by punks and policemen.*" He defined homosexuality as the capacity to love someone of the same sex and called traditional marriage a "rotten,

oppressive institution." He discussed the oppression of gay men, their role in society, sex, and how they could form coalitions with other oppressed social groups. While appreciating San Francisco as a gay refuge, he declared that gay men could not truly be free until they governed themselves, "*set up our own institutions, defend ourselves, and use our own energies to improve our lives. Rural retreats, political action offices, food cooperatives, a free school, unalienating bars and after hours places—they must be developed if we are to have even the shadow of a free territory.*" Wittman lived these sentences as he left San Francisco in 1971 to seek a life in gay communes and was one of the founding members of the periodical RFD.

This edition contains Red Butterfly's two and half page commentary on Wittman's work. Red Butterfly was a Marxist cell that formed during the collapse of New York's Gay Liberation Front. Its commentary focused on discussing and expounding on the notions of coming out as well as the economic aspects of the movement.

OCLC locates six other separate publications of the *Manifesto* in 1970. Wikipedia and other internet sources state Red Butterfly's as either the first printing or published in January, 1970 and both statements are incorrect. An online essay by a member of Red Butterfly mentions its four publications, the first of which was published February 13, 1970, with its second being the *Manifesto*. We no longer think this is the first separate publication as Red Butterfly's commentary mentions Wittman's writing in a "pamphlet" (as opposed to a newspaper) and the text of this version is an exact reproduction, save for an added title, of Gay Flames Pamphlet No. 9, which was devoted solely to Wittman's text as written in the San Francisco periodical in December, 1969.

An early separate publication a work that one historian has called "*one of the founding documents of the nascent gay liberation movement*," showing the rapid spread of Wittman's ideas from San Francisco to New York.

44. [Marches and Parades]

1974 Gay Freedom Celebration. Gay Freedom by '76. San Francisco, California: N.P., 1974. 11 3/8" x 7 1/2" folded. Single sheet of newsprint, folded twice, and opening to poster measuring 22 5/8" x 29 3/4" of Very good: light wear and lightly toned.

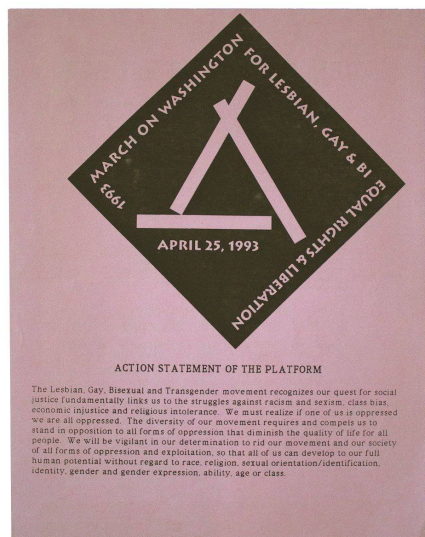
A visually striking promotional for San Francisco's 1974 gay pride festival using bicentennial imagery including Willard's *Spirit of '76*. Printed in borders of red, white and blue, it contains declarations such as, "*we march from closet darkness to freedom's light. We carry the flag that we have paid for with our taxes and*



blood.” Harvey Milk was the festival's fundraising chairman and in addition to listing the events for the week, the paper opens up to a directory of gay rights organizations in western North America, flanked by a huge image of Lady Liberty. It then opens again, turning itself into a poster, with *Spirit of '76* as its centerpiece, surrounded by logos of sponsors, most of which are gay bars.

OCLC locates one copy.

An eminently displayable early gay pride festival artifact.



45. [Marches and Parades]

1993 March on Washington for Lesbian, Gay and Bi Equal Rights and Liberation: April 25, 1993. Action Statement of the Platform.

New York City: March on Washington, New York Organizing Committee, [1992]. 11" x 8½". Pink flier printed both sides. Fine.

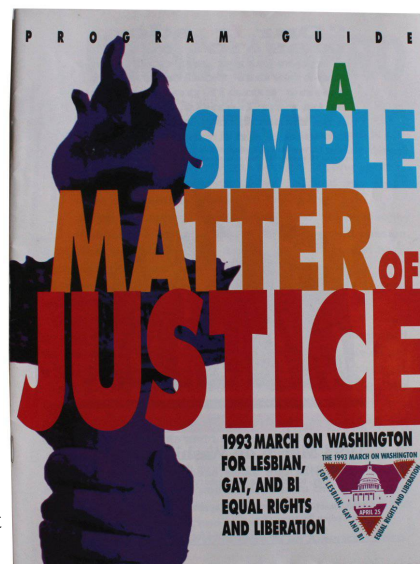
This flier announced the 1993 March on Washington by combining a large graphic with an action statement. Distributed by the New York Organizing Committee for the 1993 march, the statement made clear the reasons behind organizing, arguing that discrimination against one group was the same as wielding it against all oppressed groups, and ignoring it could leave all open to exploitation. The verso petitioned the public to "*Demand Your Rights!*" and asked them to attend scheduled meetings geared toward organizing the New York contingent for the march. With a goal of a million attendees, volunteers were needed to help spread the word about the event which served to remind the government they had not met the demands of the 1987 march.

Not located on OCLC.

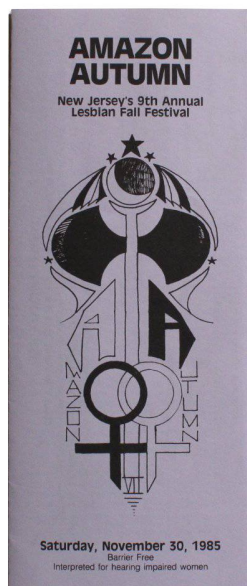
46. [Marches and Parades]

A Simple Matter of Justice. 1993 March On Washington For Lesbian, Gay, And Bi Equal Rights And Liberation. Washington, D.C.: Program Guide Project of The Committee for the March on Washington, Inc., 1993. 10 ¾" x 8". Stapled wrappers. pp. 96. Very good plus with light wear and light toning at extremities.

This is the program guide for the 1993 March. Its first page is a strongly worded reflection of the LGBTQ community as well as its demands, and stating that "every out lesbian, gay, and bi is a hero." It contains a number of full page ads with position statements, a guide to issues that needed to be pushed in Congress and a step-by-step guide on how attendees could help the cause. Several pages are devoted to short biographies of all the rally speakers, and around 30 pages are used to detail an hour by hour description of all the different events. Interspersed throughout are dozens of advertisements, a few maps and a short history of the event.



Surprisingly scarce with OCLC locating eight institutions and none in the trade as of October 2019.

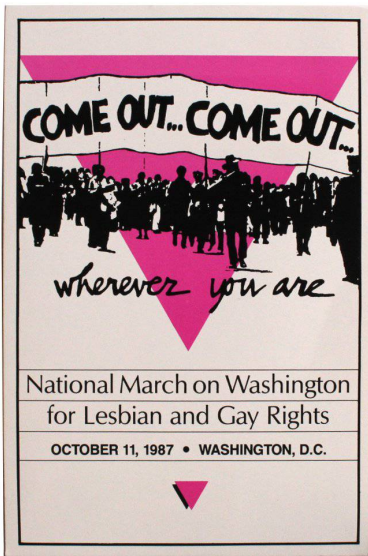


47. [Marches and Parades]

Amazon Autumn: New Jersey's 9th Annual Lesbian Fall Festival. New Jersey: Amazon Autumn, 1985. 8½" x 3½", folded. Brochure folded into eight panels, printed recto and verso. Near fine.

Amazon Autumn was an annual conference in New Jersey focusing on lesbian issues. This brochure promoted its ninth festival on the campus of Jersey City State College. It occupied a full day and included workshops, art exhibits, craft vendors, networking, and dance. The brochure included a short bilingual description of the previous year's event, as well as the festival's purpose. It also contained a description of jobs one could perform during the event, as admission required attendees to volunteer one hour for the festival.

None located on OCLC.



48. [Marches and Parades]

Come Out . . . Come Out . . . Wherever You Are. New York: Syracuse Cultural Workers, 1987. 6" x 4". Postcard. Very good plus with a couple barely perceptible creases.

This postcard is a cleverly titled invitation requesting the public to join 1987's National March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights. Not found on OCLC.

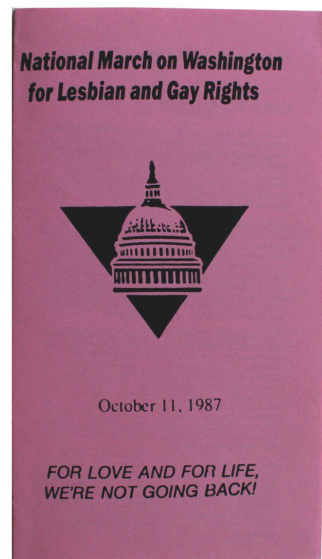
49. [Marches and Parades]

End Lesbian & Gay Oppression. New York: Lesbian and Gay Focus of People's Anti-War Mobilization. [1981]. 14" x 8½". Flier printed one side. Near fine.

The People's Anti-War Mobilization was a diverse coalition consisting of political, community, and activist organizations fighting for a wide range of causes, from promoting racial and sexual equality, to shutting down nuclear power plants. In 1981 it staged a march on the Pentagon that attracted over 100,000 people, with 1500 of them marching behind the lavender flag as part of the Lesbian and Gay Focus of PAM.

This eloquent appeal struck against the Family Protection Act and the Reagan era programs that victimized the poor and fostered a racist and anti-homosexual climate. It also encouraged the public to attend an upcoming All-Peoples Congress in Detroit. The goal was to come together to create a course of action that would help direct group. The October 1981 congress attracted over 1000 people, and a plan for a "National Day of Resistance" was created. That plan turned into a week-long event the following year with cities around the country staging rallies and protests from April 24th to May 2nd. The week culminated with a march to the Capitol in Washington DC.

Two institutional holdings found on OCLC. None found in the trade as of September 2019.



50. [Marches and Parades]

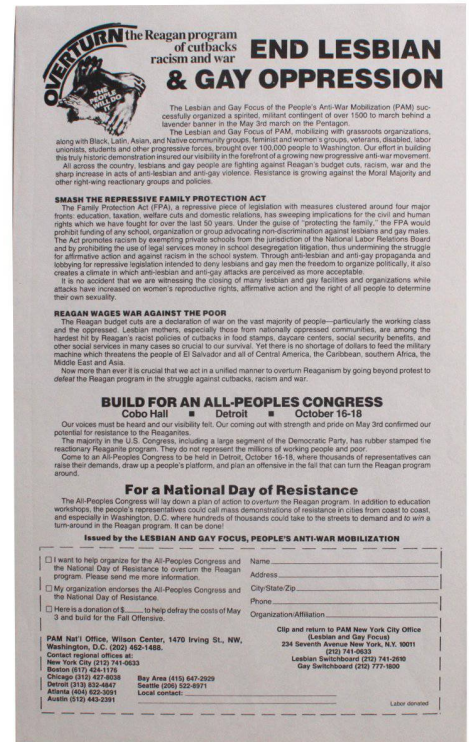
For Love and For Life We're Not Going Back! Capitola, CA: Santa Cruz Committee MOW, 1987. 8 ½" x 4 ¾". Tri-fold brochure printed both sides. Near fine with light wear.

This is a fundraising brochure, call to action and list of local demands by the Santa Cruz Committee for the 1987 March. Among its local demands was a national healthcare system funded by redistributed funds from Star Wars and Central American interventions as well as a "unification with People of Color communities and concerned sectors of society to end homophobic, sexist and racist violence."

OCLC locates no copies.

51. [Marches and Parades]

Four Brochures and Fliers Promoting the International March for Lesbian and Gay Freedom. New York City: Lesbian and Gay Organizing Committee/84, 1984. Two brochures measuring 8½" x 3¾" (folded) and two fliers measuring 11" x 8½". Near fine with minimal wear.

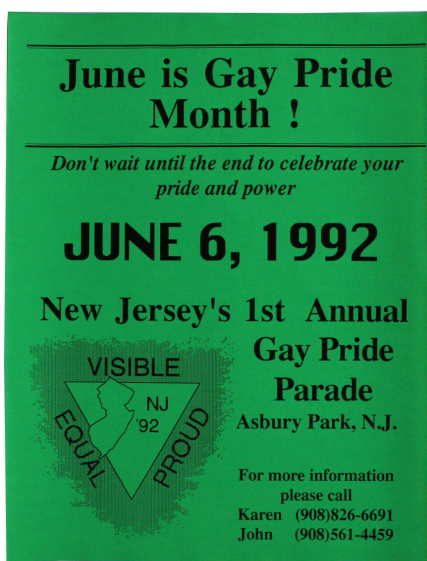


The group includes two general tri-fold brochures, one in English, the other in Spanish. It also has a broadside listing rally speakers, as well as a flier, "Statement of International Gay Association," with fierce statements regarding the goals of its members: *"enough is enough. And it has been enough for too long. We demand the end of the centuries-long persecution of our people. We will liberate ourselves and we will use 1984 to give Lesbian and Gay Liberation a new impetus. We will challenge the world and we will again demand our freedom. We don't want the cake . . . we want the bakery!!!"*

Media coverage of the march was sparse and this event is mostly overlooked by historians. One of the organizers, a member of the Revolutionary Socialist League, recounted his experience in a 2010 blog post on thecahokian.blogspot.com. At the time of the event's perceived failure he was understandably upset, writing, *"among the lessons I learned from it was that that movie, 'Field of Dreams,' you know the one, 'If You Build It They Will Come'? That movie was full of shit."* But 25 years of reflection had him feeling a bit differently, *"In 1984 who dared to tell the nations of the world to do those things? Who was brave enough back at the height of the cold war, the era of global repression and dictators, to stand like little Davids against mighty Goliaths and speak for the rights of those who, in many countries, had never had anyone speak for them before? **We did.** You, 21st-century gay citizens of the world, you're welcome!"*

None of the items found on OCLC.

A rare group of materials documenting a little known international LGBTQ march.



Militant Stonewall Contingent, 1983. 11" x 8½". Flier printed one side. Near fine with a hint of toning.

A powerful piece of persuasive publicity that called citizens to action at the Christopher Street Liberation Day Parade.

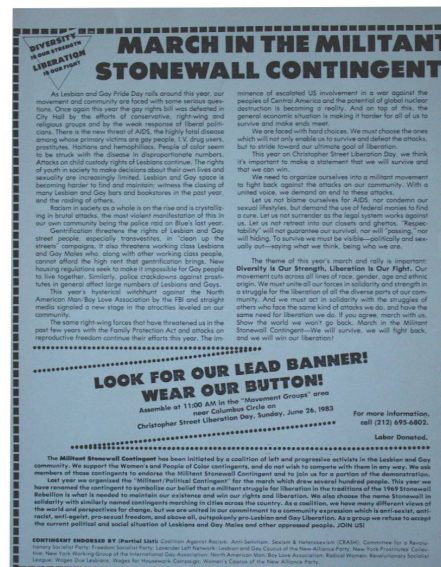
A variant on pink paper stock.

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

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

Not found on OCLC.

The same flier, a variant on pink paper.



54. [Marches and Parades]

March on Washington April 25, 1993! Washington DC: 1992 Pride Events Newspaper Project of the Committee for the March on Washington, Inc., 1992. 15" x 11½". Newsprint. pp. 8. Very good with light toning at extremities.

This publication was distributed in an effort to rally the troops to attend the 1993 March on Washington. Several articles, essays, photos, and cartoons tried to inspire readers to help make history at the march, hoping to promote a positive change in a society rife with "cultural arrogance and racial divisions." Among the intriguing articles were a couple that expressed why their authors continued to fight, such as one by a "queer-identified Bi Spanish-speaking African Native American womanist/mujerista man" titled, "I Cannot Rest," and another called "HIV-Positive and Marching," which mentioned the stigma associated with the writer's status. The final page provided lists of representatives, organizations, and committees to contact if inspired to get involved at the regional or national levels, along with a humorous request for contributions.

One found in OCLC.

55. [Marches and Parades]

March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights October 11, 1987.

Washington DC: March on Washington Committee, 1987. 8½" x 3½", folded. Brochure folded vertically in half twice, opening to eight panels printed both sides. Near fine with light wear.

This was an invitation to the public to join the 1987 National March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights. The threat to these rights was summed up succinctly under the brochure's call to action with a quote from United States Supreme Court Justice Harry Blackmun when he dissented from the 1986 ruling to uphold sodomy laws: "*Depriving individuals of the right to choose for themselves how to conduct their intimate relationships poses a far greater threat to the values most deeply rooted in our nation's history than tolerance of nonconformity could ever do.*" The brochure listed the demands for changes, and provided a list of other related events occurring around the country where participants could show their support. It also included this brochure included a contribution/volunteer form, with the address label of the local contact office in New York City adhered to the bottom.

Not found in OCLC.

56. [Marches and Parades]

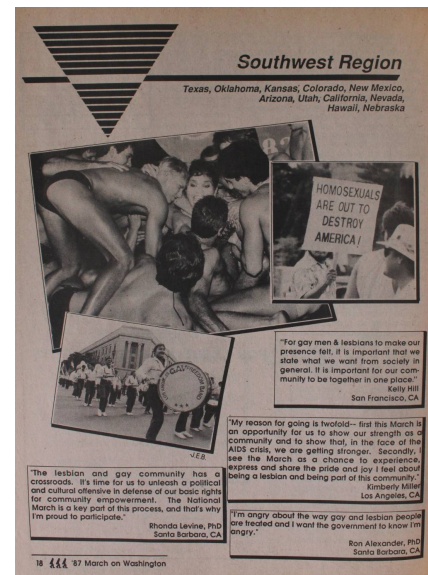
National March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights. Atlanta,

Georgia: Southeastern Arts, Media and Education Project (SAME), 1987. 10 ¾" x 8". Stapled wrappers. Pp. 72. Near fine with light wear and lightly toned pages.

This is the program and guide for the 1987 March. It contains a short history of the 1979 March followed by a brief discussion of the machinations that led to this one. It contains a detailed list of the March's demands and a few dozen profiles of activists, most of which are illustrated. It's filled with advocacy advertisements, lists of events, and a small map. There are also illustrated reports from each planning region along with statements by members regarding why they were marching as well as an article regarding the

March's steering committee giving special recognition to, and identification of, what it termed "*People of Transgenderal Orientation.*"

OCLC locates one copy.



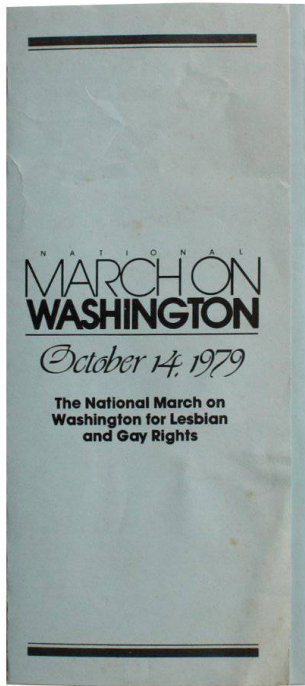
57. [Marches and Parades]

National March on Washington October 14, 1979. [West Hollywood, California]: March on Washington Committee Los Angeles, [1979]. 8½" x 3¾", folded, opens to 8½" x 11". Tri-fold brochure, single sheet printed both sides. Very good: creasing and some faint staining to first panel.

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

The text explains the purpose of the march and lays out five demands including a federal lesbian/gay bill of rights and an executive order banning discrimination based on sexual orientation in the federal government. It also demanded protection for LGBTQ youth who were abused by family or classmates.

OCLC locates no copies.



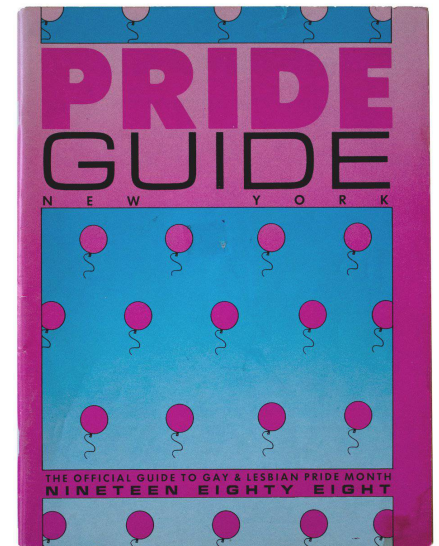
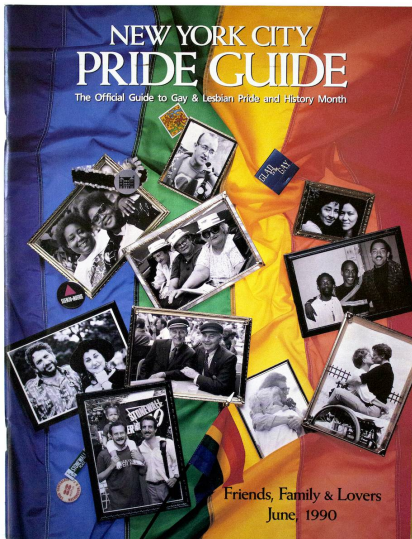
58. [Marches and Parades]

New York's Lesbian & Gay Pride Guide '88. New York: Tower Press, 1988. 10¾" x 8¼". Stapled wrappers. pp. 96. Very good minus: moderately toned leaves and a small dampstain affecting lower corner of wrappers and a few internal leaves.

New York's Pride Guide delivered a plethora of valuable information for festivities that occurred during the city's annual Pride Week. This long running guide was initially published in 1981 by Tower Press, a company formed in 1975 by two lesbians, Susan Horowitz and Robin Imandt. In addition to its value as a resource guide during the week of celebrations, it also offered compelling articles that covered issues important to

the LGBTQ population, as well as promoting the businesses that catered to them, and a wonderfully detailed listing of political, professional, health, and campus support, along with religious groups for gays and lesbians in the greater New York area.

The 1988 Pride Guide differed from previous year's issues with fewer feature articles, and a lot more on events including a detailed calendar of a month's worth of festivities. An 21 page resource directory listed hundreds of groups and businesses that catered to the LGBTQ community. There are also 15 pages advertising gay party lines and encounters. OCLC locates 11 institutions with Pride Guides and one institution with this specific year.

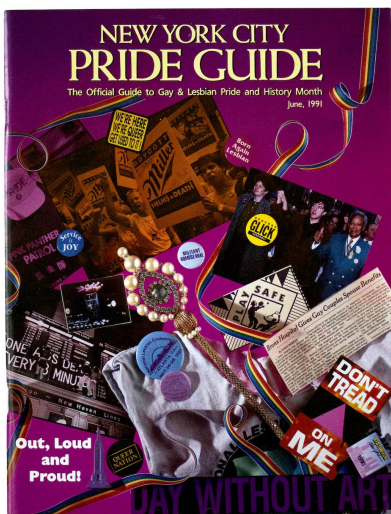


59. [Marches and Parades]

New York City Pride Guide: The Official Guide to Lesbian & Gay Pride Month. New York: Pride Publishing, 1990. 10¾" x 8¼". Stapled wrappers. pp. 104. Very good plus with minor wear and lightly toned leaves.

The theme of 1990's Pride Month was "Family Friends Lovers." Most articles focused on the upcoming events though there is a two page article, "The Lesbian and Gay Family Revolution," by Paula Ettelbrick. Written while she was the Legal Director of Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund, Ettelbrick was an important attorney, teacher and LGBTQ activist who was one of the inaugural fifty American "pioneers, trailblazers, and heroes" inducted on the National LGBTQ Wall of Honor within the Stonewall National Monument in June, 2019. This issue also provided a Calendar of Events specifically directed at lesbian and gay people of color with its own Resource Directory providing contact information to different ethnic associations.

OCLC locates one entity with this specific year.



60. [Marches and Parades]

New York City Pride Guide: The Official Guide to Gay & Lesbian Pride & History Month. New York: Susan Horowitz, 1991. 10¾" x 8¼". Stapled wrappers. pp. 112. Very good plus with minimal wear and lightly toned leaves.

1991's theme was, "*Out Loud & Proud.*" Feature articles discussed topics like violence against gays, as well as a discussion on the impact of more aggressive LGBTQ activism. A separate "Lesbian & Gay People of Color Calendar of Events" was included and the resource directory expanded to 44 pages in 14 different categories.

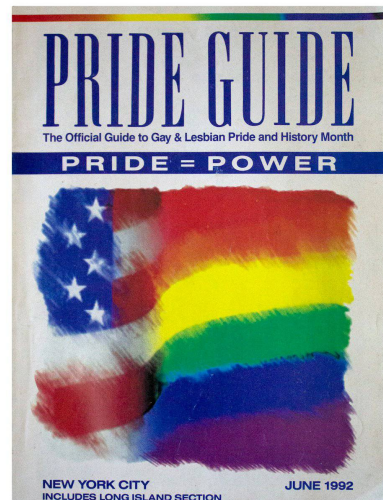
OCLC locates one entity with this specific year.

61. [Marches and Parades]

New York City Pride Guide: The Official Guide to Gay & Lesbian Pride & History

Month. New York: Susan Horowitz, 1992. 10¾" x 8¼". Wrappers. pp. 152. Very good with minor dustsoiling on, and a few light creases to, wrappers.

The 1992 Guide reflected the continuing growth of the publication: a switch to glossy paper stock, a 50 page resource directory, hundreds of advertisers supporting the effort and a special section devoted to Long Island Pride and the LGBTQ resources it offered. The theme of "*Pride = Power,*" included a number of articles on the importance of money as it related to both individuals and the movement as a whole. OCLC locates one copy of this issue.



62. [Marches and Parades]

New York Pride Guide: The Official Guide to Lesbian & Gay Pride and History Month. New York: Susan Horowitz, 1993. 10¾" x 8¼". Wrappers. pp. 176. Very good minus with moderate wear and some creasing to wrappers.

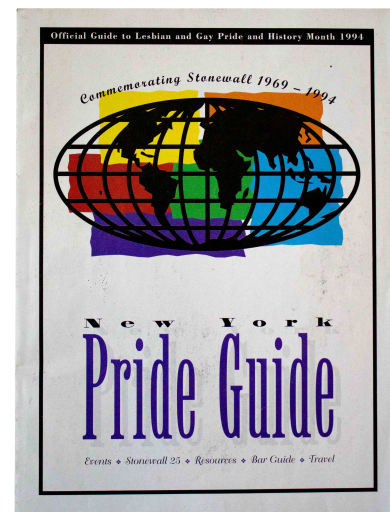
The theme this year was a call to action addressed to anyone, not just members of the LGBTQ community, who were supportive of the movement: "*Outlaw Outrage Outright Outspoken Outrageous Outstanding.*" These words were meant to remind others that, "*coming out...is a continual process that will engage us our entire lives...we have never had to fight harder for our right to exist.*" Several articles suggested where the fights were most dire, such as the fight against the religious right in several states, the fight to boycott Colorado for passing an amendment that could take away civil rights protections of gays, and the fight to lift the ban against gays in the military. A list of activist organizations that fight right wing conservatives also complemented this section. In addition to the usual list of resources and programs was a preview to upcoming events for 1994, the 25th Anniversary of Stonewall. OCLC locates one copy of this year.

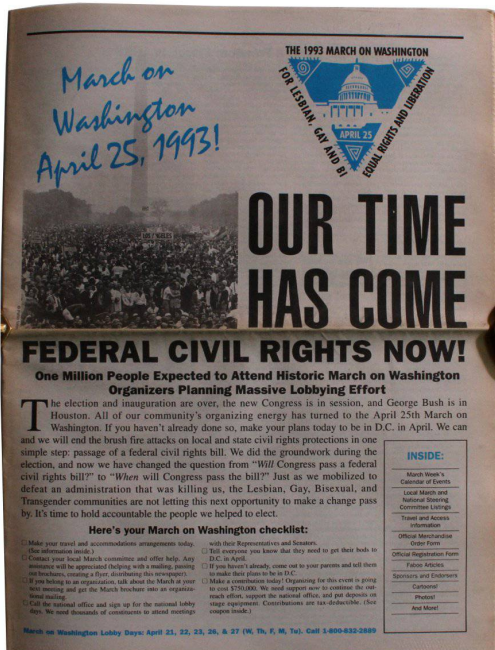
63. [Marches and Parades]

New York Pride Guide: The Official Guide to Lesbian & Gay Pride and History Month [Stonewall Edition]. New York: Pride Publishing, 1994. 10¾" x 8¼". Wrappers. pp. 194. Very good with moderately worn wrappers.

This was the Stonewall Edition of the New York Pride Guide. To commemorate the anniversary, sections called "The Viewpoint: Stonewall 25" are interspersed throughout the guide. Each one was a profile of a representative voice, including community activists, authors, professors, and professionals, discussing their perspectives and how the historic event affected their lives. One of the largest gatherings of this anniversary year was the International March on the United Nations to Affirm the Human Rights of Lesbian and Gay People. The goal was to bring their diverse voices together to "... *build bridges between oppressed groups everywhere, between our isolation as individuals and our strength in community, between our local civil rights struggles and human rights struggles around the world.*"

Three found on OCLC.





64. [Marches and Parades]

Our Time Has Come. Federal Civil Rights Now! Washington, D.C.: Newspaper Project of the Committee for the March on Washington, 1993. 15" x 11 1/2" Newsprint. pp. 20. Very good plus with light toning.

This newspaper by the Committee for the March on Washington was issued a little over two months before the 1993 March on Washington for Lesbian, Gay and Bi Equal Rights and Liberation. A pseudo-activist handbook, its cover contained a checklist for attendees including, "if you haven't already, come out to your parents and tell them to make their plans to be in D.C." The paper contained a list of demands, a calendar of events and tips such as to bring colored chalk to decorate the streets of D.C. It also had articles from organizers as well as an article from Donna Minkowitz who covered LGBTQ issues for the Village Voice in the 1980s and 90s. Also included were appeals for people of color and Asian-Americans to attend, as well as a directory of local march committees.

OCLC locates one copy.

65. [Marches and Parades]

Our Voices: Family Friends Lovers Gay Lesbian Pride Rally '90 [Cover Title]. New York: Heritage of Pride, 1990. 8 1/4" x 5 1/4". Stapled wrappers. pp. 16. Near fine with lightly toned interior leaves.

This program commemorated 1990's Gay and Lesbian Pride Rally, with the 21st Annual Gay Lesbian Pride March scheduled for the next day. The rally was held in Union Square Park where attendees listened to speakers addressing a myriad of topics including gays in the military, AIDS, outing, and legislation for domestic partnerships. The program contains 22 photographically illustrated short biographies/histories of the speakers and organizations at the rally.

None located on OCLC.



66. [Marches and Parades]

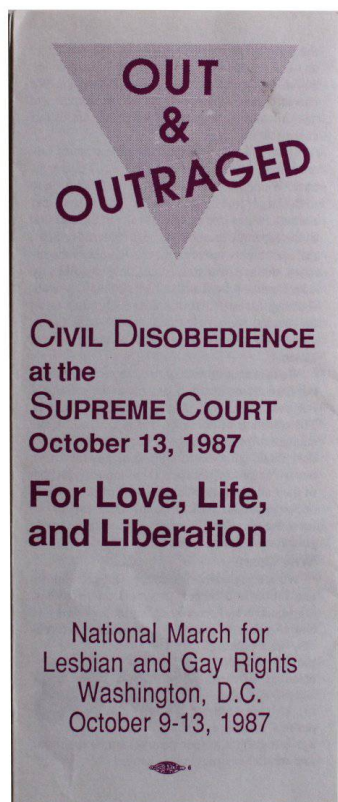
Out & Outraged. Civil Disobedience at the Supreme Court October 13, 1987. Washington, D.C.: National March on Washington/C.D., 1987. 8 1/2" x 3 1/2", folded. Four panel brochure printed both sides. Very good plus with a few small stains.

This is a brochure and fundraising appeal put out by the national office for the 1987 March regarding a specific event: marching on the Supreme Court on October 13th to protest its decision in *Bowers v. Hardwick*, which, according to the pamphlet, "denies our humanity and subjects us to degradation, harassment, and violence. It hinders our struggle for basic civil rights, housing, health care, and employment. It makes it difficult, if not impossible, to retain custody of our children, and provide foster and adoptive homes." Marchers were required to attend a one day non-violence training seminar and the brochure also warned of the risks of arrest due to participation. Sure enough, around 600 people were arrested at the march, the largest mass arrest at the Supreme Court since 1971's May Day anti war protest. The march was also notable for the first public display of Cleve Jones's NAMES Project AIDS Memorial Quilt.

Bowers v. Hardwick was ultimately struck down, on a national level, by 2003's *Lawrence v. Texas*.

OCLC locates no copies.

A rare artifact of the planning of an important march within a march.





67. [Marches and Parades]

Photo Album Depicting Early East Coast Pride Parades. New York and Philadelphia: 1972-1973. 11¼" x 9½". Spiral bound commercial photo album with ten mylar covered gummed leaves. 20 photos measuring 4½" x 3¾" adhered recto and verso; 14



photos are captioned on verso; final five leaves unused. Near fine or better.

This album contains vernacular photos of gay activism exhibited through pride marches in the early years following the Stonewall Riots.



Of particular interest are five photos of the first Philadelphia pride parade in 1972. Two photos show a large crowd congregated to listen to speeches, though we can't confirm if the speakers on the stage are in fact Barbara Gittings and Jerry Curtis, prominent community leaders who spoke at the rally. The Homophile Action League, one of the groups that was instrumental in organizing the parade, carries a banner along the parade route. One particularly symbolic photo shows a crowd in front of the iconic Independence Hall in Philadelphia.

Nine photos show the 1972 New York Pride parade, including pictures of the Gay Activists Alliance of Philadelphia which was another group that was critical to organizing the first Philadelphia parade. Other images show a man in drag in a crowded park, another man in costume and painted face, and members of a church organization.

The six unlabeled images appear to be from a parade in New York in 1973, based on the Christopher Street banner carried by marchers.

Stirring visual documentation of early pride marches, including the very first Philadelphia march in 1972.



68. [Marches and Parades]

Photo Albums Documenting San Francisco Pride Parades.

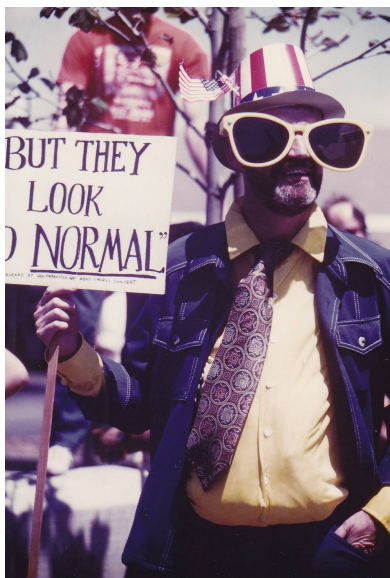
San Francisco, California: 1976-1995. Three commercial albums measuring 13" x 14¾", each a three ring binder with pocketed mylar leaves. They contain a total of 92 leaves with 1070 color photographs inserted both sides. Photos measure from 3 ½" x 3 ½" to 6" x 4". Albums very good with light wear and some soil spots, photos generally fine.

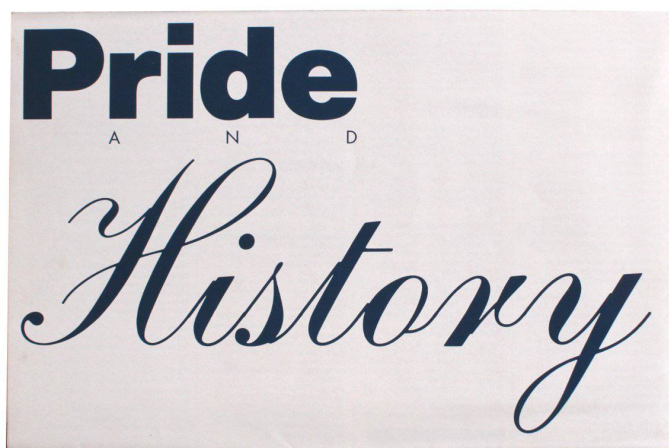
An anonymous compiler captured this collection of San Francisco Pride Parade images which document at least eight different events. While there are no captions, some of the photos are dated on their versos and others have clues as to their years such that we've been able to identify, at a minimum, Pride parades for 1976-1979, 1981, 1992, 1995 and the 1993 Folsom Street Fair. Approximately 270 photos are from 1981 or earlier.



Dozens of wonderful images show costumed revelers, bikers, throngs of humanity and banner-carrying marchers. One from 1977 shows a huge banner, at least 100 feet wide, reading "Human Rights Are Absolute." Another shows an African American man with the right side of his body dressed as a woman, the left as a man. Many show identifiable organizations and their floats. A small percentage are full frontal, with more than one fairly risqué including public acts of fellatio. There's also a short series from 1976 depicting a costume party at a local bar entitled "Witches & Bitches."

A colorful, joy-filled collection documenting San Francisco Pride. More images may be seen by clicking [here](#).





69. [Marches and Parades]

Pride and History. New York: Tower Press Communications, 1990. 9½" x 6½" unfolds to approximately 26" x 19". Multi-folded double-sided poster.. Near fine with light edge wear.

This poster/brochure was funded by the City of New York, Office for the Lesbian and Gay Community, and commemorated the 1990 festivities of Pride month. Titled "*Pride and History*," it opens to reveal a spread with photos and captions of people/characters relevant to gay history in New York. It opens again to display more

artwork and photos related to the history of pride, including a sensational 1940s photo by photographer Weegee of a cross-dressed man stepping out of a paddy wagon after being arrested, completely unperturbed by the event as he shared a wide smile and his gorgeous gams. Opened fully, a large illustrated calendar is revealed. The page was packed with a wide variety of events listed each day across the city. Events catered to a diverse group, from an Other Countries Writers Workshop, variety shows and concerts, plays, political discussions, parties, and even a Gay Republican Brunch.

A wonderfully displayable piece of ephemera from New York's 1990 Pride celebration.

Not located on OCLC.



70. [Marches and Parades]

Pride Guide '84: 1984-the 15th Anniversary of Stonewall. New York: Susan Horowitz and Robin Imandt, 1984. 10¾" x 8¼". Stapled wrappers. pp. 64. Very good: toned extremities with a small patch of faint dampstaining on top edge of front wrapper, also affecting a couple of interior pages.

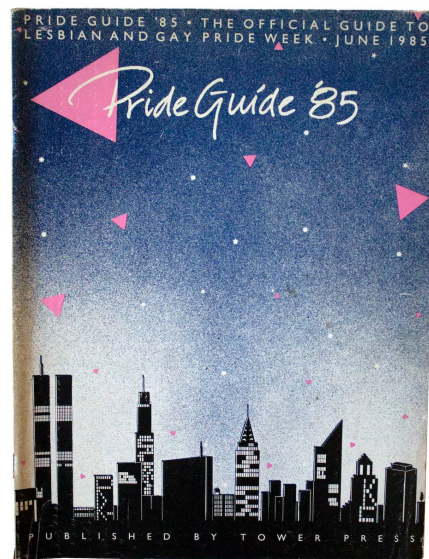
This is an early issue of the Guide and commemorated the 15th Anniversary of the Stonewall Riots. An article by Virginia M. Apuzzo, Executive Director of the National Gay Task Force, garnered a prominent location at the beginning of the magazine, explaining, "*Why We March in June.*" She augmented her explanation with an affirmation of their success in the 15 years since Stonewall: "*We are a people from all walks of life making daily contributions everywhere in our society...men and women, black, white, Hispanic, Asian and Native American...artists, doctors, lawyers...Our talents and experience have met the challenges of the past and are sure to meet the challenges of the future.*" Additional articles remembered Stonewall, including an interview with a man who had witnessed the riots as a worker at the bar, and the story of a personal journey before the

riot ever happened. Along with a comprehensive list of local events of the week, a directory was provided for Pride celebrations in different cities across the nation. OCLC locates two copies of this year.

71. [Marches and Parades]

Pride Guide '85. New York: Tower Press, 1985. 10¾" x 8¼". Stapled wrappers. pp. 88. Very good with lightly toned leaves (heavier at extremities), moderate edgewear and a few light creases to wrappers, 1½" split at top of spine.

This issue of the Pride Guide included a disturbing article titled "*Queer Bashing Season: Gays Will Get Hit Harder This Summer,*" accompanied by the startling image of a lesbian



woman with bloody injuries to her face caused by an attack from her neighbors. There's an article by Rene Cifuentes, a writer and founder of the Spanish-language literary magazine, "Mariel," with his reflections on life in Cuba and his new and different life in New York. Cifuentes was imprisoned in Cuba for nearly four years for being gay and escaped to New York via 1980's Mariel boat lift. Also included is a piece extolling the importance of the new Community Services Center, highlighting a listing of regular meetings that occurred there including: Girth & Mirth Club of New York, NYC Radical Faeries Circle, Men of All Colors Together, and NYC Women of Color Action Coalition.

OCLC shows three institutions with this particular year.

72. [Marches and Parades]

Pridefest Philadelphia: Welcome to the Party! May 7-9, 1993.

Philadelphia: [Pridefest Philadelphia], 1993. 6½" x 4¼" opens to 16¾" x 11". Single leaf brochure folded three times into mini-booklet. Near fine with light edge wear.

This brochure promoted the 1993 Pridefest in Philadelphia. Founded by prosecutor and social activist Malcolm Lazin, this three day event was the first of its kind in the nation. It featured art films and exhibitions, educational seminars, athletic competitions, and literature readings. In ten years, it grew from 15 regional organizations presenting programs over the weekend, to a week-long festival with over 76 programs and events. In 2003, its tenth year, the organization changed its name to Equity Forum to embrace an expanded international scope.

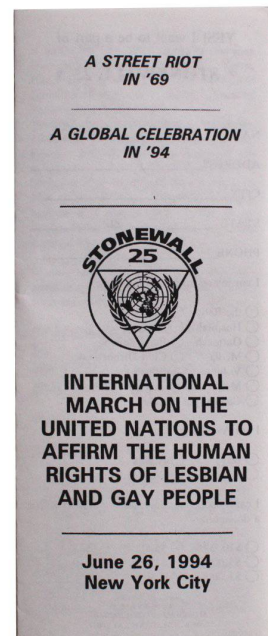
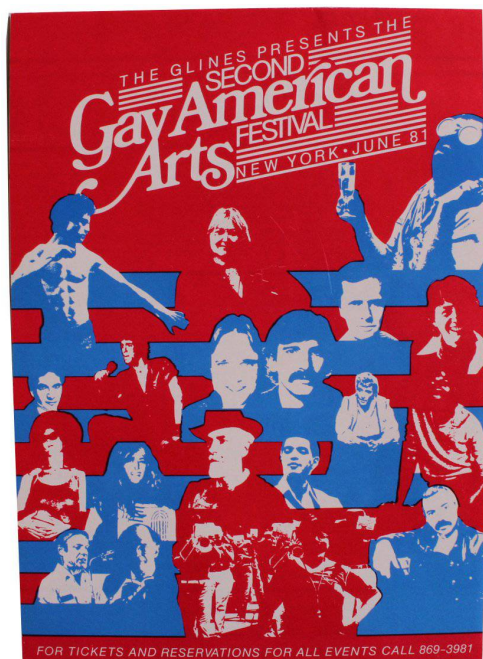
Not located on OCLC.

73. [Marches and Parades]

Stonewall 25: International March on the United Nations to Affirm the Human Rights of Lesbian and Gay People. New York City: Stonewall 25/NYC Chapter, 1993. 8½" x 3½" unfolds to 14" x 8½". Brochure folded vertically in half twice, printed recto and verso. Fine with tiny date written in pencil on rear.

Stonewall 25 commemorated the 25th anniversary of the rebellion by organizing one of the largest pride marches for human rights in history. Attendance was estimated at nearly a million people marching to the United Nations in support of gay and lesbian rights. This flier called the public to action when it stated: "NYC area residents rise to the challenge! Help plan and be a part of history's greatest pride celebration!" The event was held in conjunction with other festivities during the month of June, including the Gay Games, PrideFest, a slew of conferences and meetings, a Central Park rally, and a candle light march in honor of the Stonewall heroes. Donations were welcomed in the form of monetary funds to assist with expenses, to donations in time with volunteers functioning in various capacities from logistics to hospitality, housing to outreach, fundraising to merchandising, and much more.

None on OCLC.



74. [Marches and Parades]

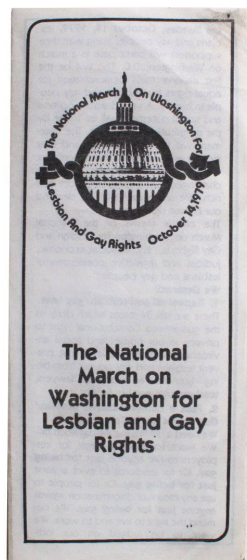
The Glines Presents the Second Gay American Arts Festival.

New York: The Glines, 1981. 8½" x 6" unfolds to 34" x 6". Four panel brochure folded in half twice, printed both sides. Fine.

The Glines in New York City was a non-profit agency that provided a platform in the arts to promote positive images of gays in the community. Founded in 1976, it was successful in several notable productions, including *Torch Song Trilogy* with Harvey Fierstein, which won Best Play and Best Actor at the 1983 Tony Awards. This brochure for their month long festival in June, 1981 contains a proclamation from Mayor Koch and when fully opened reveals an illustrated calendar of events nearly **three feet** in length.

A remnant of a short-lived gay arts festival.

Not found on OCLC. None in the trade as of August 2019.



75. [Marches and Parades]

The National March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights. [San Francisco, California]: March on Washington Committee/San Francisco, 1979. 8 1/2" x 3 5/8", folded, opens to 8 1/2" x 11". Tri-fold brochure, single sheet printed both sides. Very good with a small chip and two light creases to the front panel.

This brochure was the San Francisco March on Washington Committee's version of the rally and fundraising brochure offered above at #____, with mostly similar text.

76. [Marches and Parades]

Three Brochures from the North Bay Committee for the 1993 March on Washington for Lesbian, Gay, and Bi Equal Rights and Liberation. San Francisco: MOW/North Bay Committee, 1993. 8 1/2" x 3 3/4", folded. Three tri-fold

brochures printed both sides, each on a different type of paper stock. Near fine or better.

This a group of three brochures for the San Francisco-based local committee for the 1993 March. The purple and grey brochures contain exactly the same text which includes an action statement for the march as well as detailed list of events and fundraising appeal. The third brochure is slightly different, with a less detailed list of events and more information on travel and accommodations.

OCLC locates none of the brochures.



77. [Marches and Parades]

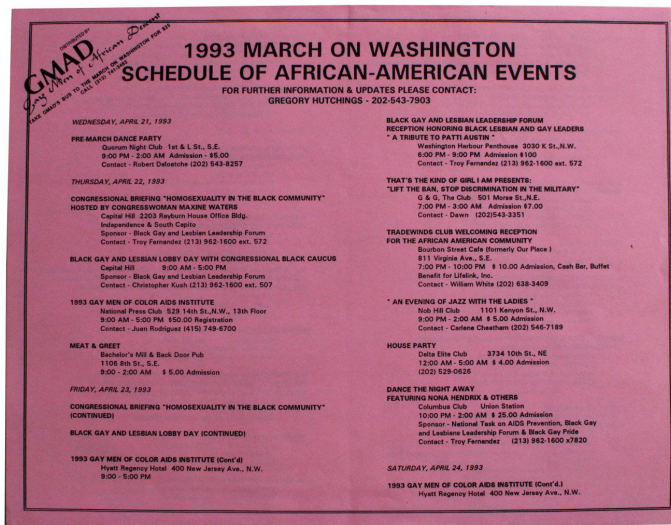
What Do We Have to Celebrate? . . . 200 Years of Gay Oppression. New York City: July 4th Coalition, 1976. 11" x 8 1/2". Single leaf printed both sides in multiple colors. Near fine.

The 1976 Bicentennial was cause for celebrations, but not all events were of a patriotic nature. In Philadelphia, the July 4th Coalition, a committee loosely affiliated with a variety of groups including the Gay Activists Alliance, organized demonstrations during Freedom Week in the days before, during, and after July 4th. Tensions ran high before the scheduled events, and Mayor Rizzo felt compelled to request 15,000 federal troops to assist in keeping order. The request was denied, and also unnecessary as peaceful demonstrations unfolded with about 25,000 in attendance.

One side of this flyer advertised the July 4th rally in Philadelphia. Organizers claimed, "We are under

attack!" emphasizing the need to fight for jobs, equality, freedom, independence, and peace. They cited many reasons why citizens should come together, among them: "Racist assaults on our Black and Third World communities; repressive Supreme Court rulings against Gay people; and coordinated campaigns against the Equal Rights Amendments and the right of women to control their own bodies." The other side asked, "What Do We Have to Celebrate?" with the answer, "200 Years of Gay Oppression." Persuasive reasons to join them in support of gay rights included: "We need an equal rights amendment for Gay people; lesbian couples are at the bottom of the income bracket; homosexual aliens are discriminated against as undesirable immigrants; and sexist laws prohibit transvestitism and cross-dressing"

A colorful expression of vigilance leading to a successful march. OCLC locates a file of clippings and miscellany related to the event, but we have not been able to determine if this flier is among them.

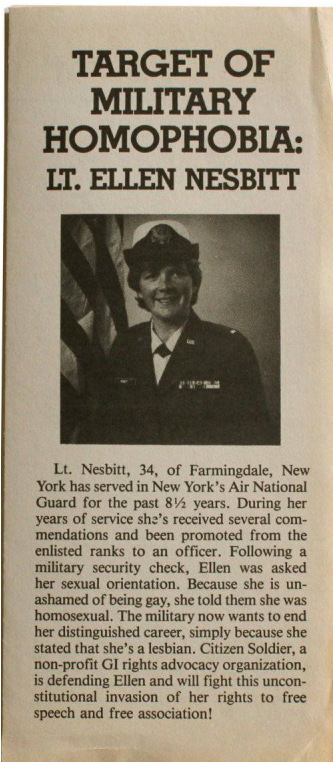


78. [Marches and Parades][African Americana]
1993 March on Washington Schedule of African-American Events. Washington DC: Gay Men of African Descent, 1993. 11" x 8½". Flier printed both sides. Near fine.

This flier from the Gay Men of African Descent shared the schedule of events occurring in the days before the 1993 March on Washington. Formed in 1986 by Reverend Charles Angel, the group dedicated itself to addressing the needs of black gay and bisexual men, eventually becoming the largest and oldest organization of its kind. GMAD continues to provide support to its community, and according to their website, has proceeded to, "encourage, and educate gay men of color from all walks of life about the steps to become positive agents of change to advance the dual causes of social justice and equal rights." Events at the March included dances and parties, talks such as, "Homosexuality in the Black Community," hosted by Congresswoman Maxine Waters, and a reunion of African American Veterans. Not found on OCLC.

79. [Marches and Parades][LatinX]
After 200 Years, What Do We Have to Celebrate? New York City: July 4th Coalition, 1976. 11" x 8½". Bilingual flier printed recto in English and verso in Spanish. Very good with old folds and light toning at extremities.

This is a variant of the flier described in #__ above, with text from one side reproduced in English and Spanish.



80. [Military]
Target of Military Homophobia:
Lt. Ellen Nesbitt. New York: [Citizen Soldier], [1987]. 8½" x 3¾" unfolds to 11" x 8½". Three panel brochure printed both sides. Very good with some toning around edges, and a tiny separation at a fold.

This pamphlet sought funds to help defray the costs involved in defending Lieutenant Ellen Nesbitt, a member of the Air National Guard whose military career was threatened after she admitted to being a lesbian. Despite her knowledge that an honest answer to the question of her sexuality could jeopardize her military career, she refused to be ashamed of who she was. The pamphlet contains several paragraphs by Nesbitt that explained her plight, ending with, "Here I am, fighting to protect the freedom of my country while my country is trying to take my freedom away!" Citizen Soldier, a non-profit dedicated to advocating for the rights of military service members, took up her cause to fight homophobia in the military. They offered to provide petitions for citizens to circulate in their communities, and urged the public to contact Congressional representatives on the issue.

A powerful plea to the public to defend an honorable military woman from being persecuted because of her sexual orientation.

Not found on OCLC.

81. [Military]

Webb, Arlene Mae. **Photo Album and Diary of Possibly Lesbian WAC.** Mostly Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Atlanta, Georgia; Finschhafen, Papua New Guinea: mostly 1943-1946, though some photos as late as the 1970s. Two items: (1) *Journal*. 8¼" x 6 1/8". Brown cloth commercial "my stretch in the Service" book of blank leaves. 35 pages (approximately 3000 words) of handwritten diary entries + 30 pages of inscriptions of fellow WACS; the rest are blank. Very good with light wear and slightly shaken. (2) *Photo Album Probably Compiled in the 1970s or 1980s*. 11½" x 11 ½". Commercial three-ring binder album with 26 mylar covered gummed leaves. 120 mostly black and white original photographs + 46 commercial images of native Pacific Island peoples + several items of ephemera. Most photos measure from 2½" x 3½" to 4½" x 2¾" and none appear to be captioned. Album and contents generally near fine or better.

This is a collection of photos and a small journal documenting the military career Arlene Webb, from Overland, Missouri. Webb, who was quickly nicknamed "Spider," was sworn in as a WAAC on February 2, 1943. She served stateside as a recruiter and by 1945 she was in Papua New Guinea.

Webb's journal is fairly mundane, with most entries from February to May, 1943. Her first entry, dated February 1, 1943 described taking physical and mental exams hoping to be accepted into the WAAC, and she commented that it was a "nerve racking task to go on all day expecting to be told that you had failed." She described getting her shots as well as her moving day where she went from "stable row' to 'boom town'. Out of the

frying pan into the frying pan." She described the repetitive aspect of training, "Fall in—fall out—left face—about face—classes—lectures—food. Good old food." In mid-March, she fell down a flight of stairs and broke two ribs, and in April she

mentioned her excitement in drilling her company on her own. She clearly connected with other WACs as she regularly described the formation of close friendships and her April 4th entry read, "Everyday we get closer to being shipped out. I dread being so close to leaving the crowd. Friendships are easy to make but hard to give up. I love WAAC life, but I hate leaving much more." April 20th she left Fort Des Moines for Atlanta where she trained to be a recruiter and later that year she was in Memphis, presumably doing recruiting. At the end of the book are 30

pages containing 58 inscriptions from fellow WACs.

Approximately 100 photos depict WACs. They are seen at Fort Des Moines in front of barracks, sweeping snow, a few in bars and one shows Webb in a gas mask. Around half of these photos show Webb's time in the South Pacific, living in and among thatched huts, doing laundry, lounging with friends, and there are several internal shots of barracks. We attribute the place as Finschhafen, Papua New Guinea based on a camp newspaper that is included in the album.

We were sold these materials under the auspices that Webb was a lesbian. There is some evidence of this, but nothing definitive. Our scout was told Webb was a lesbian at the time he purchased the materials and there are 15 color photos at the end of the album depicting lesbian couples at a party that include an image of Webb dressed in men's clothing and smoking a cigarette. There's also one photo of Webb as a teenager in an intimate pose with another young woman. Although our scout read several passages in her diary as evidence of Webb's homosexuality, we find none, and she recorded several dates with men. That said, one of the inscriptions from a fellow WAC, combined with the later photos, is intriguing:

"May our friendship be eternal!!! No matter where you go, wherever you may be, and with whom you may be—always feel free to 'crawl in' with me!! We have our love to keep us warm. They still haven't caught up with us as a result of the laundry episode, have they? You're wonderful darling!!"

Also, one photo is inscribed to Webb from a fellow WAC, "To Spider: my better half!! All my love."

Lesbian or not an interesting collection documenting the career of a young WAC, from her induction to her time in the South Pacific, as well as her attendance at a party for lesbians later in life.

More images may be seen by clicking [here](#).



82. [Periodicals]

ACLU of Southern California Gay Rights Chapter Newsletters—Run of 39 issues. Los Angeles, California: ACLU of Southern California Gay Rights Chapter, 1976-1986. 39 issues in various formats and paginations, all measuring around 8½" x 11", most are 4-16 pages. Publication sequence as follows: Vol I. No. I. (October/November, 1976); Vol 2: Nos. 2-5 (April-July, 1977), September, 1977; November, 1977; December, 1977; 1978: January-June, August-November; 1979: January-March, May, July-December; 1980: January-May; 1982: March; 1983: June, September; 1985: October; 1986: September; 1987: July. Generally very good or better with occasional creases, toning and/or marginalia.

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



The \$200,000 Tragic Farce

Nearly 17 months have passed since the events of Saturday evening, April 10, 1976, when an assault force numbering more than one hundred of L.A.P.D.'s finest, under the direction of three command posts, two stationary, one floating, descended upon a private party in Hollywood and arrested 40 individuals under an antique California statute, to wit: slavery. It has been estimated that in manpower and advance planning, this massive operation cost the taxpayer \$100,000.

The notorious "Mark IV Forty Slave Auction" episode is one of the more blatant landmarks in the history of police paranoia with regards to the gay community. After a deluge of painful publicity by the media, replete with freaky fantasies, misdemeanor charges were dropped against 36 of those arrested and the charge against the remaining four was switched to pandering—a felony punishable by up to four years imprisonment.

Jeannie Barney, one of those four, and Thomas Hunter Russell, an attorney for another of the four, spoke to a standing room only gathering of chapter members and guests at the August general meeting.

Living now for almost a year and a half with the possibility of prison has failed to snuff out the fire in Jeannie's lamp. Her entorty-blow account of the raid made it sound like a joint Fredrico Fellini-Mel Brooks venture. But Mr. Russell then reminded the audience that while their laughter was matched by nearly everyone within the judicial system, the charges against the four are a sobering reality.

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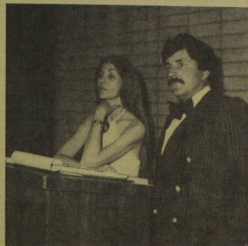


Photo by Cliff Brown
Jeannie Barney and Thomas Hunter Russell

THE NEXT MEETING

DATE: Sept. 12, 1977
TIME: 7:30 P.M.
PLACE: City National Bank
8525 N. Pico (1 block
west of LaCienega)
SPEAKER: John Rechy, "The New
Repression and the
Enemy Within."
AGENDA: Discussion of chapter
goals by the members
under the direction of
the Steering and Goals
Committees.

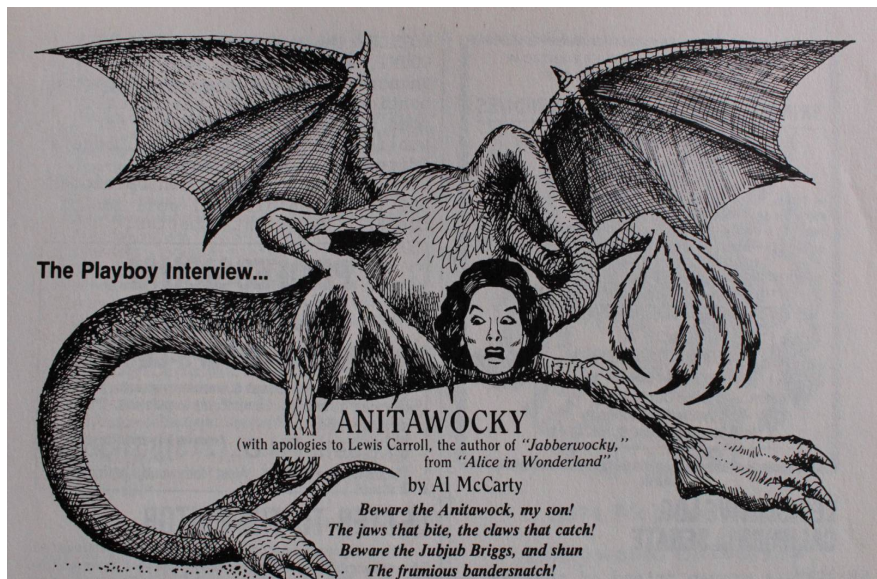
The collection provides a month-by-month view into the inner-workings of the chapter and how it lobbied bills in the legislature, kept tabs on LAPD and how it effected change with its members' activism at all levels, from City Hall all the way to Congress and the United States Supreme Court. Most issues,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

The first issue gives a brief background of the recent creation of the chapter as well as its early activity. It also mentioned a suit against Los Angeles Police Chief Ed. Davis and others for the treatment of the LGBTQ community at 1976's gay pride parade. Other noteworthy articles include a teacher announcing he was gay while in speaking out on local television about anti-gay legislation as well as an epic take-down of Anita Bryant, calling her "Anitawocky" with an illustration of her as a demon or dragon. There was much discussion on the Briggs initiative which sought to prevent gays and lesbians

from working in California's public schools. Reports on speakers at chapter meetings included one on Jeanne Barney and the attorney who was defending her and three others in the "Mark IV Slave Auction" fiasco with the article requesting donations for legal fees. Other articles cover violence against gays, the murder of Harvey Milk, early ads for Southern California's Log Cabin Club, the 1979 National March on Washington and much more.

OCLC shows seven different institutions over several entries holding a small handful of issues. None in the trade as of October, 2019.

A valuable resource with a multi-year window on a hotbed of activism and legislative machinations devoted to the promotion of LGBTQ rights.



83. [Periodicals]

Adz Gayzette. [Four issues]. San Francisco: Dick Jay and Keith Wayde, 1970-1971. 16" x 11 3/8". Newsprint. 4 issues, 4-12 pages per issue. Publication sequence as follows: Volume 1, Issue Nos. 6, 13, 21, 33 [November 1970-July 1971] Generally very good or better with occasional light toning, folded horizontally as issued.

A small group of this (mostly) weekly San Francisco periodical which ultimately ceased publication in 1972. We have not been able to learn much about the publishers, but the paper's stated purpose first appeared in its 17th issue: *"Gayzette is a non-political publication designed to entertain, to inform, and to serve the gay individual and the homosexual community."* Despite that statement, issues here include front page reports of rally to support the passage of a California bill to legalize sex acts between consenting adults in private as well as a Unitarian preacher publicly decrying discrimination against gays. It also had gossip columns, many display ads for gay friendly businesses and parties, an advice column and personals. This run also documents an example of a mostly forgotten gay comic strip, "Orville Andy's Adventures in Fairyland."



OCLC shows 11 institutions over three entries with physical copies in the United States, though little information about which issues are held. None in the trade as of October 2019.

84. [Periodicals]

Boston Gayline. Vol. 3 No. 2. March-April 1973. Boston, MA: Homophile Union of Boston, 1973. 10 3/4" x 8 1/2". Stapled self-wrappers. pp. 24. Very good plus with minor toning at extremities, a bumped corner and light edgewear.

Boston Gayline was published by the Homophile Union of Boston ("HUB"), an organization that sprouted from Boston's chapter of the Mattachine Society. The group's political focus was a prominent theme in this issue which included a featured report on the State House considering bills 3218 and 3220. Both petitions prohibited discrimination against gays and lesbians, and several leaders came to argue in favor of the bills, including Robert Dow, HUB's president, who provided a disturbing account of discrimination from the Massachusetts motor vehicles division. His license was taken away in 1964 because he was a homosexual, and it took seven years for him to get it back, but only after he had "made a nuisance" of himself. When pressed by a panel member asking why he didn't do it sooner, Dow responded, *"... I was a homosexual, or, to use street language, a faggot, you don't stand up on a soap box, and you don't demand your rights as an individual. It has taken me a great long period of time to reach this place right here, and stand before you as a homosexual and look you square in the eye and talk*

to you." The magazine also included a two page gay guide to New England as well as an article announcing the creation of the Institute for Homophile Studies.

OCLC shows ten institutions with holdings, one of whom holds this specific issue.

85. [Periodicals]

[Broshears, Raymond]. **The Gay Pride Crusader.** San Francisco, California: Gay Alliance of San Francisco (Gay Activists Alliance-California), 1973. 17 3/4" x 11 3/4". Newsprint. pp. 16. Very good, lightly toned.

This is the fourth issue of the Gay Alliance of San Francisco's ("GASF") periodical that ran from 1972-1981 and was later titled "The San Francisco Crusader." GASF was a part of the Gay Activists Alliance-California (GAA). The GAA was founded in New York City in December 1969 by members of the Gay Liberation Front who wanted a more structured organization focused exclusively on gay and lesbian rights. The editor of the paper and founder of GASF was Raymond Broshears an ordained minister in the Orthodox Episcopal Catholic Church who also ran the the Helping Hands Gay Community Service Center located on Turk Street in the Tenderloin. As of this issue, all profits from the paper went to help fund the center.



In addition to reports of current and upcoming events, there's a smattering of poetry as well as a nearly full page article on the laws related to sex in public restrooms. It's heavy on activist content such as a report on a group of transexuals rising up at the West Coast Lesbian Conference. It also documented a schism within the overall movement: this issue has numerous mentions, including at least three display advertisements for the Festival of Gay Liberation held June 24, 1973. Along with an article regarding the withdrawal of gay radicals and revolutionaries from the upcoming Pride parade, there's also an article, "Fuck the Parade," listing ten reasons to boycott it. As a result of the competing celebrations, The Pride Foundation was formed later in the year in the hopes of coordinating future celebrations.

OCLC locates around 11 institutions with physical copies of the periodical and several later issues are available in the trade.



86. [Periodicals]

Community Link. [Run of Six Issues.] Orlando, FL: Susan Cardamone, 1996. 11" x 8¼".

Stapled newsprint. Six issues, 16 pages each. Publication sequence as follows: Volume 1, Issue Nos. 1-4, 6, 8. Generally very good or better with couple of corner creases and a few minor stains and/or light creasing from old folds.

Community Link was a publication crafted for the lesbian community of Orlando, Florida. It was created by Susan Cardamone in response to the shuttering of the Lesbian Community News

("LCN"), which to her view was a vital print resource for the lesbian community and she perceived a lack of print media directed specifically to lesbians. In the premier issue, Cardamone lamented the loss of the paper, and registered her disappointment by springing to action. Articles in this run highlight issues affecting the lesbian community both locally and internationally. One article decried the use of a flier in a city commissioner race that read, "Voters Beware. Ann Williams is a Lesbian!" Another promoted golf pro Muffin Spencer-Devlin, the first in the LPGA to come out. There are also interviews of local lesbian business leaders, a phone list of local LGBTQ resources and much more.

None located on OCLC.

A rare publication documenting one woman's attempt to build and maintain cohesion in her local lesbian community.

"City Beautiful" Race Turns Ugly

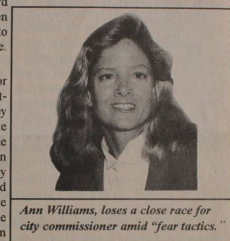
The race for City Commissioner - District 4 - is over. Bill Bagley has emerged the winner in a much publicized, controversial race. Both Ann Williams and Bill Bagley secured a place in the May 14 runoff election by coming out ahead in the six person General Election held in March.

As the days ticked away toward voting day, the race took a twist when thousands of unsigned fliers began to surface proclaiming, "Voters Beware. Ann Williams is a Lesbian!"

With no one taking responsibility for the fliers, Williams believes supporters for her runoff opponent Bill Bagley were behind the inappropriate handout. At a press conference at the Veranda Bed & Breakfast in downtown Orlando, Williams openly condemned the fliers as bigotry and seemed frustrated and surprised on the need to spend "valuable time" on the issue. Williams believes a person's sexual orientation should not be an issue for any candidate running for public office. Bagley, also present at the press conference, denied any type of involvement with the fliers.

Given the outcome of the election, one has to wonder - If Miss Williams had handled the sexuality issue differently, would she be packing for City Hall today? It only took a little over 1100 votes for Bagley to win the runoff. As with any political race, every candidate takes calculated risks on agendas, level of support toward certain issues and personal privacy. If Williams had related more to the gay & lesbian community, could she have garnered enough votes to turn the race into a victory, or would she have lost some mainstream voters?

Now, we will never know. What we do know is that Ann Williams had a platform which did support our gay and lesbian issues. Bagley's victory assures us that the gay and lesbian issues will not be represented at City Hall.



87. [Periodicals]

Gay Vote. News From the San Francisco Gay Democratic Club. [18 Issues]. San Francisco: San Francisco Gay Democratic Club, 1978-1980. 11" x 8". All but two issues are a single bifolium of four pages.

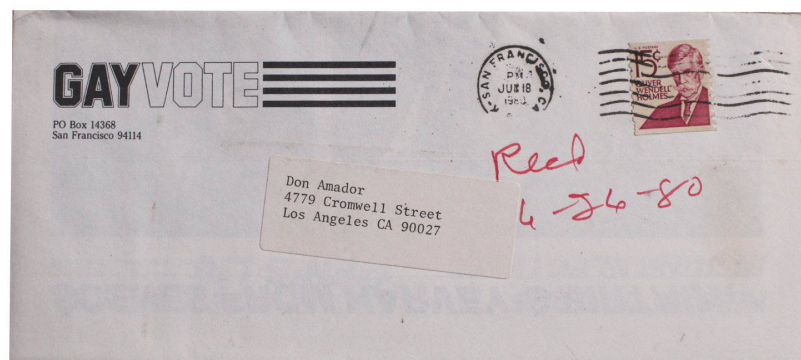
Publication sequence as follows: 1978: February, March, April, May, June/July, October, November; 1979: January, March, April, May, June, July; 1980: April, May, June, September, December. 11 issues are near fine or better, the rest very good or better with either old folds, light toning, address labels or a combination thereof.

The San Francisco Gay Democratic Club was founded in 1976 and is still going strong. According to its website, "it has supported solidly progressive

issues in San Francisco. It was instrumental in electing progressive queers and pushing issues that have changed the world, from Harry Britt, Tom Ammiano, Carole Migden, Rafael Mandelman, and Tom Temprano, to early sex education about HIV, domestic partnerships, and safe injection facilities." After Harvey Milk was assassinated, the group changed its name to the Harvey Milk Democratic Club ("HMDC") and the paper's title and publisher reflected this change.

This is a broken run of 18 newsletters beginning with the group's second issue in February 1978. It contained local political news, news of HDMC meetings, and detailed reports of the group's lobbying efforts. Many issues from 1978 have articles related to the Briggs Initiative, the ultimately defeated ballot proposition that sought to bar LGBTQ teachers from California's public schools. A number of articles were written

by Harry Britt (who succeeded Milk on the San Francisco Board of Supervisors and was elected four other times) as well as Dick Pabich, Milk's campaign manager. Several articles address Milk's assassination and its aftermath.



IN MEMORIAM...

Mayor George Moscone; Supervisor Harvey Milk

As gay people our special kinship and identification with Harvey Milk made his murder seem a personal assault, his death an intimate loss. He was loved and we will miss him.

In his memory, the club was renamed. Our procession, vigil and mourning for him gave us a new feeling of mutual allegiance and of community, a new sense of common purpose and of strength. There has been a reawakening of many people oriented to working on human rights and a raising of the consciousness and pride of gay people everywhere.

Our outrage was genuinely felt and sincerely expressed by society at large, giving us a positive experience of society including and caring for us. This brought us a new confidence in ourselves and in each other, and a new confidence in our ability to create and share in a brighter future. We all realized that the gay movement had matured as a significant force in America today. One

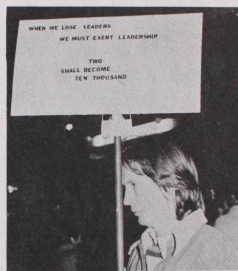


Photo by Jim Gordon
Ted Aldrich at the candlelight walk.

local labor leader, Pat Jackson, said that the progressive causes that have been around for a long time are now looking toward the gay movement for leadership and inspiration. — Tom Cox

Page 3

The three issues with address labels were sent to the same address and add a lovely layer of provenance: two are to Don Amador, one is to Tony Karnes. Amador was an important activist who taught one of the first-ever gay studies classes in the United States and was appointed by Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley as the city's official liaison to the gay community in 1977. Amador's husband was Tony Karnes, though they were married before it was legally recognized by the state. Amador was also close friends with Harvey Milk, and the one day Milk acted as mayor of San Francisco he wrote a memo to the Amador and Karnes on mayoral letterhead declaring, "thought you should have a memo from the 1st up front gay mayor of any city—it's for real!!"

OCLC locates five institutions with issues; scattered individual issues available in the trade.

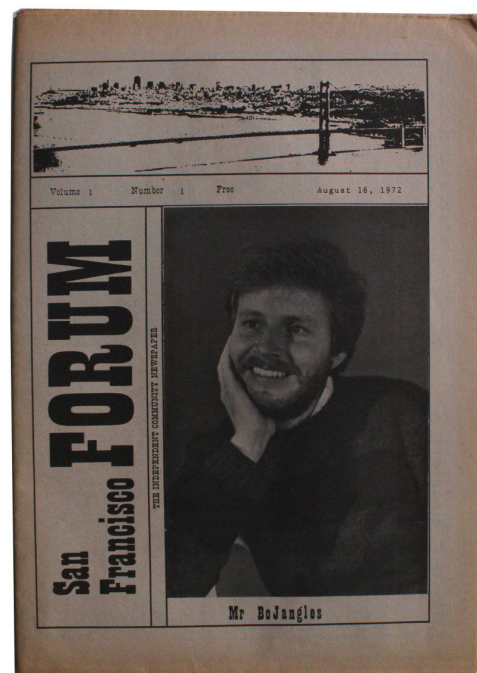
88. [Periodicals]

Jordan, Carl E., editor. **San Francisco Forum. Volume 1, Number 1.** San Francisco: ABC Publications, 1972. 11½" x 8". Newsprint. pp. 12. Very good with some toning along edges and on a few interior leaves.

This is the first issue of the San Francisco Forum which was published every other Wednesday, and touted itself as, "The Independent Community Newspaper" for San Francisco. It contains a short history of how the paper came about, as well as its purpose:

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

The paper provided information relevant to the gay community, with regular features like sections devoted to reader mail, entertainment reviews, classifieds, advertisements for local businesses and a fair amount of activist/political reporting. An extensive directory provided a list of organizations and their telephone numbers for the gay switchboard, psychiatric help, free clinics, drug and legal help, and even draft help through organizations like Resistance SF, and legal groups. We have been unable to learn much about the publication itself, or its publisher and editor, Carl E. Jordan.



Scarce, with OCLC locating three entities with holdings. One of them shows a holding of this specific issue.

89. [Periodicals]

Jordan, Carl E., editor. **San Francisco Forum. Volume 1, Number 4.** San Francisco: Carl E. Jordan, 1972. 11½" x 8". Newsprint. pp. 15. Very good with some toning along edges and on a few interior leaves.

This particular issue featured Senator Milton Marks and Don Berry who was campaigning for the Office of Emperor of the Imperial Court.

OCLC shows no holdings for this specific issue or the one that follows.

90. [Periodicals]

Jordan, Carl E., editor. **San Francisco Forum. Volume 1, Number 5.** San Francisco: Carl E. Jordan, 1972. 11½" x 8". Newsprint. pp. 15. Very good with some toning along edges and on a few interior leaves.

This particular issue featured Emperor Marcus, the first emperor of San Francisco's Imperial Court, with an accompanying story about his history and his plans as the new monarch.

91. [Periodicals]

Slavik, Charles, [editor]. **New Trenns Magazine. Vol. 1 Issue 3.**

November/February 1969. Seattle: Empathy Press Publications, 1969. 8½" x 7".

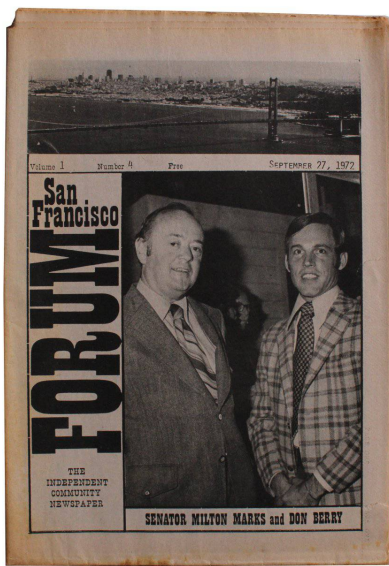
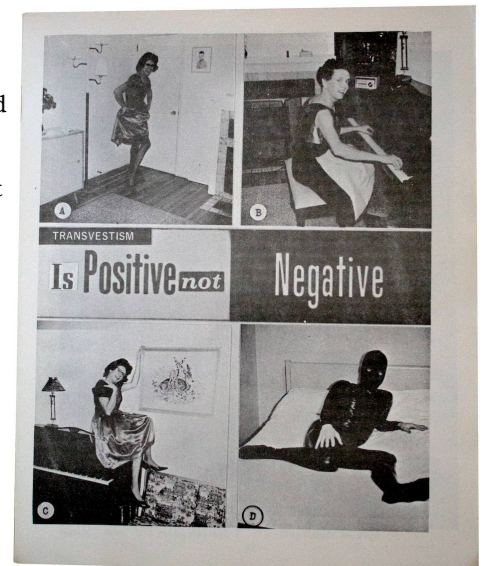
Stapled wrappers. pp. [3]-58. Very good: minor dustsoiling and 1" diameter circular stain on front cover, internally clean and bright.

New Trenns was a quarterly publication that called itself "*The only publication that is actively campaigning for your right to dress as you see fit.*" It offered a venue for crossdressers to share their opinions, expressions, fashion, observations, and help them establish connections through nationwide listings in personal ads. Articles were lengthy and well-written, with contributions sometimes chronicling difficult experiences, as well as providing informative details on varied topics to enable other crossdressers to make enlightened choices. Its also filled with drawings and photographic illustrations. Its editor, Charles Slavik, and his Empathy Press Publications, went on to publish a number of other publications related to cross dressing and other fetishes as late as 2001. [Possibly include info regarding successor magazine?]

This issue included articles on sensitive topics like how to tell one's wife or girlfriend about transvestism, a fiction section, letters to the editor and more. There's an extraordinary article by Sally Douglas, the siren shown on the cover. Her piece discussed her search for the perfect woman, one who would accept her as both Sally *and* Sal. She mentioned the difficulties she encountered, and her search methods, including participation at a swingers party. She ultimately classified the women met on her quest into three categories and expounded on each: (1) Puritans (those "horrificed and scandalized by any normal human emotions above the ones spelled out in the pages of the Ladies Home Journal"); (2) Normal Heterosexuals ("these gals really didn't dig she-males; but, charactersitically, responded with something like 'so what else is new' to the news that I was doubl gendered"); and, (3) "The Male-Oriented Bi-Gals: who seemed to like mixed compay, and had affairs with both guys and gals."

OCLC locates six institutions with a total of 12 physical copies held, the most common being Volume 2, Number 6. None in the trade as of October 2019.

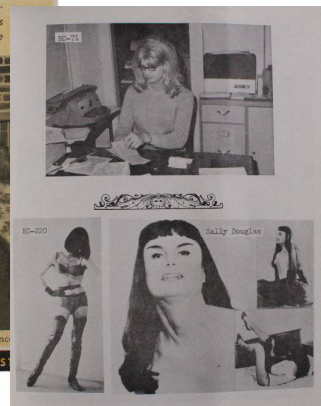
A scarce magazine that provided a voice for crossdressers to connect and share information at a time when it was exceptionally difficult to do so.



92. [Periodicals]

Slavik, Charles, [editor]. **New Trenns Magazine. Vol. 1 Issue 4. January-April 1970.** Seattle: Empathy Press Publications, 1970. 8½" x 7". Stapled wrappers. pp. [3]-78. Very good with a light vertical crease to rear wrapper, a couple faint stains to both wrappers; clean and bright throughout.

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



93. [Periodicals]

Slavik, Charles, editor. **New Trenns Magazine. Vol. 2 Issue 5.** Seattle, Washington: Empathy Press Publications, 1971. 8½" x 6¾". Stapled wrappers. pp.3-46 + laid in leaf containing a form letter from the editor laid in. Very good with moderate edge and spine wear and a small split at the crown.

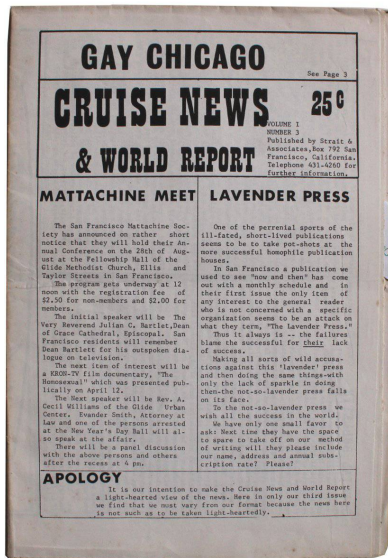
In this particular issue, Pudgy Roberts was featured on the cover as a favorable review of her, "Female Impersonator's Handbook" appeared in the book review section. Other pieces like, "It Isn't Easy," and, "My True Transvestite Experience," described the individual struggles sometimes encountered. An extremely detailed "Electrolysis for the Transvestite and the Transsexual" provided valuable material regarding the process for those considering the procedure. An attempt to lighten the mood came in the form of "The Drag Queens of Hollywood!" in which the author described a night in Tinsel Town where they were "...turning out drag queens like cough drops at the Smith factory." Six pages of personal ads and a photo album of a few of the people who submitted the ads rounded out this truly helpful publication.

94. [Periodicals]

Slavik, Charles [editor]. **New Trenns Magazine. Vol. 2 Issue 6.** Seattle: Empathy Press Publications, 1971. 8½" x 6¾". Wrappers. pp. [3-4], 5-54. Very with moderate spine wear, wrappers lightly dust soiled with some faint creasing.

This issue's cover depicted a somber looking Miss Lori Lee, a/k/a "The Lorelei." The intriguing story of her and Russell E. Smith, Jr., a man and woman who shared the same body and referred to themselves as "The Twins" were the featured article. It was accompanied by striking pictures of them performing as Lady Macbeth, as Miss Beatrice Kay, and doing a striptease. Also included was a very personal account of how female hormones were affecting Sally Douglas, who contributed articles to other issues offered here. Her article discussed complications, risks, dosages, doctors, and withdrawals. She also included anecdotal observations, going into detail about the thrill of feeling her arm brush against her breast, the erotic new sensations when running or jumping, and the difficulty in finding suitable women friends. Photos of her blossoming bosom preceded this fascinating report.





95. [Periodicals]

Strait, Guy [editor]. **Cruise News and World Report. Vol. 1 No. 3.** San Francisco, CA: Strait and Associates, 1965. 11½" x 8". Two bifolia. pp. [9]. Very good with minimal foxing along extremities; minor dustsoiling along spine; ¼" separation along on center fold when opened; minor edge tears.

The Cruise News and World Report was a short-lived paper that combined unflinching commentaries on the plight of the homosexual, gay news from other cities, and humorous anecdotes. The first two issues reported a light-hearted view of the news, but by the time this third issue went to print, the levity was toned down, with much of the commentary revolving around the Watts Riots. The publication met its end when U.S. News and World Report threatened to mount a lawsuit against the paper. Following the paper's demise, creator Guy Strait continued his career in the media. He'd already founded the Citizen News and the Maverick, and had been active in the San Francisco gay community since the early 1960s. He modified his business model to include photography, using his newspaper as a vehicle to promote this new venture on the back pages where readers could order photos of male models aged 15-20 in varying states of undress.

OCLC locates seven entities with issues, with three of those showing this particular issue.

None in the trade as of October 2019.

An early issue of an early gay periodical.

96. [Periodicals]

The Forum of Southern California. Issue

No. 1. Los Angeles: Forum Publications/Paul Mace, 1974. 17" x 11½" Newsprint. Pp. 20.

Very good: toned with shallow edge chips, small separations and tiny losses at fold of first bifolium.

The first issue of this short-lived newspaper whose stated goal on its first page here was "to report primarily on news of the gay community, because we feel this minority group is making news which is not being adequately reported elsewhere, and because it constitutes a market of growing economic importance." This issue has news of a proposed

48
hour
boycott

of Hollywood businesses by the gay community, reports of police harassment and court filings, local entertainment reviews and more. It also includes photographic images taken by the important LGBTQ activist and photographer Pat Rocco who is listed as a staff photographer.

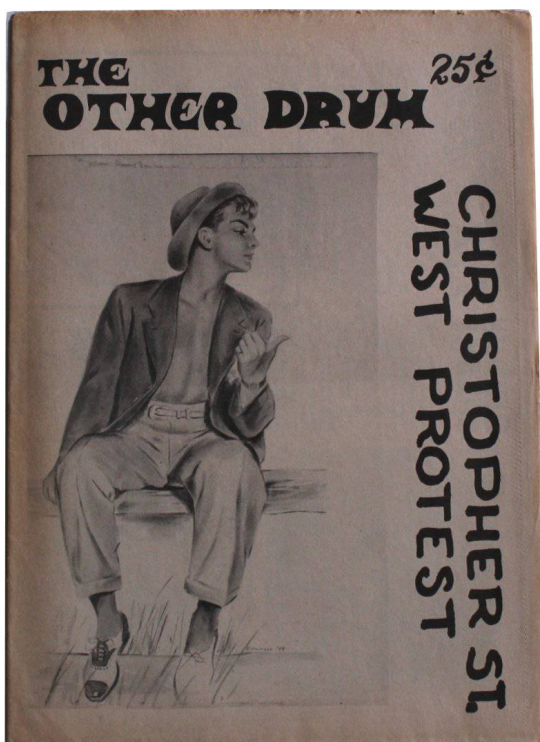
OCLC finds one copy.

97. [Periodicals]

The Other Drum. Vol. 1. Number 1. San Bernardino, Calif.: Transverse Publications, 1970. 16 ¼" x 11 ½".

Newsprint. Pp. 8. Very good: folded as issued, light toning which stronger at extremities.

The first, and probably only, issue of a Southern California LGBTQ periodical. According to its statement of purpose in this issue, it was "dedicated to furthering the homosexual cause by printing information and opinions concerning the homophile community and related events as truthful and uncensored as possible."



Most news was activist in nature, with articles reporting on the recent North American Conference of Homophile Organizations, police outrages, the planning of a local tavern owners association and more. One page was devoted to poetry and reports on local bars and there are around a dozen display advertisements. Of note is the lengthy article and large image regarding the late August demonstrations in Greenwich Village organized by the Gay Liberation Front, Gay Activists Alliance, Radical Lesbians and others, which some have called "The Forgotten Riot."

OCLC locates two copies.



98. [Periodicals]

Vector. Vol. 1 No. 12 November 1965. San Francisco: Society for Individual Rights, 1965. 8½" x 11". Bifolium with additional internal loose leaf. pp. 6. Near fine with minor corner fold and toning.

Vector Magazine was a periodical issued by the Society for Individual Rights in San Francisco, an organization that insisted on equal rights for gays and lesbians, and an affirmation of their identity. Through the magazine they heralded local trends and issues affecting the gay community, while working to provide resources like legal aid to gay people in distress. The organization was important in bringing San Francisco's gay community together, creating the first gay and lesbian community center in the United States in

1966, and encouraging activities like parties, dances, art classes, bowling leagues, and more. This *Vector Extra* commemorates a showcase that SIR held on October 30th, 1965. The show featured local celebrities regaling the audience with dancing, skits, impersonations, fantastic gowns, jewelry, and even a 24 foot white fox stole worn by one of the performers. The night of revelry was captured in images covering pages two and three, followed by a series of photos featuring some very glamorous attendees, "On the Town," and at "Halloween 1965."

One found on OCLC.



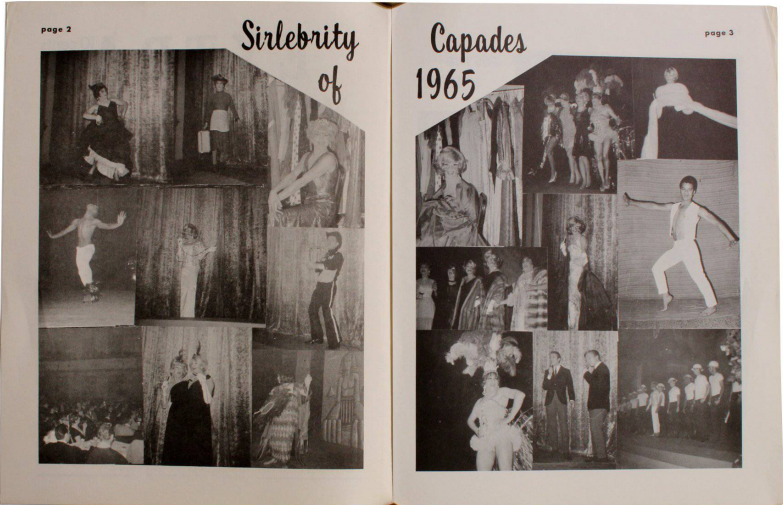
99. [Periodicals]

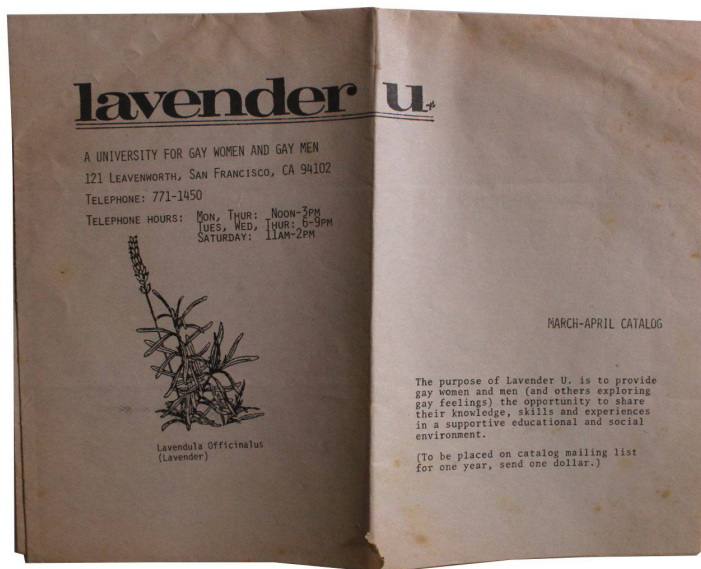
Warren, Sam [editor]. **Focus. Run of 4 issues** Costa Mesa, California: Sam Warren Publishing Co., 1971-1972. 10¾" x 8½". Three issues are newsprint, the other on standard paper stock. Newsprint issues are between 16 and 32 pages, the other is 12 pages. Publication sequence as follows: Volume 1, Issue No. 7; Volume 2, Issue Nos. 2, 6, 7. Generally very good with some creasing to one cover, a word in ballpoint on another, and some toning.

A run of early issues for this publication that highlighted the events and issues affecting the gay community in Southern California and continued in publication until at least 1977. Its editor and publisher, Sam Warren, founded the Orange County Gay and Lesbian Community Center. Readers found a plethora of information on where to go, who to see, and where to be seen on the vibrant west coast shores. This run of four issues showcased opinionated voices on topics that ran the gamut from entertainment news written by local celebrity, Dorothy Big Mouth, combining humor with a serious warning, "stay away from the T-rooms at night, they have arrested 23 people in two weeks. *Sex should be in bed, not in restrooms!*", to incendiary topics like, "Danger: Entrapment in Orange County," about vice officers soliciting gay men. Regular columns like the "ACLU Notes," and the personal ads in "Classy-Fides" also found their places

here. There were also small maps charting gay friendly businesses and bars, a small gay services phone number list, monthly calendar, and more.

OCLC locates seven entities with issues. A copy of Volume 1, #2 in the trade as of October, 2019.





100. [Periodicals][Education]

[Burke, Kevin and Edelman, Murray]. **Lavender U. March-April Catalog.** [San Francisco, California]: Lavender U., [1974]. 17½" x 11 3/8". Newsprint. Pp [4]. Very good minus: toned with some spots of foxing, old folds, small closed tear.

This is one of the earliest issues of a periodical started by Kevin Burke and Murray Edelman who moved to San Francisco to live in a gay commune after graduating from the University of Chicago. Edelman was inducted into the Chicago LGBT Hall of Fame in 2008. In the wake of the free education movement, the paper listed classes taught by, and targeted to, members of the gay community. This issue was released in the spring of 1974 and depending on the source Lavender U. started either in the fall of 1973, or early the next year. Considering that the January 1976 issue offered below is dubbed "2nd Anniversary Issue" we believe the periodical started in early 1974, making this the second issue.

This issue lists 42 classes with detailed descriptions on everything from gay duplicate bridge to dance to jewelry making. It included a listing from the Daughters of Bilitis encouraging volunteers to work at its Sisters Magazine Collective. Since all but five courses in this issue were taught by men, there was an appeal on the first page seeking more female teachers.

Lavender U. lasted until 1978, with its legacy including the founding of Frontrunners.org, the largest gay running group, with chapters worldwide. This issue contains their class, "*Jogging for Fun and Exercise.*"

OCLC lists seven institutions with some copies, and one with this specific issue.

An fine reflection of LGBTQ organizing, with a horde of insight on the interests of the community.

101. [Periodicals][Education]

[Burke, Kevin and Edelman, Murray]. **Lavender U. Jan-Feb. 1976. No. 13.** San Francisco: Lavender U., 1976. 17½" x 11¼". Newsprint. pp. [8]. Very good: folded at center (as issued), light toning that gets heavier at extremities.

This is the second anniversary issue of Lavender U. It has around 45 classes on diverse topics such as learning Russian, an anal relaxation group, and a long list of runs offered by Frontrunners.

OCLC shows four institutions with this specific issue.



102. [Periodicals][Education]

[Burke, Kevin and Edelman, Murray]. **Lavender U. May-June '76. No. 15.** San Francisco: Lavender U., 1976. 17 ½" x 11 ¼". Newsprint. pp. [8]. Very good plus: folded at center (as issued), light toning.

This issue of Lavender U. lists over 50 classes ranging from relationship advice to photography, poetry, a gay alcoholism group, cooking and dance classes and more. It also has a number of classes taught by Jack Morin, a professor of human sexuality, a diplomat of the American Board of Sexology, and author of "Anal Pleasure & Health: A Guide for Men, Women, and Couples."

OCLC shows two institutions with this specific issue.

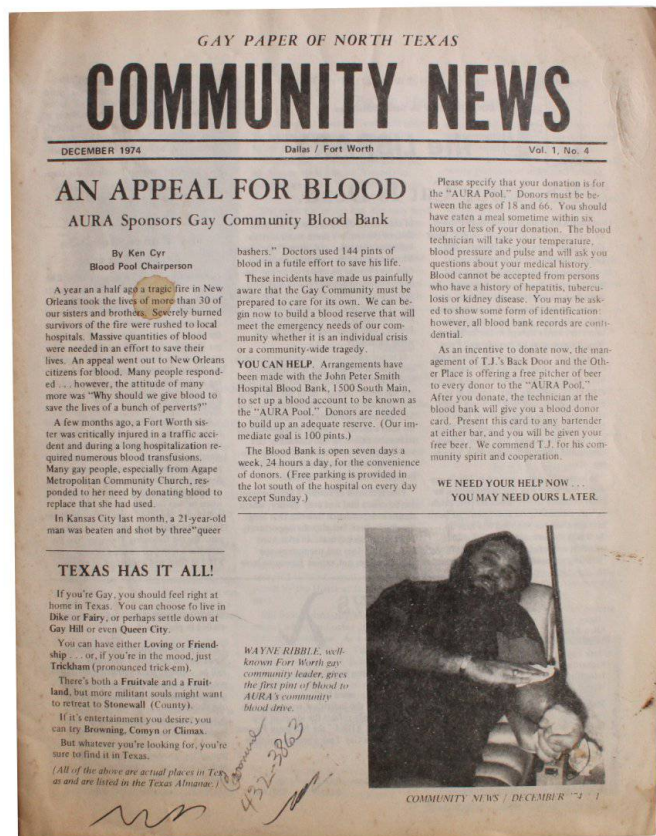
103. [Periodicals][Motorcycle Clubs]

Wheels Newsletter of The Cycle M.C., Inc.
September, 1968. New York: The Cycle M.C., 1968. 11" x 8½". Side stapled wraps. pp. 22, [1]. Very good: lightly toned; some dust soiling, small patches of staining and a tiny chip to rear wrapper; oxidized staples.

This is a newsletter from The Cycle M.C., a gay motorcycle club out of New York City. From this issue, they seemed like an active club, offering a number of runs that members could attend, "birth" and "christening" announcements for new bikes, news on their rides with other clubs, and a multitude of comments from readers in the section entitled, "Too Hot to Handle." It also contained a list of upcoming events as well as numerous advertisements for gay bars and clubs. We can find little more about the group, but note that *Wheels* was still in publication as of 1976.

Three institutions with holdings per OCLC, though no listing of this specific issue.

Rare documentation of this little known gay motorcycle club.



104. [Periodicals][Texas]

Community News. Vol. 1, No. 4. December, 1974.

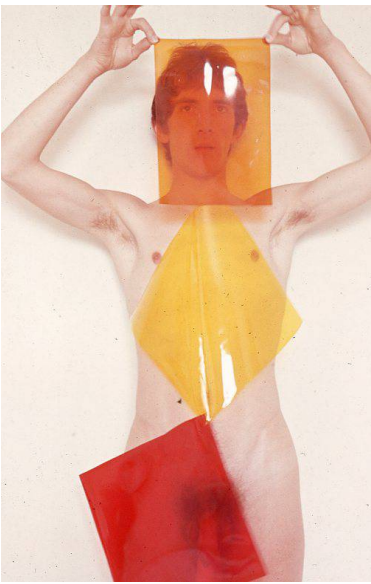
Fort Worth: Northern Region of the Texas Gay Task Force (Communications Committee) and by AURA (Awareness, Unity and Research Association), 1974. 11" x 8½" Three folded bifolia. pp. 12. Very good with toning to outer pages and spots of soiling and pen and pencil scribbles to first page.

This is the newsletter for the northern region of the Texas Gay Task Force ("TGTF") as well as AURA (Awareness, Unity and Research Association). The TGTF grew out of grew out of the Texas Gay Conference, a series of conferences held in Texas from 1973 to 1982 with a goal of organizing political activism. In 1982, TGTF and the Lesbian/Gay Democrats of Texas created the lobbying group, Lesbian/Gay Rights Lobby of Texas which is now known as Equality Texas, the largest advocacy group for LGBTQ+ rights in Texas. AURA was started in Fort Worth in 1973 by Ken Cyr and described itself in gay rights litigation in Texas in 1977 as "an association devoted to making gay individuals aware of their rights and to assisting them in taking advantage of those rights."

This issue called for donations to a gay community blood bank, announced the first-ever international gay rights conference in Scotland and had notes on a meeting held by Cyr and other advocates with the local NBC affiliation regarding an episode of *Police Woman* that negatively portrayed lesbians. It also had a full page discussion of Texas Penal Code Section 21.06 which

prohibited "deviate sexual intercourse with another individual of the same sex," and was ultimately deemed unconstitutional in the Supreme Court's 2003 *Lawrence v. Texas* opinion.

OCLC locates seven institutions with at least one issue.

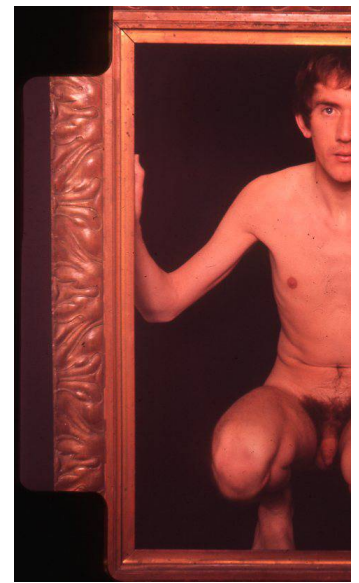
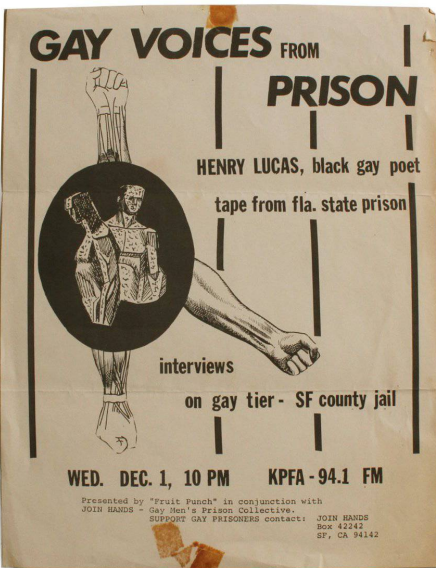


105. [Photography]

Creative Male Nude Slides. Germany: 1968-1972. 202 35mm color film transparencies, measuring 1½" x 1" to 1½" x 1½", most in plastic mounts. Generally fine.

A marvelous collection of creative male nudes by an unknown photographer. A number of models are seen both indoors and out, posing amid colorful displays of art, on furniture, and at the beach. A small percentage show couples, a few have them posing with various plastic transparencies, one has a man posing inside a picture frame and one or two show a completely shrouded man. Some are psychedelic, some are simply pensive, some curiously captivating.

More images may be seen by clicking [here](#).



106. [Prison][African Americana]

Gay Voices from Prison. San Francisco: Join HandsGay Men's Prison Collective, [1976]. 11" x 8½". Single leaf printed recto only. Good plus with two old horizontal folds and creases at corners; tape remnants; tiny hole and miniscule tear at upper corner; moderate toning.

This flier advertised an episode from the program, "Gay Voices from Prison," broadcast from KPFA 94.1 FM in Berkeley, California. It aired on the weekly radio show, "Fruit Punch," the longest running gay radio show in the country. The show was hosted in conjunction with the Gay Men's Prison Collective known as Join Hands, which worked to support the rights of gay inmates in California State. The series lasted more than two decades, eventually ending in 1995. Although the collective supported those in California prisons, the episode presented in this flier went beyond the California state borders, offering listeners a recording from Florida State Prison of black gay poet, Henry Lucas. Information regarding this particular episode is sparse, and we have been unable to find material on or about the evening's featured poet, possibly because he used an alias.

A scarce flier with a great graphic advertising a performance of a gay black poet on "Fruit Punch." None found on OCLC.

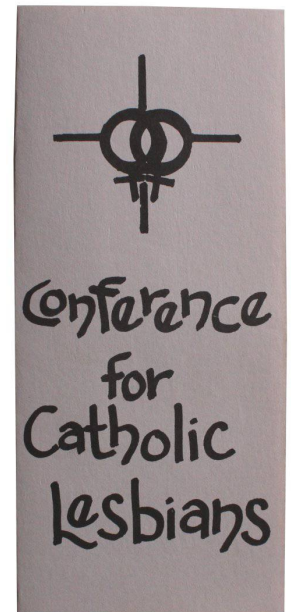
107. [Religion]

CCL Membership Brochure. Jersey City, New Jersey: Conference for Catholic Lesbians, [circa 1980s]. 8½" x 3¾" unfolds to 11" x 8½". Three panel pamphlet printed both sides. Near fine with light wear

The Conference for Catholic Lesbians was founded in 1983 by devout Catholic Karen Doherty and her partner C.N. Its organization provided support to women that could not be found in the traditionally male dominated Catholic church. It promoted connections with like-minded women, and a fostering of new female relationships that some members found to be liberating. By the time of this flier, the group had grown to about 350 members nationwide, and this pamphlet sought to increase their reach to more women in need of support. Listed were the many benefits of joining the group, including access to the CCL newsletter, a nationwide network connecting lesbian sisters to each other, to relevant books and materials, and an event-filled calendar with access to retreats and lectures. A delicate reminder at the bottom of the text stressed that subsequent correspondences would be discreet since, "*All mail is sent in unmarked envelopes.*"

A sobering artifact from an organization that worked to create connections in the Catholic lesbian sisterhood, while keeping them safe and anonymous.

OCLC locates an archive of newsletters from the organization, but we are unable to verify if this brochure is included. None in the trade as of September 2019.



108. [Religion]

Getting Our Thing Together. Los Angeles: N.p., 1970. 8½" x 5½". Two unstitched leaves, folded. pp. [1], 2-8. Near fine.

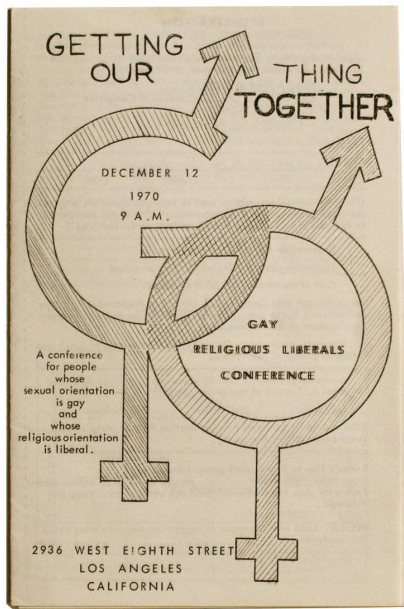
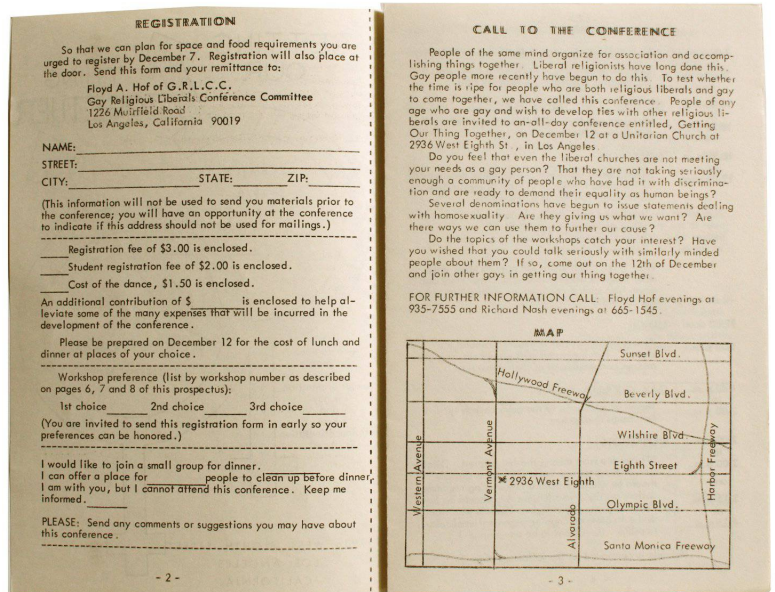
This brochure advertised the Gay Religious Liberals Conference that was held at the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles on December 12, 1970. It was publicized as a "conference for people whose sexual orientation is gay and whose religious orientation is liberal." It was the brainchild of Reverend Richard Nash, a Unitarian minister and Floyd Hof, also a Unitarian who later published a gay services guide for Los Angeles. Nash wrote a resolution that condemned discrimination against homosexuals and bisexuals that was passed at the General Assembly of the Unitarian Universalist Association just six months earlier. Despite adoption of the resolution at the General Assembly, the UU church in which it was held would not endorse them, as witnessed by this disclaimer in the brochure:

"Since there is diversity of opinions on the subject of homosexuality, the church does not sponsor the Conference of Gay Religious Liberals. The planners of the conference have come to a mutual agreement with the Board of Trustees regarding the use of these facilities for this Gay Religious Liberals Conference to be held on December 12. The Conference Committee wishes to make it clear that use of the Church facilities does not imply church endorsement."

This publication provided a registration

form to send to the committee, a map of the area around the First Unitarian Church, and a "Call to the Conference," explaining the purpose of this gathering: "To test whether the time is ripe for people who are both religious liberals and gay to come together." The agenda for the day's events was followed by a detailed listing of the 18 workshops which included, "Homosexuality: Sickness or Alternate Lifestyle", "Bisexuality, Concerns of Lesbians" and "Heterosexually married Homosexuals"

Nash, along with Elgin Blair, founded the UU Gay Caucus the following year, with the goal of creating an Office of Gay Affairs. General Assemblies in 1973 and 1974 created that office which exists today as LGBTQ Ministries. A rare document from an important and underappreciated event. None located on OCLC.



109. [Religion]

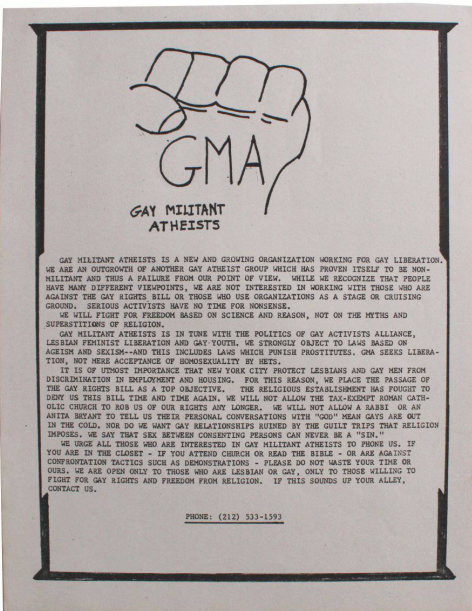
Promotional Flier for Gay Militant Atheists. [New York]: Gay Militant Atheists, [1979]. 11 x 8½". Single leaf printed recto only. Near fine with light toning.

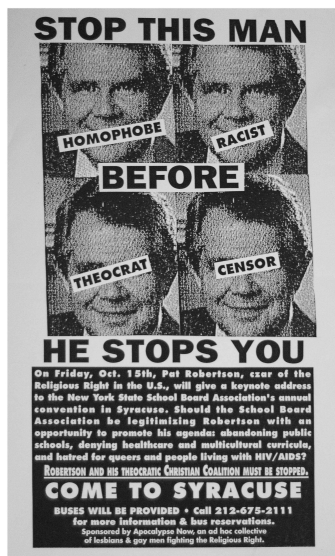
According to an October, 1979 issue of the San Francisco Crusader, the Gay Militant Atheists ("GMA") arose out of New York's Gay Activist Alliance. That same article mentioned that GMA members "used violence against religious gays as well as non-gays." GMA claimed to be a no nonsense organization comprised of only serious activists who did not shy away from confrontation, and whose primary objective was the passage of the Gay Rights Bill.

Though they shared the same politics as the Gay Activists Alliance, and the Lesbian Feminist Liberation, they were not interested in being accepted into the heterosexual community. Their goal was liberation, a goal that could not be achieved without militant practices. This strongly worded flier was sparsely ornamented, as mass appeal was not its purpose. Its aim was the limited recruitment of radical gays and lesbians who were ready to fight for the cause in an effort to rectify the current unacceptable state of affairs.

A rare remnant from a group whose existence was ignited by the more peaceful tactics of the former gay atheist group to which it had once belonged.

None located on OCLC.





110. [Religion]

Stop This Man Before He Stops You. New York: Apocalypse Now, [1993]. 14" x 8½". Broadside. Near fine.

This incendiary broadside urged the public to join in a demonstration at the New York State School Board Association's annual convention during Pat Robertson's keynote speech. The leaf was provocatively illustrated with portraits of the televangelist juxtaposed with words calling him a homophobe, racist, theocrat, and censor. It denounced his upcoming address as an opportunity to promote the Christian agenda in schools. A group called "Apocalypse Now" sponsored the demonstration and offered bus transportation to supporters. According to the broadside they were "an ad hoc collective of lesbians & gay men fighting the Religious Right." We can find nothing else about them.

111. [Religion]

[Transcript of Speech Given by a Member of the Daughters of Bilitis, Inc. at the Western

Regional Study Conference on the Young Adult in the Metropolis.] San Francisco: [Daughters of Bilitis], 1964.

8½" x 11". Corner stapled leaves, printed rectos only. pp.

3. Very good with some toning.

This talk was delivered by a member of the Daughters of Bilitis as part of a panel discussion at the Glide Memorial Methodist Church. The Daughters of Bilitis was formed in San Francisco in 1955 to provide a safe place for lesbians to congregate out of the public eye in order to avoid harassment.

The speech is a discussion of gender fluidity, homosexuality, and a condemnation of Christianity as it relates to both. It reminds those who work with young people that youth is a time of self discovery, which is made all the more complex with societal definitions of what constitutes a man and a woman. It points out how dictionary and other definitions of gender pigeon-hole too many people, and goes on to point out:

"Homosexual men and women are caught in the same trap-seeking a self identity, sometimes even sanity, in a world where they are considered illegal, immoral and sick...Sometimes they are misled into heterosexual marriage and thereby bring misery on others as well...Homosexual men and women are coming to recognize themselves as individuals, who are different really only in their choice of love object."

A captivating talk from a member of the first organization in the United States for lesbian civil and political rights.

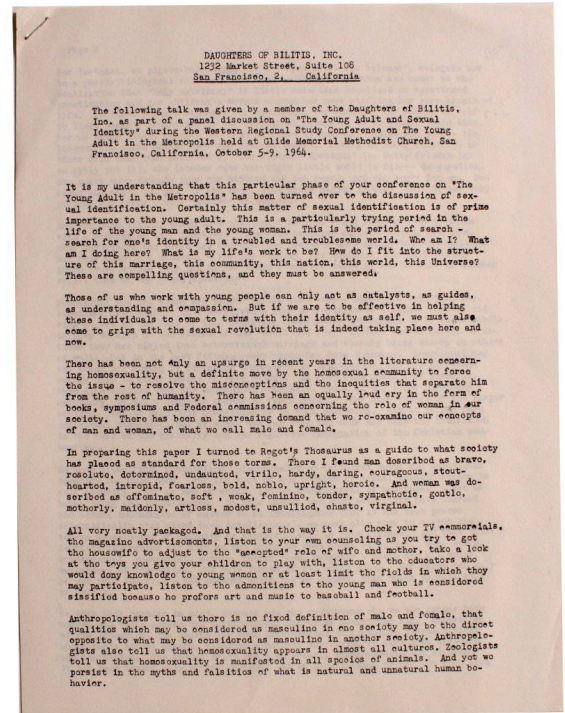
OCLC lists three institutional holdings. None in the trade as of August 2019.

112. [Social Organizations]

The Capitol Forum and Miss Gay Salem '80-'81 "The Melba" Proudly Present the 1981 Mr. & Miss Gay Salem Pageant [Cover title]. Salem, Oregon: Broadway News, 1981. 11" x 8½". Side-stapled wrappers. pp. [10]. Near fine with crisp pages and minor toning.

This program marked the end of reign of "The Melba" who had spent the previous year performing duties expected of the leader of the Imperial Court System's Willamette Empire, which was established in 1977. Now known as The Imperial Sovereign Court of the Willamette Empire, it produces lavish drag shows, car washes, auctions, and other charity fundraisers for organizations such as Meals on Wheels, Matthew Shepard Foundation, HIV/AIDS groups, and Salem Rainbow Youth. The program also celebrated the crowning of the newly elected Mr. & Miss Gay Salem of 1981, a contest about which can find little information. There's also an advertisement for "Ebony Weekend," an event held by the United Ebony Kingdom (see items ____).

None found on OCLC.



**EXTRA — EXTRA
READ ALL ABOUT IT!**

BROADWAY NEWS: SALEM, OREGON SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1981 ORDER 077

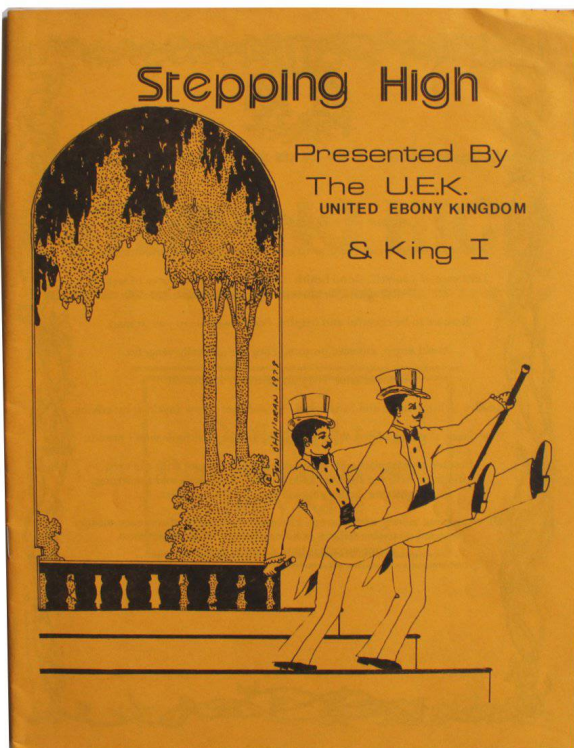
**THE CAPITOL FORUM
AND
MISS GAY SALEM '80-'81
"THE MELBA"**

PROUDLY PRESENT

**THE 1981
MR. & MISS GAY SALEM
PAGEANT**



WEATHER FORECAST
CLEARING THROUGHOUT THE
EVENING, WITH A HIGH CHANCE
OF FANTASY AND
CONTINUED MERRYMENT.



113. [Social Organizations][African Americana]

Stepping High. Portland: Postal Instant Press, 1978. 11" x 8½". Stapled wrappers. pp. [20]. Very good with light creasing at top corner, and light toning.

This is the 1979 coronation ball program for the United Ebony Kingdom, a short-lived African American spinoff of Portland's International Imperial Court System. We are unable to find out much about them save for the program itself which mentions as well as the one offered below which mentions its founding in 1973. Messages from previous Queens as well as advertisements and messages from local businesses and members of the court filled the latter half of the book.

OCLC locates no copies, though we have handled two others.

114. [Social Organizations][African Americana]

The United Ebony Kingdom Presents: Fairy Tale High. [Portland, Oregon]: [United Ebony Kingdom], 1979. 11" x 8 ½". Stapled wrappers. pp.[25]. Fine with a hint of toning to edges of front wrapper.

This is the 1979 coronation ball program for the United Ebony Kingdom, a short-lived African American spinoff of Portland's International Imperial Court System. We are unable to find out much about them save for the program itself which mentions its founding in 1973. The program features letters from past kings and queens, a large image of Queen Lillian Carter, and a number of gay-friendly business advertisements.

OCLC locates no copies, though we have handled two others.



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