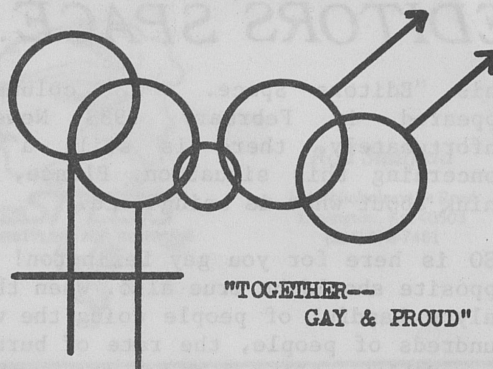


# GSO NEWSLETTER

LEXINGTON GAY SERVICES ORGANIZATION

POST OFFICE BOX 11471

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40511



AUGUST 1983

## Presidential Message

In Past weeks, the House of Representatives has been the scene of several remarkable occurrences. The House Ethics Committee recommended the official "reprimand" of Democrat Gerry Studds of Massachusetts and Republican Daniel Crane of Illinois for having engaged in sexual activity with Congressional pages in 1973 and 1980, respectively. However, after spending \$1 million and 50,000 hours of staff time, the Ethics Committee could find no evidence of widespread sexual misconduct.

Representative Crane, a "family man" who in a fund-raising letter last year blasted "moral laxness", admitted to having had sexual relations with a 17 year old female page. In a written statement to the House he stated, "I am sorry that I made a mistake. I'm human, and in no way did I violate my oath of office. I only hope my wife and children will forgive me." Representative Studds stood before Congress and admitted that he was wrong to have had sex with a Congressional subordinate of either sex, saying, "It is not a simple task for any of us to meet adequately the obligations of either public or private life, but these challenges are made substantially more complex when one is, as am I, both an elected public official and gay."

On July 20, the House voted 420-3 to censure Studds and Crane. A "censure" requires the recipients to stand in disgrace before their colleagues and is more severe than a "reprimand". Studds move to affirm himself as a gay man is considered to be a stunning victory for gay rights movement. The fact that he was censured for an affair that happened ten years ago seems rather trivial, in a way, but he has admitted it was an "error of judgment" rather than anything wrong or bad.

I cannot pretend that I do not find Mr. Studds affair to be somewhat less than ethical, but now that he has been reprimanded for it, he should be allowed by his constituency and colleagues to continue the fine job that he was doing. There is no question that what Rep. Studds did this past month took a great deal of courage. But why should it have to? Society, we are constantly reminded, tells us if we are to survive, we should keep our homosexuality quiet. We have swallowed that line for so very long that even we, sometimes, spout it like some sort of credo.

A certain amount of discretion may be necessary. However, standing up for what you believe can only become easier the more you practice it. Be true and honest with yourself. Then if you feel that you would like others close to you to know, tell them. It could be risky, but that risk is diminished by the feeling you get, a feeling of freedom, of strength--that which you cannot truly have when you are trying to "be normal".

The gay community in Lexington, as well as in the nation, has made some dramatic accomplishments in the past few years. Unless we all pull together and fight for our rights we will never get them. I don't know about you, but that makes me terribly, terribly sad for future generations.

Keith Elston  
President

## EDITORS SPACE...

This "Editors Space. . ." column first appeared in February 1983 Newsletter. Unfortunately, there is still a problem concerning this situation. Please, PLEASE, think about what is being said.

GSO is here for you gay Lexington! And the opposite should be true also. When there are only a handful of people doing the work for hundreds of people, the rate of burn-out is incredibly high, and the rate of accomplishment is unfortunately low.

The excuses of why you cannot help are endless. Is there really NOTHING you can contribute? After all, how demanding or incriminating is attending a GSO social function, working the GAYLINE, attending and presenting ideas at a GSO general meeting, or sending a much needed monetary donation? How tight can your schedule be that a few hours could not be spared once a month?

Although I respect valid excuses, is it too much to expect support and help in whatever way you see fit to give it?

A very heartfelt thanks to those few people who do help where they can. Without you this organization would not exist.

We will continue to work and strive for all of gay Lexington, tired and frustrating as it may be. We'll keep pleading for your help.

Will we ever get it?

Tim Banks  
Editor

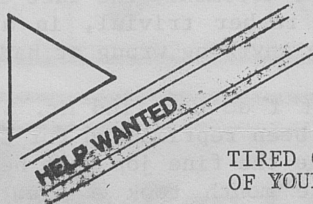
## Gay man can change behavior not feelings

(Courtesy Lexington Herald-Leader)

Dear Abby: To get right to the point-I am gay, but I don't like being gay. I want a wife, children and a normal social life. I also have a career I enjoy greatly (in banking) in which further advancement is impossible if it becomes known that I am gay.

Psychiatrists and other therapists I have gone to have tried to help me adjust to my homosexuality rather than help me to change. Abby, adjusting to being homosexual is fine for those who have accepted their homosexuality. But I haven't. I know I'd be happier straight. Please help me.-UNHAPPY IN HOUSTON

Dear Unhappy: Did you choose to be homosexual? If so, then you can choose to be straight. But if you have always had erotic feelings for men instead of women, then face it, you are homosexual. Even though you may be able to change your behavior, you will not be able to change your feelings. Some therapists insist that if a homosexual is sufficiently motivated, he (or she) can become straight. Maybe so, but the chances are slim. Marrying and having children may make you happier, but what about the other people you involve? "To thine own self be true"--only then will you find true happiness.



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HELP!

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SHOW YOUR  
SUPPORT  
IN '83

# + DIGNITY Lexington +

## WHAT IS DIGNITY?

Dignity is a community of gay and lesbian Catholics and their friends who believe that God made and loves us all and that we have a right to full membership in the faith community including the right to share in the spiritual and sacramental life of the Church.

Founded in 1969, Dignity became a national organization in 1973. Presently there are more than 100 chapters throughout the U.S. and Canada. A chapter formed in Lexington in March 1983 and is setting up its formal structure and officers. You need not be gay or lesbian nor Catholic to join or attend Dignity functions. Meetings are held every second Wednesday and the last Saturday of each month.

For more information call 269-8500 or write: Dignity/Lexington, P.O. Box 1984, Lexington, KY 40593.



Rod Saalfeld

1641 Nicholasville Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40503  
(606) 278-7481



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## FOR YOUR INFORMATION... Self-Defense

Although anti-gay violence is nothing new, it seems to be especially prevalent in areas where gay people have a high profile. But returning to the closet or becoming invisible to avoid attacks is the surest way to make our communities and our own self-respect disintegrate. The alternative is to take steps to minimize the risk of attacks and to protect ourselves if they occur.

Following are some suggestions as to how lesbians and gay men can protect themselves better from street violence. They are based on safety information published by various local groups including the Madison All-Gays Crisis and Counseling Center, Gay-Male-S/M Activists (New York), the New York City Lesbian/Gay Anti-Violence Project, and San Francisco's Community United Against Violence. Remember that not all attacks can be prevented or escaped from; these self-defense guidelines should not be construed as an attempt to shift responsibility from the assailant to the victim. All too often gay victims of violence are blamed for attacks they neither invited nor deserved. The notion that we are responsible for violence against us is as antiquated and destructive as similar notions used to justify rape.

### How to Minimize the Risk of Attack

- Know your local "danger zones," areas where lesbians and gay men have been frequently attacked. Try to avoid these areas if you are alone. Pick routes where there is life in the streets: other pedestrians, open stores, traffic. If it is late and you are able to take a cab or bus to your destination, do so.
- If you must walk alone, walk assertively and be alert. If you are intoxicated, drugged, tired, or upset, try not to show it. Assailants have a nose for vulnerability and are looking for easy targets.
- Make brief eye contact with people who walk towards you to determine whether they are a threat and to let them know you are aware of their approach. If you hear someone behind you, don't be afraid or embarrassed to turn around and see who it is. If you feel threatened, you very well may be, and you should act accordingly. Analyze later. Every second of denial reduces the time you might need to escape.
- If you think someone is following you, widen the distance between the two of you. Walk closer to the street or cross the street. Walk into a store. Run if you need to.
- Avoid close-up verbal exchanges with people

you are not comfortable with. If people in cars or on the street ask you a question or request directions, yell back a response rather than approach them.

- Prolonged or aggravated verbal exchanges often result in violence. If someone taunts or harasses you, do not respond unless you are prepared for a fight.
- Learn some basic self-defense techniques. Many gay people grow up believing they are weak and can't defend themselves; they underestimate the power they really do have. Although some types of self-defense are sophisticated and take years to master, others are simple, easy to learn, and often quite effective. Their purpose is not to overpower and subdue an attacker but to injure a vulnerable area so that you can escape.

### What to Do if You Are Attacked

- If you carry a whistle—and you should—use it. Or yell. Your voice is a powerful instrument, and yelling may deter an attacker as well as getting your own adrenalin going and alerting others in the vicinity to what is happening.
- On the other hand, if your assailant is armed with a gun, stay quiet and still. And never rush at someone who has a knife. If the motive is robbery rather than assault, do not resist.
- Once violence has begun, however, defend yourself. Homophobic assailants are no less vicious if you are passive, and they often don't expect much resistance from their gay victims. Surprise them. Aim blows at vulnerable areas: the face, throat, solar plexus, groin, kidneys. Stomp their feet. Kick their shins. Knee them in the crotch. Scream bloody murder. And as soon as you can, run like hell.
- A single heavy blow to your face or head could be fatal. If you fall or are forced to the ground, tuck your head into your arms.

### What to Do if You See an Attack

- Call the police immediately from the nearest phone. In many communities, dialing 911 will connect you directly with the police switchboard.
- Blow a whistle. Yell "Fire!" or "Police!" Bang garbage cans. Try to get help.
- If your community has a lesbian/gay anti-violence project, call and make a report. If not, call the NGTF Crisisline ((800) 221-7044 outside New

York State, Alaska, and Hawaii; (212) 807-8016 inside those states).

### What to Do After an Attack

- Get medical attention if you need it from the nearest hospital emergency room. Many states compensate victims for injuries sustained during a crime. Find out what benefits you are entitled to; do not let any personal financial constraints prevent your getting the medical care you need.
- Report the attack to the police; you can call from the hospital if necessary. Don't let anyone discourage you from filing a report or pressing charges. Write down the number of the report form and the names and badge numbers of any police officers you talk with. Ask to see mug shots in case your assailant has a record.
- Don't try to deal with the incident all by yourself. Often after street attacks, victims are disoriented and may have difficulty attending even to simple tasks. This is normal. Ask your friends for help in dealing with the police, doctors, and the criminal-justice system.
- Even when a victim is not physically hurt, the fear and emotional trauma of an attack can linger for a long time afterward. Many are reluctant even to think about the incident, let alone talk about it, so they suffer in silence. Others, in contrast, may want to rehash it endlessly. Friends should be supportive and patient. If you have been victimized, talk with someone about it. Get mad about it. Get it out of your system. If you are having trouble coping, don't hesitate to seek short-term counseling to help you work through it. Get in touch with local support services for gay crime victims by calling your local gay switchboard or the NGTF Crisisline ((800) 221-7044 outside New York State, Alaska, and Hawaii; (212) 807-8016 inside those states)).
- Let the gay and non-gay community know what happened to you. If anti-gay assaults are chronic in your area, channel your rage by working to organize a project to combat them. NGTF will help by putting you in touch with existing local groups, furnishing standard violence-report forms, and providing information about approaches that have been effective elsewhere.

The foregoing community-service message is brought to you by the Club Baths [redacted], which are major financial supporters of NGTF's Crisisline.

## Gay Home Ownership & Finance (A Two-Part Report)

By Mike McCormick

Two people of the same sex may own property and borrow money to mortgage the property the same as any married couple. There are no legal means to prevent this joint venture and no mortgage company can turn the applicants down unless credit problems are involved.

There are several ways to hold title to real property or real estate. The first is Estate by Entity. This is property owned by one individual only. Only one name appears on the deed and upon that persons death the property will go to his or her next of kin or to the person named in a will.

The most asked about form of real estate ownership is the Joint Tenancy in Common. In a joint ownership, a deceased party's interest in the property goes to the surviving owner or owners and not the persons heirs or next of kin. The deed would have both parties names appearing on it and contain a right of survivalship clause. This method of ownership is not exclusive to the married couple. Therefore, any gay couple would have the opportunity to own property and contribute their share to its acquisition and maintenance. Furthermore, if a gay couple works hard at acquiring property, and something happens to one of the partners, the remaining partners would not have to deal with the family of the deceased

In obtaining property together, the couple can share the income tax deductions jointly. These items include property taxes and interest paid on the mortgage loan.

Another form of ownership is Tenancy in Common. This form of ownership is similar to the above except there is no survivorship clause. In the event of death, the property would customarily go to the family of the deceased. However, the property may be willed to anyone. This may place an extreme burden on the partner because he/she would be forced to purchase the entire piece of property or the will of the deceased could be contested by the family.

One thing a couple must keep in mind is that if there is a joint decision to buy property, there must also be a joint to sell the property. You might say that you are "in bed together" even if things don't work out.

## Mythology In 1983

### HOMOSEXUALS ARE OVERSEXED

This myth stems from the view of homosexuality that regards it in purely sexual terms. Homosexuality is more than a choice of sexual partners; it is a way of living and loving. Homosexuals have just as much control over sexual impulses and behavior as anyone else. The stereotyping of gay sexual behavior as promiscuous, superficial or compulsive is an example of blaming the victim. The frequently clandestine atmosphere of gay sexual expression results from being denied more wholesome outlets and opportunities to integrate sexuality into the rest of our lives.



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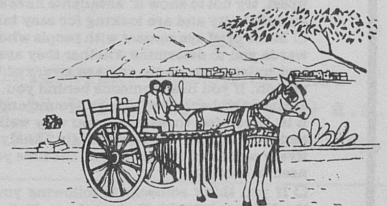
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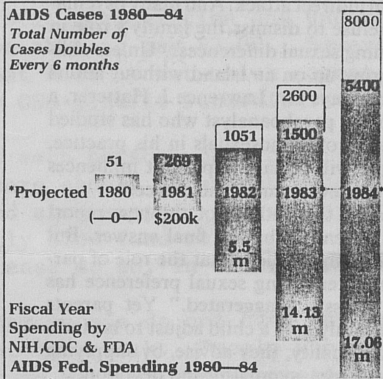
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## Questions and Answers About AIDS

### What is AIDS?

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a probably fatal failure of the body's immune system, which makes its victims susceptible to an unusual cancer, *Kaposi's Sarcoma* and/or special infections like *Pneumocystis Carinii Pneumonia*. AIDS patients start out young and healthy. Then they come down with one of the "opportunistic infections". If the first infection doesn't kill them, a second one will. AIDS was first detected in the U. S. in 1979 among gay men. It has now spread rapidly, attacking Haitians, Hemophiliacs, IV—drug users, children and sexual partners of these groups, and others. No one has recovered from AIDS. The Center for Disease Control (CDC) is calling AIDS the most complex epidemic since Smallpox. More than six cases are reported every day; the total number of cases doubles every six months. AIDS has been reported in 35 states and 16 foreign countries. Researchers suspect AIDS may be spread through blood transfusions, sexual contact with an infected person (who may have no symptoms), or other close contact (contaminated needles).



### What Has Congress Done About AIDS?

The federal government has been slow to respond to the crisis. In 1981, only \$200,000 was spent by the entire federal government, for AIDS research. In 1982, the federal government responded with a paltry \$5.5 million out of a nearly \$4 billion medical research budget for 1982. So far federal researchers have been able to discover nothing conclusive about the cause, transmission, treatment, or cure of AIDS. Something is wrong with the federal government's research priorities. Very wrong.

### What Has the AIDS Project Done?

Gay Rights National Lobby (GRNL) started the AIDS Project in the summer of 1982 when it became obvious Congress was not going to respond adequately to the AIDS epidemic. The AIDS Project did extensive constituent organizing around the country, trying to mobilize the gay community to affect key members of Congress. AIDS Project staffers developed numerous press releases, fact sheets, and reports to keep Congress and the gay community informed. Members of Congress were directly lobbied at critical times. In December, 1982, the effort paid off when Congress appropriated the first major AIDS research money, \$2 million for CDC. Rep. Henry Waxman (D—Cal), chair of the Health and Environmental Subcommittee, credited the AIDS Project with doing more than any other outside group to get this funding. In 1983 the AIDS Project has continued:

- rganizing gay constituents
- directly lobbying Congress
- working with the media
- informing the gay community of Congressional action (or lack thereof) on AIDS
- building a coalition with gay and non-gay organizations.

The AIDS Project, which has become GRNL's top priority, is expanding its staff rapidly. With increased support from the gay community, the AIDS Project will continue to grow and become more effective.

### What Should Congress Do About AIDS?

The AIDS Project hopes to get \$30 million for CDC and the National Institutes of Health (NIH) for AIDS research in fiscal year 1984. The AIDS Project will continue to seek supplemental appropriations to augment current CDC and NIH AIDS efforts. CDC needs more money for its essential AIDS research. NIH must expedite its funding of outside AIDS research proposals. The AIDS Project also supports a massive public education program on AIDS, automatic eligibility for Medicaid and Social Security Disability benefits for AIDS patients, and greatly improved responsiveness to AIDS by all federal agencies.

### What Can I Do To Help Stop AIDS?

Contrary to popular misconception, one person can do a lot to affect Congress; VISIT, WRITE, or CALL your Members of Congress. Write to Rep. Mathias of Hopkins U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. 20515, or Sen. Ford of Huddleston, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C. 20510. Call (202) 224-3121 (Capital Switchboard) and ask for your member of Congress. To find out who your members of Congress are, call your local League of Women Voters, or contact the AIDS Project (see below). If you need to know what to say or when to say it, keep in touch with us.

ORGANIZE an AIDS network in your community or support an existing one. We must take care of our victims and make sure Congress does its part — only powerful, grassroots organizing in conjunction with national groups can do this.

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# Gays Are Born, Not Made

*The mystery really is . . . that I'm not like all the nice young men I see strolling hand in hand in Bloomingdale's on Saturday mornings.*

—"Portnoy's Complaint," by Philip Roth

Alexander Portnoy can hardly believe he's not gay. After all, he has a mother whose extraordinary domination over Alex and his father would lead many psychiatrists to peg him as a perfect candidate. But this traditional theory that family relationships make people gay has now been challenged. Homosexuality, says a new report from the Alfred C. Kinsey Institute for Sex Research, has little to do with overbearing mothers, distant fathers—or any other influences of childhood. Instead, the researchers found, the condition arises from feelings and needs that appear to be as deep-rooted and impervious to change as the heterosexual kind. In some cases, they suggest, homosexuality may even be determined before birth.

The authors of the new report, psychologist Alan P. Bell and sociologists Martin S. Weinberg and Sue Kiefer Hammersmith, set out to test factors that could conceivably contribute to homosexuality. In interviews lasting several hours each, their staff questioned 979 homosexuals and 477 heterosexuals on such matters as early relationships with their parents, childhood friendships, youthful sexual and emotional feelings and traumatic sexual incidents.

The most significant—and unexpected—finding was that the family backgrounds of the subjects appeared to have little effect on eventual sexual preference. For example, boys who grew up with weak fathers and

dominant mothers were almost as likely to turn out heterosexual as homosexual. In fact, the significance of boys' relationships with their mothers in particular was found by the researchers to be "hardly worth mentioning." An unsatisfactory relationship with a father—for both boys and girls—was only slightly more important in predicting eventual sexual preference.

One childhood trait recalled by some homosexual subjects did seem to set them apart from a large number of the heterosexuals. As youngsters, they failed to conform to generally accepted forms of behavior for their sex. For boys, this often meant a lack of interest in sports and an enjoyment of solitary activities like drawing, music and reading. Pre-homosexual girls, on the other hand, did tend to enjoy sports and outdoor play, as well as wearing boys' clothes. They were less interested than the pre-heterosexual girls in activities like playing house, hopscotch and jacks.

**Dating:** This "gender nonconformity" occurred so early in childhood that the researchers view it as a reflection of an already-established homosexual propensity, and not a cause. For girls, gender nonconformity in childhood was not as reliable a predictor of adult homosexuality as it was for boys; in fact, only a third of the heterosexual women said they were "highly feminine" as children. But even in boys, where the association was stronger, it was not unequivocal. One-fourth of the heterosexual males described themselves as sexually nonconforming children, and half the male homosexuals had been typically masculine in their childhood interests and activity.

The Kinsey study, which will be pub-

lished in November,\* measured—and eliminated—a number of other potential factors in the development of homosexuality. Among them: lack of heterosexual dating experience, childhood isolation from peers, traumatic early heterosexual experience and homosexual seduction.

Because the researchers could not find any strong connection between childhood experiences and adult homosexuality, they suggest that the orientation "may arise from a biological precursor that parents cannot control." Such a correlation has yet to be shown scientifically, but the investigators hope their study will stimulate research into possible physiological differences between homosexuals and heterosexuals.

The Kinsey study is expected to provoke criticism from both the psychoanalytic community and homosexual groups. Some gay activists, the researchers note, view any investigation of the origins of homosexuality as an indirect attack. And many psychiatrists refuse to dismiss the family's role in explaining sexual differences. "Unless children grow up on an island without adults around," says Dr. Lawrence J. Hatterer, a New York psychoanalyst who has studied thousands of homosexuals in his practice, "parents will remain important influences on sexual development and choice."

Clearly, the authors of the new report don't pretend to have a final answer. But they do firmly believe that the role of parents in determining sexual preference has been "grossly exaggerated." Yet parents can certainly help a child adjust to his individual sexuality, they advise, by supplying plenty of care, sympathy and devotion.

JEAN SELIGMANN with MARIANA GOSNELL

\*"Sexual Preference: Its Development in Men and Women." Indiana University Press.

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NEWSWEEK/SEPTEMBER 7, 1981

## BOOKS IN BRIEF/BOOKS IN BRIEF/BOOKS IN BRIEF/BOOKS IN BRIEF

A number of excellent resource books have been published recently:

**THE LESBIAN MOTHER LITIGATION MANUAL** focuses on the strategies and legal arguments a lawyer representing a lesbian mother must consider. Written by Donna Hitchens, Directing Attorney of the Lesbian Rights Project (LRP), the manual may be ordered from the Lesbian Rights Project, 1370 Mission Street, 4th floor, San Francisco, CA 94103. Cost: \$25.00.

**ANTI-GAY LEGISLATION: AN ATTEMPT TO SANCTION INEQUALITY** develops legal arguments against the constitutionality of the Family Protection Act and the McDonald Amendment. Written by Rosalyn Richter of Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund, the report may be ordered from LLDEF, 132 West 43rd Street, New York NY 10036. Cost: \$10.00 for individuals and non-profit groups; \$20.00 for libraries, law firms and academic institutions; PLEASE ADD \$2.50 postage & handling on each copy.



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Sorry, I can't donate right now but please add me to the mailing list \_\_\_\_\_

Please mail above form to GSO, P.O. BOX 11471, Lexington, KY 40511 IT'S WORTH IT!!!!!!!

## Volleyball In The Park!!!

In hope to better involve the entire gay community in its social events, GSO would like to make the Volleyball/Potluck operate on a donation basis. GSO is a non-profit organization and understands that everyone is not able to pay \$3.00. However, there are expenses that must be met which cannot be completely paid for by GSO Benefit Fundraisers alone.

If each person would contribute as much as they can, there should be enough money to pay for the Park Shelter and also support GSO during the summer months (traditionally slow fund-raising months). Those who can give more please do so, in order for everyone to benefit.

Many people do not have any means of transportation to Jacobson Park. People who plan to attend should offer those without transportation, a ride. If you want to go, and don't have a way, call someone or call Jim Wiechers at 299-0352. He will arrange transportation and see to it that anyone who wants to go, gets there.

Some people feel as though meeting in a park with other gay people is just 'asking for trouble' or 'too public'. GSO has been meeting in the park for volleyball/potlucks for several years without incident. So come on out, let loose, and have some fun!

GSO would like to get as many people as possible involved. Different people have varied interests and it would be ideal to have additional activities. If anyone has other ideas (i.e. badminton, horseshoes, jarts, croquet or cards bring them along.

Dear San Francisco "Kids,"

August 17 draws near! Your "Folks" anxiously await departure for more "Tales of the City." Will call with final arrangements August 14. Hope Uncle Slut & the Leather Girls are ready! Love to you both.

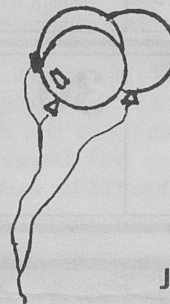
J & T

### ROOMMATE WANTED

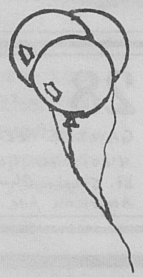
Reliable roommate wanted to share two bedroom apartment near Tates Creek area. \$155 per month plus 1/2 personal electric. Phone 272-1601 between 4 and 5 p.m. weekdays only.

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### POTLUCK CONTINUES AS A SUCCESS!!!

After last months excursion to magnificent La Belle Farm, the GSO monthly potluck has come back to town. Host for this months potluck is Montie. It is Sunday, August 7 at 1:30 p.m. For information and/or directions please call 273-5162. Everyone is welcome and encouraged to attend.



# GSO Needs You!



Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
<b>AUG</b>	<b>1</b> GSO General MEETING 8p.m. St. Stephen Church American Ave - Everyone Welcome!! Civic Holiday (Canada)	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b> GAY A.A. 8 p.m.-Office	<b>4</b> GAYLINE 7-11pm 231-0335	<b>5</b> Cards & Games 266-8859 GAYLINE 7-11p.m. 231-0335	<b>6</b>
	<b>7</b> GSO POTLUCK 273-5162	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b> DIGNITY MEETING 269-8500 GAY A.A. 8 p.m. Office	<b>11</b> GAYLINE 7-11p.m. 231-0335	<b>12</b> GAYLINE 7-11p.m. 231-0335 VOLLEYBALL/PICNIC JACOBSON #5 6:30
<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b> GAY A.A. 8pm Office	<b>18</b> GAYLINE 7-11 p.m. 231-0335	<b>19</b> GAYLINE 7-11 p.m. 231-0335 266-8859 Cards & Games	<b>20</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>22</b> NEWSLETTER MEETING 223-4598 All stories, ads, info for Sept. Due!	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b> GAY A.A. 8 p.m. Office	<b>25</b> GAYLINE 7-11p.m. 231-0335	<b>26</b> GAYLINE 7-11p.m. 231-0335 VOLLEYBALL/PICNIC JACOBSON #5 6:30	<b>27</b>
<b>28</b> GAYLINE MEETING 4:00 p.m. St. Stephen Church American Ave.	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b> GAY A.A. 8 p.m. Office	<b>What's Happening!</b>	JULY S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 % 25 26 27 28 29 30	SEPTEMBER S M T W T F S 1 4 5 6 7 8 11 12 13 14 15 16 18 19 20 21 22 23 25 26 27 28 29 30



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