

Volume 4, Issue 2
Spring-Summer 1977

interCHANGE



Published by the National Gay Student Center, a project of the United States National Student Association, 2115 'S' St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

Anita on Campus?

That's right! With the Florida Citrus Commission exploring whether Anita Bryant's name is more associated with orange juice or with gay rights, Anita could be knocking at *your* door. After all, she stands to lose \$100,000 a year from them, and what better way to make it up than on the cushy college lecture circuit? And, after all, God helps those who screw us, right?

One of the few beneficial results of the infamous Save Our Children campaign was that portions of the gay movement came together for the first time. How-

ever, the campuses were strangely silent. What could students have done?

Most of the national publicity was associated with fund-raising, and students are not exactly the wealthiest people. Nevertheless, Bryant's kind of hate-mongering is not new to campuses, as reported last spring in my editorial, "Homophobia on Campus." At Rutgers University, the same fraternity which hung a gay effigy last year crucified one this year. A University of Kansas newsletter documented homophobia on that

campus. Meanwhile, quiet progress was made in gay rights ordinances on campuses, though the number of these is still quite low.

Anita is not alone in her homophobic campaign: her statements are no more preposterous than those of some college administrators, trustees, and legislators- as well as students.

Gay students-and all other students interested in human rights - should join together with other organizations to *make our presence felt*. Next fall is the time to keep the issue alive on

graphic courtesy of College Press Service
MARGULIES



"DOWN WITH DANGEROUS HUMAN RIGHTS SUBVERSIVES! ALL HAIL LENIN, MARX AND ANITA BRYANT!"

your campus. When I was in Norfolk, Virginia on the day after the Dade County referendum, the reporters seemed to think that the gay movement had sprung up in response to Anita's campaign, and therefore would die with the defeat of the referendum. We have to demonstrate again who is reacting to whom. We have to put the homophobes back where they belong: on the defensive.

This process has already started. The meetings of gay "leaders"

with Margaret Costanza of President Carter's staff represents a breakthrough. Continued pressure for local gay rights ordinances is also important. Most of all, we have to provide the general public with views of lesbians and gay men which are positive and realistic, not the slobbering child-molesters the homophobes paint. In order to do this, we have to keep the closet doors open. Some of the most significant work which can be done on campus is to keep

gay visibility high. Intense pressure is needed to establish more gay studies courses, which in this time of budget crises are seldom underenrolled. Visibility in the campus newspaper or on the radio station is also helpful. Why not set up a gay radio program or a gay column? Along with the traditional speaking engagements to classes, these possibilities are great ways to keep the spirit alive.

by J. Lee Lehman

GAY RIGHTS AT THE UNIV. OF WISCONSIN

The University of Wisconsin has taken a major step in recognizing the rights, legitimacy and special problems of gay people on campus. It has created an Assistance Committee made up equally of UW Administration and representatives of the gay and lesbian communities.

The committee meets monthly to discuss and act upon any case of discrimination against a gay student. According to a statement by Dean of Students Paul Ginsberg, "This committee will be willing to listen, to be supportive, and to intervene and help in any way it can. Conversation with the committee will not become a matter of record, and any intervention or assistance by the committee will occur only with the gay person's approval."

The committee consists of members of the Dean of Students' office, including Ginsberg himself, plus two representatives each from the Lesbian Switchboard and the Renaissance Gay Center. Chuck LePard and Bill Handy are the Gay Center's representatives.

Anyone wishing to meet with the committee to discuss a grievance can contact either the Lesbian Switchboard at 257-7378, the Gay Center at 257-7575, or the Dean of Students office at 263-5700. The committee is meeting every month whether or not there are grievances. Currently the committee is discussing the possibility of a statement of Concern to be issued by the university setting out a gay rights policy.

The assistance committee was the result of long discussion between community people and Ginsberg's staff. Its stated purposes are:

To hear from individuals about experiences of perceived discrimination based on sexual preference in the University community.

To be a liaison between aggrieved individuals and the parts of the system where individuals encounter difficulty.

To raise the consciousness of the UW community and increase its sensitivity to problems of being gay, and to make gay people aware of existing services for them in the University community.

From: Renaissance Newsletter, Madison, WI

Gay Rights On Campus

In March, the Gay People's Union released a list of campuses which have policies of non-discrimination towards gay people. Their list includes brief descriptions of the statements and is considered more complete than the list prepared last winter by the National Gay Student Center. More information can be obtained by calling (212) 932-7319. The campuses which have such statements are:

Cornell University
Harvard University
Haverford College
People's College of Law
Portland State University
Rutgers University
State University of New York
Temple University
University of California - Los Angeles
University of Cincinnati
University of Michigan
University of Southern California Law Center
West Chester State College

It is interesting to note that about half of the universities mentioned above have or had gay studies courses. Is that fact mere coincidence? The National Education Association Association and the American Association of University Professors are on record supporting the rights of gay teachers. Also, many professional associations have supported the rights of gay members of their disciplines. One would hope that more campuses would back gay rights soon.

Jane Rule. 1977. *The Young in One Another's Arms*. Doubleday & Co., Inc: New York. 204 p. \$6.95

In this, Jane Rule's fifth book of fiction, she presents a number of characters united by circumstance. The place: Ruth Wheeler's boardinghouse. The time: the present. Ruth's boarders are a diverse group, from Willard, the shoe salesman who regards order as the foremost virtue, to Gladys, child of the sixties' youth rebellion. The characters are all, in their way, believable, which is to say, complex.

Ruth's boardinghouse is condemned: victim of a new highway. In the midst of the problems of resettling, Ruth is faced with two other conflicts: the crackdown of the Canadian police on U.S. draft deserters, some of whom have been and are her boarders, and the problems of her aging mother-in-law.

As each of her characters is faced with major life decisions, Rule shows how various individuals cope with stress. Some of the characters opt for collective decisions, others for individual ones. Usually the theme is survival.

Rule has created the kind of microcosm only possible in fiction. Homosexuality plays a part in the plot, several major characters are gay, but that fact is not out of place with the rest of the novel. Rule's gays are individuals operating in a larger, though seldom hostile society.

The book is well written. Rule is realistic throughout. Her style is lucid. A couple of events are fantastic; sometimes external (that is, unpredictable) events play an important role, but no more so than in real life.

Margaret Crosland. 1976. *Women of Iron and Velvet*. Taplinger Publishing Co.: New York. 255p. \$10.95

Crosland's book is a welcome addition to anyone's library of *femmes de lettres*: it is a concise annotated history of French women writers and their works. Her emphasis is on writers after George Sand; however, she does devote two chapters to writers preceding Sand, and another to her contemporaries. Crosland explains the difference between French and English women writers as follows (p. 32):

"Women writers in the Anglo-Saxon tradition, like Anglo-Saxon women generally, have too often tried to imitate men and sometimes succeeded. In France, the women writers gradually began to use some of the same techniques as men, and often took masculine or sexless names, but they did not try to be men. They knew they would have lost more than they gained—they would have lost the instinctive approach, an approach that is not exclusively self-centered and exists alongside the analytical approach. It is not limi-

"God puts homosexuals in the same category as murderers."*

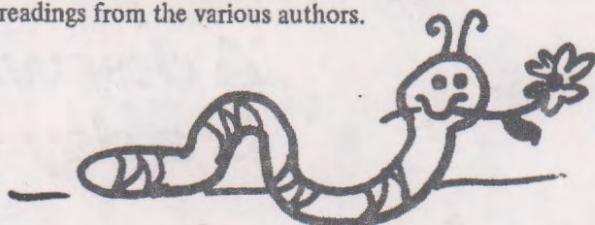
*Anita Bryant, as quoted in the Orlando, Florida *Sentinel Star*, March 5, 1977

ted to women, although in the past men, with years of solid education behind them, rather assumed that it was the one privilege available to what used to be called the weaker sex."

Crosland's accounting is less critical than it is historical. Most of her text is devoted to biographical material, the sociological environments and reactions of the author's contemporaries, and to brief summaries of each author's major works. Lesbianism is well represented in Crosland's collection: a poem to a woman friend by Marie de France, Louise Labé, Lucie Delarue-Mardus, Natalie Barney, Liane de Pougy, Renée Vivien, Collette, Violette Leduc and Monique Wittig. The frequency is large enough, in fact, to suggest comment.

The women writers presented excelled in a number of genres, but one of the most important is the psychological novel. This style was premiered by a woman, Mme. de la Fayette, in her novel *La Princesse de Clèves*, published anonymously in 1678. Throughout the following centuries, women continued to excel in this format. Crosland presents a number of examples, and discusses how the male critics reacted to the dominance of this field by women (usually by questioning the validity or the art of the genre). Crosland is very helpful in explaining the politics of both the writers and their contemporaries without resorting to a polemical account.

This book can be very helpful to any person interested in French literature. It is impossible to evaluate fully the position of French lesbian writers without an understanding of the situation of French women writers in general. In particular, the book is a good introduction, which should be followed by readings from the various authors.



reviews

Linda Simon. 1977. *The Biography of Alice B. Toklas*. Doubleday & Co., Inc.: Garden City, NY. 254 p. \$10.00

To even mention Stein or Toklas is to invoke a legend. Stein and Toklas represent to many gay people today the courageous couple, the centerpieces of a salon in the French tradition where artists and authors mingled. While less "interesting" (that is to say titillating) than the lesbian salon of Natalie Barney, the significance of Stein and Toklas to twentieth century writing, music and painting was far more important. Stein and Toklas are our foremothers, but this newer generation approaches them with caution. After all, they were "into" roles. Stein preferred to talk to the men who visited while Toklas amused (or infuriated) the wives. While their lifestyle may not be totally comfortable in 1977, considering their *milieu*, they lived it brilliantly.

Toklas would undoubtedly disapprove of Ms. Simon's biography, just as she would probably have objected to the publication of her letters a few years ago (Burns, ed. *Staying On Alone*, Liveright Press). Both center on her as an individual in her own right, and Toklas was one to avoid the limelight. The business of her life, from the period in which she and Stein met until her own death sixty years later, was to convince the world of Stein's genius. As Stein's chief publicist, she preferred to avoid publicity as Stein's muse. She attempted to quash the gathering of "personal" details by biographers after Stein's death. Stein's genius was to live in her work, not in her life.

Many of us disagree. Stein's genius as a writer is not being questioned, but we also see genius in the way she conducted herself. And in her choice of lover. Ms. Simon gives us an absolutely fascinating portrait of a strong-willed woman who could fulfill herself in the service of another. But what service! Alice never lacked decisions to be made, things to do, and people to meet. The portrait that emerges suggests that much of our political posturing on the topic of role-playing may be inappropriate - at least in this case. Stein and Toklas were partners in the truest sense of the word. Toklas would not have been a great writer had she not met Stein or someone of her caliber; without Stein, Toklas would probably be unknown to us now. On the other hand, without Toklas

or someone like her, Stein might never have published her works. Each were geniuses in their own ways, and the combination was awesome.

The first section of Simon's book is devoted to Toklas' childhood and early adulthood in San Francisco. She was called upon to service a family of Jewish chauvinist men when her mother died. She developed strong friendships during her childhood, adolescence and adulthood, of which some lasted until her death. Finally thirty years later (finally because in reading the book one already knows the ending) she escapes for a vacation in Paris with her friend Harriet Levy, a visit which lasted the rest of her life because she there met Gertrude Stein. The second and third sections cover the nearly forty years she spent with Stein: from the early breakup between Gertrude and her brother Leo through two world wars. In their lives it was the period from the Cubist salon (the salon for Matisse and his group was championed by sister-in-law Sarah Stein) through Gertrude's most creative writing years until she finally achieved fame. As one observes Alice's roles as house manager, publicist, typist, printer, social secretary, and so forth, one is reminded of the old upper class family pattern. The husband has one profession, and the wife is expected to be competent at everything else. In the midst of this situation, which one was the more complete person?

The final section covers the period of twenty-one years of Toklas' widowhood. While in many ways she may have felt that her life had ended with Gertrude's, she wrote three books, numerous letters, entertained countless times, and traveled. Her passion was seeing that Stein's unpublished works did not remain so.

Simon's book provides a helpful chronology (although at times her lack of specific dates is maddening) and many interesting anecdotes, even though the couple period has been covered rather extensively previously. The San Francisco period has been neglected previously. Alice has never emerged more from the shadows. The Appendix is titled "An Annotated Gertrude Stein" which shows that Simon has attacked the Stein writings with far more gusto than most biographers. The book thus becomes a wonderful addition to the Stein-Toklas renaissance.

**'A day without human rights
is a day without sunshine...'**

reviews

Joseph Barry. 1977. *Infamous Woman. The Life of George Sand*. Doubleday & Co., Inc.: New York
436 p. \$12.95

In this fascinating biography of a fascinating woman, Joseph Barry provides us with a wealth of detail which evokes a wealth of questions. Mr. Barry traces Sand's ancestry back four generations, then traces her life from birth to death. We see the many sides of Aurore Dudevant *nee* Dupin. From a childhood torn between the affections (and politics) of mother and grandmother, to a hasty marriage, childbirth, and separation to Paris life as writer and lover, the wonder of Sand, as Mr. Barry points out, is that she was able to live as she did in the nineteenth century.

Barry's consistent theme throughout Sand's adult life is her androgyny. He cites most of the quotes available referring to her as woman-plus-man. Unfortunately, most of these statements by her (male) contemporaries appear to show us as much or more about the commentator than about Sand. These men were incapable of comprehending a whole woman without ascribing masculinity to her. Sand today is held up as exemplar of the rare breed of nineteenth century androgynes. Perhaps we should consider whether independence and self-determination are really the equivalents of androgyny. At this point the issue of homosexuality enters the picture. Sand had an intense relationship with Marie Dorvall which began in Sand's twenty eighth year. Barry gives a refreshingly non-judgemental account, and appears to view their relationship to be as valid as any of Sand's many relationships with men. In a sense, it may appear to strengthen the case for Sand's androgyny. We should not, however, forget that the word "androgynous" was frequently synonymous with lesbian by the end of the nineteenth century in France, particularly since the popular conception of the lesbian was that of a masculine woman, an idea not too distantly related to androgyny. Surely Sand's penchant for cross-dressing clouded the issue further at the time. Unfortunately, Barry does not discuss the implications of Sand's "androgyny". He is content to give us a wealth of detail on her life. We are free to make our own conclusions.

Sand is probably rightly considered as liberated a woman as the nineteenth century could produce. As such, her life is an eloquent statement about the triumphs of an individual woman in confronting a very sexist society. While the lesbian element is not dominant, I recommend this book as excellent reading for anyone interested in the psychology of women or the psychology of oppression. In either case, the picture presented is an optimistic one. Of course, had Sand been a peasant, she probably would have been incapable of either controlling her life or becoming a writer. The point is not to deny her success, but to remember that, then and now, all people are not able to exercise their full potential.

Jeanne Schulkind, ed. 1976. *Virginia Woolf: Moments of Being. Unpublished Autobiographical Writings*. Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, Inc.: New York. 207 p. \$ 8.95

Every new addition to the published writings of Virginia Woolf is welcome. This collection is particularly interesting for two reasons. The autobiographical subject allows us (at least in our imagination) to approach closer to Woolf the person. Furthermore, the manuscripts are in various stages of revision, thereby giving us a closer glimpse of Woolf at her craft.

The first two pieces "Reminiscences" and "A Sketch of the Past" are concerned with the same period in Virginia's life - from childhood through the death of her mother at age thirteen to the death of her half-sister Stella scarcely two years later. The latter carries on further, but not up to the point of her father's death in 1904, seven years later. The comparison between the two pieces is fascinating since the former was written when Virginia was twenty five and the latter at almost sixty. Her style in the first was exploratory, tentative; in the latter, mature. As a result, the latter is far more revealing of her own character, both as person and as writer. In the latter, she discusses the problems of memoir writing as well as the cast of characters. Both are probed psychologically within the structure of her own philosophical structure: that there are certain "moments of being", times of heightened awareness and sensitivity, which have a more profound effect on us than the rest of our lives, which are "embedded in a kind of nondescript cotton wool".

The three essays which follow, "22 Hyde Park Gate", "Old Bloomsbury", and "Am I a Snob" were the nuclei for talks read aloud to the Memoir Club, a post-World War I regrouping of the Bloomsbury circle. The portrait of her half brother, George Duckworth, is far more complete in the first than in the two other pieces ("Reminiscences" and "A Sketch of the Past") which concern roughly the same period of time. While the sketch has sharper lines, the narrative lacks Woolf's usual asides about human nature and the nature of memoir writing. As a result, one is immersed in a rather conventional story which emphasizes plot more than character.

"Old Bloomsbury" is simultaneously a narrative and an excuse for name dropping. However, the style is witty, and Woolf shows her usual tendency to focus on the important moments while leaving the surroundings suitably blurred. From the standpoint of the gay reader it is significant in discussing the homosexual undertones of Bloomsbury.

"Am I a Snob" is an intriguing inquiry into the nature of snobbery. Not to hold you in suspense, Woolf declares that yes, she is one. However, her insights into the symptoms of the disease - as well as its universality, if not always with reference to titles - are indeed amusing. She again shows her ability to make

reviews (Continued)

a statement far more strongly by presenting as example than she could by badly stating it.

One might well wish that the collection were longer. But then, I am an unabashed Virginia Woolf fan. It is highly readable, although previous acquaintance with Quentin Bell's biography of her is useful.

Reviewed by Dale Morgan

Wallace Hamilton. 1977. *Coming Out*. A Signet Book. New American Library: New York, NY. 270 p. \$1.75 (paper).

In the realm of gay fiction we have seen works ranging from the genius of Forester's "Maurice", the maudlin marvel of Hall's "Well of Lonliness" to the simplistic, romantic inanity of Miller's "Patience and Sarah", Wallace Hamilton has taken us to a new level of achievement: garbage.

It is obvious that if Wallace ever studied creative writing his instructor must have been Rosemary Rogers, the infamous author of both "Wicked Loving Lies" and "Sweet Savage Love". Of course, garbage has its place and can occupy anyone at anytime. However, the only person I can see finding any "socially redeeming value" to this piece is probably on 100 mg.

of thorazine every four hours.

The *dramatis personae* of this book reads like an Anita Bryant speech on gay lifestyles. We have Roger Thornton, 40-ish, divorced with two daughters; a successful architect. He has Michael Langley, an art student in his twenties (at least he's not in theater). Roger and Michael interact with all sorts of people. There is the drag queen (suicidal, of course), the fag hag who took up the hobby after being raped, and the friends who are outraged at Roger's coming out.

We also see some women - Cindy is Roger's daughter. She loves her daddy, likes Michael and she *understands everything*. Grace and Jan are the lesbian couple. They provide an insight into concerned parents, for they want Grace's son to have male images so he doesn't grow up gay. They also permit Michael to discuss how much he really wants a family.

The plot of this story is ingenious. Such creativity is unimaginable. Boy meets boy, boy loses boy, boy gets boy back again and they live happily (and monogamously) ever after. Isn't that sweet?

It's all couched in contemporary jargon and sympathetic narratives, but let's face it, garbage, is after all, garbage.

gay center: deep in the heart of Texas

Since the 1977 National Student Congress takes place in Houston, we thought we would tell you about an innovative service located at Campus Activities, U'C', University of Houston. In their own words:

We hope to provide many different services in all areas. There are many requests each semester from schools, universities, churches, and other groups for speakers to come and talk about homosexuals, and gay lifestyles. This could be handled much easier through a central number. Also people are in constant search for doctors, lawyers, etc. that they can be comfortable with regarding their chosen lifestyles. Although Crisis Hotline does handle this type of thing a number specifically for this would do much more good. The main purpose here is to get one number where gays and non-gays can call for pertinent information without worrying about the reaction they will get. They will simply get the info asked for.

Also there is a great need for a nonpartisan information service on the different groups city-wide, state-wide, and nationally. People can stay on the phone all day calling one group after another when they should be able to call one number, get the info about the various groups and then call the one they are interested in. We would like to make this as comprehensive a listing as possible. We have had many occasions where someone is moving and would like to know who to contact in the city they are moving to. This would undoubtedly be a useful service for gay groups everywhere.

We would also like to have as comprehensive a list and sampling of gay publications at all levels as pos-

sible. Individuals have different tastes as far as the types of publications they would like or dislike, and they need to know how to pick the ones that suit them best. We hope to get all issues of as many of the publications as possible and to have them available for individuals to look through and hopefully subscribe to.

Another area that we are really interested in getting involved with is Research. People come to us at the University of Houston all the time asking where to get information concerning certain aspects of homosexuality and/or gay life-styles. We would like to build a comprehensive library of all available books and articles so that we can provide individuals with comprehensive bibliographies. This is one of the services that we would be able to provide at all levels city-wide, state-wide, and nationally. This would be an extremely important function considering many libraries still have trouble with their selections about the subject. People need to know where to find the information and what specific information to look for.

Although the post office box will be at the University of Houston, the library, phone, and everything else will be located at an old house in the "gay" area of Houston. We will be able to have the phone staffed at all times. There is a lot of interest for this type of service in the Houston area. It can also act as a hotline with peer counseling when needed. Eventually we hope to get a statewide toll-free gay hotline.

They can be reached at (713)529-6423.

National Gay Health Coalition Meets

A meeting of the National Gay Health Coalition was held in Boston in May. Discussions were held about research and information collection, about discrimination against health workers by state licensure boards, about the upcoming meeting of the National Gay Task Force with Joseph Califano (Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare), and about the proposed changes concerning homosexuality in the draft of the third edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of the American Psychiatric Association.

The purposes of the coalition are:

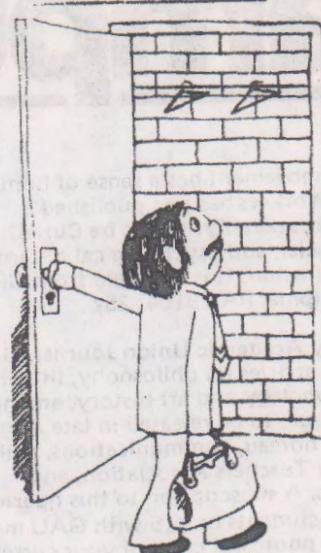
- To provide national gay health groups with a means for sharing data, experiences and views with each other;
- To facilitate consultation of the national gay sponsored health services, community centers, political organizations and publications;
- To help the national gay health groups to work together on common interests and to avoid duplication of activities.

Priorities are for a list of needed research, a list of institutions supportive of research having significance for gay people and a packet of surveys used by gay community groups to assess gay health concerns.

Strong support was expressed for the National Gay Task Force discussions with the Carter administration. To provide N.G.T.F. with technical assistance regarding health concerns, an ad hoc committee was elected consisting of Sarajane Garten, Hal Kooden and Ron Ginsberg. Topics to be covered include - research for prevention of sexually transmitted diseases public education on homophobia and sexism, federal funding of health services specially responsive to gay health needs, and inclusion of the gay minority in federal regulations and guidelines concerning representation of all sections of the community on the governing bodies of health planning and service organizations.

It was agreed to hold the next meeting of the Coalition on Atlanta, November 19 - 20. The groups represented were: Association of Gay Psychologists, American Psychological Association's "Task Force on the Status of Lesbian and Gay Male Psychologists", Association of Gay Social Workers (formerly the Gay Social Service Alliance), Gay Nurses' Alliance, Gay Public Health Workers, a Caucus of the American Public Health Association; and two groups organized during the past few months: Gay People in Medicine Committee of the American Medical Student Association and Gay and Bisexual Caucus of the American Association of Sex Educators, Counselors and Therapists. In addition, reports were submitted by the Gay Caucus of the American Psychiatric Association and the Caucus of Gay Counselors of the American Personnel and Guidance Association. In attendance were many gay health workers not associated with any of the national gay health groups.

Persons wishing to receive minutes of this meeting and a notice of the next meeting should send two stamped self address legal size envelopes to N.G.H.C., 206 North 35th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104



NGSC

The National Gay Student Center has a number of publications available.

Gay Student Groups is our listing of such groups in the USA and Canada. It is available for \$1 to institutions, and we request a \$0.50 donation of individuals, more if you can, less if you cannot.

Gay Bookstores and Mail-Order Services lists gay, feminist, and lesbian-feminist establishments in the USA and Canada. This list is available for \$0.25.

Motive: Lesbian/Feminist Issue and *Motive: Gay Male Issue* are the last two issues of that magazine. They are anthologies of articles. Each is available for \$1.

Interchange, the newsletter of the NGSC, is available on a donation basis of \$3 (institutions are required to pay this amount) for five issues.

Gay Studies Syllabi lists the gay studies courses in the USA and Canada and gives sample syllabi and reading lists for these courses. It is available for \$2 to institutions, and we appreciate a \$1 donation from individuals.

Gays on Campus, edited by J. Lee Lehman, is the only book which specifically covers campus issues. It is a collection of articles about coming out, gay student groups, gay studies, and other topics. It is available for \$3.

campus shorts

Who says no one in the movement has a sense of humor? The Gay Public Health Workers has just published a pamphlet entitled, **Heterosexuality: Can it be Cured?** It discusses the medical, social, and psychological hazards of this disturbing phenomenon. It is available from GPHW, 206 N. 35th St., Philadelphia, PA 19104. 25¢.

The first issue of the **Gay Academic Union Journal: Gai Saber** featured scholarly articles on philosophy, literary criticism, history, anthropology and art history, among other topics. The next issue, to be released in late August, includes papers on Thoreau, communications, children's literature, the Gay Teachers Association, and other interesting subjects. A subscription to this quarterly is \$12.50 per year for students or \$15 with GAU membership (please include a photostat copy of your current ID card), or \$18 for others (\$30 with GAU membership), or \$30 per year for institutions. Make checks payable to GAU-4 and mail to GAUJ, Box 480 Lenox Hill Station, New York, NY 10021.

The Homosexual Information Center has just published a **Directory of Homosexual Organizations and Publications**. The 1977 edition contains 48 pages of listings by state. It is available for \$3 from HIC, 6715 Hollywood Blvd., No. 210, Hollywood, CA 90028.

Richard Aumiller, a gay faculty member at the University of Delaware, won his case for reinstatement there (his fight was reported in an earlier issue of this newsletter). Aumiller was manager of the university theater and faculty advisor to the campus gay group when he was terminated. The university president, Edward A. Trabant, had concluded that Aumiller was advocating a homosexual life style for non-homosexual students. U. S. District Judge Murray M. Schwartz found no evidence to support this contention. He awarded Aumiller \$12,454 in back pay for the 1976-77 year and \$15,000 in compensatory and punitive damages. Aumiller's case was supported by the American Association of University Professors, which is on record as supporting the rights of gay professors.

Gaythink III will be held at California State University, Fullerton during the weekend of October 28-30. It is sponsored by the Gay Students Union there, the California Association of Gay Student Organizations and the Greater Los Angeles Chapter of the Western Gay Academic Union. Individuals are encouraged to submit abstracts of papers for consideration. Submit to GSU, Student Activities Ctr., CSU, Fullerton, CA 92634.



Interchange and NGSC Staff

Director: J. Lee Lehman

Associate Director: Sarajane Garten

Interchange Production Staff:

Sarajane Garten

Lynn Kennedy

J. Lee Lehman

Dale Morgan

Views expressed in **Interchange** are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the U. S. National Student Association. **Interchange** is published quarterly by the National Gay Student Center, a project of the National Student Association, 2115 S St. N. W., Washington, D. C. 20008.

In the Next Issue:

Gay People and Health

Human Sexuality: A Safe Degree for Gays?

Gay Studies

Gay Bookstores & Mail-Order Services

Book Reviews

Campus Shorts

Campus News

And More!

