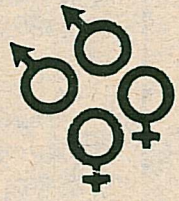


THE CHICAGO GAY CRUSADER

Issue Number 24



THE TOTAL COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER®

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DEFENSE FUND DRIVE

Mattachine to host Sgt. Matlovich 3 times in Nov.

A series of fundraising events for ex-Air Force T.Sgt. Leonard Matlovich will be held by Mattachine Midwest during November in connection with the local gay group's 10th anniversary.

Matlovich is engaged in a legal battle to reverse his discharge from the Air Force because of his open gayness.

A public fundraising party will take place Saturday, Nov. 15, from 6 to 9 p.m. at the Baton Show Lounge, 436 N. Clark St. Headliners from the Baton's cast will perform a special debut of their new show for Matlovich and the rest of the party.

Admission to the party will be \$5 per person, which will include the show and one free drink. All other drink proceeds go directly to the Matlovich Defense Fund by arrangement with Baton management. (The bar had already collected over \$450 for the Matlovich fund from other events it sponsored prior to
(continued on page 28)



Photos by ROBERT VANDIVER

A COMMENTARY

Gay marriage uproar not all bad news

By WILLIAM B. KELLEY

Chicago gay activists were in a furor but the rest of the local gay and non-gay community was much calmer during October and early November in the wake of plans by two lesbians to challenge Illinois marriage laws and apply for a marriage license from Cook County Clerk Stanley J. Kusper.

The two women were Nancy Davis and Toby Schneider.

The attempt for a license, which took place Oct. 20 and eventually landed the women in jail, was opposed by many gay persons active in Chicago gay rights efforts on the ground that unfavorable publicity it might generate would harm chances of passage for 20th Ward Ald. Clifford P. Kelley's City Council bill to ban anti-gay discrimination in jobs, housing, and public accommodations.

The bad press was anticipated because one of the two women was already legally married (to a man) and because plans included not only a traditional legal challenge but also a sit-in which the women announced in advance they hoped would result in their imprisonment and a hunger strike.

A related editorial is on page 3.

In fact, news coverage did not dwell on the absurd aspects of an already-married person "testing" the marriage law in behalf of gay people, and the tone of the coverage and reader reaction proved generally favorable to the idea of gay marriage. At presstime, no clear indication could be found of the extent to which the incident may have affected the City Council bill's chances by arousing hostility in local political circles.

However, in an attempt to combat unfavorable publicity and dissociate the gay rights bill from what was termed a "badly timed" and "opportunistic" "publicity stunt," representatives of more than a dozen local gay groups (most of them with predominantly male memberships) called a news conference Oct. 23 and pointed out their differences with the marriage-license action.

The opposing views presented at the news conference were reported by local media together with the then-continuing sit-ins and arrests of Schneider (the already-married one) and Davis.

Plans for united action against the Schneider-Davis plan had brought more local gay organizations into cooperative association than had come together on any issue in several years. The meetings to deal with the marriage-license scheme had evolved by early November into a proposal for continuing regular monthly
(continued on page 13)

MONEY PROBLEMS

Gay newsline hangs it up

The Gay News and Events recorded telephone message service, operated for two years by Free Spirit Fellowship's Patrick Townson, suspended operations for financial reasons Nov. 6.

The service had just observed its second anniversary Nov. 1.

Funds for the service were derived from sales of advertising messages which accompanied each day's new recording of gay-related news reports, but during the
(continued on page 28)

Jamie's raid sparks legal action

The arrest of 66 persons in a police raid on Jamie's, a gay bar at 1110 N. Clark St., has led Chicago gay activists to consult with civil liberties attorneys about legal action to prevent similar future incidents.

All employees and customers present in the bar were taken into custody on the evening of Oct. 25 by Chicago Ave. (18th) district police. The employees were charged with being "keepers of a
(continued on page 28)

Bistro wins license case

All license revocation charges against Dugan's Bistro, 420 N. Dearborn St., were dismissed Nov. 6 by Cook County Circuit Judge Edward F. Healy, who spoke favorably in his ruling of gay people's right to associate with each other in bars and elsewhere and who lambasted the City of Chicago's Law Department for bringing the charges against the Bistro.
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HIGHLIGHTS INSIDE

GAY PRIDE WEEK plans (4); GAY HEALTH WORKERS meet (4); BECKMAN HOUSE'S new site (4); COUNSELING STAFF grows (4); VD BUS RESULTS (8); WRITERS wanted (8); ALD. KELLEY to speak (8); C.C. FORD perform (9); NEW BLOOMINGTON (IND.) center (9); BARBARA LOVE on lesbians (11); 500 AT IND. meet (14); NORMAN still fighting (17); GAY JEWS meet (17); GENDER SERVICES expands (28); KAREN BURNS debuts (31)--plus regular columns and Halloween pictures.

EDITORIAL

An editorial

Gay opportunists: must we tolerate them?

It is discouraging to many gay activists working diligently on various projects when a small band of people come up with some half-baked scheme to damage their progress. One such incident was the Nancy Davis - Toby Schneider - Jeff Graubart (i.e., the Chicago Gay Rights Action Coalition) marriage attempt.

Davis and Schneider applied for a marriage license Oct. 20. It didn't seem to bother them that Schneider was already married. It didn't matter whether their shenanigans damaged the City Council gay rights proposals. It didn't matter that gay organizers asked, begged, and even threatened them not to proceed. It didn't matter that they had no support, because it didn't matter to them whether they succeeded or not.

What were their motives?

There seem to have been two. First was "mass mobilization" of gay people. They felt that if they applied, were denied, then held a sit-in, were arrested, and went on a hunger strike, the entire gay community would fall behind them in support. Perhaps, in their wild dreams, they would be our saviors.

We remember the last time these same admitted Trotskyites called for "mass mobilization" of gay people. It was for a massive gay march on Washington. They felt that if there were enough gays mobilized, they would be able to help make the gay movement into a vanguard of the revolutionary program of the Socialist Workers Party, with which Davis and Graubart have been associated.

They planned a huge conference in Champaign-Urbana (Ill.), where Graubart and Davis then lived, to plan for the

march. The conference, like the march, failed to attract the people.

It was easy for gay leaders across the country to figure out what was happening. It shouldn't take much for every gay person to figure out what's happening here.

Davis and Graubart also failed at their scheme last year of a daily demonstration at the Civic Center until Chicago's gay rights bills were passed.

(And it was Graubart who publicly denounced other gay activists at the 1974 Gay Pride rally in the Civic Center Plaza as "sergeant majors" of the "Watergate criminals in the City Council.")

They have never understood, or cared, that it takes time to get legislation passed. They want it NOW, NOW, NOW. Or, as one of them put it to a local lesbian activist urging them to abandon their marriage-license plans: "Don't you realize that gay people are DYING this minute?" (This, to a woman who has seen over 20 years' more dying and other oppression than any of them.)

Well, that's not the way the system works. New York has tried and failed five times for gay rights legislation. Chicago has tried only once to date. And we had an excellent chance for passage this time up, before the marriage scheme hit the press.

It's uncertain what effect, if any, it will have on the Chicago bill. But Ald. Clifford Kelley felt it wouldn't help, just as the National Organization for Women felt it wouldn't help the ERA (if you remember, one of the arguments against the ERA is that it will help legalize gay marriages).

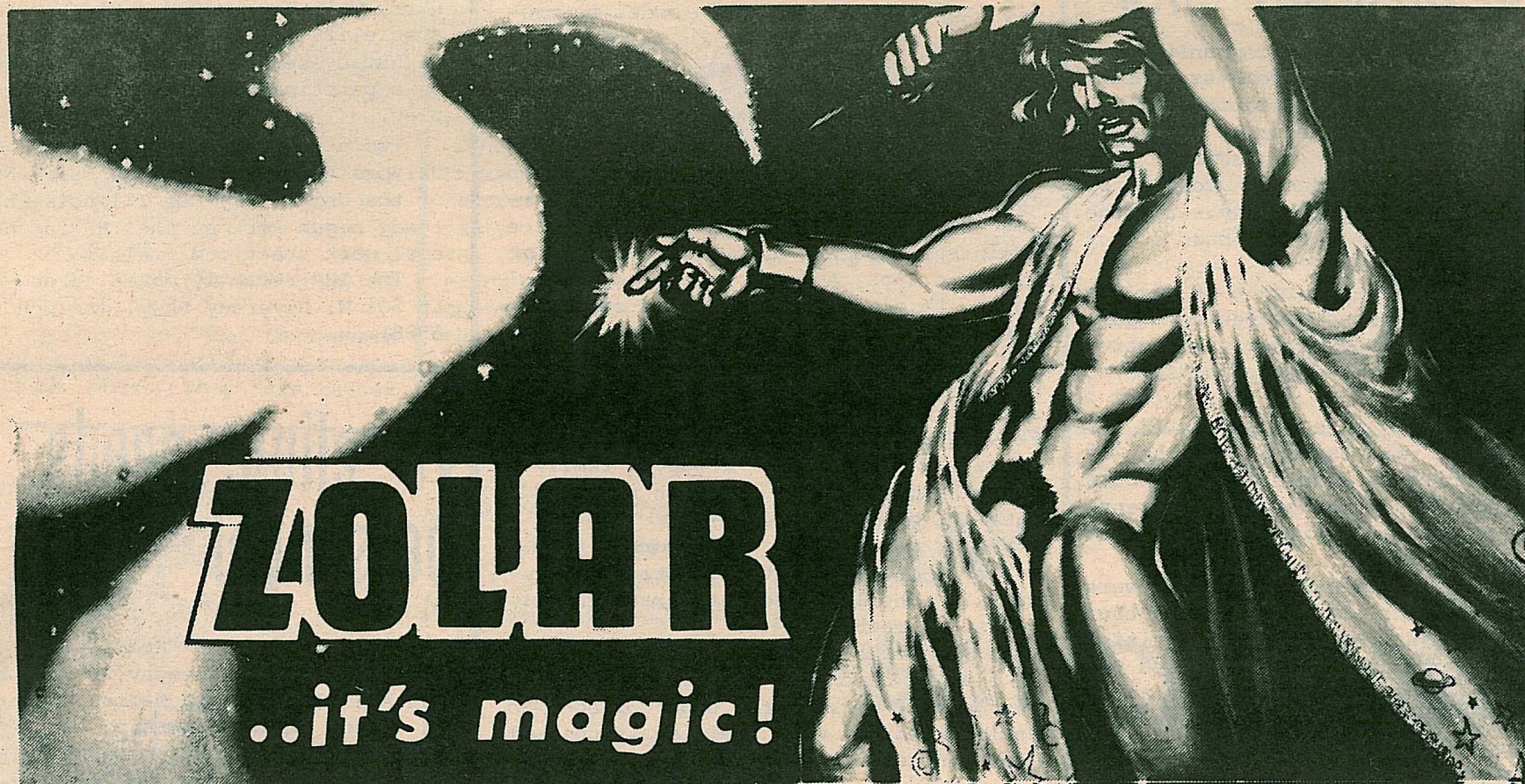
We know that civil rights legislation is only a beginning toward social justice, not the ultimate goal. And we are not against gay people attempting marriage. But let's give it a good try, and let's time it right. There were others who were working on it. They had lawyers and had done a lot of behind-the-scenes maneuvering. They might have an excellent chance. But they were waiting just long enough for the right time, in their informed opinion. And at least they were not already married. And at least they really wanted to succeed.

Davis and Graubart's second motive was even more insulting--a cheap publicity stunt for their book, *Heterosexual*. Incidentally, the news media *did* mention the book, so the two were successful in at least one part of their aim.

After jeopardizing the gay rights bill and another gay couple's marriage plans (not to mention the security of the alien to whom Schneider is married), for the sake of "mass mobilization" and personal publicity, is it conceivable that these eleventh-hour opportunists will continue to seek gay community support?

--MICHAEL A. BERGERON, Editor

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New York's failure: a lesson to be learned

[The following article is reprinted from the National Gay Task Force's Action Report for October 1975 (Barrett L. Brick, editor). Its point may be equally applicable to local gay rights efforts in Chicago and elsewhere.--Ed.]

For the sixth time, the New York City council considered a bill that would have banned discrimination against people on the basis of sexual orientation in the areas of housing, employment, and public accommodation. For the sixth time, the bill was defeated. On Sept. 12, in the early morning hours after a marathon hearing, the General Welfare Committee of the City Council rejected the bill, Intro 554, by a 7-4 vote.

How could this happen? Certainly New York has as liberal a reputation as many California cities, whose voters last month rejected an attempt to force a referendum on the repeal of that State's sodomy laws. Why, then, was there this marked difference in results between California and New York City?

The answer, unfortunately, seems to lie in the disease that some have termed "Manhattan Myopia." For too long, political lobbyists and observers have been content to accept the image of Manhattan as representative of the city as a whole. It isn't.

For too long, the standard tactic used in New York and other localities to obtain passage of gay rights legislation has been to attempt to produce overwhelming support from the liberal politicians, virtually ignoring the conservative ones. It doesn't work.

If we do not learn to rise above

these tactics, the New York experience will continue to repeat itself across the country. As noted in the last Action Report, we should not--we cannot--permit our politics to be artificially limited by preconceived images and stereotypes.

There is a reason why a demonstration sponsored by the Gay Human Rights League in the middle of the [comparatively conservative] borough of Queens on Sept. 13 attracted more media and political attention than did New York's Gay Pride March in June, although the latter was attended by 60,000 people, the former by under a hundred. It is the same reason that the California gay community was able to block the anti-sodomy-repeal referendum drive. The gays of California and the gays of Queens County treat the issue of gay rights as a serious issue, worthy of consideration by all their fellow citizens, and not merely an exercise in intellectual liberalism.

It is easy to learn from success. Whether we learn from our failures will be our true test. Our concerns are human concerns. They must be brought home to everyone. To do anything less is to perpetuate our own oppression.



MARRIAGE (continued from page 1)

meetings of local gay group leaders to foster better communication and closer cooperation on a variety of issues.

However, the specter of predominantly male organizations (the lesbian rights task force of NOW being almost the sole exception) coming together to denounce two lesbians publicly proved too much for many local lesbian activists, most of whom said they had been unaware of both the Schneider-Davis tactics and their opposition until the last minute.

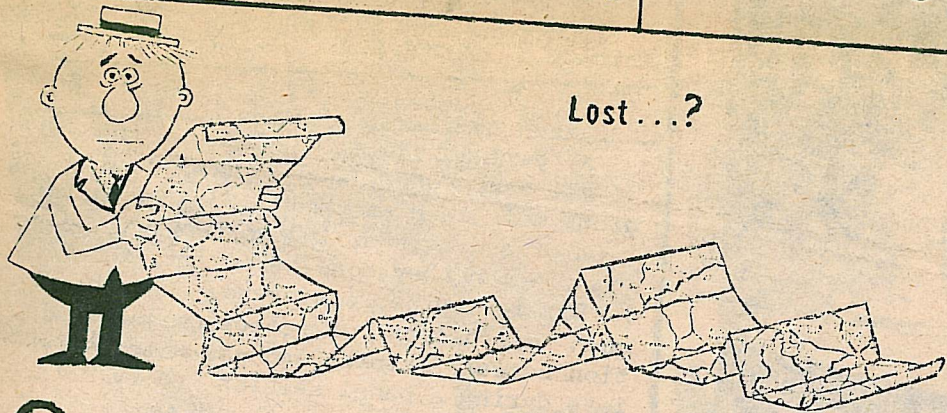
The organizing nucleus for the news conference and other anti-Schneider-Davis efforts had been in the Task Force on Gay Rights of the Alliance To End Repression, which has lately been the sole local group concerned specifically with City Council gay rights legislation. And most of the lesbian activist groups outraged by the news conference and related events had been uninvolved in the ATER task force and hence unaware of the impending storm until it reached full fury.

The lesbian groups protested not having been consulted on the news conference and complained that a news release read there had misrepresented itself as being in behalf of the "metropolitan gay community" despite the lack of input from all but a comparative few lesbians in its formulation.

As a result of the lesbian group protests, two meetings were subsequently held between lesbian and gay male activists. Approximately equal numbers of men and women attempted to explore reasons for the lesbian groups' stands on the Schneider-Davis issue and to understand why many lesbians have been uninvolved in the type of electoral politics which City Council legislation exemplifies.

The question of faulty or nonexistent communications between lesbian and pre-

(continued on page 22)



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See 19 to 22, the Las Vegas showgirl for ...
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D.C. CONFERENCE (continued from page 20)

next year. It would be impossible to summarize the many reports, panel discussions, speeches, and proposals that emerged from the conference in one article. However, future issues of the Gay Crusader will draw on resource materials provided by the conference to give our readers detailed studies of many of the subjects dealt with at Washington.

After the conference, some of those in attendance lobbied for the Abzug-Koch gay rights bill (H.R. 5452) during visits to their Congressional representatives' offices. The following weekend, others attended the Pennsylvania State Gay Conference at Harrisburg (Pa.) and sat in on a meeting of Gov. Milton Shapp's advisory group of gay activists and cabinet departmental aids.

Two Gay Crusader staff members were at the Washington meetings, and one of them also attended the Harrisburg conference.

MARRIAGE (continued from page 13)

dominantly male gay groups was also discussed at the meetings, held Oct. 27 and Nov. 4.

(Hardly discussed was the question of Schneider and Davis' failure, although they themselves are activist lesbians, to consult more closely with the lesbian groups about their marriage attempt.)

Meanwhile, following Schneider and Davis' arrests and confinement in the House of Correction, their health was reported to have deteriorated, and an appeal was made at the Oct. 27 meeting by their collaborator Jeff Graubart for support and assistance in securing their release from jail. The assistance proved unnecessary even if it had been available, though, as the women were released after being sentenced to "time served" on criminal trespass charges two days later.

All the nuances, crosscurrents of opinion, chronology, political alignments, historical factors, and broader ramifications of the Schneider-Davis events could be dealt with fully only in a much longer article, and then necessarily only from a subjective viewpoint.

In retrospect, perhaps it would have been preferable for any gay opposition to the marriage-license adventure to have been quicker and more precise in its expression. However, this was understandably difficult because of the inexperience of the groups that came together over the issue and because of the complexity of trying to renounce the Schneider-Davis absurdities while not seeming to oppose gay marriage itself.

To say the least, it was inartful for a news conference (or any other group) to purport to speak for the entire gay community, whether or not lesbians were proportionately represented among the conference organizers.

And it would have been far better to have considered lesbian activists' views more fully in formulating a response to Schneider and Davis--though the failure to do so was the inevitable result of lesbian noninvolvement in the ongoing activities out of which the response had sprung.

But, if the Schneider-Davis debacle has helped to discredit doctrinaire opportunism, to foster cooperation among Chicago gay groups, or to improve understanding between lesbian and gay male activists, and if the resulting publicity has helped more than harmed gay rights goals, then all the energy expended during the imbroglio was not utterly wasted.

WRITE YOUR SENATOR

(continued from page 20)

suggestions from the NGTF for letter writers.--Ed.]

WRITE TO:

Hon. [Senator's full name]
Room [see list below]
Senate Office Building
[Russell or Dirksen--see list]
Washington, D. C. 20510

EXAMPLE:

Hon. Alan Cranston
Room 452
Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator [last name]:

Letter text.

SOME RULES:

- (1) Say you are a resident or constituent and a registered voter;
(2) Urge the Senator to join in co-sponsoring legislation designed to protect gays from arbitrary discrimination;
(3) Briefly explain the need, in your own words, including that more than two dozen cities have already enacted such protection and that the National Council of Churches, the American Psychiatric Association, and many other groups have urged Congress to do this;
(4) Such legislation (H.R. 5452) has already been introduced by 24 members of Congress;
(5) Ask for a meeting with the Senator in his home State, or in Washington if you go there, in order to discuss the legislation with him;
(6) If you cannot risk signing the letter, say that and explain that is one of the reasons legislation is needed;
(7) If you go to see a Senator, dress appropriately so you don't have to overcome his dress code prejudice on top of getting your gay rights message across.

SOME MIDWESTERN SENATORS

- *Illinois
Charles H. Percy--4321 Dirksen
Adlai E. Stevenson--456 Russell
*Indiana
Birch Bayh--363 Russell
Vance Hartke--313 Russell
*Michigan
Robert P. Griffin--353 Russell
Philip A. Hart--253 Russell
*Missouri
Thomas F. Eagleton--6235 Dirksen
Stuart Symington--229 Russell
*Wisconsin
Gaylord Nelson--221 Russell
William Proxmire--5241 Dirksen

Your local library can tell you the names of Senators from other States.

A WORD TO OUR READERS...

The Gay Crusader appears a week late this month in order to bring you picture coverage of Halloween events and because several of our staff were at out-of-town gay conferences in October.

Our staff are all volunteers who produce the paper after their 9-to-5 jobs are over. Thus, if you'd like to help in writing, news reporting, artwork, or any other capacity, you'd be more than welcome.

We especially need someone to coordinate (not sell) ads. You don't have to sell the ads--more advertisers are ready to place ads than we can get around to; you just need to make the contact and pick up the copy. There's a commission, and it's a good way to meet businesspersons. Give us a call at 348-2584 or 327-3042 evenings.

BISTRO (continued from page 1)

Healy had heard the appeal brought by the Bistro from the revocation of its license by the city Local Liquor Control Commission earlier this year.

Three grounds for revocation had been upheld by the License Appeals Commission prior to filing of the case in Circuit Court. Those grounds, which Healy's decision rejected, were that employees of the popular discotheque had assaulted a patron, refused a woman admittance through unlawful discriminatory admission policies, and allowed two male patrons to "fondle" each other "lewdly." Healy ruled that the liquor commission's decision against the bar on those grounds was contrary to the "manifest weight of the evidence."

The city has 30 days within which to choose whether to appeal Healy's ruling.

The text of Healy's opinion was unavailable to the Gay Crusader at press-time. However, in a memorandum filed with the court, attorneys for the Bistro said earlier:

"There is no dispute [that] Dugan's Bistro is a tavern which draws a substantial portion of its clientele from Chicago's large homosexual community. That is not to say, however, [that] people from all walks of life . . . are not entertained at the Bistro"

"Yet, since Dugan's opened in June of 1973, a variety of charges have been alleged. In this proceeding, there were 10 charges asserted. With respect to two of those charges, no evidence whatever was presented by the city, while no substantive evidence was presented concerning two additional charges.

"It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that Dugan's Bistro has encountered difficulty in large measure because of its clientele and the fact that it is located across the street from a police station."

In testimony during the liquor commission hearings, Bistro president Edward Davison said that the bar has a policy of "no necking or petting," although "we don't mind someone kissing hello, kissing goodbye, or whatever. If it is prolonged, then we stop it."

One of the two men charged with "lewd fondling" testified that he had been kissed goodbye by the other but denied that either had fondled the other's penis area, as charged by 18th District patrol officer Thomas Fuller, who the gay man testified had been trying to engage him and his friends in compromising conversation all evening prior to the arrest, which occurred just 17 days after Dugan's Bistro was opened.

Davison testified that when he was arrested the same evening for allegedly allowing the two men to commit indecent acts, he asked the police officer whether kissing were against the law, and the officer answered that it was. The police officer's arrest report failed to state that the two men were actually fondling each other, though more than a year later, when the license revocation case was reached for hearing, he testified that he recalled their doing so.

During his decision, Healy read approvingly from a recent WBBM-TV (Channel 2) editorial in favor of 20th Ward Ald. Clifford P. Kelley's gay rights bill.

This paper would not be possible without the support of our advertisers We love them.

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MATLOVICH (continued from page 1)

the Nov. 15 party.) Tickets will be sold at the door or in advance from P. O. Box 924, Chicago 60690.

In addition to the public affair, a private party for donors of \$100 or more to the defense fund will be held Sunday afternoon, Nov. 16, at the architecturally renowned Dewes House, 503 W. Wrightwood Ave., now the home of Chicago gay businessman Chuck Renslow. Invitations to the exclusive Sunday event may be obtained from Mattachine Midwest president Guy Warner (929-8650) or from Jack David of the Up North restaurant (761-6660), which will cater it.

And a cocktail party for officers of Chicago's gay organizations will be given Friday, Nov. 14, by the Mattachine board of directors at Warner's home, 2930 N. Commonwealth Ave. Purpose of the gathering will be to solicit organizational gifts for the defense fund.

All the events are being held as part of the local Mattachine organization's 10th anniversary year. The group was organized in early 1965 and received its corporate charter in December of that year.

Members of the gay or non-gay community unable to attend any of the Matlovich fundraising events may make contributions to the defense fund by mailing checks, payable to Mattachine Midwest, to P. O. Box 924, Chicago 60690.

FOR TRANVESTITES, TRANSSEXUALS

New staff, programs at Gender Services

Gender Services of Chicago, a social service agency "for the transvestite, transsexual, female impersonator, and drag queen community," has been reactivated and expanded to a staff of four persons, according to directors Ron Coleman and John Prowett.

Besides Prowett (formerly with the TV/TS program of Los Angeles' Gay Community Service Center) and Coleman (a professional entertainer), Gender Services' staff includes Sandy (a pre-operative female-to-male transsexual) and his mate.

Meetings of the group are held at Coleman's home--546 W. Brompton Pl.--Wednesdays at 7 p.m.

The organization is currently involved in resource referrals (to doctors, lawyers, clothing shops, etc.), paraprofessional counseling, speaking engagements, and rap groups.

Future plans include an office, expanded counseling programs, training for new gender roles, job and housing placement, and liaison with governmental and private agencies in behalf of transvestites and transsexuals.

More information can be obtained from Coleman at 281-8337 or Prowett at 549-9392, Tuesday through Friday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.



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GAY NEWSLINE (continued from page 1)

second anniversary weekend Townson's messages included a plea for donations. He said that advertising revenues met less than half the service's expenses.

It was learned that among the financial problems of the newslines was a failure on the part of several advertisers to pay their bills and a delay in payment by the State of Illinois for a large quantity of *Gayellow Pages* directories sold by Free Spirit Fellowship for use by State social service agencies.

Late in the day Nov. 5, the regular message was superseded by a terse recording which said in part: "This telephone number is no longer in service. Due to the increasing financial burden in connection with the maintenance of the newslines, Free Spirit Fellowship has discontinued its operation."

"Free Spirit Fellowship has also discontinued operation of 939-4600. That number was used as a 24-hour question-and-answer service for gay people in the Chicago area."

A later version of the last message stated: "We suggest that you take your questions and inquiries to some other gay organization operating a similar 24-hour-a-day service free of charge."

On the afternoon of Nov. 6, calls to 427-1234 (the newslines number) and to Free Spirit's offices at 939-4600 were intercepted by a telephone company operator who stated that the numbers were "temporarily disconnected." The same report was received by callers to other telephone numbers in the Free Spirit offices at 343 S. Dearborn St.

During its two years of operation, Townson's newslines was the only service of its kind in the nation. It was not Chicago's first--an earlier version was operated for a short time in 1973 by Michael A. Bergeron and the Advocates of Gay Action, called Dial-a-Gay-Message--but the Gay News and Events enterprise was the most elaborate.

It may have inspired two other local recording services which are still in existence: "What's Happening in Gay Chicago," operated by Ralph Paul Gernhardt's Mass Media Men on 929-4662, and Holy Covenant Community Church's daily message in La Grange on 354-7679.

In a statement, *Gay Crusader* editor Michael A. Bergeron said: "Though we had differences of opinion on specific aspects of the Gay News and Events operation and we were professional competitors, we support the general concept of a daily recorded news service for the gay community and consider that such a service is a valuable asset which the community must regret losing. We criticized Patrick Townson's operation when we felt it was in error, but doubtless many people benefited from the newslines, and we are sorry to see gay Chicago lose a medium for communication and news."

JAMIE'S RAID (continued from page 1)

disorderly house, of which the customers were accused of being "inmates."

At least one customer was actually charged with prostitution.

Those who were able to post bail before dawn were released on \$25 bonds and given Nov. 14 court dates. But 31 customers and employees who either did not have money or for whom police were unable to complete the paperwork in time were taken to Holiday Court the next morning, where all their cases were dismissed. However, old warrants were found to be outstanding for two of them, and they had bond set for later court dates on the old charges.

Police conducting the raid reportedly referred to male patrons as "ladies" and other terms of attempted derision.

Within two hours of the raid, Jamie's had reopened for business, and by 4:30 a.m. one of those arrested had already returned to the bar.

The basis of the charges is a Chicago city ordinance originally designed to control houses of prostitution but for many years used to support mass arrests of gay bar patrons and other persons in congregations or establishments to which city authorities objected. The ordinance is viewed by American Civil Liberties Union lawyers as unconstitutional, but to date it has not been successfully tested in court.

The raid at Jamie's was the largest one conducted on a Chicago gay bar in at least five years (unless a similar raid on a large Loop tavern earlier this year is counted, in which a few female impersonators were arrested along with the other patrons of the predominantly non-gay bar). However, the Jamie's raid followed by less than a week another Chicago Ave. police raid on a Near North Side non-gay bar--the Medinah Pub, 19 E. Ohio St.--in which everyone inside was likewise arrested on "disorderly house" charges.

The legal theory of the charges is that an act of prostitution or public indecency makes a place a "disorderly house," and anyone who remains there with knowledge of the unlawful acts is guilty of being an "inmate."

Or, as Sgt. Thomas McGady was quoted on the Oct. 22 Medinah Pub raid: "I'm sure they [the customers] were all solicited by these girls, and after that they remained at their own risk."

Management personnel at Jamie's--one of whom said he had been in the bar business "for 40 years"--said they had never heard of police arresting all a bar's customers. However, such incidents have occurred many times in the past (though more rarely in recent years).

Many of those arrested listed the bar's address as their own and stated that they were unemployed. Others arrested listed occupations such as writer, model, beautician, investor, carpenter, excavator, porter, student, and construction worker. Two or more persons each described themselves as dancers or truckdrivers.

It was erroneously reported by another local gay news organization five days after the raid that a second raid had occurred Oct. 29 at the bar. The report apparently stemmed from an unconfirmed account given to a local gay activist that evening and passed on by him to other gay groups. However, an on-the-spot investigation by the *Gay Crusader* found no evidence of such a second raid, the bar management denied it, and the gay news service (Free Spirit Fellowship's Gay News and Events recorded telephone message) broadcast a retraction the next day.

Earlier on the night of the Oct. 25 raid, police reportedly warned pedestrians near Jamie's along Clark St. and in nearby Washington (Bughouse) Square that "loitering prostitutes will be arrested." However, the *Gay Crusader* was unable to verify the reports.

Patrick Townson of Free Spirit Fellowship was an eyewitness of the actual Oct. 25 raid and alerted other gay groups, including the *Gay Crusader*, shortly afterward. His story on the arrests was published by another local newspaper, *Chicago Gay Life*, in its Oct. 29 issue.

LETTERS (continued from page 18)

caused and see that he and other incompetent individuals are not offered prime time on television to peddle their inferior views.

WILLIAM W. WILKIE
New Bedford, Mass.

[ABC-TV has replaced the America show with a new, lightweight format called Good Morning, America. But it's always valuable to write the networks with your complaints or praise.--Ed.]