

CAMP INK

THE NATIONAL JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST MORAL PERSECUTION

CONFIDENTIAL NAVY ORDERS



Frank Chandler Christie

BE A MAN AND DO IT

CAMP INK

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Contributions are more than welcome, but should arrive with stamped self-addressed envelope, if you want them returned.

The magazine is to be found at Box 5074 GPO Sydney 2001, and Sydney 699-3818 where volunteers can make themselves known. Your magazine needs you: you have nothing to lose but your nerves.

*Recommended maximum retail price

30c

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Cover: An early American Recruitment Poster.

Letters

CHANGE OF TACTICS

It took me quite by surprise to read in 'The Australian' of 25th October 1973 that Gay Lib (Sydney) was running a candidate in the N.S.W. State elections. Martin Smith (41) is to contest the seat of Waverley at present held by Sid Einfeld (ALP).

The reason for the surprise was Gay Lib's expressed antagonism to CAMP's candidate for the 1972 Federal elections — David Widdup. In their newsletter (Vol. 2, No. 4) Sydney Gay Lib ran (reluctantly) an ad by Widdup but couldn't resist a footnote which went

"Doubtless, gay liberationists will not be very enamoured with this approach to social change . . . we feel that the terms he is working within are too limited for effective change".

Is it that it is alright to run a candidate for State but not for Federal government?

Is it that it is alright to run against a sitting Labor candidate but not against a sitting Liberal Candidate (Widdup ran against McMahon)?

Or is it just that Sydney Gay Liberation is beginning to grow up and start actually doing something (rather than just navel contemplating) to improve the lot of the homosexual in Australia.

Note: Melbourne Gay Liberation donated \$32 towards David Widdup's campaign.

Heather Walsh (Melbourne).

Quote from the Australian 11-10-73:

"Homosexuals are demanding not only tolerance, but acceptance of their life style on the basis that sexual orientations are neutral and normal."

"Previously society asked the homosexual to change his (sexist) ways: now the homosexual demands that society change."

The Anglican Church's ethics and social questions committee are totally against our aims. It gives me great delight, though, to see that at least they know exactly what we want. The best and briefest summary of our aims to appear in the media yet.

Gaby (N.S.W.)

FAMILY PROBLEMS

The School of Social Work in the University of New South Wales has recently been commissioned by the Department of Social Security, and the State Departments of Child Welfare and Social Welfare, to undertake a three year study of various forms of family living in Australia.

This research project aims at a better understanding of the Australian family with a view to improvements in family policy and services.

Through the courtesy of your magazine may I invite any person who feels that, as a result of their experience either as a family

member or through contact with various families, they can offer any information or opinions about the present situation of the family in Australia.

We are looking for answers to the following questions:

1. What is the advice you would like to give to young people so that they may avoid unhappiness in family life?
2. What is a successful Australian family?
3. What are causes and consequences of family breakdown?
4. Why do people get married or why don't they get married?
5. What are people's attitudes towards unmarried mothers, de facto wives?
6. Are men and women equal in Australian families?
7. What could be done in Australia to promote family happiness?

Comments will also be welcome on problems faced by the family — (Motherless family, fatherless family, two-parent family, unmarried mothers, de facto wives, migrant families, communes) either under normal conditions or at times of special stress, services offered, or changes that are occurring in the family.

Information received will help us in preparing a comprehensive study. Any personal details will, of course, be kept in strictest confidence.

Please write to: Dr. A. M. de Winter, Senior Research Fellow, Family Research Unit, School of Social Work, University of New South Wales, P.O. Box 1, Kensington, N.S.W. 2033.

Dr. A. M. de Winter,
Senior Research Fellow.

HUNG UP ON CHURCH

It has been my intention for many months to organise a Christian Homosexual Group at our Queensland branch of C.A.M.P., which would be called "CROSS T SECTION".

I have very strong belief about God, and feel that, being also a homosexual, there are in fact many young and old people alike who have a real hang-up about their homosexuality and find that they are also confused, regarding the Churches attitudes towards them.

It is my firm belief that people fear, fight and try to destroy what that don't understand, we want to meet these people, talk with them and try to help them understand what homosexuals really are. A close liaison will be made and kept with our Sydney Branch of CROSS T SECTION and with other similar organisation around the world.

If you are interested in any way, or would like to join "CROSS T SECTION" (Qld. Branch) please feel free to drop me a line.

Ken Goodenough, P.O. Box 2374 G.P.O., Brisbane.

Please Sir, we'd like some more

Thursday, October 18, 1973, 12 noon precisely, the result of the division was announced — 64 to 40 in favour of the Gorton/Cass 'law reform' motion in Canberra. Murphy announced the law would be repealed by ordinance as soon as it could be arranged, and after consultation with the ACT Advisory Council. Before you actually read this, 'HLR' will be a fact in the ACT, male homosexual acts under certain conditions will, for the first time ever in Australia, be legal.

But we did not hold a party to celebrate. Nor should we. Let us place on record our thanks that the motion was actually passed, and that the majority was far greater than anticipated by anyone either MP or the homosexual movement, that the motion raised no organised opposition at all, and that reaction to the change from the media and the rest has been approval. That is a healthy sign. But ...

The Canberra Times, is accepting the move as being the result of 'a strong sense of justice and compassion', had reservations worthy of its big sister, Granny Herald. Just because the federal parliament had passed the motion was not enough, Murphy should ask for ACT itself, otherwise it would be 'another example of the Government imposing its view ...'. And the ACT had cause for concern, said the CT — it would have been better to have waited until all States would act simultaneously, so that, said their learned leader writer, 'Any qualms about possible undesirable repercussions the new legislation might have on social and community life in the ACT would thus have been dispelled.' Clearly they envisage hoards of camps swarming over the border.

The CT had other worries. The debate was too short (just on one hour). The issues, 'biological, medical, educational and commercial' relating to homosexuality needed to be aired. There was too much ignorance felt the CT. They they suggest — 'scientific study of the factors that determine the sex of the human foetus and the femininity or masculinity of personal traits is part of an intelligent approach to homosexuality.' All of which proves that the CT, when deploring ignorance of homosexuality, spoke far truer than they knew.

Don Aitkin, founding member of the ACT HLR Society did his little bit, patting himself and others of similar ilk on the back for the success of HLR and its merit. He recalled that the ACT HLRS was set up because of a particularly unjust case of homosexual prosecution in 1969 in Canberra. He, like everyone else, failed to notice that that was a 'public' act (in a car off the road some miles out of the city)

and the idiocy of the original police action can, and probably will, be repeated only too readily under the revised anti-camp laws. There was a prosecution of precisely this sort earlier this year in Canberra.

And Murphy, of course, also weltering in the 'liberality' of the day, announced that even before the law is formally changed, he was instructing his police force not to institute prosecutions for acts that will cease to be crimes when the law is changed. Now who was Murphy fooling, himself or the public? When was the last such prosecution in the ACT? Will he take his police off the other sorts of prosecutions? Or will the police take themselves off?

The motion passed was along the lines of the British reform of 1967. Since reform in Britain, prosecutions have increased by 160%. The police apparently have decided to crack down on what is left on the books, and continue the absurdities of past years in greater numbers. Past behaviour gives every reason to believe that the ACT Police are capable of repeating that inglorious achievement. Law reform, as has been said over and over, of this limited sort is likely to make the situation for us worse.

That of course is not the intention of Gorton and Cass. Yet what they have done is to act in such a way that they get all the kudos of reformers, but do not help the homosexual at all. It is not until the law itself ceased to matter, that they were prepared to abolish that part of it. Far from being reform, it is simply recognition of the status quo. But isn't that better than leaving the law on the books; you have to start somewhere; its better than nothing isn't it? These were the standard retorts to CAMP's lobbyists during this motion's history. There is another way of looking at it.

This reform specifically denies to homosexuals, equality with heterosexuals. It clearly and deliberately puts us in a

special and restricted category. In 1973, in other words, federal parliament in Australia saw fit to formally re-affirm that they did not regard male homosexuals as being equal to heterosexuals, or lesbians, that we are not deserving of full political rights. And that is something of which they have no cause to be proud, nor of the movement to be thankful.

So, boys, thanks: but thanks for nothing.

THE VOTE ANALYSED

	YES	NO	Abstention/ Absent
ALP	40	18	9
Lib.	18	13	7
CP	6	9	5
NSW	19	18	8
Vic.	26	5	3
Qld.	5	12	1
SA	10	1	1
WA	2	2	5
Tas.	2	2	1
NT			1

Several comments emerge from this — perhaps most obviously, just how out of touch Snedden and Lynch are with contemporary Victorian thinking. But overriding all that, the very obvious State variations.

NSW, with the arch-right wing Labor machine, provided 11 of the Labor's 18 'no' votes, and 13 of the 'yes' votes, whereas Victorian Labor 14 'yes' and none against. All parties in Victoria followed this pattern. Libs going 8:4 in favour, and the CP going 4:1 in favour. The only other State that presented this across the parties support was SA, with the ALP voting 7:0, and the Libs 3:1 for us.

Queensland, perhaps predictably, was the only State that across the board voted against us, with Labor 3:4, Libs 2:5 and the CP 0:3.

SA has clearly been influenced, amongst other things, by the Duncan case, but WA with a very high abstention rate, remains a mystery, especially since Labor is officially on side there. But the one prediction you might have confidently made — the ACT voted 100% for the motion, thanks to Enderby.

Lex Watson

HOW THEY VOTED

FOR: Mr D. Anthony (CP, NSW); Mr A. Ashley-Brown (Lab, NSW); Mr A. Bennett (Lab, WA); Mr F. Birrell (Lab, SA); Mr J. Bourchier (Lib, Vic); Mr C. Bryant (Lab, Vic); Mr L. Bury (Lib, NSW); Dr J. Cairns (Lab, Vic); Mr C. R. Cameron (Lab, SA); Mr D. M. Cameron (Lib, Qld); Dr M. Cass (Lab, Vic); Mr D. Chipp (Lib, Vic); Mr J. Coates (Lab, Tas); Mr B. Cohen (Lab, NSW); Mr F. Crean (Lab, Vic); Mr M. Cross (Lab, Qld); Mr P. Drummond (Lib, WA); Mr H. Edwards (Lib, NSW); Mr K. Enderby (Lab, ACT); Mr G. Erwin (Lib, Vic); Dr D. Everingham (Lab, Qld); Mr P. Fisher (CP, Vic); Mr J. Gorton (Lib, Vic); Dr R. Gunn (Lab, SA); Mr D. Hamer (Lib, Vic); Mr W. Hayden (Lab, Qld); Mr R. Hoften (CP, Vic); Mr C. Hurford (Lab, SA); Mr E. Innes (Lab, Vic); Mr R. Jacobi (Lab, SA); Mr A. James (Lab, NSW); Mr A. Jarman (Lib, Vic); Dr H. Jenkins (Lab, Vic); Mr L. K. Johnson (Lab, Vic); Mr L.

R. Johnson (Lab, NSW); Mr C. Kelly (Lib, SA); Mr J. Kerin (Lab, NSW); Mr R. King (CP, Vic); Mr A. Lamb (Lab, Vic); Mr B. Lloyd (CP, Vic); Mr M. MacKellar (Lib, NSW); Mr D. McKenzie (Lab, Vic); Mr J. McLeay (Lib, SA); Mr R. Mathews (Lab, Vic); Mr P. Morris (Lab, NSW); Mr W. Morrison (Lab, NSW); Mr M. Oldmeadow (Lab, Vic); Mr F. Olley (Lab, NSW); Mr L. Reynolds (Lab, NSW); Mr E. L. Robinson (Lib, Qld); Mr P. Ruddock (Lib, NSW); Mr R. Sherry (Lab, Tas); Mr I. Sinclair (CP, NSW); Mr A. Staley (Lib, Vic); Mr R. Thorburn (Lab, NSW); Mr T. Uren (Lab, NSW); Mr L. Wallis (Lab, SA); Mr R. Whan (Lab, NSW); Mr G. Whitlam (Lab, NSW); Mr R. Willis (Lab, Vic); Mr I. Wilson (Lab, SA); Mr M. Nicholls (Lab, SA); Mr A. Peacock (Lib, Vic).

AGAINST: Mr J. Armitage (Lab, NSW); Mr L. Barnard (Lab, Tas); Mr K. Beazley (Lab, WA); Mr R. Bonnett (Lib, Qld); Mr L. F. Bowen (Lab, NSW); Mr

R. Connor (Lab, NSW); Mr N. Cooke (Lib, Qld); Mr J. Corbett (CP, Qld); Sir J. Cramer (Lib, NSW); Mr F. Daly (Lab, NSW); Mr R. Davies (Lab, Tas); Mr F. Doyle (Lab, Qld); Mr E. Drury (Lib, Qld); Mr D. Fairbairn (Lib, NSW); Mr J. Fitzpatrick (Lab, NSW); Dr A. Forbes (Lib, SA); Mr W. Fulton (Lab, Qld); Mr B. Graham (Lib, NSW); Mr J. Hallett (CP, WA); Mr H. Hewson (CP, Vic); Mr C. Jones (Lab, NSW); Mr R. Katter (CP, Qld); Mr P. Keating (Lab, NSW); Mr L. Keogh (Lab, Qld); Mr D. Killen (Lib, Qld); Mr A. Luchetti (Lab, NSW); Mr P. Luclock (CP, NSW); Mr P. Lynch (Lib, Vic); Mr D. McVeigh (CP, Qld); Mr V. Martin (Lab, NSW); Mr F. O'Keefe (CP, NSW); Mr J. Riordan (Lab, NSW); Mr I. L. Robinson (Lib, Qld); Mr W. Snedden (Lib, Vic); Mr F. Stewart (Lab, NSW); Mr A. Street (Lib, Vic); Mr W. Wentworth (Lib, NSW); Mr R. Whitton (Lib, Vic); Mr J. England (CP, NSW); Mr B. Hansen (Lab, Qld).

Two classified Navy documents have fallen into CAMP's hands. They are naval orders issued in 1972 on homosexuals: how to pick them and what to do with them.

The ignorance of these 'orders' is quite monumental. The Navy considers homosexuality, apparently, as 'a weakness of character,' 'a regression to adolescence' and 'unhealthy.' (pars 8, 11). The 'contagious disease' syndrome gets a boost from par 4, where we are labelled a 'corrupting influence.' To detect a 'passive' homosexual, 'Look for feminine gestures, nature of clothing and use of cosmetics, etc.'

But only the confirmed homosexual is to be discharged. Youngsters, seriously undermined by drink, are to get a second chance, recognising the great Australian 'Christ was I drunk last night, I don't remember a thing' syndrome. Those who can't easily be thrown out for confirmed behaviour are to be put on a special list of suspects, (par 7) for future scrutiny and hopefully dismissal.

Now that the Australian government no longer thinks that male homosexuals acts are necessarily illegal, they have no right to sack any homosexual. But we are not hopeful of a change in their attitude. In

January 1971, Killen, as Minister for the Navy, sacked five men for homosexual acts in the Navy. At the time Whitlam noted CAMP's complaints 'with interest and advantage' but failed to make his attitude clear. Gorton in the recent debate on HLR specifically said that the armed forces could still exclude homosexuals, and apparently supported such sackings.

And our new Minister for Defence, Lance Barnard, made his attitude clear by voting against the Gorton/Cass motion. So justice is probably a long way off. CAMP (NSW) however intends to write to Whitlam and Co, and a complaint is being lodged against this discrimination with the Australian government's committees set up by Clyde Cameron to investigate employment discrimination. We shall let you know.

Meanwhile, let us note that the Navy thinks that 'a confirmed practising homosexual has no place in a disciplined Service.' Unlike many other armed forces which happily accept homosexuals; unlike the Spartan army which institutionalised homosexuality as part of the disciplinary structure; unlike the almost duty to pursue WRAN's, WRAAF's, that apparently does not disrupt 'discipline' (because women are subordinate anyhow?), male homosexuals

are supposedly a threat.

Presumably men such as General Gordon, and Field Marshal Lord Kitchener were bad for discipline and would be sacked forthwith by the Killen's and Barnard's of this world.

So much for discipline. What about security risks? The great blackmail worry, about which Gorton seemed so concerned, is the ultimate example of a self fulfilling prophecy. If the Navy said it will sack homosexuals because we are a security risk, then we are subject to blackmail because we lose our jobs if found out, therefore we become a security risk therefore the navy must not employ us because we are security risks. QED. There is a way out of the vicious circle. Can the government find its way out of the maze? Will the Minister see the solution? We shall see.

And one last question for Barnard. What happened to the enquiry promised into the continuing witchhunt for lesbians in the Army, and their dismissal?

We think that the time has come to end discrimination. With the government talking of implementing the UN Charter on Human Rights, we hope they will not be the first to leave homosexuals out of the human race.

Lex Watson

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY ORDERS

Personnel — Medical-in-Confidence

2/72 Abnormal Sexual Behaviour

1. The following instructions are issued for the guidance of Commanding Officers dealing with cases involving abnormal sexual behaviour. They are intended to indicate to Commanding Officers what is considered to be the appropriate course of action for every type of situation which may arise.

2. Every suspicion of unnatural behaviour no matter how it is brought to notice, must be thoroughly and completely investigated. A detailed report is to be forwarded through the Administrative Authority to the Naval Board and is to include medical and psychiatric reports and the Commanding Officer's recommendations as to the ultimate disposal of the subject of the report. The investigation must be conducted discreetly and in strict confidence, bearing in mind that unjust action or unsubstantiated accusations might cast a stigma on an innocent person.

3. The most important decision which must be made when a situation of this nature occurs is whether the offender or suspect should be discharged from or retained in the Service. To arrive at a decision all relevant factors must be considered — the offence alleged or the

behaviour suspected; the persons involved; their service records, personalities, motives. Intoxication is a frequent factor. While it does not excuse unnatural conduct it must be considered in determining the disposal of an offender or suspect, particularly where a young sailor is involved.

Confirmed or Continuing Homosexuality

4. The individual who is a confirmed practising homosexual has no place in a disciplined service — he is a potential security risk and a corrupting influence. As soon as it is known that a person is a habitual homosexual he must be discharged. The method of discharge will vary with the circumstances as follows:

- a) If he is convicted of an indecent offence, the punishment of DISMISSAL is appropriate.
- b) Where an offence has occurred and there is substantial evidence of guilt but some evidentiary technicality or special circumstance, makes a conviction unobtainable, a discharge SNLR* is generally appropriate. It should be noted that the Naval Board attach much importance to the doctor-patient relationship and a Medical Officer must not be compelled to give evidence of confessions made to him in confidence.
- c) If he is known because of a spontaneous confession and if no offence is alleged to have occurred the normal method of discharge is UNSUITABLE.

5. In the situations described in sub-paragraphs 4b and 4c above, the person concerned, if he has not already spontaneously confessed, should be confronted privately with the evidence and asked if he admits to the truth of the allegations. If he does admit to the allegations, medical and psychiatric opinions are to be obtained, after which application may be made for his discharge SNLR or UNSUITABLE whichever the Commanding Officer feels is appropriate in the circumstances. If the person concerned is an officer, he should be asked to proffer his resignation, which is to be submitted through the normal channels under cover of a personal letter from the Commanding Officer to the Administrative Authority.

6. If the person concerned does not admit to the allegations he is to be referred for examination to the Medical Officer. A psychiatric evaluation is also to be obtained and these reports together with other evidence are to be forwarded with a recommendation for discharge SNLR or UNSUITABLE.

7. If, in the Commanding Officer's view, having considered the medical and psychiatric reports and other evidence, the allegation which has been made is not substantiated and is denied by the suspect, but there remains some reasonable suspicion, that there might be some element of truth in the allegation, a report of the full circumstances is to be

forwarded. Consideration will then be given to noting the persons name in Navy Office and if he should again come to the notice in this connection discharge may be considered.

An Isolated Instance of Homosexuality

8. Occasionally an adolescent will participate in an act of homosexuality for various reasons. While this activity points to a weakness in character it might be that the behaviour is an isolated act and not indicative of the offender's normal nature. Similarly, an older person may suffer a temporary regression to adolescence manifested by an indecent offence or a display of homosexual inclinations. This regression may have been caused by a number of outside influences, e.g. marital discord, pressure of work or other personal problems. In both the adolescent and the older individual, alcohol is usually a factor in the situation.

9. In cases where a trial is not held, and it is felt that the incident is an isolated one and will not recur, serious consideration should be given to retaining the person taking into account:

- a) the causes of the incident;
- b) whether the offence is out of character and unlikely to recur;
- c) the factors mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 8;
- d) the individual's service record; and
- e) whether he will be of use to the Service if he is retained.

10. If a person is convicted of an indecent offence, dismissal need not follow automatically as the only punishment available. If dismissal following conviction for an indecent offence is considered too harsh a punishment (taking into account the factors mentioned in paragraphs 9a to e above) a lesser punishment followed by an administrative discharge may suffice.

11. In all cases the opinion of the Medical Officer which is to include specialist psychiatric advice should be sought. It may be that, psychiatric treatment or merely a sympathetic understanding of the individual's problems will correct a potentially unhealthy situation.

12. Having considered all known circumstances and influencing factors, the Commanding Officer should submit a report through his Administrative Authority with his recommendation as to the persons retention or discharge. If it is decided to retain him, his name will be placed on the list referred to in paragraph 7. If the Commanding Officer decides that no useful purpose would be served by retaining him the procedure in paragraph 5 is to be followed but the appropriate method of discharge in this case is normally UNSUITABLE.

13. Annex A to this order contains a diagrammatic outline of the courses of action open to Commanding Officers.

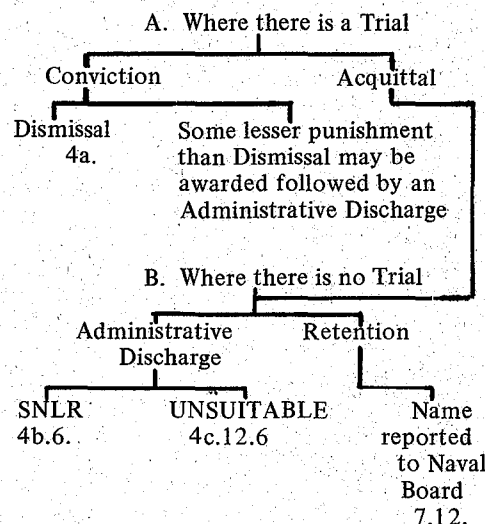
14. In-Confidence Navy Order 2/69 is hereby cancelled.

ANNEX A

1. Unnatural behaviour is generally brought to notice:

- a) As a result of a summary trial or court martial for an alleged indecent offence.
- b) By other means, eg. a confession, a complaint, or from the manner and behaviour of the suspect.

2. Following is a diagrammatic layout detailing normal courses which may be followed and referring to the paragraphs in this Navy Order:



3/72. Unnatural Offences — Medical Aspects

1. The following instructions are promulgated for the guidance of Medical Officers in dealing with suspected or self-confessed cases of unnatural vice.

2a) The attention of Medical Officers is called to the necessity for the most thorough investigation when suspected cases of unnatural offences are brought to notice. The medical examination should be carried out by two Medical Officers or by one Medical Officer in the presence of a senior Sick Berth Sailor if a second Medical Officer is unobtainable, in order that corroboration of facts may be available, and should be conducted so that a clear and definite opinion can be reached if possible. With this object all symptoms and signs whether direct or indirect, should be investigated from the angle of both active and passive participation, and the findings, both positive and negative, recorded in writing at the same time. Where two persons are suspected of guilty relationship, each is to be separately examined from both the active and passive angle. They are to be kept well apart from each other in the sick bay and given no opportunity to communicate with each other.

2b) Since unnatural practices may lead to the spread of venereal disease, the history and examination of the man should be directed not only to those physical signs and symptoms related to unnatural

practices but also the possibility of venereal disease.

2c) The examination should be conducted at the earliest possible occasion after the suggestion of unnatural practice has been made. After all examinations have been completed a full descriptive account, based on the notes taken at the time, should be made in writing and, further, not only positive signs present should be recorded, but also the absence of signs that might be expected to be present should also be included in the report. It may be necessary for the Medical Officer to ask questions of the man in order properly to conduct his examination: on the other hand it is most undesirable that a man, who is in fact compelled by discipline to submit himself to a medical examination, should be led to make statements which may incriminate him. It is, therefore, essential that the questions should be as few as possible and restricted to those necessary for the medical examination: case should be taken to avoid questions likely to produce a confessions (e.g. 'What happened?' or 'Did you achieve penetration?' or 'Were you the active or passive partner?'). If in the course of the examination the man starts to say things (whether in addition to the answer to a question or otherwise) which will incriminate him, the Medical Officer should warn him not to do so. Any statements that the man may make, whether in answer to a question or not, should be included, as nearly verbatim as can be recollected in the Medical Officer's report. The Medical Officer, if he is called upon to give evidence, should be guided by the Prosecutor as to which of these statements he may disclose in evidence in chief.

2d) The examination, in cases where unnatural practices have been alleged, should be planned to discover all possible physical signs which may tend to show:

(1) Whether any indecent or unnatural act has taken place, and, if so, when.

(Note: If the Medical Officer has been informed what act is alleged to have taken place, he should check particularly for evidence bearing on that alleged act: but as the information given to him may be inaccurate, he should always examine for any signs of indecent or unnatural act.)

(2) Whether any indecent or unnatural act, which may have been committed by or upon the person examined, has occurred on one occasion only, or on several occasions.

3. The examination should, for the reasons given above, cover the possibility that the man has played either the active or the passive role, or both, and should include the following points:

a) For evidence whether the man may have played the passive role:

1. Note the general appearances. Look for feminine gestures, nature of clothing and use of cosmetics, etc.
2. Visual external examination of the anus

for:

Appearance of bruising or inflammation.

Whether redundancy of thickening of the skin is present.

Evidence of irritation, inflammation or presence of thread worms: recent tears, lacerations, fissures and piles, old scars due to previous ulceration, or any other physical signs that might be present and might indicate dilation or relaxation of the anal sphincter.

(Note: it cannot be too much stressed that the 'classical' appearances described in many books are most uncommon. The 'conical' anus occurs only in the confirmed practitioner.)

- 3) Examine the anus for size and elasticity (it is useful to measure the size of the opening by some standard measure such as the number of fingers) and note any discomfort or otherwise during the examination. A speculum may be used.
- 4) For the demonstration of spermatozoa a swab should be taken from inside the anus with the aid of a proctoscope. Material obtained should be transferred while wet to a slide, covered by a coverslip and immediately examined under the 2/3 and 1/6 objective of the microscope. If necessary a drop of normal saline may be added to the preparation. Any semen seen elsewhere can be identified in a similar manner. If the medical officer wishes to have his findings confirmed he should remove the coverslips, dry the slides by fanning in air, and fix by gentle heat before dispatch to laboratory.
- 5) The man should be examined most carefully for the presence of VD. The presence of any discharge from either anus or the urethra should be noted and slides and swabs taken for the identification of gonococci. It should, however, be remembered that the GC cannot be identified for certain except by culture. The presence of a suspected chancre and its position should be noted and samples of serum exudate from the sore should be collected in capillary glass tubes for the identification of treponema pallidum. These samples should, if possible, be examined immediately after being collected, but further samples should also be sent for examination by a pathologist. When possible, all cases in whom VD is suspected, should be sent to a venereologist for examination at the earliest possible opportunity. This especially applies in those cases where GC infection is suspected, since the organism in this case can only be identified with certainty after culture.
- 6) If it is alleged that the practice has been carried out recently, the under pants and shirt should be examined for the presence of stains which may still be damp. If found, these may be examined as in para 3a(4).
- 7) Other suspicious objects such as tins of

lubricants, should be sent to a laboratory for examination for the presence of spermatozoa or pubic hair. (Note: all specimens should, where possible, be collected in duplicate and labelled. Specimens dispatched to a laboratory must be sealed in a container.)

b) For evidence whether the man may have played the active role:

The examination should be planned to establish whether the penis, has, in fact, been subjected to friction and is contaminated with faeces. It is obvious that the presence of a mixture of faeces, lubricant and spermatozoa will constitute strong evidence. Conduct the examination as follows:

- 1) Examination of the penis for evidence of friction, for the tearing of phrenum and presence of faeces especially beneath the prepuce if uncircumcised. Also for the presence of lubricant which should be collected on a swab as well as any suspicious material and treated in the same way as other samples. Examination of the base of the penis should be made for contamination with faeces and spermatozoa.
- 2) Examination of the clothing, in this case the front of the pants, trousers and shirt, for fresh stains and again for a mixture of semen and faeces, the clothing being treated as mentioned previously.
- 3) Examination of objects in the possession of the suspected person such as handkerchiefs, rags, etc., and also tins of lubricant, in a similar manner to that already described. It should be kept in mind that the suspected person may act both as the active and passive agent. Evidence as to whether he has been drinking may also be very relevant. At the end of the examination, a report should be framed following the line of the examination and containing the appropriate conclusions, bearing in mind the fact that the only certain medical evidence of the commission of the offence of buggery is the presence of semen in the anal canal. Opinion should always be guarded as to the cause of any dilation of the anus. It should be remembered that dilation of the anus by itself is not a specific sign of the homosexual and that this sign can be due to other causes, e.g. old standing piles, or it may follow operations on the rectum, or it may be due to some disease of the nervous system, etc. The report should include a list of material collected and the name of the person to whom it is sent. It is important that the report should indicate if there is any physical or mental disease present that would contribute to the man's behaviour.
4. The examination of self-confessed homosexuals should be carried out on the

general lines already indicated as far as this is appropriate, but should be modified to exclude those procedures applicable only to a recent act. The examining Medical Officers should consist of a venereologist and a psychiatrist. Negative as well as positive findings are to be recorded in the medical report and supporting reasons are to be given for any conclusions reached at any stage in the examination. The psychiatrist should state in his report that he considers that the man is telling the truth, or that the man is lying, or that he cannot give an opinion on this point. Medical evidence may be completely negative even in a well established case; and as the sailor who voluntarily confesses may not be a confirmed addict, abnormal physical signs are unlikely to be met.

5. If in the course of a normal consultation or an examination submitted to voluntarily a man who has not previously been suspected of unnatural practices discloses in confidence information likely to incriminate him, the Medical Officer should be guided by the principle behind Paragraph 2c., i.e. that no one should be encouraged to incriminate himself; on the other hand it is important that a Medical Officer should obtain any information relevant to the man's own health and condition or that of the ship's company. Any information received in these circumstances should be passed to the Commanding Officer if in the opinion of the Medical Officer that would be for the benefit of the ship's company or of the Service. It is for the Commanding Officer to decide what use, if any, should be made of such information, bearing in mind the importance of safeguarding the doctor-patient relationship between the Medical Officer and those who consult him. The disposal of a sailor who confesses voluntarily that he indulges in homosexual practices must be decided on evidence of his general behaviour and marital history, and on medical evidence. The report of the Medical Officer is invariably to accompany any application for discharge of a sailor who has voluntarily confessed to homosexual practices.

6. It is important that Medical Officers serving on board HMA ships should be made aware of the information contained in this order. All officers in medical charge are to obtain written evidence from their subordinate Medical Officers and from senior sailors of their sick berth staff to the effect that they have read and understood this order.

7. In-Confidence Navy Order 2/62 is relevant.

8. In-Confidence Navy Order 7/69 is hereby cancelled.

AXEL IS

HAVING A HOLIDAY

Camp Fires

Well-known Sydney gay night-spot, Capriccio's, was destroyed by fire early on Friday, October 5. The fire started by 3.30 a.m., only fifteen minutes after it closed for the night.

'Police said the nightclub had been secured for the night and there were no suspicious circumstances. The manager of Capriccio's, Mr. Jeffery O'Keefe, said an electrical fault was the most likely cause of the fire.' (Quoted from the Mirror of that day.)

Not every observer was as confident as the police that there were no suspicious circumstances. There have been some very suspicious circumstances surrounding Capriccio's for some time. It has long been rumoured, and twice reported in the gay press, that the police took protection money from the owners. One report said that they collected their money from the milk bar just up the road.

The night after the Whiskey A Go Go fire in Brisbane, Capriccio's was visited by four, rather than the usual two detectives. They scrutinised the customers and questioned the doorman for unusual lengths of time. They had also placed a uniformed policeman on the footpath outside the entrance. Why? Were they looking for criminals connected with the Brisbane fire, or making it clear to the crims that this was their territory?

Since then, police visits have been reasonably frequent, and in the weeks before the fire, quite constant. How do I know they were police? Detectives in plain clothes tend to stand out in a gay bar, and a little simple detective work on my part revealed that they always arrived in cars with the tell-tale March 31 registration stickers common to all NSW police vehicles. They usually parked illegally on the bus stop outside. The staff of the 'restaurant' were quite open in admitting they were police. The professed general awareness that they were there for protection money, and most said they came from the Consorting Squad.

Capriccio's main claim to standover tactics was not that it was gay. Like most of the strip joints in the Cross, it paid protection money because it was operating openly outside its liquor licence. You could walk in and buy a drink over the counter in Capriccio's until 3 a.m. That is not legal in NSW. In the weeks before the fire, not only was the police presence very apparent, there were rumours that the cost of the protection was being upped. Police also kicked one customer down the stairs.

The Birdcage, that was just up the road some years ago, had three mysterious fires before they gave up. Now Capriccio's. There are three possible hypothesis — 1. The police did it, because they could not like the 'rent'. That however is like cutting off your nose to spite your face.

2. Business rivals did it. There are rumours that that has happened before. So,

think of who got the trade in this competitive business?

3. The management did it themselves to collect the insurance. The place was very run down, though it is said renovations had occurred recently. Before we jump to the easy conclusion of the old electrical fault line, the role of the police at Capriccio's needs to be examined. There are plenty of suspicious circumstances.

Trevor Hughes

Psychiatrists Come Out

CAMP INK Vol. 2, No. 11, published a letter from the Executive Secretary of the Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrist which read

the College strongly condemns community attitudes and laws which discriminate against homosexual behaviour between consenting adults in private."

It appears that members had been surveyed regarding law reform and that the majority of them had favoured reform along the English lines. But the letter in CAMP INK was the first time that the result of this survey had been published. Those in the College who were pushing for a statement thought that no public statement was better than a statement that they had got half of what they wanted — and they intended to do everything possible to get the College to make a statement about the compatibility of homosexuality and mental health.

In October 1972, the College's Federal Council considered a statement which went, in part:

Homosexual feelings and behaviour occur frequently in our society; such feelings and behaviour are often compatible with psychological health and useful and creative adjustment of the individual to society. In other cases, homosexuality may distress the individual and may cause him to seek psychiatric help. The aim of such treatment may be a better adaptation to life in general and a more satisfactory adjustment to the particular difficulties of being homosexual in a predominantly heterosexual society. Alternatively, when the patient desires it the aim of treatment may be an alteration of the individual's sexual propensity, so that it is directed less towards his own sex and more towards the opposite sex. The latter aim is sometimes achieved, especially when the patient is relatively young or has experienced some heterosexual desire or activity in the past."

There was some real concern that this statement was far too provocative for the College members to accept. Council asked for evidence in support of the contention that homosexual feelings and behaviour are

often compatible with psychological health. The group pushing for the statement duly provided the Council with the arguments they required and on 17th October 1973, the College came out with a statement very much along the lines of the one originally submitted a year earlier. They also saw to it that copies were sent to Gorton and Cass prior to their successful motion in the House of Representatives.

Psychologists Avoid Coming Out

The Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Australian Psychological Society was held on 22-23 August 1973 at the University of New South Wales.

Under General Business, after the resolution of eight fairly innocuous motions a more substantial matter was raised by Dr. Susan Kippax. She wanted the Society to vote on three motions. These were:

1. "That the Australian Psychological Society condemns discrimination against Homosexuals."
2. "That the Australian Psychological Society condemns community attitudes which discriminate against homosexual behaviour between consenting adults."
3. "That the Australian Psychological Society affirms that it supports moves to counter discrimination against homosexuals."

Problems arose because Dr. Kippax had not given 21 days notice of her intention to present the motions. According to Standing Order 9.2, the date for receipt of motions was July 15 — and she hadn't made it.

The Chairman (Prof. R. W. Cumming) then moved to have Standing Order 9.2 set aside for the purpose of the meeting so that Dr. Kippax's motions could be voted upon — but his motion was lost so that homosexuality could not be raised.

Later under 'Other Business' Dr. Kippax once again tried to raise the matter of discrimination against homosexuals. She moved (seconded by Dr. Una Gault) that the Standing Orders be suspended so that the matter of homosexuality could be raised. It was pointed out that the issue could still not be discussed unless the Rules for the Conduct of General Meetings of the Society also be set aside.

In desperation Drs. Kippax and Gault moved

That the Rules for the Conduct of General Meetings of the Society and other rules which may be in force at this time, be suspended."

They lost this one too and so the Australian Psychological Society did not have to vote at all on the issue of homosexuality — at least for this year.

Sue Wills

Gay Pride Brisbane Style

Gay Pride is not very prevalent in Brisbane, so our activities in Gay Pride Week were fairly limited. Members of Campus Camps were the instigators of most activity. Some C.A.M.P. members lent support, and a few Gays who are members of neither organisation came out. Good on them!

The week started with both morning papers publishing letters about Gay Pride Week.

Then, on Saturday morning, we met with some trepidation and had our rally in City Square. We had banners, placards and pamphlets. Channel 9 covered our activities and used the film for their evening news. The whole atmosphere was low-key which was probably to our advantage. We were able to talk calmly to people for we maintained good feelings about being gay. The hang-ups were shown by the straights and some of the Gays who avoided us. A simple "hi" from other gays would have been sustaining but avoidance was a put-down. The absence of gay women was remarkable.

A small group of us felt so elated about our rally success, even though our numbers were small, that we wore our Gay Pride Week badges around Surfers Paradise in the afternoon. (Some brave gays wore badges all week.)

Saturday night we celebrated at CAMP headquarters. There was much dancing, hugging, kissing and general good spirits. We drew uncommitted gays into our group hoping to spread our feelings of camaraderie. We were happy gays that night.

Monday Minnie did an open-line radio programme with Haydn Sargent, and during the week two girls did separate programmes with ABC radio.

A small group from Uni distributed pamphlets and talked with students outside Brisbane Grammar School. The group was well received and answered numerous questions, I believe. As the campus groups were trying to reach gay students rather than cause a stir things were happy. There were no hassles.

Thursday and Friday, during lunch breaks, a group created a scene on campus. Again the emphasis was on fun as the Uni people handed out the traditional fairy-floss. I believe people actually demanded fairy-floss, so great was the goodwill generated.

Since our fun activities and pleasant things had been effective in breaking down prejudice so much during the week, we really let go for our second Saturday demo. We distributed boiled sweets in the Square this time. We were ulterior about our banners, placards and pamphlets. People even believed our signs: "Gay is Good",

"Lesbians are Lovely", "I Like Men" and read our pamphlets. We enjoyed ourselves in the sun. We felt our gay pride.

I think that most of us who took part in Gay Pride activities matured a little for taking part. We faced the basically straight world on our terms, and generally, we found we could cope with the consequences.

October 10. Four gays have the stand, talking to fifth year medical students in their course on Social and Preventative Medicine.

The students had seen a film on homosexuality in their course. The film was archaic, but the only one available. A couple of gays in the class, together with a large group of straights, decided to try to obtain a more realistic picture of homosexuality. They approached the professor. He approved. The seminar was arranged with Campus Camp.

The panel comprise Professor Gordon, Professor of Social and Preventative Medicine; Dr. Murray Williams, in charge of Student Medical Service; Bill Lovejoy, a counsellor with the Service; Gayle, a gay student from the med. class; Roma, a gay woman, married with children; David Blarnires, reader in German at Manchester University, author of "Homosexuality From the Inside" for the Religious Society of Friends and a member of C.H.E. (Campaign for Homosexual Equality) in Britain; (David was making a private visit to Brisbane) and me.

We four gays were soon involved in answering question and I had to discard my plan for taking notes. And since I was so emotionally involved in answering the questions my recollections of those two hours are strictly subjective.

Some of the students attempted to set up some sort of medical model, with us, the almost sick gays, on the stand, and them, the diagnosticians, in the audience. Though there were Uni students prepared to accept a homosexual orientation; and then look at the problems gays had in coming out.

There was, however, a great concern for how we might have become homosexual which made me quite angry. I said I was not averse to their worrying about how I became homosexual provided they were equally worried about their alleged heterosexuality. My main contention was that homosexual expression was entitled to devise a life-style to suit that expression: the hetero-model of society was not applicable to gays and we weren't going to accept it.

David took a firm stand too; but managed to be conciliatory (I wish I could keep my cool so well). He suggested that people were individuals and that society needed to be geared so that individuals could create the relationships they needed. And if people drew strength from these relationships then the relationships should be supported in and by society.

Roma talked of love and how she spread her love over a number of people; how she

could love a husband, the children and another woman; how this love was different for each person; and did not need brands or parameters. It was an eloquent exposition, which drew the remark that it would need a mature person to cope with the complexities of these relationships (from Professor Gordon).

One of Roma's questioner's posed an interesting problem: it was OK for Roma to be gay and have a girl-friend; but openly, in front of the children? Wouldn't that lead them to approve of homosexuality; to, perhaps, experiment or become homosexual themselves?

Gayle had to explain, among other things, female sexuality to her fellow students. One, at least, of the men, was certain that one woman must take a "dominant position" in any sexual relationship between two women. (Maybe a definitive article on "what gay women do" IS needed.) Gayle could have felt put-down by some of the prejudiced and reactionary questions posed by her fellow students, but she carried it off with great aplomb — a feat more students in areas that affect gays could attempt, perhaps.

Most of the talking was experiential. We found the students related when we told of our own experiences. We told how we had gone through anxiety and depression in throwing off their straight bullshit we were conditioned to believe. But that now we didn't consider ourselves sick, or anything like it, and not in need of their attention to "cure" us of anything.

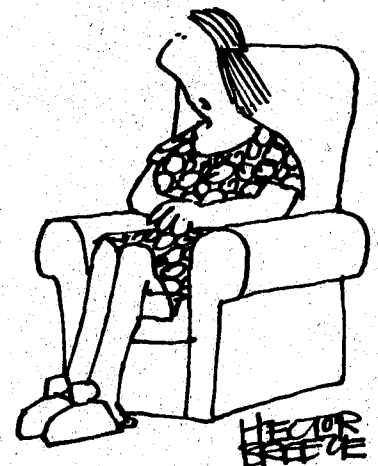
However, there were still times when I felt put down by the question, and told them so.

I was aware of a "them/us" dichotomy that I didn't like very much.

I expected the questions and comments from the students to be less naive.

And I was delighted and excited by the open acceptance and support we received from the University staff.

Brian Day



"Have you noticed how empty life seems when the tortoise has gone into hibernation?"

Movement News

STOCKHOLM

The Minister for Immigration has confirmed that homosexual relationships are considered equal in status to heterosexual relationships. If a Swedish citizen lives in a steady relationship with a foreign citizen of either sex the foreigner cannot be expelled from Sweden nor can application for a working permit be refused. (Jeffrey/Line-up)

ENGLAND

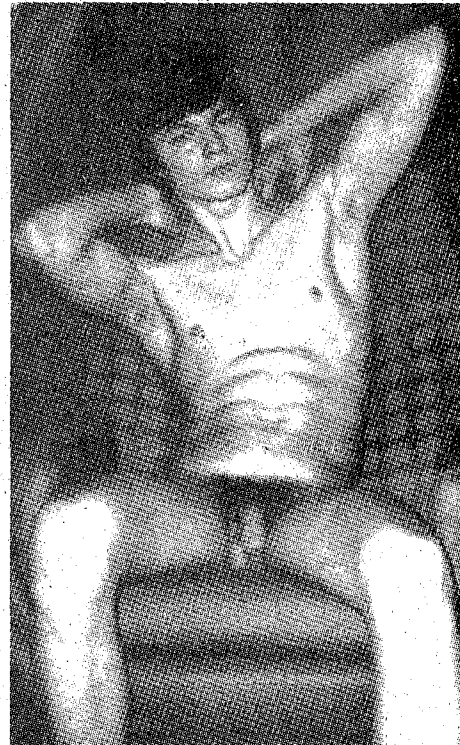
The National Union of Students held one of its twice yearly national conferences at Exeter University in early April. At that conference was a motion entitled 'Gay Rights' and, out of the 86 possible motions tabled for debate, it came third from the top, beaten only by grants and Union autonomy. This motion was passed overwhelmingly by the conference and this was described by the "Guardian" as the biggest success since the Wolfenden report".

The motion was a long one; its seven pages of typed script were put together by representatives from the 21 student unions' and the NUS executive, who had all tabled parts of it. The motion falls into three headings: Section A which gives basic background about homosexuality and gay rights, Section B which is a statement of policy and Section C which contains a list of 31 instructions to the NUS executive and to student unions throughout the country. The vital part of the motion was the instructions. The main items here may be summarised as follows: specific instructions to the executive of NUS to carry out certain tasks; the implementation of a national campaign at grass roots level; and the action by both the NUS executive and the constituent unions.

Firstly, the executive have been instructed, among other things, to present this motion to the D.E.S., N.U.T., N.C.C.L., M.P.'s etc.; to circulate information to all student unions about national organisations, local struggles, news, etc., collected from all homosexual organisations. They have also been told to do a large amount of research into homosexuals and discrimination against them and to publish a report thereon. Also there will be a national conference on rights for gay students. The executive will have to support the efforts of Queens University Belfast Gay Lib Society to gain full recognition from university authorities. (So far this has been refused — male homosexual acts are still illegal in Northern Ireland.)

In conjunction with the executive, the student unions are urged to support homosexual organisations and to campaign

with them for a change in the law. There will be a campaign for a change in the education system to allow for better sex education and to seek an assurance from the DES that there will be no discrimination against any gay teachers. The executive will liaise with homosexual groups to document details of harassment. Negotiations will open with trade unions to ensure that the motions policy is carried out. Where individual student unions are concerned, the motion urges them to help educate students and teachers by selling Gay News, Lunch, Sappho, etc., in the union or college and to assist in the formation of gay societies to enable gay students to meet socially or have educational meetings. Secrecy among gay students is discouraged, gay societies should spread their influence into the town's gay places, and gay societies are urged to work with their local gay groups. Therefore, a nationwide campaign for gay rights and sex education, legal reform and anti-discrimination in education and to some extent in society generally has been called for and mandated to take place. (CHE Bulletin)



Hendrik Danes

SWEDEN

Hendrik Danes is probably the first boxer to come out as a homosexual. He is doing well in the Scandinavian boxing ring and looks like becoming a champion.

Hendrik started as a nude model and has been featured in many Swedish magazines and films. (Jeffrey/Line-up)

OTTAWA

The Department of the Secretary of State has approved an application for a grant to enable four people to make a series of four half-hour videotape television

programmes. The programmes will be devoted to "Sexuality, Discrimination, Oppression and Prejudice" and will use a variety of presentations for its format.

Two members of "Gays of d'Ottawa are working on the project. All forms of sexuality will be examined and the series is entitled "Breaking the Ice" (GO Info.)

MELBOURNE

Melbourne University Union Council passed the following motion at a recent meeting...

"That this Union Council supports the deleting from State and Federal law any anti-homosexual laws and other discriminatory practices under the law." The latter section is designed to cover such things as indecent behaviour (the sorts of charges most homosexual arrests occur under) rather than the rarely used "abominable crime of buggery". "That this Union Council supports Gay Liberation in its fight to eradicate homosexual oppression by the institutions of this society — the law, the police, the psychiatric institution, the church, our school system, and by individual anti-gay members of this society and university campus — poofa bashers and the like." (Melbourne Gay Liberation Newsletter)

DETROIT

Detroit's first weekly gay liberation programme, "Gayly Speaking" began broadcasting on September 6th at 12.30 a.m. on WDET-FM. The programme has been organised by the Ray Radio Collective of Detroit. The collective sees the programme as a form for discussion of widely diverse topics of interest to homosexuals. It is run by and for homosexuals and will draw on their varied experiences and ideas.

Topics of the first four programmes were 'Coming Out', 'Sexism and Straight Society', 'Sexism in the Gay Community' and 'Gay Facilities in the Detroit Area'. (The Body Politic)

WEST GERMANY

The West German government is preparing a new Bill according to which homosexual acts between consenting adults of 18 and over will be legal. Presently the age of consent in Germany is 21.

NEW YORK

"Gay", New York's fortnightly homosexual newspaper is to change editors, and will no longer be 100 percent gay. Control is being taken over by two heterosexuals, publishers of the sex newspaper SCREW.

SWEDEN

The Sailors' Union in Sweden have stated that they will not accept any kind of discrimination against homosexual sailors aboard ships, and will support the right of every gay sailor who is open and honest about his sexual inclinations.

Oh Lord, it's hard being a fag anyway. Can't I please have some sweet music to soothe my soul. I don't want a shrink. I just want a good gay rock 'n roll band.

"I met him on a Monday and my heart stood still . . .

Yeah he looks so fine,

Yeah I'm gonna make him mine."

DA DOO RON RON as sung by Ian Matthews on "Tigers Will Survive".

Gay rock's on the way, but you know it sort of pisses me off how it's going to happen. If we take a quick look at homosexuality in movies, you'll see what I mean. The first movie that I ever saw that dealt with homosexuality was "Tea and Sympathy". In that, the boy everyone thought was gay really wasn't — he was just sensitive. Well, I know a lot of straight guys who are very sensitive but that kid was a closet case if ever I saw one. The point was that he was meant to be identified with by the audience so that they could go home thinking: "Well, I too can be sensitive without being no fuckin' queer". You have to be pretty stupid to think that gay people have a monopoly on sensitivity. Or insensitivity. Then, in the sixties, came things like 'Lawrence of Arabia' and 'Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf' and others in which only those who knew, knew. Finally, we came to the period of 'Boys in the Band', 'Sunday, Bloody Sunday', and 'The Music Lovers'. In these, everybody knows, but you sure wouldn't want your lover to be that fucked-up.

At least, we avoided something like "Gidget Goes Gay", but there has never been anything that your ordinary run-of-the-mill cocksucker (like me) can relate to as being valid.

Now, what's happening in rock? Alice Cooper is the successor to generations of small-town drag queens. David Bowie "smiles sadly for a love I could not obey". Lou Reed wants us all to "walk on the wild side" and Cat Stevens is very sensitive.

Yes, I'm complaining and yet I'm not complaining too hard. All the movies I have mentioned were good movies, very good movies, and they helped us all a lot in understanding others and ourselves. They are distortions like the distortions in an antique mirror. Very interesting, those distortions.

All the musicians I've mentioned are very fine musicians. Cooper, Bowie and Reed are top sellers and the best-known in that vague thing called "gay rock". What they have in common is that they are outrageous, theatrical, funky and very sexual. The ability to be gloriously sexual seems to be a peculiarly gay thing. For males anyway. The nearest thing I can think of in a straight male musician was Elvis Presley wiggling his ass on Ed Sullivan. That's a bit too macho for most of us these days. Which leads me to the why of gay rock.

Rock seems to reflect social change and changes the thing it reflects. Music has a profound effect on our cultural attitudes.

'Just Want a Good Gay



David Bowie

We all know how strong is the connection between music and sexuality. For the past fifteen or so years we have been living in a "sexual revolution". Young people are thinking of sexual experimentation, non-stereotyped roles, non-institutionalized relationships and sexual freedom. For heterosexuals, the conditions which allow them to begin to

course, it's much better now but these inhibitions, fears and oppressions are still with us.

All of us, straight and gay, have gone through the same shit but gays have had to throw off all the chains at once in order to gain any sort of personal integrity. Coming out requires a great act of personal courage and the doing of it invests that person with something. I think this is the ability to be sexual without being self-conscious or oppressive. It is difficult to express the joy I felt when I first came out. I felt exuberantly me. I felt beautiful and I loved everybody, even my enemies. (Shades of Our Saviour) Later, when I was living in London, this sense of freedom enabled me to shed my North American freak uniform of jeans and beads for satins, glitter and make-up. I still love jeans, but I'm no longer confined within them.

What we think of as gay rock has much to do with this sort of thing. It is, without doubt, derived from a freak gay life style. An acid-queen extravaganza. You don't have to be gay to get in on the act, but you do have to go through some of what gays have to go through to get there. You have to proclaim your maleness in terms of beauty and sensuality not in terms of aggression and dominance. There's nothing like eye-shadow for making you feel your masculinity is under attack. Once you start to enjoy yourself, you've come a long way

Warren Hague

work towards sexual freedom and integrity in relationships has been brought about by two main factors, both inter-related. Effective birth control methods, especially the Pill, and the growing consciousness of women. Homosexuals have had a head start in this direction for obvious reasons. But let me hit you over the head with a couple of hammers.

Traditionally, a woman was supposed to be a virgin when she got married and faithful thereafter. Most of the time she wouldn't even know if she was getting what she should, sexually. And, if she thought she wasn't, what was she going to do about it? Men were less constricted — there always was a double standard. However, those of us who grew up in the fifties will remember our "masculinity crisis"; our agonies over our inability to live up to the standards expected of us. Of

Rock Band'

to a sort of self-realization.

There is a very important bonus to this as well. Other men feel their masculinity is under attack by what you do. If you are perceptive, you begin to realize what the oppression is all about and this leads, whatever your sexuality, to a greater understanding and friendship with women. However heterosexual our culture may be sexually, it is certainly homosexual socially. The most heterosexual men in our society prefer to fuck women but they don't seem to like them very much. "Get fucked" is not a wish for someone's pleasure.

Drag is a peculiar phenomenon, the psychology of which is still under discussion. There are two facts about it, however, that prove interesting. It flourishes most strongly in areas where there is very heavy repression and where stereotyped male and female roles are still pushed. Places like Australia, the Midlands of England and South and Mid-West of the United States. These areas are also noted for a great deal of social violence. Drag, like violence, is a release from the tensions of the burden of repression. Toronto used to be a drag centre. Ten years ago, the Hallowe'en drag show on Yonge Street was a major event. It is, perhaps, an indication of the easing of sexual repression in Toronto that last year 300 machos gathered on Yonge Street to throw bottles and abuse at about 12 drag queens. Alice Cooper provides release in a way that is not essentially different from the drunken Rotarian in his wife's bra and best Eaton's lamp-shade.

However, this release of tension is temporary and does not cope with the real, the underlying tensions. As a gay, I don't really like it. It is too close to that other heterosexual ritual of queer bashing. I think that essentially it is a denial of sexuality.

"Most people are bisexual; everybody knows that" — David Bowie. Many people regard human sexuality as a continuum. The extremes are homosexuality and heterosexuality. Most people are probably somewhere in between. The important thing is that you occupy your own space and not be forced into one that isn't yours. Our society places a value on where you are sexually that increasingly makes less and less sense. But you don't easily do away with 2,000 years of this sort of value system. I respect David Bowie for his honest statements even if I think his lyrics are sometimes too ambiguous.

Bowie worked for some time with Lindsay Kemp, the British mime. His performances reflect this training. When he goes down on Mike Ronson, the most sensual of guitarists, there is a reality about it that gets across. His audiences feel the honesty of this sexual expression. They

respond to it. No doubt there are many gay people in the audience, but not all nor even a majority. At this stage of the game, few people are shocked by the fact of homosexuality and titillation belongs to a different generation from Bowie audiences. No, they respond to it because it strikes a chord in them. It is ritualized and perhaps that makes it acceptable. Bowie's openness allows the audience to be open as well. At his concerts you see young men touching each other with an affection they have felt before but perhaps not shown in this way till then. Their girlfriends look on with warmth. This approaches what gay people feel for each other. Mutual understanding is a giant step to mutual acceptance.

"She never lost her head even when she was giving head" — Lou Reed. "Giving head" is an American expression for cock-sucking. Lou Reed is fag-identified and with the rise of his popularity, there are for the first time, gay songs hitting the top charts. At present, he is the most open gay musician going. David Bowie, after all, is married but Lou Reed, well, even in Iowa they'd know what they were looking at. His Velvet Underground background and association with the decadence of Warhol give a flavour that is genuinely gay. Many of his songs, however, have an opium laziness about them and lack force and conviction. "Make-up", for example has been described as the "I feel Pretty" of the Gay Liberation Movement. It is insipid. But you can forgive a lot for "Waiting for the Man", "Sweet Jane" and "Walk on the Wild Side".

There is an earthiness about Reed that appeals. Recently, a Buffalo radio station offered free tickets to a Reed concert to the first person who could correctly give the number of calories in an average orgasm. When humour is present, is sanity far behind?

The trouble with gay rock is not that it isn't gay but that all gay people are not like that. There is no such thing as gay music.

No such thing as straight music either. There are gay lyrics and gay musicians. There are a lot of gay musicians probably for the same sort of reasons that there are a lot of black musicians. Good musicians deserve respect but gay musicians generally have to directly or indirectly conceal their gayness. Or they don't play. When Jim Morrison died, we were all treated to the fact that he was gay. Well, dead gays, like dead Indians, Blacks, Jews etc. don't pose any threat. Live ones have to live, so they "pass". It is too easy to say they should come out and sing the songs of their hearts. It is really up to rock listeners to give them the opportunity. RCA was not going to release Reed's 'Transformer' in Canada because they thought there was no market for it. They were wrong. But how many great sons are we being denied because of this stupid attitude towards gayness? The singers will come out but isn't there a danger that before the good ones do, the inferior ones will seize upon this as a gimmick? I could throw the names at you, but what would that do? Let me just tell you this tale.

There's a young singer in Toronto named John. He's good. He's probably good enough to make it. One of the record companies thinks so too. They'll probably promote him. But he has already been told to conceal his being gay. He has written some songs that can't be sung by a man. Why not? Because the record companies and the radio stations think we, the listeners and buyers, would object. Would we? Would you?

You know, if you put all the homosexuals in Canada in one place it would be the third largest city in Canada. Now there is something wrong with a community that size not having its own music. And there is something sick about a community suppressing the music of a minority within it.

A 'Great Lakes' Reprint.



Lou Reed

Famous Five or Secret Seven

There could be worse constitutions than the one Five will rush through at its Annual General Meeting on the 14th November 1973. Superficially it appears quite reasonable. One item in the proposed constitution reads "The President, Vice-President and Secretary must be prepared to sign all correspondence under their own signatures and to publicly represent the Society in person." Five would not find itself in the invidious position C.A.M.P. W.A. is in, where David Myers, the President of C.A.M.P. W.A. is afraid to be publicly associated with matters homosexual. But if the constitution will stop Five getting as bad as C.A.M.P. W.A., it will not make it any less a reactionary force in the fight for homosexual liberation. Let us not forget that the name "Five" was chosen to replace "Camp" because the then members were afraid that "Camp" would identify them as homosexuals.

A meeting was held by Five on Wednesday, 10th October, to discuss the proposed constitution and to present other Five business. Nigel McCormack, the President of Five opened the meeting, and announced the resignation of Les Marmo, the secretary who had given so much time to Five but was now resigning because of commitments to his new job as secretary of the Students' Union at Melbourne University.

Neil Montgomery, the treasurer presented his report fairly quickly. As things stood in October, Five had an overdraft of \$3,827 (the security we were told subtly but twice by McCormack during the evening, was the personal homes of McCormack and Montgomery). The overdraft in July had been \$7,000, and Montgomery predicts complete repayment of the overdraft by the New Year. The annual turnover of Five has been doubling each year from approx. \$7,000 in 1971 to \$14,000 in 1972 to \$30,000 in 1973. There was a minor discrepancy in the books of a couple of hundred dollars for which Montgomery and his wife (he told us) could not discover the cause. Montgomery has proposed having the books audited by a professional auditor, he is an architect by trade.

The legal-aid fund stands at \$830 but Montgomery would like to see this raised substantially by increasing membership fees another dollar. Montgomery reiterated that Camp Ink subscriptions were the individual responsibility of the members and nothing to do with Five. The budget proposed for 1974 included \$1,000 for advertising, \$750 for the library and \$2,500 for part-time secretarial assistance. No printed statement was given to the

members. Montgomery just read out his report quickly.

When asked about the dances held at the Block arcade, Montgomery said these had been financially unsuccessful; the members hadn't supported them. McCormack seized the opportunity to attack gay-lib, which has held successful dances at the Block. Somehow the failure of Five had something to do with gay-lib and gay-lib's lack of structure. McCormack had approached the "head" of gay-lib and sought "his" approval for Five to hold dances at the usual gay-lib venue, but according to McCormack, with gay-lib's lack of structure the "head" could change and someone else could disapprove and "It's a pity we aren't all brothers and sisters together", said McCormack. The audience of 41 men and one woman (wearing an engagement and wedding ring) agreed. It is rumoured that Five's lesbian had resigned.

The reasons for the success of gay-lib's dances and the failure of Five's is readily apparent. Five is unwilling to encourage large-scale participation by non-members. Their dances were not advertised. Gay-lib advertises its dances in the Nation Review, in the University papers and broadsheets, and although gay-lib has no official membership it maintains a free subscription to its regular newsletter (send your name and address to Gaylib, Box 85, The Union, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Melbourne). The membership of Five could not be expected to support dances every week particularly as they had not been informed that the "executive" had arranged these dances. Five has a mailing list of financial members but fails to communicate with its members except at rare and indefinite times. Five stopped further dances and turned itself back to the money-making, liquor-forbidden clubrooms.

So Five with an undoubted financial success a credit to its structure can claim little else that is not a disgrace. Five is male dominated and male chauvinist. There is little communication between the executive and the members, and practically no communication with the outside world. Five sees its enemies not in terms of oppressive society or sexism, but centres its fears around gay-lib and other non-members and "undesirables". It concentrates its attention on its 700 existing members and encourages little participation by non-members, and particularly women. Five may be a society of homosexuals it is not a society for homosexuals. Five makes money but does little else apart from maintaining its present membership and present structure.

The structure of Five exactly parallels that of the society that oppresses us, i.e. a few men at the top make most of the decisions which affect our lives. Five encourages us to accept a status hierarchy that more readily allows a few businessmen types to reach the areas of control. There is very little autonomy for each individual member to decide what he (and the membership is predominantly male) wants to do. You pay at the door, \$1 for members and \$1.50 for non-members accompanied by a member, and you accept what you find. It is little wonder that Five makes money in the capitalistic society of which it is practically an integral part; and in a city which has no other commercial gay establishment apart from hotel bars. Five is a capitalistic monopoly. It would be surprising if it did not make money.

While Five's structure exists and members are encouraged into an uncomplaining acceptance of leadership by a few authoritarian males there will be no encouragement for people to question the authoritarianism, the allocation of unnecessarily limited roles, and the ascription of status to the business-principled men that rule our lives in wider society. There can be no questioning of the society which allocates different roles for men and women and severely punishes those of us who do not fulfil some aspect of those roles. By modelling itself on the worst aspects of our society, Five is bolstering up the very system it should be trying to destroy. By socializing its members into subservient compliance with male-dominated, money-centred authoritarianism, Five makes us more likely to adapt unthinkingly to a society that oppresses us. Five denies its members the training and encouragement needed to change our society. The difference between Five and the wider society is that oppression is maintained in Five by homosexual males instead of by heterosexuals. Outside Five, those homosexual male oppressors are indistinguishable from the heterosexual ones we've been used to.

The money made by Five is channeled into maintaining its present structure and establishment, from the more efficient internal bureaucracy to the gay-bar decor of its dance hall, to the billiard room. There seems to be no effort made to make Five more attractive to a wider cross-section of homosexuals than those predominantly lower middle-class males that attend, nor is there any effort made to increase awareness of the present membership.

To placate us over the ending of the

financially unsuccessful dances, McCormack asked, "Do you want Society Five as part of the great Rip-off?" Forty one men and one woman said nothing.

In a great leap into enlightenment, Five has changed "Society Five a society for the rights of individuals" to "Society Five a society for the rights of homosexuals" on the letterhead, so McCormack told the meeting of the 10th October. The reason, he said, had something to do with, "If you've done the amount of public speaking I've done..."

The meeting then proceeded to a discussion of the proposed constitution. Some members objected to the contentious membership clause: "A person shall become a member by having his membership application accepted by the Executive Committee". A provision was added so that anyone rejected could appeal to the Annual General Meeting. One executive member (sitting at a table facing the rest of us) disagreed because, if the reasons the executive had for refusing membership had to be mentioned at an A.G.M., they might be sued for libel. Despite his objections, the amendment was passed, and the "his" was changed to "his/her", just in case...

An amendment to have a minimum age of membership was rejected. To his credit, McCormack felt that we did not want an age in the constitution that could be above any future legal age of consent should there ever be legal consent. McCormack assured the conservative members that he had refused admittance to people who were obviously very young and to the members accompanying them. One wonders where they went after being refused admittance. The beats probably, if they were too young for hotels. Some of those members had learnt their lesson with young people after court cases, McCormack told us for our benefit.

Some members were paranoid about the admittance of an "undesirable" who, one suspects, is anyone unlike the nicer people among the present membership. In other clubs he belonged to, one flannel-suited deviate told us, there were provisions for refusal of admittance to any undesirable person. Probably if he wasn't a closet queen he would be "undesirable" in the other clubs he belonged to.

There were very few amendments to the constitution which is not surprising since they had used a book "Guide to Constitutions" to draft it, and most of the people were taken up with the idea that our constitution should be similar to those of other clubs they belong to.

If the constitution is passed it would need fifty members (even student members at \$4 per annum) to force a Special General Meeting, at which a two-third majority would be necessary for any constitutional change. The fifty students could then force out the dictators, convert the society into a revolutionary force that would efficiently combat sexism. If we did

this, we would have to keep in mind one thing - Allende.

Perhaps the saddest defeat of the night was that of a clause which would require a brief summary of the minutes of the Executive committee meetings to be displayed in the club premises. This clause included a provision that the executive could delete from the summary anything they thought might endanger the financial security of Five or the personal security of any of the members. It seemed an innocent enough request. What rational person could refuse, but Montgomery and McCormack were adamant that there should be no communication of executive meeting business to the members. The executive knew what was best for the members. The members did not need to be told anything. After all hadn't we elected them? Since the executive alone can know what is going on, who else could be elected!

To pass that clause in the face of the opposition of McCormack and Montgomery would have seemed so ungrateful. They had done so much for Five, even mortgaged their own personal homes. Their intentions could only be the best. Their judgment infallible.

Five has changed little; Montgomery has changed little, since its early days when the elite knew what was best for its members and tried to have a clause in a former constitution to stop any member of Five publicly avowing homosexuality. This provision had been defeated but it had

been advanced by the elite to protect its members, notably married architects. Famous Five Fascist Five.

Five's concentration on money making and fitting in with the oppressive society is the ethic of the closet queen. The disclosure by Montgomery and McCormack that they have made the ultimate sacrifice of mortgaging their personal homes has the double effect of reinforcing the concept of the personal home as one of the most desirable goals of life, and at the same time emotionally blackmails the queens into subservience. This reinforcement of society's values distracts us from what we really value, not money-making and personal homes per se, but freedom in our personal lives. The emotional blackmail robs us of our ability to fight and change society.

When McCormack starts a spiel with "If you've done the amount of public speaking I've done..." he must ask himself why others aren't doing the public speaking. The attitude of McCormack seems to be that Five makes money to allow a very few people to do what they think is best for homosexuals. This attitude is no less reprehensible because the few are personally efficient. Five is not putting power into the hands of homosexuals to liberate themselves, it just catapults us into a McCormack-style of externally regulated existence no less oppressive in its own way than the society we are used to.

David Widdup.



From Kevin's "waterbed series"

Minnie Drear



Minnie, Pegging Out On a Hills Hoist

"Askin for trouble in the N.S.W. elections", muttered Joanna, "He needs the stuffing knocked out of him."

"Perhaps he isn't getting enough stuffing" mused Minnie, who had been reading Reich, and had been upset by what the police had done in Martin Place.

It was a dull Saturday, and Minnie and her husband, Joanna were lying about with precious little to do (that's Precious Little the Aboriginal glitter star). Joanna read yet again the dire, sporadic newsletter which had written up the defeat of Bobby Riggs by Billie Jean King. For months something had been telling Minnie that there would be a world-wide Fascist resurgence. "That's the beauty of being paranoid, Drear; you always have people to talk to you," said Joanna. But Minnie had been proven wrong. Riggs was beaten. Spiro (the Greek baring gifts) was out. The Gorton thing had gone through. Joanna dismissed the idea of a Fascist Revival.

"Sneddon", sneered Joanna, "Sneddon wouldn't know if you were up him with an armful of chairs. His politics and speeches are that slack, and fancy him opposing the Gorton resolution. A Homosexual Bill is something any self-respecting Liberal should grab by the ears. If it wasn't for Cabinet, Whitlam would have no opposition. Margaret will be writing her diary for years."

Far from the Fascist revival, what had developed of late was T.I.B.S. Joanna's beautiful, brown-eyed friend had started the tongue-in-bum society (T.I.B.S.), which as a radical movement takes some licking. They had hoped to market it with the slogan "TIBS the pick-me-up for healthy cats and pussies" but it had been done before. Joanna normally doesn't bother

with those on the rim of society, but tongue-in-cheek, she sought to further this upward seeking movement. Lady bakers, usherettes and medical students, Joanna solicited into TIBS. Joanna is now organizing "The Festival of Dark", and will present Mary Whitehouse with a sand-papered rose leaf.

Of minor concern to Joanna has been the decline of Five — now totally male, according to Joanna, who said its Les had resigned. As sec's went the old scout had gone. It was time Joanna and other radical lesbians developed themselves into a bunch of Fives.

Joanna decided it was getting on for meal time and went to the kitchen to stuff the chook — usually Minnie's task but Minnie had disappeared. Like a travelling flea with a broken leg, Minnie was coming down on a crutch. It was Precious Little's crutch. Joanna stormed in "Fair crack of the whip, Sport. You'll spoil your lunch doing that. Drear go outside with your paranoid land camera and take some pictures of things that aren't there. Do something to take your mind of the Precious Little thing".

The afternoon was spent pleasantly at their respective hobbies, and they met again for tea. Minnie was chatting idly to Precious, "Of course he was hard, but now he's in a penguin. Hasn't changed".

"What are you talking about?" asked Joanna filing her nails (under N in her carpentry cupboard) she had been building a chook house for her friends Lorraine and Frances.

Minnie ignored Joanna, and thought about the tender scene they had rehearsed when Joanna had been outside. Minnie's eye was getting moist. She furtively wrapped some singlet round it. Joanna would never forgive their missing tea.

Books

Kirk Westley:
The Velvet Trap
Eclipse Paperbacks
Dee Why 1971

Most lesbian novels are appalling. They stereotype the female characters into female-male, passive-aggressive roles. One gets the impression that homosexual relationships can only work if they are the mirror image of a heterosexual union.

When reading 'heterosexual' literature it is taken for granted that the experiences portrayed are examples of possible events. People read 'homosexual' literature and feel that that's what it's all about. They may be anxious people, who think they might be camp, or their parents, teachers,

friends. Instead of taking the story line at face value, it would be nice to think that readers might stop and think a little, realizing how hostile the social environment is for homosexuals.

There are so many lesbian novels available but most of them are about surrogate males who get off with beautiful young women. In Kirk Westley's 'The Velvet Trap', the twenty three year old Jan Towers had had her full quota of male lovers. They all left her empty and unfulfilled. When Ruth ('the older woman') invited her to her artist's cottage, she accepted. There is obvious stereotyping — the butch experienced woman luring the young innocent woman into her bed. Westley, though somehow gives the reader the feeling that it was inevitable for Jan to get off with an experienced lesbian because she "knew very little of the gay world, other than what she had read or surmised".

Perhaps he is saying that, because our society is so heterosexually oriented, people like Jan initially can only respond to a woman that vaguely resembles the male to whom she has been conditioned to respond.

Jan sees her encounter with Ruth as a sexual adventure and doesn't really see lesbianism as a viable way of life. Jan is sexually passive, not because she is falling into a lesbian role, but because she can deny her sexuality by not being actively involved. By remaining detached from Ruth, Jan can put down lesbianism without dragging herself down too. This is expressed again later when Jan finds out that Ruth is having an affair with someone else.

Jealous? Yes. But just a little. "It was her body that was jealous and frustrated, not her mind." Here again, Jan is treating Ruth as her 'fuck-machine'; put her down

and with her, all lesbians.

Before Ruth kills herself she sends Jan a letter giving her the name and address of a friend who would give her a job in New York. Jan moves to the big city. Eventually, Wynn, her boss, takes her home and they start living together. The same stereotyped set up. Wynn is a 'hard core old butch lesbian'. Again Jan is sexually passive, avoiding the fact that she might be a homosexual.

One of Wynn's ex-lovers, a young girl like Jan (beautiful) comes to the house one day and warns Jan that Wynn will one day expect Jan to make love to her. "No. I never could do that. I wouldn't, not for all the money in the world." Darlene, a rather contrived character, tells Jan "You don't even know you're gay yet, or at least you won't admit it. You probably think of yourself as straight.

But I am! I really am. It's just that ..."

You keep telling yourself you're straight. Because you're chicken, scared of what people, society, will think ..."

Darlene pushes Jan and forces her to admit to herself that she is a lesbian. Jan is very attracted to Darlene and Darlene jumps in with "But it has to be 50-50 with me. That's the only way I operate". They eventually get off and "It was, in essence, simple; Jan was doing what she wanted to do. Really wanted to do. She was admitted it at last."

This was the first time Jane got off with someone she wanted to. She runs away from her 'butch' friend to find Darlene marrying for money. Alone, Jan goes to a camp bar and meets a young girl straight from a country town. The wheel had come full circle. Jan's life should have started at the end of the book, not the beginning.

Our society is so oppressive that people like Jan have to go through unnecessary

hell. No one has to accept their heterosexuality but the whole of society from kid's books to politics, promotes the union of a man and a woman.

Jan's story isn't a pretty one, but she had no real choice, no one to turn to for advice. 'The Velvet Trap' superficially looks like another cheap lesbian novel about older women and their young nymphs. And, unfortunately, superficially is the way most people will take the book. But whether Westley intended it or not, the book has a clear message about roles and role playing and stereotyping and how restrictive these all are. Restrictive, especially for homosexuals whose lifestyles are outside society's frame of reference. But until alternatives are known and accepted, heterosexuality will remain our basic model.

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QLD. Male, about 5' 9" — 10 stone, reasonable looking with nice figure but not effeminate. Wants another guy for regular sex. My desire is urgent for a compatible sexual relationship. CDO

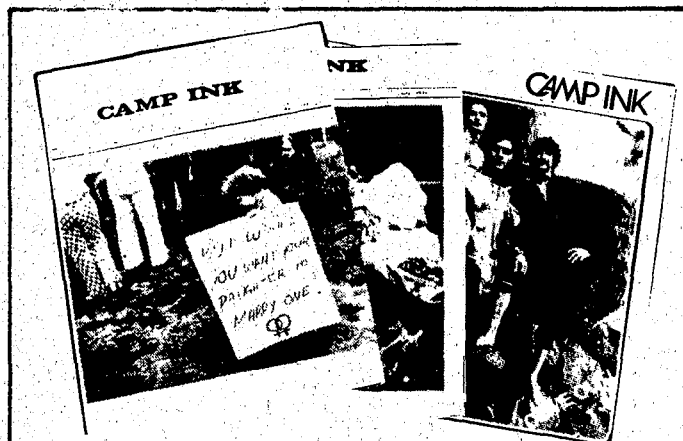
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N.S.W. I am male, 37 years and would like to correspond with other males who are camp. City

or country, any age. Would all you guys who just wish to have someone to write to please contact me. All replies answered. CDL

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ALL POEMS ARE TAKEN FROM
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By STEFANIE BENNETT

TRAINER'S MISTAKE

I tuned you in open 'G'
Because I knew
What I was doing;

But
The sounds that
Came from you
Were disturbing.

I had not meant - You -
To become
So complex,

To
Float from my window
Seeking your equal.

AFFIRMATION

We must, brethren, wait
a long time to see,
the lettuce-heart transplanted
into the bole
of
a Pine's tried mutiny.

SEEMINGLY INDIFFERENT

Foolish to compare
last year's panacea,

foolish to sing
with no-one listening

foolish to anticipate
another banalistic sting

foolish to compare
..... absences.

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FOR A FRIEND WHO DIED FROM AN OVERDOSE OF POETRY

The Autopsy was
a gala affair.
They scooped out bits
of Plath, Stevens,
Joyce & Pound;
even clots of
Walter De La Mare.

There was Lowell
as a backbone,
Berryman-ribs;
Larkin for tonsil
out-twinning
your clutter cone.

A carnation-shaped heart
said to be Oscars' or Walts'
got bottled along with
solidified faults.

LOVE IS....



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