ment recalling one effected some years later by the English novelist E.M. Forster. Always of a delicate constitution, Charles Tomlinson Griffes died of pneumonia in 1920. His papers passed into the hands of his younger sister Marguerite, who destroyed many of them, apparently because she feared their "compromising" nature. In this way precious material for the understanding of his inner life has been lost.

Griffes was the first important American composer to be fully conversant with the avant-garde, as represented by such figures as Claude Debussy, Ferruccio Busoni, and Edgard Varèse. He was also influenced by Indonesian and Japanese music. His Symphony in Yellow of 1912 bears a dedication to Oscar Wilde. The choral work These Things Shall Be employs a text by another English homosexual writer, John Addington Symonds. One of his last works, the experimental Salut au Monde, uses texts from Walt Whitman's Leaves of Grass. The general public, however, knows Griffes best for his sensual short pieces, The Pleasure-Dome of Kubla Khan and The White Peacock.


Ward Houser

GROSS INDECENCY

As a term of art for homosexual acts, "gross indecency" entered English law through the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1885. An amendment, drafted by Henry Labouchère and retained as Section 11 of the Act, has the following language: "Any male person who, in public or private, commits, or is party to the commission of, or procures or attempts to procure the commission by any male person of, any act of gross indecency with another male person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. . . ." Earlier legislation, culminating in the 1861 Offenses Against the Person Act, directed against anal activ-
acquire much, as it would be vulnerable to attack under the "void for vagueness" principle.

See also Common Law.


William A. Percy

GUIDE, GAY

In the nineteenth century various guides of limited circulation were published of the demimondes of Paris, London, Brussels and other cities, sometimes including directories of prostitutes; none is known to have had a homosexual emphasis. For some decades in our own century, it appears, homosexual men exchanged among themselves handlists of favorite haunts—bars, restaurants, hotels, baths and public meeting places. A few seem to have been duplicated in a kind of samizdat form, reproduced in carbon-copied or mimeographed sheets. These lists were distributed privately, and sold, if at all, clandestinely. This clandestinity served to protect the establishments listed from notoriety that might result in police harassment.

Out of the small handlists pamphlets and books emerged. The earliest surviving example seems to be The Gay Girl's Guide (69 pp.), a male-oriented publication with a directory of "where to make contacts," that apparently began publication in Boston in 1949. It was succeeded by the international Guide Gris, first published in San Francisco in 1958 with subsequent editions, which seems to be the first such collection to appear as a real book. In the 1960s, the Incognito Guide, published in Paris, enjoyed fairly wide circulation. In 1972, "John Francis Hunter" (John Paul Hudson) published a heroic one-man job of 629 pages, The Gay Insider USA. While these and other guides of those decades are now obsolete, they are useful for the historian who wishes to establish the "homo-geography" of the recent past.

Currently three well-established publications dominate the field: the Spartacus Guide, covering the world outside the United States; the Movement-oriented annual Gayellow Pages, blanketing North America, with one national and five regional editions; and the lesbian Gaia's Guide, edited by Sandy Horn. Gay guides have also been published for such cities as London, Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, with special telephone books ("yellow pages") appearing also for the latter two.

Wayne R. Dynes

GUYON, RENÉ CHARLES MARIE (1876–1961)

French jurist and sexual theorist. Guyon earned a doctorate in law from the University of Paris with his study La Constitution australienne de 1900 (Paris: Chevalier-Marescq, 1902). This work and his Ce que la loi punit: code pénal expliqué (Paris: Larousse, 1909) brought him to the attention of the King of Siam, who appointed him in 1908 a member of the Code Commission and in 1916 chief of the Drafting Committee of the Siamese Code of Law. In 1919 the Siamese government published Guyon's The Work of Codification in Siam in both English and French editions. René Guyon developed early the principle of privacy, that law should never invade the bedroom. "The greatest charity you can render your neighbors," he wrote, "is keeping out of their private lives." In Siam (called Thailand after 1949), as the Spartacus Gay Guide notes, "The right to be homosexual has never been forbidden or restricted."

In his philosophy, Guyon developed a rationalism indebted to Epicurus and updated with Einstein, Freud, and modern science. He expounded his ideas in a series of works: Essai de métaphysique matérialiste (Paris: Costes, 1924); Essai de