Since this article was written, there has been considerable improvement, both quantitatively and qualitatively; see: Christine Jenkins and Julie Morris, A Look at Gayness: An Annotated Bibliography of Gay Materials for Young People. Second ed. (Ann Arbor: Kindred Spirit Press, 1982; 19 pp.).

163. LEHMAN, J. LEE. "The Lesbian Herstory Archives," Advocate, no. 264 (April 5, 1979), 14-17. Account of the formation of the Archives in New York City in 1973, its scope, acquisitions, and cataloguing practices. See also Beth Hodges, "Interview with Joan and Deborah of the Lesbian Herstory Archives," Sinister Wisdom, no. 11 (Fall 1979), 3-13; and no. 13 (Spring 1980), 101-05. Bibliographies and information about acquisitions are published in Lesbian Herstory Archives News. See also: Clair Potter, The Lesbian Periodicals Index (Tallahassee, FL: Naiad, 1986; 413 pp.).

164. MICHEL, DEE. Gay Studies Thesaurus. Revised ed. Princeton, NJ: The author, 1985. 76 pp. Contains a total of 1215 items, of which 911 are preferred terms, to assist in "indexing and accessing materials of relevance to gay culture, history, politics and psychology." This work, with a male emphasis, may be complemented by the Lesbian Periodicals Index Thesaurus and the Women's Studies Database.

165. TIMMONS, STUART. "Special Report: Gay/Lezbian Archives," Advocate, no. 447 (May 27, 1986), 30-33. More than sixty gay and lesbian collections now exist. They share poor finances and a growing concern about the preservation of their holdings.


H. PRESS AND MEDIA

The establishment of a large and viable gay and lesbian press in North America has been a surprising and welcome development of the post-Stonewall years—even if the papers are more notable for their numbers than for sustained quality of journalism. Pre-Hitler Germany offers some precedent, and currently there are significant gay presses in France, the Netherlands, Australia and a few other countries. A different topic is the treatment of homosexuality in the mainstream press, as well as the
newer media of radio and television. For a long time these mainstream outlets drew a veil of silence over the whole matter. Once this blackout was ended, they retained a real potential for stereotypical and inadequate coverage. Concern for apparent imbalance has called into being several homosexual groups to monitor coverage, especially in television—where there has been some resentment at the appearance of what others regard as yet another pressure group.

This issue contains other relevant articles.


Reprints of articles interspersed with interviews present a composite picture of the paper and its times.

Includes data on lesbian presses, magazines, newspapers, literary-cultural journals, print shops, bookstores, and organizations.

Memoirs of the gay activist lovers who edited the New York City Newspaper Gay.

Account of the prosecution of the distinguished Canadian gay monthly for printing an article on pedophilia. Needless to say, the ongoing course of the trials is covered in editorials and stories in The Body Politic itself.

Purports to offer a method of reading between the lines of news stories to detect homosexual situations that were not explicitly mentioned in the press of that day.

Careful study of selected runs of gay newspapers.


Most gay reporters and editors remain closeted, and thus a newsroom climate antagonistic to gays is allowed to thrive and influence the choice and tone of stories.


Autobiographical account of a French-Canadian television personality.


Writings selected from the leading lesbian monthly, *The Ladder* (1956-72), which was itself reprinted in its entirety, with a new index, by Arno Press, New York, 1975.


Account of the complex maneuvers that resulted in the demise of Britain's chief gay newspaper.


In 1978 British newspapers broke their habitual silence on lesbianism in a series of sensational stories—on a lesbian Member of Parliament; on artificial insemination; and on a teacher.
Surveys treatment of homosexuals in major newspapers and magazines of Canada.

Selection of articles, fiction and illustrations from the German magazine, which appeared in Berlin— with interruptions— from 1896 to 1931. See also the same editor's selection from the Swiss magazine (1933-67) *Der Kreis* (Frankfurt am Main: Foerster, 1980; 285 pp.)

An alphabetical list of programs (including discussions, documentaries, television plays, series, and films) broadcast since 1954 on British public and commercial television, with brief descriptive comments. Index of persons.

Well informed survey, with relevant quotations from network officials and producers.


How to get complaints about homophobic material in the media taken seriously.

Objective presentation of the impact of the Gay Media Task Force in pressuring for positive images of gays and lesbians, as well as in combatting stereotypes.

The monthly *Arcadie,* at that time the only French gay periodical, contrasts its role with that of the main-
stream press.

A clash in Charlotte, NC, presents problems for the Federal Communications Commission.

Gay activists have had success with the television networks by adapting themselves to their structure, geographical and operationally, while using techniques of surveillance and feedback. See also her (unpublished) dissertation: Gay Activists and the Networks: A Case Study of Special Interest Pressure on the Networks (Los Angeles: University of Southern California, 1979; 243 pp.).

Personal account of experiences at the controversial New York City afternoon paper.

Survey by the editor of Alternative Communications, published by the Caucus of Gay Male and Lesbian Concerns of the Speech Communication Association.

Analysis and critique of the treatment of homosexuals in the British media.

Lively account by a participant of the rise, heyday, and fall of the underground presses, 1964-1973, cast against the culture and politics of the era. Only sporadic discussion of the gay/lesbian press, which is (perhaps ironically) virtually the sole survivor of this once flourishing phenomenon.

Concludes that, while papers frequently present gays in a crime or drag-queen context and sporadically report on their political activities, they almost never treat the wider issues of how gays live.
On the brief fame of Lance Loud, a young man of Santa Barbara who came out on the television documentary "An American Family."

Selection of articles from the great German Yearbook, which had been published by the Scientific-Humanitarian Committee from 1899 to 1923. Includes Tables of Contents for all issues.

A not unsympathetic examination of some continuities in gay male journalism, which yet concludes: "To define an audience through sexual inclination alone is to appeal to the lowest common denominator, the cravings of the flesh."

Perceives four phases in the American gay press: secretive and conservative (1950s); open and moderate (1960s); radical and militant (1969-71); seeking new directions (1972ff.).

I. ADVERTISEMENTS

The existence of "personals" columns in middle-class newspapers opened a path for homosexuals to meet—at least in a few newspapers willing to accept discreetly worded notices. With the lifting of taboos in the 1960s, it was possible to create explicit ads—though the franker ones appeared mainly in the underground press and gay papers. Sociologists have studied these ads as evidence of courtship patterns and concepts of desired sexual partners.

Homosexual advertisements in Weimar Germany.

Attitudes revealed by French personal advertisements.

203. DRAUX, KAY, and RANDEL HANNA. "Courtship in the