

# gcam\_ah\_19930320\_t1\_02\_edit

Tue, Nov 29, 2022 9:16AM 42:46

## SUMMARY KEYWORDS

gay, lesbian, people, church, year, law, world, state, government, taxed, johannesburg, violence, amendment, republican party, religion, societies, anti gay, cultures, homosexual, president

---



00:01

But it was signed in 1787, September 17. And it it, it begins the preamble the Constitution is We the People of the United States in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, ensure domestic tranquility provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity. posterity. posterity. Then thinking about Jimmy over here, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America. Following that preamble become is literally the each individual step necessary to run a government, beginning with the legislative powers vested in the Senate and House, it tells you exactly what powers your senator has exactly what his jobs are. This way you can judge whether he your Senator, your congressman, the people that you elect, you can you can judge comfortably whether they're doing the job or not. Without no knowledge of these things, there's no way you can determine whether your congressman or representative is doing their job. So find one of these books. Look, these things up there some interesting things, we're going to skip through some of the more political issues and go to some of the more social relevant issues. We go through the Congress, the House of Representatives, the Senate, election of each of these places, put representatives, their powers and duties, what they get and what they won't get from the state. The way we write and pass laws, the powers granted to Congress, the powers prohibited to the United States are the ones where we just can't go and say, you know, we're going to, we're going to declare war on you that we must first follow a set of procedures before we can declare war on another country. Powers, it goes to the executive branch talks about the presidential powers how president is elected power of his duties to the president, let me read to you in the in the Constitution, the duties of the president. He shall, from time to time give to Congress information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he judges necessary and expedient he may on extraordinary occasions, convene both house or either of them and in the case of a disagreement between them with respect to the time of a German, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, he shall receive ambassadors from other public ministers, he shall take care of the laws be faithfully executed shall take care of the laws are faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers in the United States. I see. Most people don't know that that's the President's job. President isn't part of the Congress, he doesn't get a vote, the only one gets a vote as the Vice President and only in case of a tie, he must have a tie. So the president vice president actually have very little direct power in the Congress to hit their powers of persuasion. And this tells you about what our president does. Here. It is right under that after the duties of the president how you can impeach what it caught what it takes to impeach a president. Civil officers United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of Treasury, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors board

and we missed some presidents with treason and bribery. Jeez, bribery and high crimes and misdemeanors. So Nixon, he beat us to it. We didn't get to impeach a judge in our in our generation. I mean, impeach a president in our generation, maybe the next generation. Well, he got pardoned before they could do that. Well, didn't he resigned before they can impeach, then he was pardoned for anything in the future.



03:58

Well, he could have been held accountable until he got part and these



04:03

things are the ones that tell you how you could have done it. So these are the kinds of things that you want to look into. It tells you what it takes to be citizen and as the states tells you about the new territories, you know, that's one of the things I'm least familiar with, is new territories. Every time somebody says something to me about our money in Puerto Rico or Guam, I'm just astounded. I forget that they are territories, they do have our government running them. And their government is based upon ours and takes orders from our government. But they're not states which means that their rights are limited. Then it gets to the amendments, the amendments are talking about how to amend these things, how to change them. These are very important things. These are the things that a lot of people are trying to change now add amendments to the term limits for presidents and term limits for Senators and Representatives. Right. Some of the things that they're trying to add amendments. The amendment, a balanced budget Exactly. Era was an amendment that didn't make it right. There have been other amendments that didn't make it. Prohibition was an amendment, but it was repealed, right? Because it didn't work. But interesting enough prohibition remains on the books as one of our amendments, and it is listed as a repeal amendment, but it will forever be in our list of amendments. It's not like an amendment goes away. If it's been repealed, it stays on the books, and it just simply is notified. So there's some interesting things. And it doesn't take very long to read this stuff. It really doesn't. Some of the things that we can talk about and few minutes after we get back from this break, will be citizenship, due process and payment of public debt. Of course, we all know about payment of public debt. Those are your taxes, we can talk about the women's right to vote. Of course, we can talk just a moment about the prohibition and the repeal of prohibition. But one of the things that I am interested in talking about is the religious separation of church and state that falls under somewhere. Let me see if I can find it. Where is it? Anyway, what we'll do is I'll take a minute, and I'll find that particular part and we'll go to a break. It is now 1030 I love those sounds. Um, we're back. Jimmy says we can go on for another 11 minutes and then we're gonna go to this way out. So or cram a lot of stuff in this 11 minutes. And I want to remind you that we're taking phone calls, five to six KPFT. Anybody want to discuss anything's or ask some questions you may be unfamiliar with? Between Chris and, and Scott and Gemini, we're sure we can dig something out of an old an old government book, and be glad to talk to you about it. thing I want to talk to talk about first is Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise there are or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people to peaceably assemble, and to petition the government for redress of grievances.





07:23

Okay, that's it a month. Oh, yeah. Okay, freedom of religion, right? Freedom from interference from the state, right? Freedom, freedom to assemble, for whatever reason, without government interference. What else speech? Freedom of speech, say whatever you want to



07:43

exactly. And the press and the press. And we're, there's, there's signals going on here? You hear me going? Quiet? It's because I'm trying to read hand signals. Have a call. We do have a call? Let's see. You're on the air. Are you there? Whoa. Oh, doing all right. How are you doing tonight? Pretty good. To the Constitution, okay.



08:16

We talked about the separation of church and state. They should not interfere with the affairs of the church. And I believe that the flip side of that coin is true that the church should not interfere with the affairs of state. And I also believe that bigotry and the prejudice that we have been facing in the gay and lesbian community has been predominantly because of church teachings and doctrine, putting on just about any area of the law that you can imagine people that have been unjustly prejudiced by influencing. I believe that it is unconstitutional. For total little, I believe it is unconstitutional for any state, including Colorado, or any or Texas or California or any kind of law that prohibits discrimination against homosexual or lesbian, simply because these are doctrines that have been preached by church, state enforcing church doctrine. I do not believe that we could ever the time that it went before the Supreme Court it was on a invasion of privacy. The Fourth Amendment, I believe it is.



09:50

Let's see.



09:51

We hit the supreme court report. The argument for the Supreme Court is what I believe right now I believe the right argument is the separation of church and state that has been the church that has been dictating to the state what the law was going to be.



10:10

Right. What do you have something you want to say about that, Chris?



10:12

Well, I agree with the gentleman that separation of church and state is a bilateral thing on Although the government can only do what it can to separate or to isolate itself from any

church dealings. The church as a private institution, can do all they want, within the scope of their power over their parishes, to influence how their parishioners feel about the Constitution or any issues that go along with it. And it may be, it may be true and sad, but that's the way it is. And until we can get some more people enlightened as to, hey, this is not a church issue. This is a government issue. You know, the churches have been pushing some churches, I should say, had been pushing a long time to legislate morality. And I think that's one thing that the government has stopped short of, and thankfully so. But



11:25

the interesting part about this particular amendment is the part about the Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion. In other words, Congress will not say, in any act, or deed or suggestion that there is a religion that dominates or predominates this country and shouldn't be looked upon as our religion. Although that happens when I hear it all the time in Congress. I hear people say, Oh, we're following the Christian Judeo doctrine or, or excluding other religions. When you hear about church and prayer and prayer in school, you hear about, oh, well, 90% of the school is Christian, Joe Judeo what, you know, prayer is what we want? Well, that's not true. It's not about what religion you are. It's about that we will not let any one religion it isn't about not allowing any one religion to stand above others, and be supported by our government in any way. Do you think that religion should be taxed? I mean, should we get some tax money from the giant, colossal Catholic Church? Or some of these televangelist? How about the one in Dallas, Robert Tilton, who's makes about \$9 million a day in his televangelism? What about taxing them?



12:50

Well, you know, with all the good comes a little bit of evil, I mean, he's under investigation for mail fraud. There are times when I think that yeah, maybe the churches should be taxed. But there again, you get into the prospect of combining church and state. Okay, some people



13:13

suggest that you should tax them if they get into the business of government, if they are sitting there giving political speeches in their churches, which they are that they should be taxed. If they are out there rallying people to vote in a direction that they've chosen that they should be taxed. What do you think about that? Well, what



13:33

if they were on the pulpit talking about anti abortion should rescue America come in and give them \$40,000? I kind of I've kind of feel like they get to have their own say within the confines of their own.



13:52

Problem is that the not doing that anymore, confirms that it's a good word. That's not the the not

Problem is they're not doing that anymore confines that's a good word. They're not they're not find anymore. No, they're very much trying to infiltrate our government with their religious philosophies.

 14:04

But look what's happening. Okay. We see the Republican Party is getting huge. Yeah, huge infusion by the very conservative, right wing religious sect. And it has caused a massive disruption of, of the Republican Party. You had, you had your slightly late liberal, more or less moderate types of individuals that were Republicans, you had your moderate Republicans and you had your conservative Republicans. And then way out here on the far right wing, you had your ultra conservative right wing, religious right Christians, and they are posing a threat to the very stability of the Republican Party. So in the end, if Religion decides to get in sell get itself involved in politics, they will be their own undoing. Okay. They will cause a schism in the Republican Party or if it was the Democratic it's

 15:15

already happening. How about the split here? Right here in Houston? Yes. The woman I can't remember her name and Steven Halti. Betsy Lake Betsy like and her group of actually they didn't split. The other group split from them. Steven Holsey, who was the dead head on the referendum some years ago,

 15:35

Mr. straights laid himself Yes,

 15:38

has pulled away his part of the Republican Party in Houston has been separated from another part that sees his stuff as dangerous, right. Betsy

 15:47

Lake is the recognized Chair of the Harris County Republican Party. And hotsy has decided that he was going to take his part or his followers and move away and call themselves something different. But yet they think of themselves as Republicans. Which is unfortunate, because, you know, instead of unity, which is what they desperately need at this point, especially if they want to have any kind of Pac any kind of punch against the Democratic Party and the elections in 1994. Or no, six, six, you're writing sorry, 1996. Dan

 16:33

Quayle. We'll get into another shot at a job. Oh, God. That's done. Do you? I'm sorry, listen, it just why don't we hold off right here because we're gonna go to this way out in just a few

just why don't we hold on right here, because we're gonna go to this way out in just a few seconds. And I want to remind you out there that we will be taking some more calls after this way out, we'll be on 30 minutes. And we'll be back around quarter of and we'll talk a little more about this. And some of the things that Chris mentioned earlier, stay with us, we're gonna go to this way out.



17:01

We have lots of stuff for you.



17:06

Because that single version includes the lines, I can freak flop flow, a couple of faggot, I don't understand their ways. And I ain't down with gays. The



17:14

whole conversation went around homosexuality, and what got lost in there with the children. I mean, it just kills me that they're out there crying for this kind of love and nurturing. And we're getting bogged down in this other kind of argument. There's



17:26

a lot of interest in gay marriage in the third world in societies where marriage is so overriding, so I sort of thought especially having gone to a country like Denmark, where gay marriage is legal that marriage was an issue that could bridge the first world and the third if you will, and I was surprised by that.



17:42

Welcome to this way out the international lesbian and gay radio magazine. I'm Lucia, Japan



18:02

and Greg Gordon. Lawmakers move to remove Dutch discrimination. Language of violence causes Electress bad rap. And homophobia denies Florida orphans potential parents are that more troubles out in the world



18:15

and more because you've discovered this way



18:18

out. I'm Cindy Friedman,



18:29

and I'm Brian in it



18:30

with news wrap a summary of some of the news in or affecting the lesbian and gay community for the week ending March 6 1993. In mid February, the second chamber the Dutch parliament overwhelmingly approved sweeping protections for gays and lesbians against discrimination. Although the second chamber voted 142 to eight in favor of the bill, it may face a tougher battle in the first chamber. It would also require final approval by the rod von Stott to become law. If passed, the measure would enable victims of discrimination to sue in civil court. The legislation is unusual and that it does not exempt religious schools or charities, although it does exempt the churches themselves.



19:19

In the US, New Mexico is built to protect gays, lesbians and bisexuals from discrimination has advanced farther than ever before with its passage on the State Senate floor last week. Two years ago, a similar measure was defeated in the Senate.



19:33

Minnesota's gay and lesbian rights bill passed the state Senate committee by a nine to one vote this week. Although it is also expected to pass in the full Senate. That committee vote may have been influenced by the appearance of two uniformed Neo Nazis who testified against the measure. passage in the more conservative Minnesota State House may be more difficult.



19:56

In Bermuda a petition is circulating to demand repeal of the country's sodomy law. Currently, the Bermuda Criminal Code calls for up to 10 years imprisonment for sex between men and up to five years for attempting homosexual contact. The statute may also be in violation of guarantees to privacy and non discrimination under the European Convention, which binds Bermuda as a British dependency.



20:20

Another British dependency Gibraltar repealed its sodomy law early last month by a unanimous vote in the House of Assembly. The age of consent there remains two years lower for heterosexual acts than for same gender sex

heterosexual acts than for same gender sex.



20:36

A Texas Appellate Court affirmed last month that the state sodomy law may not be used to discriminate against gays and lesbians applying for jobs in law enforcement. The court upheld a lower court ruling in the case of lesbian mica English, who was not allowed to complete the application process to join the Dallas police force. The Texas Supreme Court is expected to rule on the constitutionality of the state's sodomy law itself in about six months.



21:04

The first edition of Hong Kong's first gay newspaper Hong Kong connection came out last month, it will carry news of the entire Far East region.



21:15

And London readers of the venerable capital gay have chosen US President Bill Clinton as Man of the Year and tennis star Martina Navratilova as Woman of the Year. Their selection for hunk of the year was rapper and underwear model Marky Mark. In mid February, Marky Mark issued a public statement apologizing for his own racist violence as a teenager, condemning racist and homophobic violence and promising to make anti violence public service announcements for television.



21:43

a coming out story called the wedding banquet was entered by the Taiwanese Film Commission and one best picture at the Berlin Film Festival. movie critics in Taiwan chose the gay themed film My Own Private Idaho more often than any other in their top 10 lists of 1990 two's films from outside Taiwan. But the top moneymaker among foreign films there was the much protested lesbian ice pick killer flick, Basic Instinct,



22:15

a gay and lesbian filmmaker each won an Oscar last year for documentary films, and it could happen again this year. Open lesbian Wendy Weinberg's film beyond imagining Margaret Anderson and the little review has been nominated for Best Short documentary, open gay Richard Meekins work changing our minds. The story of Dr. Evelyn Hooker, about the psychiatrist who campaigned against a disease diagnosis of gays and lesbians has been nominated in the Best Feature Documentary category. One of his competitors is an open lesbian Louise Hogarth, co producer of the Panama deception. That film about the 1989 US invasion of Panama was banned in Panama this week by the Ministry of the Interior there.



22:59



The annual court battles over lesbian and gay participation in St. Patrick's Day parades have reached conflicting outcomes in New York City and Boston, Massachusetts. In New York City, US District Judge Kevin Duffy, last week agreed with the ancient order of Hibernians that the city had violated their constitutional right to free speech by denying them a permit to sponsor the parade there for the 150/4 year. In his ruling, Duffy repeated the Hibernians argument that the parade was a private celebration honoring St. Patrick and proclaiming allegiance to the Catholic Church, and that they had a right to exclude the Irish lesbian and gay organization. The city had held that the parade was not a private event, but a public accommodation controlled by local anti discrimination law. While instructing the city to issue the permit to the Hibernians Duffy did restrict his ruling to the 1993 parade. The Irish lesbians and gays will stage some kind of protest.



24:06

But on the same day, Massachusetts Superior Court Judge Hilary Zobel, decreed that the Irish American gay lesbian and bisexual group of Boston glib has a constitutional and statutory right to march in the St. Patrick's Day parade there. Last year, Zobel ruled that glibc could enter a unit in a decision based partly on the use of city funds to stage the event. This year, the sponsoring South Boston allied War Veterans Council were careful to use only private funding, but Zobel nonetheless ruled that the parade was a public festival involving detailed participation by city agencies. Once again glib will be restricted to 25 clearly identified marchers and a single cloth banner. The South Boston veterans immediately filed an appeal claiming a violation of their constitutional rights.



24:55

Boston Mayor Raymond Flynn in February 1 vetoed us strong domestic partnership bill approved by the city council and then enacted a weaker one of his own by executive order. The executive order does recognize city employees household members for purposes of bereavement sick and parental leave, but will not pay for their health insurance as it does for legally married spouses and legally recognized children. Flynn has asked his staff to develop a way for household members of city employees to participate in the city's health coverage at their own expense.



25:34

And finally, tomato juice and vodka make a Bloody Mary just about everywhere. But the gay bar is in Canada serve it up with well a twist. garnishing the cocktail with a large pickle with two olives attached to it. It becomes don't call me Mary. And if the pickle instead has to pro onions on it, the drink becomes don't call me at all.



26:01

That's news wrap for the week ending March 6 1993. Follow the news in your area and informed community is a strong community



26:11

news wrap is compiled and written by Cindy Friedman. For this way out. I'm Brian Nunez and I'm



26:16

Cindy Friedman.



26:30

When Elektra Records makes money off records advocating anti gay violence, it's time to start naming names. You are listening to naming names a regular broadcast of glad New York, the Gay and Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation. Please be ready to write down the contact information I'll give you in a moment. Brand new beings current hit punks jump up to get beat down is the latest dance sensation to advocate violence against the lesbian and gay community. Though the group has deleted the homophobic lyrics from their video and the radio version of their song, because that single version includes the lines I can freak flock flow, a cup of faggot, I don't understand their ways and I ain't down with gays, and a reference to someone getting whipped like a faggot in the clink. Spin journalist Suraj ADA asked brand Nubian to elaborate on their views for P she's writing about homophobia in the rap industry. The group responded through their electoral records publicist Beth Jacobson, who said that the anti gay lyrics speak for themselves. It's time we speak out to by letting Elektra know that we're record buyers and that we will not stand for companies that profit from anti gay violence. We support artistic freedom but what we're asking for here is artistic responsibility. Brand Nubian publicists Beth Jacobson freely admitted that the company would not support a record that called for racist violence. We don't want to see electoral support anti gay violence either. Right to Robert Krasno. That's k r a snow chairman, Elektra Records 75 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York 1019. Again, that's Robert Krasno. Chairman, electro record records 75 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York 1019. You have been listening to naming names. A regular broadcast of glad New York, the Gay and Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation. If you see or hear lesbians or gay men mentioned in the media, let us know. Write to us at GLAAD New York. 150 West 26th Street Suite 503 New York New York one triple 01 or call us on 212807 1700 naming names is produced by Peter Schmidt ik This is Cafe che for naming names



29:12

when I was growing up, my mother always said to me Monica find someone like your father. And I knew I was a dyke. But to this day, I'm so set on pleasing this woman that I find myself attracted to women that are balding and have beer bellies. Hi, this is Monica grant up and coming singer songwriter comic and I'm listening to this way out the international gay and lesbian radio magazine.



29:36

The successful passage of Colorado's lesbian and gay rights repealing amendment to last

November continues to reverberate around the US. Late last month, American Family Association State Director David Keaton announced plans to lead a petition drive to place a similar amendment on the November 1994 ballot in Florida. Katyn led the successful repeal of anti discrimination protections for gays and lesbians last November in the city of Tampa. Meanwhile, a South Florida lawmaker has raised the issue of dropping the 1977 state law that formally bans gay and lesbian couples from adopting children. Not surprisingly, her measure met with resistance from both her Democratic and Republican colleagues. Many thoughts on legislation would never come up for discussion at all this year. But as Susan gage reports, if did



30:27

I believe that you teach them well and let them lead the way. Show them all the beauty they possess inside.



30:41

Give them a



30:44

prize and make it easier reminds how we used to be



30:57

prior to bringing her bill before the Florida House and aging Human Services Committee State Representative Suzanne Jacobs of Palm Beach County knew the issue would be dead on arrival,



31:07

I want to assure my fellow members that I'm not going to ask you to vote on the bill today. I want you to hear me out. But then we're going to remove the bill from further consideration. So this is just going to be a good old talk.



31:21

The discussion moved from Jacobs to state representative Elaine Gordon of Miami, the dean of the House who was sitting at the other end of the table. Gordon was in the house in 1977, when the legislature adopted the law which prohibits gay and lesbian couples from becoming adoptive parents. She was one of seven members to vote against the ban at the time, if I



31:39

had a brother who was homosexual. who lived with me and helped me raise my children as a

---

as a single parent. And then I found out I was terminally ill. And in my will. I said my homosexual brother has raised my children and I want him to be able to adopt my children upon my death would be prohibited from doing so because of the law that we passed in 1977. Since that law, and since new social mores have emerged, other things have happened, and we're gonna have to be dealing with it.



32:20

Some people have accused me of having a Leave It to Beaver attitude and not coming in to the real



32:25

world Representative Tom Feeney of Orlando, let it be known, he would vehemently oppose any attempts to change the current law.



32:32

I'm not willing to give up on the traditional American family. And I'm not going to use as an excuse for all of the problems that we see increasing in our society, the fact that things are different today. Because the fact that things are different doesn't mean that we have to recognize or encourage in our laws, tendencies that will promote your responsible behavior, and in many respects even dangerous behavior.



32:59

Even if the legislature fails to address the issue of allowing gays and lesbians to adopt children the body may find the courts will do the job for them. Charlayne carrots represents the American Civil Liberties Union. The ACLU has already won a case on Monroe County. There a judge ruled the statute prohibiting gays from adopting kids was unconstitutional,



33:18

but the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services and the Attorney General refused to appeal that decision. So we can't get a statewide ruling on this. We have two cases pending right now. The ACLU does one in Broward County and one in Hillsborough County. We're optimistic that we're going to win both of those, but unless one of them is appealed. There will be different laws for different people depending on where in the state they live.



33:42

Representative Suzanne Jacobs says she has received hate mail phone calls telling her that she's the devil and disparaging remarks from fellow members of the Florida legislature about the bill,



33:52

the whole conversation went around homosexuality, and what got lost in there with the children. What about all these children who were festering away in foster care? I mean, it just kills me that they're out there crying for this kind of love and nurturing and we're getting bogged down in this other kind of argument.



34:10

Jacob says she does plan to introduce the bill and another form next year



34:13

perhaps allowing hrs to be able to override by taking the best interest of the child into account no matter what the circumstances we may approach it from that aspect. I don't know we've got a year to worry about.



34:26

For this way out. This is Susan gage in Tallahassee. Making



34:46

hay whistling a song the day certainly it's fine. Hello world is my



34:58

this is Josie Kataria. I guess is Neil Miller, author of out in the world gay and lesbian live from Buenos itis to Bangkok. He's also the author of in search of gay America. There's a whole range of cultures in this book, how did you choose which countries you were going to explore?



35:14

There were a lot of different reasons why I went to places I went to. I wanted to look at Eastern Europe after the fall of communism, and see how that affected gays and lesbians. So I went to Czechoslovakia and I went to the former East Germany after unification. And then I took a look at South Africa during the period in which apartheid was being dismantled and Egypt I went to, because the Arab world is particularly interesting, because there seems to be so much male homosexuality, and Thailand, which probably has some of the most relaxed attitudes towards sex, whether homosexual or heterosexual and Japan, of course, when it's passed, in which there was lots of gay relationships among samurai went to Argentina and Uruguay, partially

because they're Latin countries, but also because they've had really harsh and really anti gay fascistic military regimes in the 1970s, and 80s. And then I went to Australia, because it's kind of like the United States and a lot of ways, it just sort of provided some nice balance.



36:09

I also liked that you talked to some Aboriginal and Maori people in Australia, New Zealand, because it seems to me that's another very different culture that we know very little about, right.



36:18

Certainly, the Aborigines in Australia are really incredibly, economically disadvantaged, and there's a lot of alcoholism and their whole social fabric has been destroyed. And it's not quite so bad among the Maori in New Zealand, who have kind of been more assimilated. But in both those cultures, the sort of kinship values of the culture of the tribe seem to override everything. So if someone was gay or lesbian, the families would really protect you and did not reject you. And gay Mallory's in New Zealand would say to me, well, it's not like white people, our families will never kick us out or never reject us. But it was interesting how they were trying to find some way to integrate their own identity as gay man or as lesbians with their own cultural and racial identities in societies where they'd really have been made to feel inferior, certainly to the whites.



37:13

Well, the same thing was true in South Africa, where the white and black gays and lesbians were only just beginning to get together when you



37:19

were there. In fact, the second day I was in South Africa, I went to a gay party in a black township outside of Johannesburg, it was mostly black, there are only about three or four whites there. And a few months before I came, the country had its first gay and lesbian Pride Parade in Johannesburg. And it was a multiracial event with almost 1000 people marching. And none of this stuff could have happened before the kind of liberalization that's been going on in the last few years, the breaking down of apartheid. And before that, there really been a white gay community, it had been pretty closeted. But there were certainly white gay bars and kind of a white gay neighborhood in Johannesburg. But for blacks, there really been nothing at all. And there was almost no contact between the two. And once the barriers broke down, it really made a huge difference. It was interesting, I interviewed 219 year old black lesbians in Johannesburg, who had moved out of their respective family homes in Soweto, and moved in together and got an apartment in Johannesburg. And, you know, they were just so excited by it was sort of this new world that was opening up, they were pretty open about their sexuality and connected to a gay community. But that never could have happened a couple of years before they could have never moved to Johannesburg under the group areas act as it's known

of apartheid, which wouldn't let blacks live outside of townships. Gay people had really benefited I thought black gay people in particular from some of the social and political changes, I thought



38:49

it was curious the extent to which people wanted to be in couples and saw themselves as having a gay identity and wanting to spend their lives and have intimacy as well as sex with people of the same gender. And you seem to feel that most of the people that felt that way had had some exposure to Western culture. They had been educated here, for example, do you think that's true that a lot of gay people around the world I mean, they don't identify as gay necessarily, and they don't see settling down with a person of the same gender as their destiny or what they would really want to do with their lives?



39:19

Well, I think that's sort of in the traditions in most of these cultures that you did really marry and have families. And then any kind of homosexual if you want to use the term sexual relations was a sort of a little, you know, dalliance or something. And as much as the West has, in terms of the Third World and the non western world brought a lot of negative attitudes towards sex and homosexuality into those cultures. I think today there is this sense of a more modern gay identity, which includes long term relationships, gay relationships, and particularly long term lesbian relationships. And I think you're starting to see In these non western societies that people are becoming aware of that gay people are, there was a lot of interest in gay marriage in the third world, in societies where marriage is so crucial and so overriding, I think, to gays and lesbians in those societies, it's sort of like if you could marry someone of the same sex, that would make it legitimate or Okay, otherwise, it kind of wasn't really a social option. So I sort of thought that marriage was actually especially having gone to a country like Denmark, where gay marriage is legal, that marriage was sort of an issue that kind of could bridge the first world and the third, if you will. And I was surprised by that. You seem rather



40:39

conflicted at the end of the book between whether it's better to leave things as they are in countries where it's accepted to have homosexual behavior, but not really acceptable to have long term relationships, and to sort of try to push people toward more what we have, which is agitating for serious recognition of who we are and our relationships,



40:58

this idea of Western notions about sex and Western cultural hegemony. And I think when you apply it to other societies, it just become somewhat questionable. I do think the West has been responsible for bringing a lot of anti gay attitudes into third world societies, what's going to be the effect of that, I mean, is our way of doing things necessarily the right one, you know, in Egypt, all these men have sex with one another. They don't call themselves gay, and that's fine for them. I do think that women really benefit from a more Western notion of things. But still,

what goes in our culture doesn't necessarily go in other cultures. I mean, in Japan, for example, the idea of coming out, or marching down the street in a gay pride parade. It's just very antithetical to Japanese ways of doing things. So I think it gets complicated and in many ways, I wasn't quite sure what I thought about it all but I do think the world is becoming one and Western ideas about all kinds of things are just being disseminated and there's probably no going back



42:08

we will rejoin Josie cantos yours travels with author Neil Miller out in the world. Next time. I'm this way out.



42:19

Here and whistling a song not okay. Certainly as fine. The world is the world is my love world is