

gcam_ah_19920201_t2_02.mp3_edit

Mon, Nov 28, 2022 4:07PM 42:50

SUMMARY KEYWORDS

lesbian, movement, organizations, gay, people, aids, sexual orientation, talking, state, organizing, political, piece, issue, women, national, problem, couple, country, films, sexuality



00:01

and receiving poor evaluations because of our sexual orientation. As you know, employment discrimination exists all over the public and private sector. stereotypes still play gay men and lesbians who are school teachers, although many of us are out and that's just pioneering work we're doing there. The military remains the largest employer in this country in the largest bastion of government approved discrimination. Despite repeated studies that show there's no relationship between homosexuality to person's ability to serve in the military, despite reports by their own consultants, despite a storm of campus organizing around the ROTC presence on campuses, the military continues to cling despite the Secretary's own admission that the policy is an old a bit of an old chestnut, as Dick Cheney said, they still are defending that policy in the courts and seem intent on keeping it. I think that's one of the major issues that we major opportunities we have in this presidential campaign to make that that policy of discrimination a major issue in the campaigns 25 jurisdictions and the District of Columbia criminalize our existence through the sodomy laws, I'm happy to be in another side of the state. I live in one district. Not a state yet, but we're working on it. And Texas, and while I'm, I'm sure I won't get to commit sodomy, I hope many of you will. I scheduled for him, it's free. But we must. We must do our civic duty and engage in as much consensual sexual contact with each other as we possibly can. You know, the sodomy laws, I know you you're engaged in in attacking that law on several fronts. And we're watching that very carefully. And I hope that we succeed on both fronts, both in the the recodification process and in the in the litigation that's pending. As you know, gay and lesbian relationships are not recognized by any state, we cannot get married. Several cities are now beginning to discuss domestic partnership laws to allow us to have some of the same benefits, as heterosexual married couples do. And they're being met with varied amounts of resistance are getting access to benefits that don't cost cities, anything, but not really getting access to health insurance policies. Although there are some huge exceptions, like Montefiore Medical Center, which is a private hospital that just extended full benefits to all domestic partners. And then that's just a tremendous victory, which opens the door for all sorts of work in major corporations to happen. So there's progress on that front. But we've got a long way to go. I know, there's debate on that issue to marriage, or domestic partnership. But as I see it, I think we need what we're fighting for is the principle of societal recognition of our relationships. And I think we're really a long way from achieving that goal. Still, violence against lesbians and gay men is at a record high. Since 1984, our annual survey of violence has shown just record levels of victimization directed against us because of who we are. And we're not alone. I mean, in the past few years, violence against people of color against women, against ethnic and religious minorities is on the rise. And this huge increase in hate violence is the reason that, that we all worked as a coalition to push for the passage of the Hate Crime

Statistics Act, which, as you know, is the first bill to pass Congress with the word sexual orientation in it in a manner that we want it. So that was a huge victory, which really represented a turning point for our civil rights movement in Washington. I mean, I can almost date, you know, pre hate crimes bill, I think we were taken much less seriously. But once that bill was passed, and the President signed it, and he invited the task force and other gay organizations to be witnesses at the signing ceremony in the White House, you know, suddenly we had credibility. You know, and, and I think that, oh, it's definitely opened a lot of doors to members of Congress, because that's what politics is about. Essentially, it's about mustering enough power, so that they do what you want them to do or somebody who's in a position of power makes it safe for other people to come along. But I'm cynical, what can I tell you, but I believe in organizing. More on that in a minute. On the on the major public health crisis of that's that that confronts our community, the AIDS health crisis, I must tell you that the situation is much less encouraging to me the situation that I'm describing in Washington where the doors are being opened on gay and lesbian civil rights. Conversely, I don't feel that good about what's happening in Washington around AIDS policy issues. We are held hostage on AIDS Policy at the mercy of the far right. They control the agenda, not our IT service organizations, and not the gay and lesbian lobby, the extent to which you've seen things like the Ryan White aids Care Act, or the Americans with Disabilities Act, you know, these big pieces of federal legislation that have helped people with AIDS and HIV. It's because we've been able to muster a coalition that they could not ignore 150 people in that in the Nora Coalition, which is the principle aids coalition, 150 organizations I mean, it's it's called national organizations responding to AIDS. And it's a really important coalition. That's what got Ryan White past and not necessarily our own communities work. We're still I mean, the problem there is the the inability of our leadership to talk about sexuality, the problem there is homophobia. And that's as simple as that. And why I'm why I'm depressed is because I think that 10 years into the epidemic, we are not mustering the kind of massive effort we need on AIDS. Don't believe the propaganda. You know, the President goes around the country. And in this election year, you'll hear him say \$4 billion are being spent on HIV. Well, he's counting things like Medicare and Medicaid expenditures. You know, he's counting things like the Department of Defense testing program on aging for HIV. That's not what we count as direct expenditures, to deal with AIDS are the money that are going to research care treatment prevention efforts at the Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health. And that's approximately one point 8,000,000,092. Far less than what all of us on our side, say we need far less. I mean, I think the last time Norris submitted its counter budget proposal to Congress, which was in nine, early 91, for the 92 process, we receiving something like \$3.7 billion dollars. So we're way off between what we think we need and what's actually being appropriated. A good example of that is the Ryan White aids Care Act, the first piece of legislation to deal with the care of people with HIV and AIDS to provide federal funds to community organizations to care for people, right, first time they've done that it was authorized, which means they, you know, with a lot of fanfare, released this fabulous, Bill, it's a great bill. And it was authorized at about \$850 million. It was actually funded at about 350 million in the first year. And we got it up to about four something in the second year. I'm waffling on the numbers because new and we keep trying to add to it. So we get it piecemeal instead of in one fell swoop. I I think that the other piece of the situation we confront as a civil rights movement is the whole cultural piece. I mean, I'm leaping around between a lot of issues because I want to open the door for you to talk to me about all of them. But on the cultural front, I said this earlier at the at the leather conference that I was at this afternoon, that there is a true there's a war, a cultural war being waged in this country right now. A war for the control of the soul of America if you will forgive a tired metaphor, right? Because it it's about I mean, the right wing puts out a very coherent image of what this country should look like. Mom Pop, you know, to 2.2 kids, two dogs picket fence, woman at home taking care of the kids, nobody works outside so she doesn't work outside the home. You know and

and everybody pays their defense dollars, I guess. And that that vision is guiding public policy. I mean, we can, you know, when I, when we articulated, it seems so far from the truth. It's astounding, that it could be the guiding principle, but it is when Bush talks about family values, when the Democrats talk about family values, what family values are they talking about? They're not talking about the families that we have. They're not talking necessarily about diverse family values. In it. I mean, some of them, like Jackson did. I think he did. A few politicians do talk in inclusively, when they when they make reference to family, and certainly we in our movement are trying our best to co op the word by using it every chance we get to apply to our families. And to give it that broader definition by using it and claiming it. But that's one piece of the war, the cultural war for the soul of America. The other piece is quite specific. It's about artistic expression, and about the control of of ideas. And that's to me what the NEA fight is about the National Endowment for the Arts fight is about the control of ideas and, and art artistic freedom. It's about sexuality and the control of sexuality. Because they targeted artists who have very graphic and Frank and confrontational viewpoints to present about sexuality, Karen Finley, Holly Hughes, John Fleck, Tim Miller, who's going to be here tomorrow. I mean, they're some of the most provocative art performance artists out there, whose whose topic in their performances is sexuality.



11:59

And not surprisingly, a couple of them are gay, or three out of four. And I'm very worried about the creeping fascism, of the times I think many of us are, when you have a Supreme Court, that is eroding the First Amendment rights, It's eroding the Bill of Rights consistently over the last, you know, 10 or 15 years, we have sort of grassroots movements like the parents movement around labeling of records. You know, all these like, sheriffs serving warrants on record stores in Florida just happened up in New York State. It's very scary to me. bookstores like this, are what I'm afraid of being targeted. That's what we're, you know, i Whenever I see a story about a sheriff serving a warrant, for something obscene, I think of them coming in here, and taking T Cohen's book off the shelf, and putting a label on it, or one of our own publications, which is coming from a very different place. But it's the same standard that gets applied. And I think we should not be very complacent about these attacks on the First Amendment, and attacks on freedom of speech. And I know what I'm saying is going to rub some people. In, you know, I'm looking forward to what you have to say, because I know we've had this discussion in the feminist community in the women's movement for years about the First Amendment doesn't really cover us, does it protect us? And whose first amendment is it anyway? And why should we defend pornography and sexually and the production of sexually explicit materials? Well, I say we should. I think we must. Because I think that our movement is fundamentally about freedom of ideas and thought and expression, and about empowerment of people, artists, of individuals to make those expressions. I think that's about all I wanted to say about that piece. Now, in response to this whole mountain of discrimination, you know, we have an incredible movement. And it's a quirky, weird little wild movement of ours this gay and lesbian political movement. I say quirky because there is you know, if you were to make a, a organizational chart of the gay and lesbian community that's right. It's like the Milky Way Galaxy, right. There's groups everywhere, all working away, sparkling away, but they're not connected in a nice, neat structure. We don't come we collaborate in on projects here and there. For example, we will be all collaborating on the massive march on Washington in 1993. You know, those projects we do successfully collaborate on, but we don't really communicate effectively with each other. And that's I'm admitting that as an organizational weakness today in at the task force and across the movement, we're not linked up into a network of of state organizations connected to a national. We're not linked up within our states, often. I mean, you in Texas, are

way ahead of many states in this country. You've got a Texas gay and lesbian rights lobby with a paid lobbyist who's been doing a damn good job for a few years to people who've been at office, you know, yes.



16:00

You've got strong organizations in virtually every major city, I think every major city, I mean, really queer nation and the caucus here, the DGA. Soon, we hope to be there. dgl. I think they're working on the San Antonio, I mean, Austin, all sorts of places have you have activity happening across the state? Let me tell you something, for all the press that New York's New York gets. They're not as well organized. You know, their state organization is just now getting to the point where you have been for a while. And they certainly don't we certainly don't Indyk, for example, in New York State, which is where I grew up, so I'm using that as a reference point, I grew up in rural town in upstate New York. And there are strong gay organizations and Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, that are linked up like you are through the gay and lesbian rights lobby. So don't let anybody tell you that Texas is behind the times in terms of cooperation, you're actually ahead. And for those of you who are probably activists are groaning and saying, Oh, my God, what does this mean about the state of the movement? We got a long way to go. I think there are reasons that we haven't collaborated, reasons that have ranged from ego turf issues, to quite on the more serious level, political differences. You know, and I think that that's the theme I want to talk about for a few minutes, and then open it up to you. What I see happening right now is that our movement is one of the most active movements for social change in this country today. We've got the people out in the streets, you know, we've got clear problems that we are addressing in a million different ways, from our professional associations, to the, to the political associations, to the campus groups, to the lesbian and feminist communities of our country. I mean, we're tackling these problems that identified from from wherever we we are situated from wherever we feel most comfortable organizing from wherever our base is. And that makes us very vibrant, very strong. And I mean, I'm arguing the alternative here. On the one hand, the decentralization makes it nutty to organize, because you can't like have central coordination. On the other hand, it makes us incredibly effective. Because, you know, you're the problem is being attacked for many different fronts, from the lawyers, to the doctors to this, that there are gay people everywhere, organizing within wherever we find our oppression, wherever we confront depression. We're very vibrant, and we're very active. At the same time, as we all have heard over the last few years, we're very diverse, where men and women were rich and poor. We're not essentially we're not all Republicans. We're not all Democrats. We're not all communists, we're not all, you know, any one thing, the one thing that unites us is our sexual orientation. And the one thing that unites us in, in our relationship to each other is the is the experience of oppression that we that we lived through, because of our sexual orientation. How do we knit all of these fragments into a coherent movement? That's the challenge that I confront all the time. And I think that the questions are coming up quite clearly right now. For us, and it's a question of, I call it a question of ideology. Because we can see our movement first as a very in a very narrow way. Or we can see it in a very expansive way. And I don't think there is a middle ground. I don't I used to, but I don't the narrow way that many of us do see our movement, I'm not saying, Well, I guess I am saying where I fall down. But it's not to put one thing down over the other. But it's a difference in politics, the narrow way is to see us as a movement for civil rights only. Yes, we are a movement for civil rights. We want equal justice under the law, we want an end to discrimination, we want to get rid of laws that discriminate against us because of our sexual orientation. But let's say we did all of that, like this, right? I think we still have a long way to go. Before I certainly before I am free, as a woman. And that's that's where I'm saying, if we I think

more than movement for legitimacy, or movement for civil rights were movement for liberation. That's been our self definition from Stonewall. But it has some meaning. It's not just rhetorical move, being a movement for liberation, I think means having a multi issue focus. I think this is one of the tension points between lesbians and gay men, I think as a lesbian, because I'm a woman and a lesbian. And in this instance, a woman of color, I come to the movement with a multi issue perspective to begin with, you know, I'm three things in one, right? And all of us have different identities that we bring to the table. And are we are more complicated than just gay or lesbian. That doesn't necessarily define us now. And I think that a lot of the misunderstanding around. Well, a lot of the tension between lesbians and gay men is about this issue of single issue and multi issue politics. You know, the fact of the matter is that organizations like the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force have changed. I mean, pokey might, I'd love to hear what it was like on the board in the 70s. But I think you'd find a different board right now, in the 90s. The discussion is different. The board took a position on the war. It was shocking. In 1979, the taskforce board wouldn't even endorse the March on Washington. I mean, right Hill was trying to explain to me why but I still don't get it. But, I mean, it was just a whole different kind of politics that was governing, the leadership and of this organization at that time, and today, the politics is not, it's not so much that I mean, some people see it as like a delusion of gay liberation, if we take on other issues. And others of us see it as a necessary part of gay and lesbian liberation, because we are full, complete people who live in a world. And that's where I say, it's about ideology. It's a difference between progressive politics, a multi issue view of viewers of ourselves as transformative, a view that holds that, that to achieve lesbian and gay freedom, we're going to have to change a lot of the world that we find out side of this wall, we're gonna have to change the family, we're gonna have to change, you know, the government, we're gonna have to change power relationships in society. You know, that's, that's what the feminist movements been saying, for years. That's what feminism is about. And I think that's where the gay and lesbian, at least parts of the gay and lesbian movement are today. But it's, it's a battle than the battle is far from over. Because there are valid, legitimate voices that argue Urvashi are nuts, you know, and those are, there are conservatives in within our movement. And we have political diversity in our movement, just as we have racial and sexual diversity in our movement. And I feel like there is room in the movement for all of us. There really is. But I think the way I look at it, Jenny Puzo framed the question, in her usual concise and brilliant manner, I thought, she said, you know, we have a choice. Are we a movement for legitimacy, or are we a movement for liberation? And we do have to choose because it affects scheduling.



24:53

It's a good way to look at it. It does affect scheduling. It does affect it does affect like, where you Say where you say, Oh, we've won, you know, because we can declare victory in the hate crimes bill. But we really haven't ended violence against lesbians and gay men, right? Or we can declare victory when New Jersey passes the gay rights bill. And of course we should. And I was saying we shouldn't, those are victories. But that's not the endpoint to me, of the New Jersey gay and lesbian community struggle in New Jersey, it's gonna it's not it goes on to other fronts, it goes on to define what those anti discrimination laws mean. It goes on to redefine and create new structures that we don't even know and haven't yet written the theory for. And then, of course, there's the problem of backlash, which I know many people are talking about. And the reality is, from the experience of other civil rights movements, we know that even when we win, we have to protect what we've won, because it can be taken away. And it has been taken away from the women's movement with the abortion situation is a great example of reproductive rights. I mean, people thought that we had won that 73 with Roe v. Wade, we

didn't win that, you know, the simple principle that that, that that the control of our sexual and reproductive lives should lie with us. And not with the state. That principle is contested. It says it's outrageous. And that's a fun, that's the, you know, there's that's what I'm talking about. There's a real kind of an integral connection between our lives as gay men and lesbians and other movements. It's not just like, oh, we have to support women, because there are lesbians, and there are women, and they're, and they're in our movement. No, it's because of principles that unite us, like, the control of our sexual and reproductive lives, which is something that we fight for as lesbians and gay men. And that's what the abortion matter is about. It's not telling you how you decide. It's just saying you decide, not the church, not the state. Babble, Babble, Babble. This is what happens when you merge speeches. And well I want to say just a couple of things, and then I'll stop more things. Okay. One thing I wanted to say I talked a little about the weakness and movement structure. But there are a couple of other weaknesses. There is no gay and lesbian organization that has 100,000 members, much less 200,000 members, much less with the ACLU has a million or some members. None. The largest political, there are two political organizations at the national level, the Human Rights Campaign Fund, and the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, the campaign fund is a pack that does some lobbying in Congress to the task force is a lobbying Congress and a grassroots organization that serves as a national hub for organizing on a variety of issues. But you know, our membership is 17,000 people. And that's really sad. And I think that we have, and, and we know more than 17,000 people between all of us in this room, okay. Sometimes I think we should throw like big, you know, membership parties, where we all just sit there and write notes to everybody we know and say you've got to join, because that's the way it's going to happen. It's that kind of thing. And so this is a shameless plug to each of you, that you must join. I invite you to join today, you know, we'll take your credit card number, we'll take a check. It's \$35 a year, membership dues \$20. Or whatever you can afford at quite frankly, because we want you as a member, because when you're a member, we can go to the Hill and say we represent 100,000 members, that's my dream. I mean, I'm just setting that as a target. And then we'll go higher, but it's been a struggle for any lesbian or gay organization to even approach that campaign fund is far from them. The legal organization, Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund, weighed far from that. And, you know, when the third thing I want to say that people say, well, all these national organizations exist. There's all these groups in the gay movement. Well, there are a lot of groups in the lesbian A movement. But there aren't a lot of political groups in the lesbian and gay movement. You know, there really aren't. There's support groups, there's networks, there's bowling leagues, there's choruses, there's community service organizations, hotlines, youth projects, but and to some extent, in my opinion, they're all political. I mean, I, the reason they exist is because of the political situation we confront. And every one of those organizations is doing the work of our movement. So maybe that's why, you know, people are pulled in a million directions and don't realize, but when I say political, I mean, I guess I'm being very specific. I'm saying that, you know, groups like the lobby, or the Political Caucus, or queer nation, there's really quite few, quite just a handful that are doing legal, legislative, or direct action organizing work. And I encourage you to focus on those groups as well as the other groups, because we need you, you know, we can't be a revolutionary movements, with it with, you know, 10 of us doing it with smoke and mirrors. We need the 650,000 people who came to the last March on Washington, and most of the people went home and got involved in some way. And that's why we've seen such an explosion in our communities all over the country, growth, visibility, more power over the last four years. And I'm hoping that the 1993 march will give us another boost of energy and organizing at the local level when people come home from that wonderful experience and, and put it to work. So I guess that's what I want to stop at. Forgive me if it was a little impressionistic. But these are some of the things that are on my mind. And now let's ask Let's talk. Thanks.



32:12

Hello, we're back. And that was Urvashi vide. No, I said that wrong? Didn't I oversee, oversee provide a very impressive woman whether or not she's got a name that anybody in the city can pronounce.



32:29

It's your own fault. We begged her to come and tell us how to pronounce it. Well, you



32:33

know, not everybody wants to be up quite this late in the day, early in the morning, whatever this is.



32:40

Well, we got some information to share we just discovered Yeah,



32:43

we have found out that the River Oaks Theatre, which is in 2009, West gray is doing a gay and lesbian midnight series of movies. Of course, we found this out halfway through. But on Friday and Saturday nights at midnight, they're going to be showing this coming up week on February 7, and eighth, something called the HOMO promo, which is 35 years of Hollywood trailers. It's an entertaining and informative collection of coming attractions, preview trailers, promoting the original theatrical release of homosexual themed films. And it provides a unique look at the film industry is attempt to sell their version of the lesbian and gay lifestyle to mainstream audiences. And they, the the films that they use these things from are from 1956 to 1991. So I'm sure there's going to be all sorts of fun stereotypes and things like that in those. And then next the weekend after that on February 14, and 15th. Halloween weekend, Halloween, no. Not real up of like my holidays. It's the first time I've had a relationship to to, you know, pay any significance to Valentine's Day. But on Valentine's Day weekend, they're going to be doing resident alien, which is a premiere. It's a, I quote, a perfect film portrait of the wonderfully eccentric Quentin Crisp, the self professed stately home of England, in his own wildlife words, and the testimony of others nearly as famous. And that was filmed just this last year. So this should be lots of fun. And those are Friday and Saturday nights at midnight, and February 6, seventh and eighth is homo promo in February 14, and 15th is resident alien. I've also been pestering it that says we need to mention that today is Groundhog Day. If the groundhog sticks his head up after the sun comes up, and he sees his shadow 66 weeks of winter, I'm not sure what happens if he doesn't see a shadow. Or or winter, more more winter. It's going to rain for the rest of our lives.



34:54

Okay, I don't remember we have a special guest you want to introduce.



34:58

Yeah, we do. are doing our little push for different organizations. And this evening this morning this morning, Helen Ortiz, who is one of the founding members of Amiga was gracious enough to join us in the studio. And tell us a little bit about Amiga. Hi, Helen. I K.



35:19

Megan, like you guys don't know each other



35:21

really? Well, I really don't know her.



35:26

I make a stands for it's an acronym for all my head is interested in getting active. It was founded in 1988, by Linda merola's and myself. And it came out of the March on Washington where we are chapter of a large organization, which is a state organization called as, which is located in San Antonio. And there's a chapter in Austin. We meet every Sunday, not every Sunday week, every Sunday, Sunday, I meet with Linda every Sunday, but we meet as an organization, the third Sunday of every month at five o'clock. And we meet at various various different homes or locations. So you need to call 5205667. And what you'll get is the answering machine when Demerol so just leave your name and number and we'll get back with you.



36:17

Sounds good. So what, what what what they do? Well,



36:22

we are a feminist organization, and are committed to bring to full force, the commitment of Latina lesbian is on a local and state and national level. And we're currently working on the national conference. It's coming to Houston on May 21, through the 24th, which is the National Latino Latina lesbian gay conference. It's the first one and is going to be here in Houston. So all the local Hispanic organizations are using all their activist power to bring that on. We are also more active in various areas of political equality. We, we did the Texas lesbian conference in 1989, and have attended several feminist protests in DC and on a state level. So we're, we're pretty much a political activist organization.



37:22

What does mu Harris stand for? For those people who don't speak Spanish



37:26

stands for women woman. And we're exclusive. We're not we attract a lot of Latinos, be honest, but we're really inclusive of all women. So we do have a good diversity of women in our organization at this point.



37:40

Yeah, because I've been to a couple of Amiga events and have noticed that there are a couple of natural blondes floating around who don't look terribly let the you know,



37:51

yeah, fundraisers really have a good diversity of music as well. We have a lot of the South American beat and a lot of to handle music as well. Oh, great.



38:00

So that number again, is 5205667 and that is the number to Linda mortar Alice's office. And she if you leave a message, she'll get back in touch with you about what's going on for the next meeting, which is held on the third Sunday of the month at five o'clock, five o'clock. Okay, well, thanks a lot for coming in and joining us Thank you. Um, what else are we doing here? We're standing here and waiting for for inspiration from the side. Somebody's putting a CD in for us how wonderful. They know I don't know how to engineer very well here. Okay, so are you going to talk at all Julie, you just gotta sit here.



38:47

So stuffed up. It's must be the allergies. I just can't get over it.



38:54

Well, they they are certainly out and about these days.



38:57

Some of them out for a job that really brings a lot less all this stuff. Oh, what I ran out with my cheesecake is a bibs for being late I could not be that by dress Stan.



39:12

Well I'm sure that everybody else appreciates the cheesecake. You know you may be regretting your dress band but I know they like the cheesecake.



39:21

So our next election or last election really I think is Holly near and the song is delta the atom bomb was



39:35

and that was Holly near and Mercedes Sosa that wasn't just telling us voice on that people. This is Kay Harper and assorted others and we are doing the tag end of after hours a continuing tradition. So we want to thank everybody who's been in here helping a towel at towel, towels. Bruce who came in and and engineered for us the first half of the show and, and played co hosts so I could go out and say and then come in at two to co host for the last half. And jewel who's been the host all this time. And our special guests Helen 40s from Amiga. And Judy, who, Judy vulgaris, I can't remember her last name half the time. Judy vulgare threes. She's made it longer. Who has been graciously helping us pull things in and talking on the mic and just being an all around volunteer? To do it without God? Couldn't we need somebody pulling all these little news articles and stuff for us? And telling us about them?



40:45

It's been pleasant. I'm going home. I've got to get my dress standard. I've got to crawl under the covers. And make sure that by telephone was turned back on.



40:58

Yes, that might be a good idea. Next week, it'll be



41:03

by show. And like I said earlier, if you weren't here, we'll say it again. We will either have cleared issue here talking about the feminine perspective of queer nation. We will be talking about gay homosexual homosexuality in the Bible with a couple of ministers that we will have more a conversation that interview. Oh, that sounds me just I can't wait to have that conversation.



41:34

You know that. The weeks that I'm not here that I like to you know, think about sleeping but I can't do that because you're gonna have all these meetings. Oh well. Well, thank you very

can't do that because you're gonna have all these meetings. Oh, well. Well, thank you very much, Helen for joining us. Thank you. Kay. And we need to go now so



41:55

after hours of continuing tradition.



42:15

You been listening to after hours on KPFT 90.1. FM Houston, a continuing tradition for the gay and lesbian community after hours as heard every Saturday night from midnight to 4am. Also tune in to Wildenstein Monday evenings from 9am till 10am Break through Friday morning from nine until noon. All of us on the after our staff Thank you for listening. We are what we are