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**IMPULSE BUYING:**

**The Addition of an Unrelated Graph**

Data reflect sales from September to November of 1991. The decimals on the right-hand side represent the quantity of condoms divided by the number of residents. Complete sets of numbers were unavailable for residence halls unrepresented above. Data were collected and compiled by David Altepeter, manager, and Jean Carpenter, administrative secretary, of Residence Hall Services.
I was talking to one of MoYO's editors today, and he told me about a problem that he was having: he could not find a woman to write a "pro-sex" article for this edition of MoYO. He asked me if I could write an article of this sort.

I thought about the situation (and how really needed an article soon), but I could not bring myself to write a pro-sex article. I don't have strong feelings against premarital sex, I just realized that if I or any other woman on this campus were to write an article about this subject, we would be considered, in modern slang, "sluts."
It was not while I was walking home alone in the dark or down a shady alley in Columbus. It was by one of my friends who lived in the same dorm. You have always told me you are— you've never failed to remind me of that in every call and in every letter you have sent to me. That is why it has been so difficult for me to be honest and to tell you that two years ago I was raped.

I was in another dorm at a party with a lot of my friends, listening to music and drinking—yes, I drank to much. I could never get away with it in high school, so, while enjoying my new freedom, I had no idea of my tolerance.

Neither one of us knew what to do. I called a doctor. Mom and Dad, you would have been so proud of him and the way he supported me. He wanted me to call you, but I was so ashamed. I hung up the phone, and I went to the showerers to get the dirty feeling off of me.

I returned to bed, wet hair and all, and cried myself to sleep. You both called that afternoon, I convinced you that I had fun. I replied enthusiastically that I had an awesome time, but that I was very drunk and was ready for bed. (He had been in my room the night before — I thought he was cute—but I made sure I told him about my boyfriend just as every freshman girl had the first couple of months of school.)

I stumbled upstairs, put on my night-shirt and put my hair in a ponytail—I can’t even remember if I washed my face or not. The next thing I remember was being awakened by my “friend” on top of me in his boxers. My roommate was out of town for the weekend, and I was alone. I don’t know why I didn’t lock the door. I don’t know why he was in my room. I don’t know why I didn’t scream. I remember squirming and asking him to leave. I wanted him to stop kissing me, to get off of me and to leave. I blacked out.

The next morning I woke up rather early. I had a pounding headache, and I was sore between my legs. My whole evening ran through my head like a movie on fast forward. I checked my underwear, and there was blood. Then I remembered: he had been in my room. I had Philip [my high school sweetheart] in mind, and everyone else seemed to be flirting with their new crushes. I was very drunk and didn’t want to deal with the couples that were forming.

I came home and ran into one of my new guy friends, and he asked if I had fun. I replied enthusiastically that I had an awesome time, but that I was very drunk and was ready for bed. (He had been in my room the night before — I thought he was cute—but I made sure I told him about my boyfriend just as every freshman girl had the first couple of months of school.)

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WHEN EBONY & IVORY CONSUMMATE: 

INTERRACIAL SEX

By Kim Cockrell '95

et's talk about sex baby; let's talk about you and me. Wait... what happens when that sexual discourse, or intercourse (if you will), ceases to fall into the guidelines of traditional Euro-centric ideas? The girl next door is not dating the all-American guy. In this tainted love even more tainted when ebony and ivory begin to consummate that perfect harmony? I want to talk about black-on-white, white-on-black interracial sex as it appears on Deimon's campus today. We all know it goes on, but its usually kept in the closet. Sex by itself is a hard topic to address sensibly on college campuses where young virile bodies ache to fulfill their deepest desires. But what happens when you throw the monkey-wrench of interracial sex into the mechanics of life? What is this fascination with "jungle fever"?

Before we can even jump into why interracial sex happens, I want to know why people are so afraid to talk about it? And saying... "Yeah, sure it doesn't bother me" is not talking about it. Neither whites nor blacks want to be exposed. Blacks are busy protecting their pride, while whites are busy looking politically correct. Rarely does either take a chance on telling how it really happens. Consequently, each race is reduced to something less than human. And I am sorry to say that it is usually the women who suffer the most from the perpetuation of these stereotypes.

Furthermore, the person to get the absolute least respect in the stereotypical, interracial one-night stand is the black woman. Compare how often you see a black woman out with a white man in public to how often you see a black man with a white woman. From this we can start to eradicate the taboos that exist. If people can look at each other as people and not stereotypes, we finally can begin to communicate. You may not agree with what I say, but perhaps we finally can begin to communicate. You may not agree with what I say, but perhaps we finally can begin to communicate.
The peak age incidence of STDs is 15-24 years, with a trend toward highest rates in 15-19 year olds.

STDs are YOU at risk?

By Dale N. Gerding, M.D.
Chief, Infectious Disease Section, VA Medical Center, Minneapolis, Minn.
Professor, Department of Medical and Laboratory Medicine/Pathology
University of Minn. Medical School

sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are so named because their spread from person-to-person occurs primarily or exclusively by way of sexual intercourse. They can be transmitted both heterosexually (male-female) or homosexually (male-male, female-female), and through genital-genital, genital-oral, and genital-rectal intercourse. In the U.S., the rates of STDs increased markedly by the “sexual revolution” of the late 1960s and 1970s, declined somewhat in the early 1980s when concern over spread of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), or AIDS virus, led to safer sexual practices in relationships between heterosexual males.

Since the mid-1980s rates of STDs have increased markedly, at least partly due to increased trading of sex for drugs such as marijuana, alcohol, crack, cocaine and heroin. The peak age incidence of STDs is 15-24 years with a trend toward highest rates in 15-19 year olds.

The risk of acquiring an STD is directly related to the number of different sexual partners and the frequency of sexual intercourse. Persons who abstain from sexual intercourse have no risk of becoming infected with an STD. Similarly, persons who are monogamous (have had only a single partner) and whose partner is monogamous, have no STD risk since neither has ever had sex with anyone else. The only exception is infection that a partner might have gotten from a transfusion or non-sterile needle, such as HIV. All other sexually active persons are at risk of STDs, even if they have only one partner, if that partner has had sex with someone else. It is well known that determining accurately the past sexual history of any sexual partner is a dicey proposition, especially in the heat of passion where half-truths and blatant lies are commonplace.

Condoms when properly used markedly decrease the transmission of STDs, but are not 100 percent effective.

In the table are five examples of common STDs and their complications. Each is deserving of special comments.

Gonorrhea, caused by the bacteria Neisseria gonorrhoea, presents with a discharge (pus) from the penis in males (drip) and burning pain with urination. Females may be completely without symptoms, have a pus-like vaginal discharge, or burning with urination. Some women develop a severe infection called pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) with abdominal pain and fever which resembles appendicitis. Gonorrhea can lead to later problems with sterility even after cure with antibiotics.

Syphilis is a disease caused by a spiral-shaped bacteria. It produces an ulcer (open sore) which develops on the penis or scrotum in males and on the labia or in the vagina in females. The sore is usually not painful. If untreated, syphilis develops into symptoms of fever and rash which eventually disappear, but the organism later can cause mental illness, paralysis, loss of sensation and severe heart disease.

Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) with abdominal pain and fever which resembles appendicitis.

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Herpes genitalis Yes No Recurring painful sores on the genitals

HIV (AIDS) Yes No Repeated infections, cancers, mental deterioration, death

*PID - pelvic inflammatory disease, a painful lower abdominal infection in women, often with abscesses in the reproductive organs that can lead to later sterility or the need to surgically remove reproductive organs.
confessions of a nymphomaniac

Any resemblance to actual persons, living or dead, is purely coincidental. This is a work of fiction.

By N. Smith '95

I guess I’ve always been interested in the male anatomy. The first time I ever tried to see a penis was in kindergarten. I was four. We had a bathroom in the classroom with a sign, “IN/OUT.” The problem was making sure you switched the sign when you went in. Everyone was pretty good about that except Richard. And Mariissa and I found that pretty quickly.

During play time, Mariissa went to use that bathroom, but two seconds later, she came flying back to me.

“Guess what, Carly?” she couldn’t stop laughing. “Guess what I saw?” She wouldn’t let me answer. “Richard! He was peeing in the bathroom and forgot to turn the sign!”

“Did you see it?” I asked.

“Yeah,” she encouraged me. “Go look!”

I watched Jeff very carefully after that. He did get more cocky, bragging to his friends, and acting like more of a pervert than he already was. That’s when I decided to cash in on my knowledge. I got two hundred bucks off him.

Anyway, Greg got out of the night of the hand job, and asked me what was wrong. I pretended ignorance.

“Nothing, sweetheart. Why would you think so?” I asked sweetly.

“Well, you kinda left in a hurry earlier. I don’t know, are you afraid of sex or something?”

“Yeah, please, Gregg!” nervous laughter. “I just had something to do, yeah.”

“We were getting to the good stuff...” he had this silly smile on his face and turned on the stereo. I groaned.

“What is the problem?” she asked.

That’s what I’d like to know. I just don’t understand it.

A few weeks after that, I progressed in what Mariissa called my sex training. She confessed to me her own sex education details of her sex life. This was after the realization hit him. He’s kind of slow sometimes. “You’re a virgin, aren’t you?” he groaned.

The next night, I had no chance to say no. The same scene happened, but before I knew it, I wasn’t a virgin anymore. (Gregg worked fast.) And, to my amazement, it felt good.

I wish I could just say that my moral dilemma is solved, but I still feel guilty every time I embark on this sexual adventure.

The difference is, I just don’t care anymore. Mariissa and Gregg created a desire in me that is too hard to ignore.

Gregg and I have been going at it now almost everyday, sometimes twice. I’ve done a lot more. I realize I have a great

(continued on page 29)
**STRONG HOW DENISON ANSWERED**

Q: DO YOU FEAR THREATENED BY AIDS? HOW HAS IT AFFECTED THE WAY YOU THINK ABOUT OR PRACTICE SEX?

“No, I do not feel threatened by AIDS because I know about it and practice safe sex.” —Sharon Phelps ‘94

“Yes, I do feel threatened by AIDS, especially since the news about Magic Johnson became public. It really made me realize how widespread AIDS is and that absolutely anyone could get it.” —Tracey Moore ‘93

“Yes, the action of wearing a condom becomes more than a means of birth control, but an act of respect for each individual’s concerns. The Pill won’t solve all the problems of sex anymore.” —Kitty Rudder ‘93

“Sex can’t be a casual past time. You must really think about when you sleep with and whether they may or may not have AIDS. You also must adaptly and practice safe sex.” —Maureen Langan ‘94

“No, I do not feel threatened by AIDS. It has confirmed my belief that safe sex is a necessity.” —Morgan Muse ‘93

“Yes, I am scared, but no, I do not feel threatened because I am responsible and I value a healthy and safe sexual relationship.” —Winny Enloe ‘92

Q: HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT ONE-NIGHT STANDS?

“One-night stands should be fine as long as 1) they don’t involve alcohol, 2) both parties enter into the encounter with similar expressed motivations and 3) safe sexual methods are utilized.” —Michelle Carter ‘92

“Although they seem great at the time, the next day I still feel like dirt.” —Aaron Baker ‘93

“They are like eating ice cream: they may taste OK while you’re eating them, but they kind of leave you hollow afterwards. I tend to stay away from ice cream as often as possible.” —Paul Rinkes ‘94

“I think one-night stands are degrading because one should only have sex with people with whom they could spend the rest of their lives. You never know what could happen.” —Sharon Thomas ‘93

“One-night stands can be a lot of fun, but unfortunately all too often they lead to damaged self-esteem and pain, not to mention STDs and unplanned pregnancy. But if both parties understand their partners motivations and commitments, it can be a healthy release of excess hormones.” —John Trevitt Allen III ‘95

“Depending upon the situation, I think that oral sex can be degrading. I believe that if it is with the person you are in a relationship with, then it’s OK. But, if it’s a one-night stand then why not?” —Moji Rotibi ‘94

“Yeah, I think oral sex is degrading when it is done against someone’s will and when it is done with several different people. I guess it would be OK if it was done during marriage but I guess it could be degrading then too.” —Sharon Thomas ‘93

“Dumb question. If your don’t like it, don’t do it!” —Laura Sandom ‘93

“Dependent on personal preference.” —James McClure ‘93

“Hell, no! It totally depends on the context in which it is performed.” —Scott Dexter ‘93

“No, I don’t believe that the act of oral sex is inherently degrading. If, and when, there is an incredible passion between two persons, oral sex simply becomes one way of expressing both affection and respect. If one feels degraded after engaging in oral sex, or she ought to question the relationship, not the act itself.” —Bram Briggance ‘92

**FEELINGS: SOME DIFFICULT QUESTIONS**

Q: IF YOUR BEST FRIEND SAID HE OR SHE WERE GAY, WOULD IT HAVE AN AFFECT ON YOUR RELATIONSHIP IN ANY WAY?

“If my best friend told me they were gay, I would not hang around with them anymore. I would not react angrily, but I would feel uncomfortable around them.” —Scott Lang ‘95

“Non, insofar as respect is reciprocated (i.e., as long as no advances are made), it is really their choice.” —John Trevitt Allen III ‘95

“Honestly, my first impression would be surprise and disbelief, and most likely I would have a negative reaction. I like to believe that I would get over my first reaction and try to continue a presumably good relationship.” —Scott Lang ‘95

“To me, I would say that it wouldn’t affect my relationship. Of course, I’ve never encountered the experience. Who knows what would actually happen, though?” —Julie A. Rote ‘94

“No, I am not too crazy about who my heterosexual friends sleep with or their sexual practices in general. To turn around and condemn a homosexual friend’s sexual ethics would be hypocritical.” —Maureen Langan ‘94

“No it would not because this is someone who I care about and accept any way they are.” —Sharon Phelps ‘94

Q: DESCRIBE DATING AT DENISON.

“When you meet a person at Denison, you not only date that person, but also date the Denison community. People love to get in other people’s business. They love to gossip, and start conflicts. I don’t think if it is worth it.” —Kim Harris ‘94

“Aren’t you kidding? I do not find much dating at Denison compared to other colleges. My friends from home who go to Southern schools do much more typical ‘dinner and movie’ dates than people here at Denison.” —Laura Ann Hayden ‘93

“Those who have found a boy or girlfriend at Denison are lucky. Denisians are either attached to some from home or not interested in dating—just interested in sex.” —Laura Sandom ‘93

“Abundant among the white community, very minimal among minorities.” —Winnie Enloe ‘94

“Poor, Denison is not quite the dating community, but the only way that this can be changed is by individuals upgrading their social expectations and attitudes.” —Winnie Enloe ‘94

“I wish I had first-hand experience!” —Christy Polumbus ‘93

Q: IN YOUR OPINION, WHEN IS IT OK FOR TWO PEOPLE TO HAVE SEX?

“When they are two mature, consenting adults who care about each other. Or, if the case of most Denisians, when beer goggles set in.” —Tracey Moore ‘92

“Honestly, I believe that sex is OK anytime assuming that there is consent between both partners and neither has been morally compromised.” —Scott Grams ‘94

“In my opinion, sex should be saved for the honeymoon. Go crazy when you can really mean it!” —Brian Klei ‘94

“It is OK for two people to have sex if they have protection and know that they care about that person.” —Christopher Sheffield ‘94

“Some people say that sex is OK if you are in love. However, I believe that a sexual relationship should only be engaged in when people have made a commitment to one another in the presence of God.” —Fred Hornbuckle ‘94

“It’s OK to have sex whenever you find someone you want to be intimate with. However, you must be prepared to accept the responsibilities for your actions.” —Ryan Palmer ‘94
As I sit here, I think about the woman who will one day be my wife. I don’t know who she is right now, but I know that she is probably going to college and is most likely being confronted with many of the choices I face here at Denison. I know what the Bible has to say about sex: that it is one way God joins a man and woman together in marriage, and I also know that I want to be able to give all of that to her someday. I want her to know that my commitment to her is not something which I have tossed about lightly. Sex and my body are intimate, sacred things that will be saved for her. The way I see it is, if I have sex with somebody who is not my wife, then I am both stealing from her husband-to-be, and I am cheating my wife, whoever she may turn out to be.

For this reason I believe that sex outside of marriage cheapens that act, reducing it to a series of hedonistic groanings (much like my dog), as well as robbing my future spouse of the greatest gift I can give her: my complete commitment, which I quickly arrived at the conclusion that sex has to be about something more than just an outlet for my pelvic urges. I want to be able to give all of that to her someday, and I am cheating my wife, whoever she may turn out to be.

When first approached with the task of summarizing my beliefs as an “abstainer” I thought, “Man, why don’t I have sex?” Believe me, it’s something I have thought about for a long time, but I keep coming back to the same fundamental question: what is the basic purpose of sex, aside from the obvious function of procreation? Is sex just a means of fulfilling certain desires and longing I have, or is there something else to it?

I quickly arrived at the conclusion that sex has to be about something more than just an outlet for my pelvic urges. Get real, my dog walks around the house and neighborhood lumping everything in sight! I would like to think that sex means a little more to me than does to good ol’ Samson. Why, then, is there sex? If I could determine a purpose for it, then that could, in turn, define why sex is important to me, and my actions in response to all of that would follow accordingly. I hope to think about this question for a long time. Why sex? Why sex? Just an outlet for my pelvic urges.
I never woke up one morning and decide it would be neat to be attracted to men

I decided, however, to recognize my feelings rather than to deny and repress them

I did not wake up one morning and decide it would be neat to be attracted to men.

I have known this about myself since I was eleven. I didn't know the label for it then, but I knew quite clearly that I was attracted to boys in the way people said I should be attracted to girls. I never bought the messages our society sends about homosexuals because I knew personally that I did not fit into them. Even though I have always been happy and comfortable with myself, it was not until I was sixteen that I told anyone about my sexual preference. This may have been because I was afraid of having the people I love reject me. Whatever the reason, I never had the desire before then to talk to anybody about this part of myself. That was a long time ago, though, and I no longer wish to expend the great effort it takes to conceal such an integral part of my being.

Some of you are probably thinking: "Here we go again, another one of those homosexuals who is going to try to force us to look at his personal life!" I have heard students say that they don't care if someone is gay as long as they don't have to hear about it. However, this is an unfair expectation. You see, in order for individuals not to hear or see issues relating to homosexuality, homosexuals must be constantly willing to censor their words and even their personality. This type of censorship makes it impossible to have sincere relationships because it forces individuals to hide a fundamental part of themselves. In turn this creates a situation where one feels loved for who they pretend to be rather than for who they truly are. Unfair as it may be, many homosexuals at Denison feel this self-censorship is their only option to be accepted by their family, peers and others.

Can you imagine what it would feel like if some of the most important relationships in your life could be destroyed by revealing who you truly are? As I'm writing this I am dealing with the personal repercussions of recently having told my parents about my sexuality. At this point they have told me that they love me, but that I cannot be a part of their lives if I choose a homosexual lifestyle. Their feelings may change with time, but I am not certain of that. I chose to accept this possibility rather than to live a lie for my parents. Understanding the painfully awful situations homosexuals are thrown into may help you challenge some of the myths about homosexuals that create these situations.

Because I am gay, people automatically assume certain things about me. These assumptions tend to be irrational and supported by little evidence, and yet they are often accepted as fact. For example, there exists an idea that homosexuals are either child molestors or want to convert children to homosexuality and therefore should not be allowed around children. This is perhaps one of the most hurtful myths for me since I love kids so much and would never think of such a horrible act as molesting a child. Likewise, I have no desire to convert children to homosexuality, and doubt that that is even possible. People think of homosexuals as harmful to children because when the few such cases do occur, the media focuses on the fact that a homosexual was involved. Since people tend to think of homosexuals in a generalized manner anyway, they easily believe that the behavior of one represents the behavior of all. Even though they are being used upon next to nothing, I (like many other open gays, lesbians and bisexuals) will certainly have to deal with these terrible prejudices if I ever want to adopt children or become a teacher.

Another assumption people make about homosexuality in general is that it is isolated to a specific sexual act, and as such it should only be discussed in private. However, being gay has influenced my ideas on romance, politics, church, marriage, friendships, family, careers and various other subjects. With all this aesthetic interest and concern there is definitely a unique gay culture which goes far beyond sex. Therefore, homosexuals are different from heterosexuals not just because of the type of sex they engage in, but also because of the unique concerns which result from being gay, lesbian or bisexual in our largely homophobic environment.

Along with the belief that homosexuality is only a sexual act, there is also the belief that all homosexuals fit into clearly recognizable stereotypes. More specifically, people often think homosexuals are easily seen because they have many traits of the opposite gender. A gay male may have a limp, walk with a swank and be a fashion designer. A lesbian may wear leather, lift weights, and work on cars. While it is true that a few homosexual (as well as some heterosexuals) fit into these stereotypes, homosexuals are just as diverse a group of people as are heterosexuals. Some of the gay people I know include a Denison fraternity member, a Harvard professor, a Georgetown law student, doctors, students, artists, Christians, liberals, conservatives, teenagers and older people. My point is that every homosexual is an individual with different talents and interests, and that it is silly to think we all fit into simplistic stereotypes.

One final assumption people often make about me as a gay man is that I have made a decision to deny my natural sexuality and could have the feelings of a heterosexual if I wanted to. Let me say that I did not wake up one morning and decide it would be neat to be attracted to men. I did decide, however, to recognize my feelings rather than to deny and repress them. So, it seems to me that the real choice heterosexuals have is either to accept who they are and go against what a majority considers appropriate, or to deny who they are and try to shape their lives to make those around them happy.

Most of the research I have come across has said much the same thing. In fact, much modern research is looking as far back as fetal brain development in tracing the origins of sexual orientation. And, despite all of the claims, there has not been one documented case of a long-term "cure" for homosexuality. The cure most frequently cited seems to be refraining from homosexual acts, but abstinence has no effect on the individual's thoughts or sexual desires (Takeda from Blumefield and Raymond, Looking at Gay and Lesbian Life 1989 p. 147). Thus, many people expect gays, lesbians and bisexuals to deny their true feelings and pretend to be heterosexual or not sexual at all.

It should not be surprising that many students have been influenced by these and other common beliefs by the time they come to Denison. In fact, some students have probably already accepted them as fact and wish to hear no more about the matter. It is perfectly acceptable for students to make hurtful jokes about homosexuals, while this is not the case with any other minority group. Our campus prides itself on being culturally diverse, but many students make fun of Gay Awareness Week and assert peer pressure to pre-
It is more than likely that you have some friends at Denison who are homosexual.

ignorant feedback we receive from the media, peers, church, families and others. Those who are more sure of their sexual preference have even told me to be open and honest because it means risking rejection by their peers. Risking rejection is something very few college students like to do. Because Denison is so small, when a few people know about your sexual preference, rumors spread. The negative stigma Denison students attach to homosexuality is of course the main reason students would not want to be known as “that homosexual” before they even have a chance to be known as “that humanitariam” or “that football player.”

Whether you know it or not, it is more than likely that you have some friends at Denison who are homosexual. As friends, we should be willing to listen to each other and be more sensitive to words and jokes which can hurt. If we truly wish to be a campus proud of its diversity, we cannot continue to shun homosexuals as we do. We must recognize, rather, that such a group of people does exist on our campus, and we ought to try to be less blind to their concerns.

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Evening by Appointment

It’s Saturday night, and you are a healthy, 19-year-old male college student sitting around with some buddies pounding Old Millys when all of a sudden it happens—the Swedish Bikini Team reps down the side of the residence hall and right into your room! This must be heaven you think—it’s like in a commercial! The leader of the team singles you out and pushes everyone else out of the room. She starts to undress you and then, with a single flick of the wrist, her bikini drops to the floor. She gently pushes you back onto the bed, starts to kiss you, and then... nothing.

If we pay any attention to the alcohol industry’s advertising, we find that, particularly for those commercials targeted at younger people, there is a strong connection between alcohol and sex. The message is clear: alcohol makes you feel look and act sexier. What is the real relationship between alcohol and sex? Does alcohol indeed make one feel sexier? How does it affect one’s sexual response? Popular belief support that drinking alcohol makes people more sexually uninhibited, interested in sex and sexually aggressive.

In general, experimental research conducted on the effects of alcohol on sexual arousal is limited—particularly so for women. Many studies have shown, however, that drinking itself has little effect on sexual response, including less intensity of orgasm and difficulty attaining orgasm. Unlike men, however, how drinking affects subjective reports of arousal are related positively to increased blood alcohol levels, while the belief that alcohol has been consumed has no effect on arousal. One explanation of this phenomenon is that women may experience the physiological effects of alcohol as sexual arousal—we may feel “hotter,” but we’re not.

Alcohol is classified as a sedative-hypnotic drug which along with other sedative-hypnotics such as barbiturates has properties that inhibit sexual responses, i.e. sedation and sleep. As alcohol is absorbed into the bloodstream, the higher order brain functions are affected first. These functions such as judgment and inhibition. With depressed higher-order brain functioning, alcohol might become dangerous to sexuality. When our judgment is affected we are at a much higher risk for making poor decisions. Decisions about whom to have sex, practicing “safe” sex, using birth control and avoiding unsafe situations can have life-threatening consequences. In a 1990 survey of Denison students, within the previous year 25 percent had either been taken advantage of sexually or had taken advantage of another sexually due to drinking or drug use.

Prolonged, heavy use of alcohol can damage the reproductive systems of both men and women. Extensive research has shown that even moderate amounts of alcohol can seriously damage an unborn fetus. The evidence seems to be against the notion that somehow the use of alcohol will be a positive force in sexuality, even though sex seems to be the number one advertising play used by the alcohol industry. As more and better research of the effects of alcohol in sex is conducted, we may see the following warning on alcoholic beverages: “Warning: the use of alcohol may be harmful to your sex life.”

While the American guy has to boink his girl in the back of a Buick, the Swede can enjoy all of the comforts of home.

Promiscuous Swedish girls made their entrance. 

One difference between Sweden and the U.S. during this period is that probably more people altered their behavior in Sweden. Being extremely secularized, very few cared for religious arguments. Curiously, the Denison student visiting Sweden will probably be disappointed. Swedes are usually selective, and the average of sexual partners per year at "University of Upsala, Sweden"

Sex from a Swedish Perspective

By Christoffer Wetterqvist

This campus, Sweden is probably best known for its Saabs, Volvos and Absolut Vodka. Swedish girls have also earned a special reputation abroad during the last few decades for being more open minded in their attitudes towards sex. Even the ugliest Swedish girl gets a line of at least three Italian boys after her in southern Europe— the blood is enough to attract. Even if this special reputation might have been well-founded during the '70s, it nowadays needs a modification. I will try to give you in this article.

Before the mid-'60s, the typical Swede was like the Englishman— formal and strict. Then came maoism, feminism and being more open minded in their attitudes towards sex. Even the ugliest Swedish girl gets a line of at least three Italian boys after her in southern Europe— the blood is enough to attract. Even if this special reputation might have been well-founded during the '70s, it nowadays needs a modification. I will try to give you in this article.

Sex is your own business in Sweden. I have never heard of any parents trying to stop the premarital sex of their children. Mentioning U.S. parents' concerns about their children and sex to a Swedish student would probably only make him confused—or make him laugh. He would simply not understand the arguments, since a literal translation of the Bible is rare. Implementing 2000 year old rules which do not seem natural, on probably the most modernized society in the world, is nothing that Swedes would even think about.

While the American guy has to boink his girl in the back of a Buick, the Swede can enjoy all the comforts of his own bedroom— preferably when his parents are away from home, but not necessarily. Very few do not have sex before marriage, and those who do not are not forced to their decision by their parents. When sex isn't something forbidden, it loses some of its exaggerated attraction and is de-mystified. One might imagine the Swedish students being very promiscuous; however, the Denison student visiting Sweden will probably be disappointed. Swedes are usually selective, and the average of sexual partners per year at.

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my activism took that particular direction. It occurred to me at the time to question why Always the pragmatist, I quickly wanted Ohio State and I was flush with the passion of a new-found feminist consciousness. I now believe the reason for that choice to be a crisis line anti-rape movement which identified the high incidence of violence against women as an outgrowth and instrument of sexist oppression. Recent national surveys document an extremely alarming incidence of sexual abuse on college campuses is that I was and am a rape survivor. The assault on me happened on a summer day when I was 5 or 6 years old. I had gone as I often did to play outside with two children who were close to me in age. On that day their older brother, a high school senior, trapped me in a shed in their yard held a two-by-four with nails sticking out of it over my head and forced me to take his penis in my mouth. I don’t remember how long the assault went on or how I eventually got away. I never told anyone what happened to me until many years later, and I didn’t identify it as rape for years after that. The years I spent working for Women Against Rape are among the most challenging and exciting times of my life. As a feminist organization WAR went well beyond providing crisis or support services to the central Ohio area. It was an organization committed to social change, an active part of the radical feminist wing of the women’s movement which identified the high incidence of violence against women as an outgrowth and instrument of sexist oppression. Along with similar groups in communities across the country, WAR also educated the public about sexual violence, worked with the police department to help them improve their procedures, operated a court watch project to document the outcomes of criminal proceedings, sponsored self-defense training and whistle alert campaigns and published articles, some of which were theoretical analyses of the causes and effects of sexual violence. I lasted one year on the crisis line before I “burned out.” To those working in the movement against sexual violence, this phrase is understood to refer to the point at which one hears on a daily basis becomes too much to bear. My breaking point came one night when I went as a part of a two-person support team to a local hospital to meet a woman who had been raped in her apartment. She was the victim of an infamous multiple rapist who terrorized women in Columbus during the late 1970s. A respected local physician, he broke into the homes of women who lived alone and choked them into unconsciousness. He would then revive and sexually abuse them, sometimes for hours. He raped over 100 women before he was caught. While we were waiting for the examination/evidence collection to be completed, the emergency room nurse asked if we would talk with another woman who was there. She had been gang raped and beaten by three men who kidnapped her as she exited a bar. That was it for me as a crisis counselor, although I remained with the organization for a few more years and chaired the speaker’s bureau for a time. When I began in my present position in Women’s Programs at Denison I assumed responsibility for coordinating our rape prevention programs, survivor services and policies, actively resuming my personal and political commitment to combat sexual violence and empower the victims of sexual violence. Upon occasion the familiar feelings of exhaustion and despair that I associate with burnout return, only now they are related with the lack of change I’ve seen in attitudes and behavior during the intervening years. Recent national surveys document an extremely alarming incidence of sexual abuse on college campuses. One nationwide survey of public and private institutions found that 1 in 6 women had been victimized by rape or attempted rape. In the same study 1 in 15 male students admitted forcing a female student to have sex against her will. Myths about rape and other forms of sexual assault persist. In a recent survey of undergraduates at the University of Miami there were high levels of agreement with the following anti-quotations: it is women who provoke rape by their actions and behavior, that it is women who are responsible for their own sexual victimization, and that the degree of the victim’s resistance should be the major factor in determining whether rape occurred. Most damaging of all, many studies document a continuing belief that acquittal rape—the most prevalent and most underreported variety of victim-blaming (“do this and don’t do that, and you’ll be safe”)—can end up reinforcing the dynamic which is at the heart of rape and sexual assault, which is a dependence on others for protection. Women can vastly increase their own personal safety by being assertive and communicating clearly, by challenging sexist and abusive attitudes in others, men affirm their support for women’s autonomy and alter the climate which promotes the high rate of sexual assault. Advising women is a trickier business, since many of the commonly proposed strategies would severely restrict their freedom and mobility. Such suggestions can either lead to a subtle form...
Treatment is effective in controlling productive ways. But not many have it regularly, and it is a cause of PID and eventual sterility. A one-night stand can have one-night stands, but this is not due to gonorrhea. In women it persists because women's social status has become the property of8. The persistence of the disease is that Swedish students are more mature in general. Having free education, we get loans and grants from the state to cover room and board. Thus we are independent from our parents and also responsible for our own finances. The Swedish student is an adult, even if he does not always behave like one. Given this perspective, I suspect that at least a part of promiscuity at Denison is influenced by a need to revolt against conservative parents. This is understandable. Vive la revolution! The negative aspects, though, are diseases and the fact that people often feel bad when treated merely as pieces of flesh. Yet, it is not unusual for Swedish students to have one-night stands, but this is definitely more common among those who do not have a relationship for the moment. But not many have it regularly, and it is often considered somewhat dirty. A one-night stand is more like an accident. Even if nobody condemns it, a reputation as a Don Juan is not merely something flattering. Most students consider occasional sex inferior to sex in a relationship. Doing a lot of things (unspecified) not including actual intercourse is common, though, especially under the influence of alcohol. The most common way is in a relationship which has lasted for a while. In a way, I think that this is the best way to handle sexuality. Sex and aggression have always been problematic for Man and will not be easier in the future. Fear of wars has resulted in rules and regulations, and our weakness has sometimes caused promiscuity. In Sweden, the pendulum has stopped in the middle. Most importantly, we do not make our decisions pressured by the influence of any authority anymore. The 'Swedish Viking' still deserves a less flattering reputation when it comes to alcohol, but I think that Swedish youth deal with sexuality in a fairly good way. X

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GERDING: STDs (continued from page 9)

If not treated with antibiotics. Chlamydia infection produces a symptom called non-gonococcal urethritis (NGU) which is burning with urination and is not due to gonorrhea. In women it is a cause of PID and eventual sterility. Women are often infected with chlamydia, but have no symptoms. As a result they often do not get treated and may later become sterile because of ongoing infection. Herpes vaginialis is a viral infection caused by a virus very similar to the herpes virus that causes cold sores and fever blisters on the lips. This infection can be severe when it first appears, causing painful blisters on the genitals that last for a week to 10 days. These can recur at intervals of a month or more for life. Treatment is effective in controlling symptoms but does not cure the infection. HIV virus (AIDS) is very frequent transmitted by heterosexual intercourse. It can also be transmitted by sharing non-sterile needles, blood transfusions, and blood products.

my university is only 1.5 according to one survey. Part of the reason for this, I guess, is that Swedish students are more mature in general. Having free education, we get loans and grants from the state to cover room and board. Thus we are independent from our parents and also responsible for our own finances. The Swedish student is an adult, even if he does not always behave like one. Given this perspective, I suspect that at least a part of promiscuity at Denison is influenced by a need to revolt against conservative parents. This is understandable. Vive la revolution! The negative aspects, though, are diseases and the fact that people often feel bad when treated merely as pieces of flesh. Yet, it is not unusual for Swedish students to have one-night stands, but this is definitely more common among those who do not have a relationship for the moment. But not many have it regularly, and it is often considered somewhat dirty. A one-night stand is more like an accident. Even if nobody condemns it, a reputation as a Don Juan is not merely something flattering. Most students consider occasional sex inferior to sex in a relationship. Doing a lot of things (unspecified) not including actual intercourse is common, though, especially under the influence of alcohol. The most common way is in a relationship which has lasted for a while. In a way, I think that this is the best way to handle sexuality. Sex and aggression have always been problematic for Man and will not be easier in the future. Fear of wars has resulted in rules and regulations, and our weakness has sometimes caused promiscuity. In Sweden, the pendulum has stopped in the middle. Most importantly, we do not make our decisions pressured by the influence of any authority anymore. The 'Swedish Viking' still deserves a less flattering reputation when it comes to alcohol, but I think that Swedish youth deal with sexuality in a fairly good way. X

Honey, is it true what they say about mice with big ears?

by daniel benboe

Sex is shop

XXX RATED HOUSE MAGAZINE

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A lot of campus rapes start here.

Whenever there's drinking or drugs, things can get out of hand. So it's no surprise that many campus rapes involve alcohol. But you should know that under any circumstances, sex without the other person's consent is considered rape. A felony, punishable by prison. And drinking is no excuse. That's why, when you party, it's good to know what your limits are. You see, a little sobering thought now can save you from a big problem later.

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