

ONE

1952 — 1982



30

year celebration

Happy 30th Anniversary



one we're all proud of



A New Gay Dawning

JUNE 26, 27

CHRISTOPHER STREET WEST / LOS ANGELES
7985 Santa Monica Boulevard, Suite 109, West Hollywood, CA 90046
more than a decade of non-profit community service

**The most important event in
homophile studies ever announced...**

A COMPREHENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HOMOSEXUALITY

Wayne Dynes and W. Dorr Legg, Editors
David C. Moore, Associate Editor

The most ambitious reference source ever published on homosexuality, these four volumes contain over 22,000 items. Breadth of coverage — both scholarly and creative writing in all Western languages — has been assured by an enthusiastic team of collaborators dispersed throughout North America, Western Europe, Latin America and Australasia. Based on Garland's earlier *Annotated Bibliography of Homosexuality*, these volumes are completely revised, with double the number of entries and several thousand deletions of marginal material. The alphabetical list of entries will be preceded by extensive introductory essays by the three editors, and complemented at the end of a detailed subject index.

A special feature

The material contains over 800 headnotes, short biographical sketches of the famous and not-so-famous writers who are included. This provides hard-to-get data on movement figures, important in their day, who might otherwise lapse into undeserved obscurity.

For any serious study of homosexuality, this unique reference source is indispensable.

4 Volumes 8½" x 11" c. 2,200 pages \$300
Publication is now scheduled for Fall 1982.

REQUEST THAT YOUR LOCAL LIBRARY RESERVE A COPY NOW!!

The massive size of this undertaking means that the price is beyond the means of most individuals. But if your local library is going to have any books on homosexuality, they **MUST** have this one. Take this ad to them and urge them to reserve a set now. Our marketing department will be happy to answer any questions—and may be called collect at (212) 686-7492.

ORDER FORM

TO: **Garland Publishing, Inc.**

136 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016

Please send me _____ sets of *A Comprehensive Bibliography of Homosexuality* on publication in the Fall of 1982, on approval. Books may be returned within 15 days of receipt for full credit for any reason. **SEND NO MONEY NOW.** You will be billed for the books as they are shipped.

Name _____

Institution _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Signature _____

"Each time we stand up for an ideal or strike out against an injustice, or act to improve the lot of others, we send forth a tiny ripple of hope; and crossing each other from a million different centers of energy these ripples build forth a current that can sweep down the mightiest walls of oppression and injustice."

...Robert F. Kennedy
South Africa, 1966

SHERDON G. ANDERSON

The Art Shop

Framed Prints, Posters, Lithos

Custom Framing

8287 Santa Monica Blvd.
West Hollywood, Ca. 90046
Phone: 650-5190

See Chuck 'n' Save A Buck!

A Division of La Moy International Corp.

Congratulations to ONE INCORPORATED from

HUDSON HOUSE

PAT ROCCO, Director
HUDSON HOUSE
6732 FRANKLIN PLACE
HOLLYWOOD, CA 90028

LOW-COST COMMUNAL
HOUSING FOR GAY MEN
AND LESBIANS.

INCLUDES MEALS,
CLOTHING, LIVING
ACCESSORIES AND
JOB ASSISTANCE.

(213) **465-2443**

ONE

"A mystic bond of brotherhood makes all men one..." Carlyle.

AN NON-PROFIT CALIFORNIA CORPORATION
FOUNDED OCTOBER 15, 1952

Presents
A Celebration
Thirty Years of Service
For the Homophile Men and Women
of America

The Trustees

LIES AKERS - Elected 1973
JOHN BRESSEE - 1971
FRED FREEDMAN - 1971
GERALDINE JACKSON - 1979
JESSE JACOBS - 1979
JIM KEPNER - 1972
JOE KILLIAN - 1971
DORR LEGG - 1952
BOB MARKS - 1969
DAVID MOORE - 1970
GENE TOUCHET - 1976
BRUCE WEIL - 1980

Non-Resident

REED ERICKSON - 1966, Ojai
FOSTER GUNNISON - 1973, Hartford
JIM MUSZALSKI - 1972, San Francisco
MILTON SANFORD - 1977, London

Board of Directors

JESSE JACOBS, Chairman & President
GENE TOUCHET, Vice Chairman & Vice President
DAVID MOORE, Secretary-Treasurer
DORR LEGG
BRUCE WEIL

ONE

"This corporation does not contemplate the distribution of gains, profits, or dividends to the members thereof and is organized pursuant to Part I of Division 2 of Title 1 of the Corporation Code of the State of California." Articles of Incorporation, November 29, 1952.

FUNCTIONS AND DIVISIONS

"To sponsor, supervise and conduct educational programs." Articles of Incorporation, 1952

ONE INSTITUTE OF HOMOPHILE STUDIES

An Adult Education Facility offering classes at collegiate level since 1956 in Los Angeles; also,

ACADEMIC COUNSELING

Consultant services to undergraduate, master's and doctoral candidates in approximately one hundred American universities.

EXTENSION CLASSES

Chicago - 1963, 1971
Denver - 1959
Long Beach - 1971, 1973
New York - 1966
San Francisco - 1957, 1960

MIDWINTER SYMPOSIUMS

One to three-day programs annually: 1955-1963; also, 1966, 1969, 1970, 1972-1974, 1977, 1980. Speakers from all over the U.S.

PUBLIC LECTURE SERIES

Sunday Afternoons in Los Angeles: September—June
Two hundred and sixty-two since 1956

ONE INSTITUTE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF HOMOPHILE STUDIES

Offering Master's and Doctor's degrees, as authorized by the Office of Private Postsecondary Education, California State Department of Education, August 11, 1981.

Administered jointly by ONE Institute of Homophile Studies and the Institute for the Study of Human Resources, (ISHR) an Operating Foundation, Established 1964.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

JESSE JACOBS, President ONE
GENE R. TOUCHET, Vice President ONE
DAVID G. MOORE, Secretary-Treasurer ONE

LAUD HUMPHREYS, President ISHR
CHRISTOPHER ISHERWOOD, Vice President ISHR
W. DORR LEGG, Secretary-Treasurer ISHR

ACADEMIC COUNCIL

DWAIN E. HOUSER, Ph.D., Chancellor
LAUD HUMPHREYS, Ph.D., Vice Chancellor
W. DORR LEGG, M.L.D., Dean
GENE R. TOUCHET, Ph.D., Assistant Dean
for Academic Affairs

DAVID G. MOORE, M.S.L.S., Assistant Dean
for Student Affairs
JESSE JACOBS, A.B., Assistant Dean for Financial Affairs
ALBERT L. GORDON, J.D. Assistant Dean for Development
PAUL A. WALKER, Ph.D., Director of Clinical Studies,
San Francisco

ONE'S BLANCHE M. BAKER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Staffed by a professional Librarian, open from 9—5, Monday through Friday, since 1953. Over six thousand volumes of: biographies relevant to the field; novels, plays, poetry and criticism; scientific works pertaining to homosexuality; anthropology, sociology, history, psychology having some relevance to the field; encyclopedias, language dictionaries, etc. The Daisy Borden Harriman Archives of the Library consist of several thousand periodicals (Finnish, Japanese, etc.), legal briefs, documents, slides, tapes, movies and primary documents from thousands of ONE Members in all parts of the world.

ONE'S PEER COUNSELING AND REFERRAL SERVICES

"To promote the integration into society of persons whose behavior varies from current moral and social standards." Articles of Incorporation, 1952. Personal, employment, legal, family, housing and other problems for thousands of homophile men and women, since 1953.

ONE PUBLICATIONS

"To publish and disseminate magazines, brochures, leaflets, books pertaining to socio-sexual behavior." Articles of Incorporation, 1952.

BOOKS

- James Barr, *Game of Fools*, a play, 1955
- Marvin Cutler (Dorr Legg) *Homosexuals Today*, a survey of world organizations, 1956
- Harry Otis, *The Keval*, Gay Travel Stories, 1959
- AE: *The Open Persuader*, Science Fiction, 1969
- ONE Institute Quarterly of Homophile Studies
- ONE Letter, monthly since 1956 (called ONE Confidential until 1970)
- ONE Magazine, monthly (1963-1972)

ONE'S RESEARCH COUNCIL

"To stimulate, sponsor, aid, supervise and conduct, research." Articles of Incorporation, 1952
Conducted independent research projects since 1953; also cooperates with university and other research teams.

ONE WORLD TRAVEL CLUB

Conducted educational tours to Europe, Africa, South America and Asia since 1964; graduate credit available.

ONE'S FOUNDATION AFFILIATE

THE INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF HUMAN RESOURCES

*Established 1964. An Operating Foundation
(509a 4942 (j)(3) of Internal Revenue Code)*

"To promote, assist, encourage and foster scientific research, study and investigation of male and female homosexuality and various other types of human behavior; to advance education, educational facilities and the training of persons for the aid and betterment of persons having behavioral patterns which may result in social disorientation..."
Articles of Incorporation, 1964

MAJOR RESEARCH PROJECTS FUNDED

- "A Study of 388 North American Homosexual Males: Preliminary Findings", 24 pp., 1969; Sociological Emphasis
- "A Manual for Peer Counseling of Homosexuals" 200 pp. 1972
- ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HOMOSEXUALITY, 913 pp. 2 vols, 1976
- COMPREHENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HOMOSEXUALITY, (in MS) 4 vols, 1982 by staff members.

The foundation has also funded numerous lectures by staff members at universities, travel to scientific conferences by staff members; also funded considerable work in ONE'S Baker Memorial Library to make it more available for research scholars, several of whom have come to the Library to complete work on their doctoral dissertations.

PROGRAM

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1982 AT 8 P.M.

2256 VENICE BOULEVARD (Near Western Avenue) LOS ANGELES

ANNUAL MEETING OF ONE INCORPORATED

Minutes of the 1981 Annual Meeting

REPORTS

Secretary-Treasurer

Education Division

Social Services Division

Publications Division

House and Hospitality Committee

Library Division

Research Division

ONE World Travel Club

President of the Corporation

Election of Trustees for Three-Year Terms

Geraldine Jackson, Jesse Jacobs, Gene Touchet (Re-nominated)

Ted DeLay, Colin Booth, Stephen Weisbaum (New)

Old Business

New Business

COCKTAIL RECEPTION

HOSTED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

CONVOCAATION

ONE INSTITUTE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF HOMOPHILE STUDIES

4 P.M. JANUARY 30, 1982

WILSHIRE ROOM HILTON HOTEL

930 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD, LOS ANGELES

Prelude: Organist Bob Marks

MASTER OF CEREMONIES

Dr. Wayne Dynes, Hunter College, New York City

MARSHALLS

Dr. Phyllis Lyon, San Francisco

Milton Sanford, London

THE ACADEMIC PROCESSION

INSTALLATION OF THE CHANCELLOR,

VICE CHANCELLOR AND THE DEANS

THE GOALS AND FUTURE OF THE ONE INSTITUTE GRADUATE
SCHOOL OF HOMOPHILE STUDIES

W. Dorr Legg, Dean

Laud Humphries, Vice Chancellor

Dwain E. Houser, Chancellor

Announcements of Greetings, Gifts & Scholarships

POSTLUDE

Bob Marks

After the Convocation...

IN THE WILSHIRE ROOM
HILTON HOTEL

ONE ADVENTURE THROUGH EUROPE

With Troy Perry, Bob Doggert, George Mortenson, Charles Weymouth
and a Cast of Hundreds

PRODUCED BY ONE, INCORPORATED, 1972

Directed by Pat Rocco

Assisted by Brian King

Travel Arrangements by Chet Sampson Agency

Dorr Legg, Escort

photo
type
setting

computer photo-typesetting
over 120 typefont selections
in a full range of 138 sizes
from 5½ pt. to 74 pt.

Century TypoGraphics

1801 AVE. OF THE STARS, SUITE 640, CENTURY CITY

553-9845

Banquet Program

NARRATION

Jesse Jacobs, President of ONE
Gene Touchet, Vice President

Liša Ben, Editor VICE VERSA, 1947-1948, Sings Gay Folk Songs
The Knights of the Clock, Incorporated, 1950
Martin Block, President of ONE, 1952
Kennith Burns, President of The Mattachine Society, 1953
Harold Call, Editor, The Mattachine Review, 1954-1966
Del Martin & Phyllis Lyon, Founders, Daughters of Bilitis 1955

*AND NEXT MORE GROUPS WILL COME ON STAGE
TO MAKE THEIR PRESENTATIONS*

ONE INSTITUTE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF HOMOPHILE STUDIES

Presents Its First

HONORARY DEGREES

Conferred by Chancellor Dwain E. Houser, Ph.D. To
CHRISTOPHER ISHERWOOD
REED ERICKSON

Closing Musical Tribute

GAY MEN'S CHORUS OF LOS ANGELES

IN MEMORIAM

Monwell Boyfrank – 1888-1982

Oklahoma Territory Indian Fighter 1902

U.S. Navy Ret.

U.S. Army Ret.

Member Henry Gerber's Army Correspondence Club, 1929

Member of ONE since 1953

Martin Hoffman, M.D.-Psychiatrist – 1981

Author, *The Gay World*, 1981

Member Advisory Board ISHR

H. Hamilton Williams, Ph.D., – 1911-1981

Member of ONE since 1958

Donor H. Hamilton Williams \$15,000

ONE Institute Graduate School Scholarship Fund

LOOKING BACK: A CHRONOLOGY

Compiled by David G. Moore

1900

Secretive homosexual subcultures are known to have existed in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Denver, New York, St. Louis, Milwaukee, New Orleans, San Francisco, Seattle.

1908

American novelist & scholar "Xavier Mayne" (Edward Prime Stevenson) publishes his massive *The Intersexes: a History of Similisexuality as a Problem in Social Life* (125 copies printed in Italy).

1924

In Chicago, Henry Gerber establishes his short-lived Society for Human Rights, hoping to combat prejudice and to reform Illinois sex laws. He publishes two issues of *Friendship and Freedom* before a freakish police raid, trial, and loss of job ends his efforts.

1947

Lisa Ben publishes *Vice Versa*, the earliest known American periodical especially for lesbians. Nine typewritten issues were privately distributed, June 1947-February 1948.

1948

Alfred C. Kinsey publishes *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male*, and in 1953, *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female*. At a time when any kind of human sexuality was rarely mentioned in public, and homosexuality was especially hidden, repressed, and punished, the Kinsey reports came as a revelation, with their statistical findings that homosexual behavior was more widespread than most people had suspected, and that it appeared to be within the normal range of human behavior.

1950

In Los Angeles, the Knights of the Clock, an interracial group of homosexual couples (including lesbians as well as men, along with their parents, relatives and friends) organizes to promote understanding and to address the social, employment, and housing needs of couples.

November, 1950

Henry (Harry) Hay, a young intellectual socialist reformer, acting on an idea he formulated in August 1948 for a homosexual rights organization, inaugurates the first of a system of discussion groups in Los Angeles. Its purposes were three: to unify the homosexual minority; to educate homosexuals and the public at large; and then "to push forward into the realm of political action." By the Spring of 1951, the group was calling itself the Mattachine Society; and a formal Mattachine Foundation, embodying the original seven anonymous leaders, was formed soon after.

February 28, 1951

Publication of *Patterns of Sexual Behavior* by Clellan S. Ford and Frank A. Beach. Taking the viewpoint that "sexual inversion reflects the essentially bisexual nature of men's mammalian inheritance," the authors demonstrated that the majority of human societies "condone or even encourage homosexuality for at least some members of the population."

1952

Dale Jennings, accused by the Los Angeles Police Department of solicitation, is defended by the Mattachine Foundation's newly-formed Citizen's Committee to Outlaw Entrapment. Jennings admits being homosexual, but denies any guilt. The city attorney moves dismissal of the case when all but one member of the jury votes for acquittal. A landmark case in several respects.

October 15, 1952

ONE, Incorporated originates out of someone's chance remark at a Mattachine discussion group in Dorr Legg's home that "a magazine should be published." The several persons who wanted to discuss the idea further were asked to adjourn to the kitchen (in order not to disrupt the group's previously assigned topic), and there they began their planning. Subsequent meetings led to the incorporation of a separate group and the publication of the first issue of *ONE Magazine* in January, 1953. *ONE* was to become the first gay magazine sold on newsstands; at its height it reached a monthly circulation of 11,000. The seven original incorporators of *ONE* included four who had been active in the Mattachine and/or Knights, and three who were new to the movement. The purposes of the group, beyond simply publishing a magazine, were education and social services.

1953

ONE inaugurates the first peer counseling service for homosexual men and women in America.

ONE provides lesbian subjects for a university research team, and since then has worked cooperatively with nearly 100 doctoral candidates and research groups; and has also provided lectures on homosexuality for university classes, church and other audiences, television and radio programs, all over the United States and in some European cities.

March 12, 1953

Columnist Paul Coates, in the *Los Angeles Mirror*, mentions that the Mattachine Foundation had been sending questionnaires to various candidates for office in Los Angeles. He worries that "a well-trained subversive" could turn the homosexual minority into a "a dangerous political weapon." Many Mattachine members were alarmed at any implication of subversion at this time of State Department purges, House Un-American Activities Committee crusades against 'security risks' and 'perverts' in government, and the vicious character assassination tactics of Sen. Joseph McCarthy.

April 11, 1953

Fears of congressional investigation into the rumored leftist leanings of the anonymous leadership of the Mattachine Foundation had precipitated internal division in the Mattachine movement (which by then included groups in Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, Chicago, New York, and elsewhere). The Foundation convenes a Mattachine constitutional convention (the first national convention of American gays in history), to try to mend fences. The old structure and its leadership is discarded, and a new organization—the Mattachine Society, Inc.—is born.

July 2, 1953

The U.S. State Department discloses that during the years 1950-July 1953, 381 persons had been fired as homosexuals ("perverts") and 150 as "security risks."

1954

Dr. Evelyn Hooker, a UCLA psychologist, begins research utilizing 100 subjects supplied by *ONE* and Mattachine. Her article, *The Adjustment of the Male Overt Homosexual*, published in 1957, indicated that psychological tests could not distinguish between homosexuals and heterosexuals.

October 1954

Los Angeles postmaster withdraws the October 1954 issue of *ONE Magazine* from the mails, insisting that any open, popular discussion of homosexuality is 'obscene.' In 1958, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled for *ONE, Inc.*, opening the way for all future gay magazines to use the postal system.

1955

The American Law Institute publishes its *Model Penal Code*, designed for adoption by the various states. It includes a recommendation for the decriminalization of sex among consenting adults in private.

September 21, 1955

Daughters of Bilitis, the earliest lesbian emancipation organization in the U.S., is founded by Phyllis Lyon, Del Martin, and six other lesbians. The first official meeting of D.O.B. was held October 19, 1955. While women had been active in earlier groups such as Mattachine and ONE, Daughters of Bilitis—as a women's society dedicated to understanding of, and by, the lesbian—undoubtedly opened the way for entry into the movement of many lesbians who otherwise would have remained outside.

1956

ONE Institute of Homophile Studies is established as a college level school which has taught hundreds of students and conducted numerous classes, lectures, and colloquiums. In 1981, ONE Institute Graduate School was authorized by the California Office of Private Postsecondary Education to issue Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy degrees in homophile studies.

October, 1956

The first issue of the *Ladder* is published by Daughters of Bilitis. With *ONE Magazine* (1953-1967, 1972), *Mattachine Review* (1955-1966), and the *Ladder* (1956-1972), The gay press had been born, and gay organizations began to proliferate in many cities.

1958

Publication of the first issue of *ONE Institute Quarterly*, the first scholarly journal of homosexuality in America.

1961

Illinois adopts the *Model Penal Code*, becoming the first state no longer outlawing private homosexual acts among consenting adults.

1962

The East Coast Homophile Organization (ECHO) is formed to coordinate organizations in New York City, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C. and to hold annual conferences.

1963

The Homophile League of New York, formed by Randy Wicker, conducts the first gay picket line in the U.S., with under a dozen members protesting violation of draft record confidentiality of homosexuals, in front of the Whitehall Street Induction Center—with no attention from the press or the authorities.

1964

The Los Angeles chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union proposes decriminalization of homosexuality. A year later the national office of ACLU does likewise.

The Circle of Loving Companions is formed.

San Francisco gay bar owners form the Tavern Guild, which proves to be an effective instrument in countering harassment by local and state authorities.

The Society for Individual Rights is founded in San Francisco. An activist group, geared primarily to political reform but with a wide-ranging program of publication (*Vector* magazine), entertainment, and social services (SIR opened a community center in 1968), it was a very successful organization. By 1970, SIR had become the nation's largest homophile group, and

its endorsement of local political candidates throughout the late 60's and early '70's was very effective. Many of its members became active and influential in the Democratic Party.

Also in San Francisco, a show of police force at a mixed New Year's Eve costume ball (sponsored by the Council on Religion and the Homosexual, a coalition of protestant clergy) leads to demands by CRH and the local ACLU for equal rights and police reform.

Through the efforts of ONE, the Institute for the Study of Human Resources, an operating foundation, is established. It has financed many of ONE's publishing and research projects, including the current contract with Garland Publishing to compile the *Comprehensive Bibliography of Homosexuality*.

ONE establishes the first gay travel service to regularly conduct guided tours all over the world.

1965

Dr. Franklin Kameny, founder of the Mattachine Society of Washington, D.C., supported by Barbara Gittings of the New York chapter, Daughters of Bilitis, spearheads 'dignified' demonstrations (men wearing short hair, suits and ties) in front of the White House, Pentagon, Independence Hall, and United Nations. Demonstrations led to meetings with Pentagon officials and testimony before the U.S. House of Representatives.

1966

SIR helps organize a rally at San Francisco's federal building to protest armed forces discrimination against homosexuals.

February 19-20, 1966

Forty leaders of 14 homophile organizations attend a leadership conference in Kansas City to try to reach agreement on the directions and philosophy of the movement. The resulting national affiliation of groups, eventually called the North American Conference of Homophile Organizations (NACHO), met again in August 1966 in San Francisco then held somewhat troubled annual conferences lasting through 1970.

January 1, 1967

In a brutal raid a few minutes after arrival of New Years eve, (the last of a series of police raids on Sunset Blvd. gay bars in 1966), police charge six male patrons of the Black Cat Tavern with kissing, and arrest sixteen. Several patrons injured. This led to Black Cat protests and a legal case fought up to the U.S. Supreme Court—which refused to hear it, in 1968.

April 1, 1967

Student Homophile League chartered by Columbia University as the first university-related gay organization in the U.S. Ten years later, around 180 gay student groups existed.

September, 1967

In Los Angeles, the nearly defunct PRIDE (Personal Rights in Defense and Education), a group formed to resist police brutality, had agreed to sell its *PRIDE Newsletter* to Dick Michaels and Bill Rand, its editors/publishers, for \$1.00. The first issue of their new publication, the *Los Angeles Advocate*, appeared in September, 1967. Eight years later, in 1975, David Goodstein bought the *Advocate*, which by then was the largest circulating gay newspaper, for \$1 million.

The U.S. government's National Institute of Mental Health establishes a Task Force on Homosexuality, chaired by Dr. Evelyn Hooker. The final report of the Task Force, issued October 10, 1969, urged that sexual behavior between consenting adults be decriminalized and that discrimination against homosexuals in public employment be eliminated.

Spring, 1968

The Student Homophile League of Columbia University, founded 1966, pickets a symposium on homosexuality at Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons.

August 17, 1968

The Patch, a gay bar in Wilmington, Calif. (near Long Beach) is the site of harassment arrests—and the patrons create outrageous revenge. Five or six uniformed police entered with two vice officers, proceeded to arrest two patrons, and remained in the bar about 15 minutes, checking identification. Lee Glaze, the bar's manager, went to the stage, explained what was happening, exhorted the patrons not to be intimidated by harassment tactics, and announced the bar would furnish bail and a lawyer for the two arrested. Around 3 a.m., a contingent of bar patrons showed up at the Harbor Division station carrying bouquets (the entire stock of a florists's shop) to greet the prisoners being bailed out.

October 6, 1968

The Reverend Troy Perry, meeting in a private home with a handful of worshippers, starts the Metropolitan Community Church. The predominantly gay congregation grew until eight years later it had spread internationally, with over 100 congregations.

Dignity is founded in San Diego by an Augustan priest as a support group for gay Catholics, with a wide range of spiritual, educational and social concerns. Chapters of Dignity now exist in many cities.

H.E.L.P. (Homophile Effort for Legal Protection) is established to provide emergency bail service for the gay community and to educate the public regarding the civil liberties of gay citizens.

ONE takes a role in the Lamport-Stevenson campaign for City Council—the first time the gay vote had been known to determine a Los Angeles election.

January 1969

Time magazine reports on the "new" gay liberation movement.

Friday, June 27, 1969

Stonewall Inn, a gay men's bar in Greenwich Village, New York City, is raided by police. The bar's patrons (especially the cross-dressers) fought back, leading to several nights of confrontation between gays and police in the vicinity. The date was adopted by activists as the "official" birthday of the "new" gay liberation movement. It was certainly "the birth of gay pride on a massive scale," spreading rapidly from New York City's gay community to points across the country.

July, 1969

Within a month of the Stonewall event, the Gay Liberation Front had emerged in New York City, with similar groups springing up elsewhere. By 1971, most large cities and university towns in the U.S. had gay activist groups. Consisting of young, idealistic gay militants, deliberately organized loosely to the point of anarchy, these groups emphasized consciousness-raising, demanded the total reorganization of society, and dealt with a broad spectrum of civil rights issues (not just gay issues). Full of tremendous energy and subject to ideological disputes, their greatest contribution was perhaps their ability to draw the attention of the mass media to gay rights issues.

December, 1969

In New York City, around a dozen activists withdraw from the Gay Liberation Front to form the Gay Activists Alliance. It was a remarkable combination of student activists, street people,

and white-collar types, all dedicated to militant (but non-violent) gay activism, working together under a parliamentary structure. Its exclusive emphasis was on homosexual rights, with no entangling alliances to nongay groups or issues. Its goals included equal employment and housing for gays, the end of entrapment and harassment in bars, and repeal of sodomy laws. When conventional, behind-the-scenes negotiations failed, GAA would employ public "zaps" of prominent politicians and mainstream media, often with the cooperation of GLF. Thus GAA was able to draw much attention to its demands, and embarrassed officials thought twice about breaking promises or refusing to listen.

June 28, 1970

The first Christopher Street Liberation Day March takes place in New York City one year after the Stonewall event. Rather than protest, it was celebration, as 3,000 marchers participated. The following year, their ranks included 7,500 marchers. In Los Angeles, a similar parade included 1200 marchers; in time, Christopher Street West was founded to conduct the annual Los Angeles Gay Pride parade and festival.

August 1970

The annual convention of NACHO in San Francisco becomes the scene of a nearly inevitable confrontation between the older 'homophile' groups and the 'gay militants.' The homophile leaders were prepared to replay their usual drama of dissention, feuds, and inability to act. But, "fearing disruptions," they refused admission to a number of the new radical gay groups who had sent delegations from all across the country. The gay militants of course felt they had no recourse but to "zap" the conference. They stormed in, packed the floor with their delegates, and while most homophile delegates left, passed their own gay liberation resolutions. NACHO never met again.

November, 1970

In an open letter to issue #3 of *Gay Sunshine*, D.O.B. founder Del Martin denounces the male orientation of the gay movement and calls for lesbians to join women's liberation groups. This act signalled the increasing participation of lesbians in feminist organizations in the 1970's.

1971

Author Merle Miller comes out in a full page article in the *New York Times*, "What It Means To Be A Homosexual".

The Gay Community Services Center, Los Angeles, is founded to serve the human needs of the gay community of L.A.—with a wide spectrum of services and self-development programs.

1972

Martin Duberman, historian and playwright, comes out.

David Goodstein, Jim Foster, and others establish the Whitman-Radcliffe Foundation "to raise funds for media education on gay issues."

1972

Beth Chayim Chadashim has its unofficial beginning when four Jewish gays meet each other at a Metropolitan Community Church meeting. Encouraged by Rev. Troy Perry and visiting Rabbi Ernie Kaiman, they founded their temple, Beth Chayim Chadashim (House of New Life), which has membership in the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

Ann Arbor, Atlanta, New York, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C. enact gay rights measures.

1973

Howard Brown, M.D., New York City's first health services administrator during Mayor Lindsay's administration, publicly

announces his homosexuality.

Berkeley, Detroit, East Lansing, Seattle enact gay rights measures.

Parents of Gays groups organize in New York City; subsequently, similar parents and friends support groups form in various cities, including Los Angeles in Spring, 1976.

Spring 1973

Gay Academic Union is founded in New York.

Autumn, 1973

A group of eastern gay men and women, emphasizing "respectability" and "negotiation rather than confrontation," forms the National Gay Task Force, which grows by 1977 to become the largest gay civil rights organization in the U.S., with over 4,500 members.

December 15, 1973

After a decade of efforts by Franklin Kameny, GAA and others; the board of trustees of the American Psychiatric Association voted to remove homosexuality from its manual of mental disorders. But it "officially" cured only those who accept their homosexuality. In a compromise move, it inserted a new category, "sexual orientation disturbance," referring to those "who are either bothered by, in conflict with, or wish to change their sexual orientation." Gay activists protested that the substitute category was "created to prevent a few psychiatrists, who make careers of changing homosexuals, from being drummed out of their profession."

1974

Eight more cities enact gay rights measures.

Elaine Noble, openly lesbian, is elected to Massachusetts House of Representatives.

Thirteen cities enact gay rights measures.

Pennsylvania Governor Milton Shapp issues a state executive order banning discrimination against gays in state agencies.

Defence Department grants a secret-level security clearance to a publicly acknowledged gay person.

The U.S. Civil Service Commission relinquishes its former ban on homosexuals in civilian federal government positions by issuing new guidelines barring discrimination on the basis of "homosexual conduct".

David Kopay, professional football star, Leonard Matlovich, highly honored Air Force sergeant, and Alan Spear, Minnesota state senator, all publicly come out.

Legislation prohibiting same-sex marriages is introduced in the Arizona legislature.

March 25, 1975

Federal gay rights bill HR 5452 is introduced in Congress by Representatives Bella Abzug, Edward Koch, and 22 other sponsors. The bill would have amended the 1964 and 1968 Civil Rights Acts to prohibit discrimination based on affectional or sexual preference in housing, employment, education and federally funded programs.

1976

Malcolm Boyd, Episcopal priest, author, and civil rights activist; Charles Reich, author; and Tom Waddell, winner of 6th place in the Mexico City Olympics decathlon, all come out.

Boston, Los Angeles, and two other cities enact gay rights measures.

December 1976

The Gay Rights National Lobby is formed to serve gay interests in Washington, D.C.

1977

Six cities enact gay rights measures. Anita Bryant's successful campaign in Dade County, Florida, to defeat its gay rights ordinance in a referendum leads to similar anti-gay efforts elsewhere.

The Internal Revenue Service finally allows gay educational and charitable organizations to receive full-tax-exempt status without having to include a disclaimer apologizing for homosexuality.

Over 200 local physicians form the Bay Area Physicians for Human Rights.

L.O.V.E.R. (League of Voters for Equal Rights) is founded in Los Angeles as a non-partisan political organization "promoting greater awareness of human rights focusing on Gay issues."

Openly gay Harvey Milk is elected supervisor in San Francisco's District 5, and is inaugurated in January, 1978.

January 1977

MECLA (Municipal Elections Committee of Los Angeles) is founded as a bipartisan political action committee to actively raise and distribute funds to politicians on the local level who are sympathetic to gay and lesbian interests. It now has involvement at state and national levels as well.

1978

Amity is founded in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The San Francisco Board of Supervisors approves a municipal gay rights ordinance.

April-May, 1978

Gay rights ordinances in St. Paul, Minn., and Eugene, Oregon are repealed following petition efforts of antigay groups.

July, 1978

The book, *Homosexualities*, a Kinsey Institute-sponsored study by Bell and Weinberg, shows that most homosexuals "are indistinguishable from the heterosexual majority with respect to most of the nonsexual aspects of their lives..."

August, 1978

Southern California Women for Understanding is incorporated as a non-profit educational organization. Originally started in June, 1976 as an affiliate of the Whitman-Radclyffe Foundation, SCWU is now a strong organization of lesbians, most of them career women, with social and educational programs.

September 1978

Whitman-Brooks is adopted as the new name of the former southern California affiliate of the Whitman-Radclyffe Foundation. The organization assists individuals in developing positive gay or lesbian identities through workshops or groups.

November, 1978

California's Proposition 6, the initiative begun by state senator John Briggs of Fullerton to ban homosexuals and their advocates from public schools, is defeated 58% to 42%. Seattle's gay rights ordinance repeal (Initiative 13) is also defeated.

San Francisco's Mayor George Moscone and Supervisor Harvey Milk are murdered at City Hall by Supervisor Dan White.

1979

California Governor Jerry Brown issues an executive order banning discrimination against gays in state agencies.

May, 1979

Reacting in shock and outrage to the light-handed verdict in the Dan White trial (for the killing of George Moscone and Harvey Milk), around 4,000 mostly gay demonstrators rioted at San Francisco's City Hall, leaving scores of demonstrators and police injured and \$1 million in property damage.

October 14, 1979

Over 100,000 gay men and women demonstrate in Washington D.C. for gay civil rights—with almost no media coverage.

November, 1979

In Los Angeles, Jim Kepner's massive collection of books, periodicals and clippings moves into publicly accessible quarters and becomes the National Gay Archives, a non-profit educational corporation.

The Democratic Party adds a gay rights plank to its permanent platform, as around 75 openly gay delegates attend the New York City convention.

A gay-organized street fair in the ethnically mixed Silverlake district of Los Angeles brings thousands of gay and straight residents together.

Air Force Sgt. Leonard Matlovich, discharged in 1975 for coming out as gay, settles for \$160,000 rather than continuing his suit for reinstatement; lesbian Sergeant Miriam Ben-Shalom is reinstated in the Army; and 16 women sailors are investigated by the Navy for lesbianism aboard the U.S.S. Norton Sound.

The New York state supreme court rules the state's sodomy statute unconstitutional.

New Yorkers and others protest films ("Cruising," "Windows," and "Dressed to kill") portraying gays, lesbians and cross-dressers as psychopathic killers.

Violence against gays appears to be on the rise, leading to self-defense courses and protective groups.

The CBS Reports documentary, "Gay Power, Gay Politics" ignores openly gay officials and other role models in San Francisco in order to dwell on pubic sex, sadomasochism, and cross-dressing sensationalism. CBS is later found guilty of distorted reporting by the National News Council through the determined efforts of outraged gay journalist, Randy Alfred.

The National Association of Business Councils, a gay business association, is born.

Gay economic power is discussed in *Business Week* and *Advertising Age*.

Jerry Falwell's "Moral Majority," with its antigay stance, is more and more in the news. As fundamentalist Christian leaders of the new Right make increasing attacks on gay civil rights and women's issues, the U.S. Congress approves the antigay McDonald Admenment to the Legal Services Act.

January 13, 1980

The rain-soaked March on Sacramento for Lesbian and Gay

Rights takes place with minimal media coverage. Its goal, Assembly Bill 1, which would prohibit job discrimination, remains in committee for lack of one key vote.

August, 1980

Radical Faeries meet for a spiritual conference in Colorado.

1981

With the advent of the conservative new Reagan administration, gay civil rights issues, if not attacked, are swept under the rug by Congress—including the question of immigration reform. Efforts to prevent the erosion of previous gay rights measures and policies weaken, while the National Gay Task Force (under increasing scrutiny by the gay press) openly undermines efforts by the Gay Rights National Lobby.

Cuts in federally funded CETA programs leave many gay services centers understaffed, underscoring the need for private funding and community support. Gay tax dollars, meanwhile, continue to be collected.

Antigay violence leads to hotlines and gay community organizations to deal with violence problems—with variable police response and cooperation. In Los Angeles, the Gay and Lesbian Police Task Force, consisting of representatives of seventeen organizations, achieves some recognition from the Los Angeles Police Department.

The Gay Press Association, a coalition of editors and publishers is formed in New York City.

State and local gains and losses, too numerous to enumerate, show that gay men and lesbian women are at last visible and being heard. Achieving acceptance by mainstream society remains the next step.

Diversified Engineering Services

Methods. professional consultation, in all phases of manufacturing.

Design. from the first glimmer of an idea, thru final development.

Tooling. automation, electro-mechanics, special machine design, models, dies, molds, fixtures, prototypes.

Styling. the shape of things, eye appeal, handling ease, efficient function.

Graphics. illustrations, photography, visual aids, charts, brochures.


Imagination Geared to Technology
J. P. STAFFORD
634 WEST 23RD STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90007
TELEPHONE (213) 748-7578 748-4742

THE SOCIETY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS—1925

by Henry Gerber

The joyful news that the State of Illinois had recently, to some extent at least, given up its persecution of homosexuals was appreciatively received by all of us concerned. Just 37 years ago, in 1925, a few of my friends and myself were dragged off to jail in Chicago causing our own efforts to ameliorate the plight of homosexuals to come to an early end.

From 1920 to 1923, I had served with the Army of Occupation in Germany after World War I. In Coblenz on the Rhine I had subscribed to Germanophile magazines and made several trips to Berlin which was then not occupied by American forces. I had always bitterly felt the injustice with which my own American society accused the homosexual of "immoral acts." I hated this society which allowed the majority, frequently corrupt itself, to persecute those who deviated from the established norms in sexual matters.

What could be done about it, I thought. Unlike Germany, where the homosexual was partially organized and where sex legislation was uniform for the whole country, the United States was in a condition of chaos and misunderstanding concerning its sex laws, and no one was trying to unravel the tangle and bring relief to the abused.

The "holy book" of the Hebrews had, 3,000 years ago, forbade certain non-procreative sex acts. Christianity and the State have put holy matrimony upon a pedestal and they defend this institution by outlawing all other means of sexual gratification.

To go before each State legislature and argue the real nature of homosexuality would be plainly a job too costly to be considered. The conduct of many homosexuals in their unpardonable public behavior clearly led to public protest against all homosexuals. Here were only two stumbling blocks on the road to reform.

I realized at once that homosexuals themselves needed nearly as much attention as the laws pertaining to their acts. How could one go about such a difficult task? The prospect of going to jail did not bother me. I had a vague idea that I wanted to help solve the problem. I had not yet read the opinion of Clarence Darrow that "no other offence has ever been visited with such severe penalties as seeking to help the oppressed." All my friends to whom I spoke about my plans advised against my doing anything so rash and futile. I thought to myself that if I succeeded I might become known to history as deliverer of the downtrodden, even as Lincoln. But I am not sure my thoughts were entirely upon fame. If I succeeded in freeing the homosexual, I too would benefit.

What was needed was a Society, I concluded. My boss, whom I had pleased by translating a work of philosophy from the German, helped me write a Declaration of Purpose for our new Society for Human Rights, the same name used by the homosexuals of Germany for their work. The first difficulty was in rounding up enough members and contributors so the work could go forward. The average homosexual, I found, was ignorant concerning himself. Others were fearful. Still others were frantic or depraved. Some were blasé.

Many homosexuals told me that their search for forbidden fruit was the real spice of life. With this argument they rejected our aims. We wondered how we could accomplish anything with such resistance from our own people.

The outline of our plan was as follows:

1. We would cause the homosexuals to join our Society and gradually reach as large a number as possible.

2. We would engage in a series of lectures pointing out the attitude of society in relation to their own behavior and especially urging against the seduction of adolescents.

3. Through a publication named *Friendship and Freedom* we would keep the homophile world in touch with the progress of our efforts. The publication was to refrain from advocating sexual acts and would serve merely as a forum for discussion.

4. Through self-discipline, homophiles would win the confidence and assistance of legal authorities and legislators in understanding the problem; that these authorities should be educated on the futility and folly of long prison terms for those committing homosexual acts, etc.

The beginning of all movements is necessarily small. I was able to gather together a half dozen of my friends and the Society for Human Rights became an actuality. Through a lawyer our program was submitted to the Secretary of State at Springfield, and we were furnished with a State Charter. No one seemed to have bothered to investigate our purpose.

As secretary of the new organization I wrote to many prominent persons soliciting their support. Most of them failed to understand our purpose. The big, fatal, fearful obstacle seemed always to be the almost willful misunderstanding and ignorance on the part of the general public concerning the nature of homosexuality. What people generally thought about when I mentioned the word had nothing to do with reality. Against human stupidity even the gods fight in vain. What could one accomplish trying to help such people?

Nevertheless, we made a good start, even though at my own expense, and the first step was under way. The State Charter had only cost \$10.00. I then set about putting out the first issue of *Friendship and Freedom* and worked hard on the second issue. It soon became apparent that my friends were illiterate and penniless. I had to both write and finance. Two issues, alas, were all we could publish. The most difficult task was to get men of good reputation to back up the Society. I needed noted medical authorities to endorse us. But they usually refused to endanger their reputations.

The only support I got was from poor people: John, a preacher who earned his room and board by preaching brotherly love to small groups of Negroes; Al, an indigent laundry

queen; and Ralph whose job with the railroad was in jeopardy when his nature became known. These were the national officers of the Society for Human Rights, Inc. I realized this start was dead wrong, but after all, movements always start small and only by organizing first and correcting mistakes later could we expect to go on at all. The Society was bound to become a success, we felt, considering the modest but honest plan of operation. It would probably take long years to develop into anything worth while. Yet I was willing to slave and suffer and risk losing my job and savings and even my liberty for the ideal.

One of our greatest handicaps was the knowledge that homosexuals don't organize. Being thoroughly cowed, they seldom get together. Most feel that as long as some homosexual sex acts are against the law, they should not let their names be on any homosexual organization's mailing list any more than notorious bandits would join a thieves' union. Today there are at least a half dozen homophile organizations working openly for the group, but still the number of dues-paying members is very small when we know that there are several million homosexuals in the U. S.

We decided to concentrate our efforts on the State of Illinois. The laws of Illinois in 1925 were comparatively liberal in that sodomy was of the common law type, that is, the existing sodomy law only involved one sex act, anal intercourse (pedication). All other forms of sex activity by the homosexual were punishable as "disorderly conduct," when in public. The punishment for sodomy was from one to ten years in prison. Sodomy included all extreme and rare acts such as the brutal raping of children and the causing of physical injury. Cases of this sort should really be included in the rape statute, but are not, thus making no distinction between the harmless sex act between consenting adults and a heinous crime. The "crime against nature" could, in Illinois, also be committed by a man with a woman, in the same manner or with an animal. The word homosexual does not appear in any sodomy laws of any penal code. In the new Illinois sex code there is a reference to "deviates," both homophile and heterophile.

It is hard to believe that Mother Nature needs our police to protect her from her creatures. If such a nonsensical expression as "crime against nature" can be used at all, it should be only in the case of abortion, where an interference of the bodily function of birth takes place. But this crime could only refer to heterosexuals.

According to the research of Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld, only about 8% of homosexuals practice the anal act. In Illinois all other forms of homosexual intercourse were handled as disorderly conduct—but only if practiced openly. When the State of Illinois later amended the sodomy provision, oral acts were also included. Since most homosexuals have their dealings with partners who are also guilty of sodomy, and in the privacy of their homes, an arrest for sodomy rarely occurs. This is why few are frightened by the heavy penalties for sodomy (life imprisonment in Georgia). The absurdity of the Illinois law in 1925 is obvious. Yet it was substantially better than most other States.

Jesus was allegedly betrayed by one of his intimate male circle of twelve apostles. The Society for Human Rights' downfall also happened to come from within. We had agreed to make our organization a purely homophile Society, and we had argued and decided to exclude the much larger circle of bisexuals for the time being. Neither I nor John, our elected president, had been conscious of the fact that our vice-president, Al, was that type. In fact, we later found out that he had a wife and two small children. I had once visited him at his home on Rush Street, but had no idea that the woman living next door was his wife.

One Sunday morning about 2 a.m., I returned from a visit downtown. After I had gone to my room, someone knocked at the door. Thinking it might be the landlady, I opened up. Two men entered the room. They identified themselves as a city detective and a newspaper reporter from the *Examiner*. The detective asked me where the boy was. What boy? He told me he had orders from his precinct captain to bring me to the police station. He took my typewriter, my notary public diploma, and

all the literature of the Society and also personal diaries as well as my bookkeeping accounts. At no time did he show a warrant for my arrest. At the police station I was locked up in a cell but no charges were made against me. In the morning I was given permission to call my boss who, for my work's sake, fixed my status as "absent on leave."

With a few other persons, unknown to me, I was taken to the Chicago Avenue Police Court where I also found John the preacher and Al the laundry queen and a young man who happened to be in Al's room at the time of arrest. No one knew what had happened. A friendly cop at the station showed me a copy of the *Examiner*. There right on the front page I found this incredible story:

Strange Sex Cult Exposed

The article mentioned Al who had brought his male friends home and had, in full view of his wife and children, practiced "strange sex acts" with them. Al's wife had at last called a social worker who reported these "strange doings" to the police. A raid of the flat, the report continued, had turned up John, a preacher, and Henry, a postal employee, and all were put under arrest. Among the effects in Al's flat they found a pamphlet of this "strange sex cult" which "urged men to leave their wives and children."

What an outright untruth; what a perversion of facts! John was alone in his room when arrested, and I was too. We were not with Al; nor did we know of his being married and having children.

There had been no warrants obtained for our arrests. The police, I suppose, had hoped or expected to find us in bed. They could not imagine homosexuals in any other way. My property was taken without excuse. This, in the United States *anno domini* 1925 with the Constitution to protect the people from unreasonable arrest and search. Shades of the Holy Inquisition.

So, that was it! Al had confessed his sins but assured us that the reports of the detective and reporter were distorted. On Monday, the day after our arrest, in the Chicago Avenue Police Court, the detective triumphantly produced a powder puff

which he claimed he found in my room. That was the sole evidence of my crime. It was admitted as evidence of my effeminacy. I have never in my life used rouge or powder. The young social worker, a hatchet-faced female, read from my diary, out of context: "I love Karl." The detective and the judge shuddered over such depravity. To the already prejudiced court we were obviously guilty. We were guilty just by being homosexual. This was the court's conception of our "strange cult."

The judge spoke little to us and adjourned court with the remark he thought ours was a violation of the Federal law against sending obscene matter through the mails. Nothing in our first issue of *Friendship and Freedom* could be considered "obscene" of course.

At this first trial the court dismissed us to the Cook County Jail. Our second trial was to be on Thursday. They separated John from Al and me. In our cell Al broke out crying and felt deeply crushed for having gotten us into the mess. George, who had been arrested with Al, did not lose any time while a guest of the Chicago police. Among the prisoners was a young Jew who asked me if I wanted a lawyer. He recommended a friend of his, a "shyster" lawyer who practiced around criminal courts. I made a request to see him and he appeared the next morning. He seemed to be a smart fellow who probably knew how to fix the State Attorney and judges. He had the reputation of making a good living taking doubtful cases. He also handled the bail bond racket and probably made additional money each month from this shady practice.

The lawyer told me at once that our situation looked serious. But he said he could get me out on bail. He would charge \$200.00 for each trial. I accepted his services, although I know that it would have been cheaper to merely accept the maximum fine of \$200.00.

We were in a tough spot. Nietzsche once wrote in his *Dawn of Day* "Ever since the creation of the world, no authority was willing to be made the object of criticism . . ." The following Thursday the four of us were taken before the same judge. This time two postoffice inspectors were also present. Before the judge ap-

peared in court, one of the inspectors promised that he would see to it that we got heavy prison sentences for infecting God's own country.

As the trial began, our attorney demanded that we be set free since no stitch of evidence existed to hold us. The judge became angry and ordered our attorney to shut up or be cited for contempt. The postoffice inspectors said that the federal commissioner would take the case under advisement from the obscenity angle. The second trial was then adjourned until Monday. The lawyer made one last request that we be released on bail. The judge hemmed and hawed but set bail at \$1,000.00 for each of us. The lawyer made all the arrangements and collected his fees.

Being a free man once more, I went down to the post office to report for work. But I was told that I had been suspended—more of the dirty work of the postoffice inspectors. Next I called upon the managing editor of the *Examiner*. I confronted him with the article in the paper. He told me he would look into the matter and make corrections, but nothing was ever done. I had no means to sue the paper, and that was the end of that.

Meanwhile a friend of mine succeeded in getting me a better lawyer—the one who had made our request for a charter. He agreed to take my case, also for \$200.00 a trial. Calling the shyster, I told him of my inability to pay for another trial.

Three Times Tried is the title of a book dealing with the trials of Oscar Wilde. For we founders of the Society for Human Rights it was to be our third appearance in court. But unlike the fate of Oscar Wilde, our's turned out altogether differently. I knew before hand that our case would be dismissed since my new lawyer advised me that everything had been "arranged" satisfactorily.

The day of the third trial we met a new judge. The detective who had made the arrests was there, the prosecuting attorney, the two post office inspectors, and even my first lawyer who found he had become interested in the case. The judge, who had reviewed our earlier trials, immediately reprimanded the prosecution. He said "It is an outrage to arrest persons without a warrant. I order the case dismissed." Al who had pleaded guilty

to disorderly conduct received a fine of \$10.00 and costs. The social worker was not present at this trial. Our lawyer told the judge in the presence of the baffled post office inspectors that he knew for sure that the Commissioner would take no action as far as the alleged obscenity of mailed literature was concerned. The judge also ordered the detective to return my property to me. I got my typewriter, but my diaries had been turned over to the postal inspectors and I never saw them again. I had never put down in my diaries anything that could be used against me, fortunately.

Since I had paid the fine for Al, we were all set free. The fellow who had been with Al also went free. As we prepared to leave, the prosecuting attorney spoke to me. "Well, its all over now and there are no hard feelings on my part. I admit I had nothing on you, but the boy who had been rooming with the preacher had confessed to having sex with him." Ah! This explained the question of the detectives when they arrested me. "Where is the boy?" This had puzzled me ever since. The experience generally convinced me that we were up against a solid wall of ignorance, hypocrisy, meanness and corruption. The wall had won. The parting jibe of the detective had been, "What was the idea of the Society for Human Rights anyway? Was it to give you birds the legal right to rape every boy on the street?"

I took a new room, on Oak Street near the beach, and since I had no more job, took life easy now recovering from the mental shock of having been in the clutches of such Unholy Inquisition.

The lawyer advised me he could get my post office job back. But I had no more money for fees and took no action. After a few weeks a letter from Washington arrived advising me that I had been officially dismissed from the Post Office Department for "conduct unbecoming a postal worker." That definitely meant the end of the Society for Human Rights.

After this I left Chicago for New York. I visited an old friend who had been with me on the newspaper in Coblenz. He told me that his office badly needed a good proofreader. My friend introduced me to the Colonel in charge and showed him

my excellent recommendations. This former Major General of World War I told me he would be glad to have me in his outfit. I reenlisted in the Army and served 17 years in this office. In 1944 I was recalled to military service and received my honorable retirement in 1945.

Times have changed. Other homosexuals are now carrying on the work I attempted and they are luckier than I was. Now, in 1962, there are several organizations working for the rights of homosexuals all over the world. And I, of course, have contributed to their work ever since.

*Donation in honor of the
memory of
Hamilton Williams, PhD.*

Reprinted from ONE, June 1959.

THE FEMININE VIEWPOINT

by and about women

"America's Gayest Magazine," the subtitle of *VICE VERSA* was indeed apt, for in June 1947 the first issue of the first American homosexual magazine of which known copies exist appeared. The editor spoke in April for a One Institute Sunday afternoon (for details see *One Confidential*, April 1959). *VICE VERSA* was a lesbian magazine, privately circulated, with stories, book and movie reviews, poems, articles and letters all pertaining to the subject. Altogether there were 9 issues of *VICE VERSA*, from which the following are excerpts.

Volume I, Number 9, February, 1948, (from "Was Gah Gay?")

"Gah, the eldest girl, was a roughish and mischievous and curious lass who loved to frolic about. Murah watched her with sober interest for a long moment and then went over to join her; and presently the two of them began a game of hide-and-seek in the tall grass. When she found Gah she threw herself on her and the two girls rolled squealing and clawing among the grasses; but after awhile Gah drew the younger girl to her in a tight embrace—"

"Neither of these gay young girls is clad in anything beyond her natural beauty, but this is not as shocking as it seems, for the author (the respected Vardis Fisher) tells us this scene did not take place in modern times. In fact, it was pre-Sapphic. To be specific: Prehistoric! Perhaps Gah was the first gay girl, half beast, half butch, a true clyffe-dweller! And Murah a colleen of the caves? In his saga of primeval pursuits and passions, *Darkness and the Deep* the author continues:

"Gah held Murah and thrust her tongue against the back of her neck. Murah liked the caress. She yielded, happily expectant, though she was not, like Gah, budding in young womanhood and she did not feel Gah's erotic bliss. She liked to be fondled, but when Gah stopped caressing with her tongue and began to examine her, Murah drew away."

"You can undoubtedly get this book at the public library."

Volume 1, Number 3, August, 1947

"Reflections in a Tea Cup"

Amber tea
Within its placid glowing depths I stare.
Waves form upon its surface as I breathe,
Like waves in my beloved's silken hair.
Golden tea
Translucent bubbles grace the topaz brew,
Light, like her rippling laughter used to be,
And golden, like the moments that we knew.

Warm tea
Warm, like her gentle arms around me bent.
Warm, like her fragrant breath upon my cheek,
As breast to breast we savored sweet content.

Bitter tea
Bitter, like her mock farewell to me.
I, searching through the fragments of my dreams,
Find solace in my cup of bitter tea."



Volume 1, Number 8, January, 1948

(From a review of an early Radclyffe Hall novel, "The Unlit Lamp")

"Regarded strictly as Lesbian literature, *The Unlit Lamp* is disappointing, for the average clyffe and colleen today (the book was published a quarter century ago) lead a more aware, awakened life than Radclyffe Hall's heroine and her true love. Joan Ogden, the lesbian of Leaside, England, never quite comes to grips with herself, never admits to herself what she is, or perhaps never truly understands. She agrees, when she stops stockstill to consider it, that it is strange that at one time in her life she should contemplate leaving her dependent mother to go and live with another woman. This other woman, Elizabeth Rodney, first Joan's private tutor, later lover to her, realizes perhaps more fully the implication of her emotion.

"Joan is introduced to us at the age of 12. A butchy little tyke, in the words of the authoress 'large-boned and tall for her age, lanky as a boy, with short black hair.' This hair, by hook or crook, she keeps close-cropped.

"The villain of this unhappy book is Joan's mother. No, she never for a moment suspects that her darling is an "unnatural child," there is no outraged denunciation because she has "birthed a blasphemy" or any such twaddle-rot. It is just that Mrs. Ogden is such a thorough going *mother*, a mother with a capital M. She works at it. She is the epitome of the "mom" that philosopher Philip Wylie so trenchantly criticises. She has eight loving arms, like an octopus, to lavish mother-love on her beloved Joan, and a phoney ill-health which manifests itself in crises to gain a wealth of sympathy from the daughter of whom she deliberately takes advantage. This Mother properly infuriated me, as Radclyffe Hall no doubt meant her to. I would call her a criminal. Petty and self-pampering, she ruined and spoiled the life of her lesbian daughter, whose affection for her not-too-much-older lesbian teacher was consistently thwarted, never brought to fruition.

"*Nobody* lives happily ever after in this book. It is an unrelieved tragedy, remorselessly descending a spiral staircase to a ghastly conclusion. I don't know whether to recommend it to you or not. Individuals in the audience contemplating matricide or suicide had better steer clear of it. Even if you're in a gay mood it will quickly depress you."



Volume I, Number 5, October, 1947
(Describing an unusual record)

"This song, composed by one Augustin Lara, is entitled 'Pervertida'. The title is self-explanatory. A man, having become enamoured of a woman who is 'Pervertida', expresses his emotion by means of this hauntingly beautiful song. As the lyrics are sung in Spanish, I will attempt to give a very free translation of them as follows:

I have felt the thorn of your rancour
Which is the reward of my love.
I have felt the pain of seeing you
Belong to someone else
After you swore to me you would always be good.
To you, ungrateful lady,
Perverted lady whom I adore,
To you, the inspiration of my soul
For whom I have suffered for such a long time,
To you, I consecrate all my existence,
The flower, the love of my life and my innocence.
It is for you, lady, all my life I will love you,
Even though they call you 'Pervertida'.

"It is well to remember that Spanish lyrics tend toward exaggeration and exceedingly florid terms in romantic songs, hence the melodramatic phrases in these lyrics. However, the song does not sound at all ridiculous when sung in the original language. The lyrics are beautiful, as is the melody, suitable either for listening or dancing pleasure.

"Interested? If so, I believe 'Pervertida' is available at most Spanish music shops. Ask for the 'Seeco' recording, featuring Chucho Martinez and the Columbia Broadcasting System Orchestra, conducted by Terig Tucci."



Volume I, Number 4, September, 1947
(From an article entitled "Here to Stay" which comments on trends and makes predictions on the subject.)

"Books such as *Diana* and *Well of Loneliness* are available in inexpensive editions at book marts and even the corner drug stores. With such knowledge being disseminated through fact and fiction to the public in general, homosexuality is becoming less and less a 'taboo' subject, and although still considered by the general public as contemptible, or treated with derision, I venture to predict that there will be a time in the future when gay folk will be accepted as part of regular society. Just as certain subjects, once considered unfit for discussion, now are used as themes in many of our motion pictures, I believe that the time will come when, say, Stephen Gordon will step, unrestrained, from the pages of Radclyffe Hall's admirable novel, *Well of Loneliness*, onto the silver screen. And once precedent has been broken by one such motion picture, others will be sure to follow. Perhaps even *Vice Versa* might be the forerunner of better magazines dedicated to the Third Sex which, in some future time, might take their rightful place on the news stands beside other publications, to be available openly and without restriction to those who wish to read them."

Reprinted from ONE, December 1957.

ANN CARLL REID

& The Feminine Viewpoint



In the spring of 1953 about a half year after ONE's founding a tiny brown-haired girl shyly approached the staff member who was speaking to a group of sixty or so people about ONE and said she would be glad to help in some way. Thus Ann Carll Reid and ONE first met each other.

There were tedious boxes of envelopes to be addressed, order blanks to be folded, stuffing, stamping, sealing and mailing to be done. There were messy handwritten manuscripts to be deciphered and typed. There were three-line letters to be written. The Corporation's files did not exist, except as shapeless bundles of unsorted items: correspondence, minutes of meetings, financial records, letters from would-be authors, letters from those in jail asking ONE to "take my case."

These were things she worked at. In June of that year the minutes record her appointment to the Circulation Department. That meant going to the postbox each day for the mail, sorting it, answering routine letters and then, when the Magazine came out, working at mailing copies to the subscribers.

The August issue carried on its masthead for the first time the name of Ann Carll Reid, as a member of the Editorial Staff. At a Corporation meeting that same month, the Chairman's report called this "a most important landmark in the history of ONE. We now have officially for the first time, feminine representation We have wanted this from the first day . . . but it has not been easy to find girls who knew how to do the work, and would do it."

In July, 1954, she became Managing Editor, her years of experience in the field of printing and advertising having become increasingly valuable for the smooth operation of the

Board of Directors and Members
ONE, Incorporated
232 South Hill Street
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Friends:

Difficult as this letter is for me, it must be written. As you know, my recent surgery curtailed all activities for the past six weeks. I have now been advised by my physician that I must exert a "minimum of effort" for some time to come.

I have for some years given a "minimum" of effort to my employment and the "maximum of effort" to ONE. The situation would remain this way had I any say in the matter. I have not.

In the interest of health, and the hope that in the future I may work actively with ONE again, I must at this time resign.

It would be impossible to state in mere words what my association with ONE has meant. I have worked with exceptional people and have made many wonderful friends. And I love them all.

Please accept my resignation with the knowledge that I am with you, all the way and always.

Thanks for all that ONE, its staff and subscribers, has given me.

Sincerely,

Ann Carll Reid

Magazine. The countless details of how to thread together the various necessary editorial and production operations were tremendously developed and improved under her energetic regime, until March, 1956, she became Editor, the second the Magazine has ever had.

Every reader has seen how the Magazine has grown in stature and importance, the new departments that have been added, the way in which it has matured from a bouncy little pamphlet into a smoothly professional monthly, pressing ahead continuously to broaden knowledge and under-

October 21, 1957

standing in its chosen field. Ann Carll Reid's part in this development would be hard to overestimate.

Meanwhile, as a Corporation Member and Director (Chairman of the Corporation in 1955) her shrewd business knowledge and sound good sense helped carry the expansion and development of the Corporation through many a difficult, touchy situation. When it came to questions posing timidity against courage, Ann was always found on the right side, bolstering the faint-hearted and supporting each and every move for going ahead.

Her most important contribution, however, may have been in her work with other women, encouraging them to submit articles, fiction, poetry; rounding up helpers for various volunteer committees; corresponding with women in all parts of the world regarding ONE. The section of the Magazine called "The Feminine Viewpoint," has brought many women subscribers, has introduced new writers, and above all has shown both the men and the women that their problems are not so different after all and that as all learn to work together for each other's good, progress is going to be sounder and faster.

Four and a half years of hard work, much of it of a pretty dull and routine sort, done without pay should certainly deserve the accolade, "well done, good and faithful servant," wouldn't you say?



& THE UNIFIED COMMUNITY
SERVICE CENTER

CONGRATULATE

ONE, Inc.

On their 30th anniversary

WE ARE AND WILL BE
ONE WITH YOU. . .

WHEN
BUYING AND SELLING
WEST HOLLYWOOD
REAL ESTATE
"BE UNDERSTOOD"
CALL

DAMIEN
FOR
dr ACTION AND RESULTS
213-650-8700

Michael's

**MONDAYS ARE
STEAK DAYS AT
MICHAEL'S**

Noon to Midnite.

FILET MIGNON

\$5.95

includes soup or
salad, vegetable
& potato

**BANQUET
FACILITIES**

Close to
Greek Theatre

**SEAFOOD SPECIALS
EVERY TUESDAY**

Noon to Midnite.

**BROILED LOBSTER
(With DRAWN BUTTER)**

6.95

**POACHED SALMON
WITH HOLLANDAISE
SAUCE**

5.95

All dinners include
soup or salad,
cheese toast,
potato, or rice.

Valet Parking Credit Cards
4500 Los Feliz Blvd., Los Angeles, 665-1181

"I AM GLAD I AM HOMOSEXUAL"

by Hollister Barnes

During the past several years Hollister Barnes has interviewed many homosexuals, both in America and Europe. It is his contention that two main currents characterize homosexual thinking. These, he claims, find their expression in the various homophile movements in several countries, each of which attracts to itself adherents to its particular philosophy. He has bluntly described these two main currents in uncompromising, almost moralistic terms. They are the "asexual" attitude and the "homosexual" attitude.

Says Mr. Barnes in his accompanying letter, "The first view is so generally familiar and has so often been presented that in the interests of counterbalancing it I have emphasized the opposite.

"How can anyone claim to be glad for being a homosexual, or proud of it? The question would seem less surprising to a people less infected by centuries of counter-propaganda. Viewing the whole matter quite objectively, what sound and intrinsic reasons are there for being otherwise? Of what is the homosexual deprived that others enjoy, in realms domestic or public, moral or ethical?"

"I am proud of being a homosexual." This powerfully affirmative statement, made by a speaker at the Constitutional Convention of the Mattachine Society, in April, 1953, acted as an electrifying catalyst. Some few applauded its forthrightness. Others, whether consciously or not, rallied together defensively as a bloc. As the Convention proceeded the views of this bloc gradually took the lead and a Constitution generally expressive of their thinking was adopted. Thus, two radically opposite attitudes towards homosexuality were thrown into bold relief. During the years since then this divergence has become even more clearly marked. Time has not exerted the softening and mellowing influence so often ascribed to it. On the contrary, each year finds views a little more stoutly maintained, the focus less fuzzy than before. What are these opposing views?

The term *asexual* might be used a bit sardonically as characterizing the attitude, if not the behavior, of the majority of homophiles. They tend to agree with popular opinion—that homosexuality is wrong; that it is sinful; that it is shameful; to be vigorously curbed by self-denial, sub-

limation, or other methods (even masturbation). They seem to feel that homosexuals should at all costs present a public appearance of conformity and "normalcy," of asexuality, if necessary. The homosexual, and his organizations, should cooperate to the fullest extent with "public authorities," according to this view. Above all things, the individual is held to be obligated to be an all-around "good guy." "Act square," is the motto. "It's only sensible," they say.

Is it fair to term this group *asexuals*? It is fair in that this is the public impression they strive to convey, save for the pitiful cases which, at the behest of family, minister or psychiatrist, strive desperately to contort themselves into simulacra of heterosexuality, by marrying. Strangely enough, as their public behavior by no means accords with their private conduct, in the majority of cases their behavior might more justly be termed amoral than asexual.

Sociologists and those dealing in mental health problems never tire of telling us of the dangers both to the individual and to his society whenever preaching and the practice are found to be at too great variance.

The admitted homosexuals are a smaller group, comprised mainly of those claiming to be more intellectually sophisticated, and of the flaming queens. This group, in whatever terms, express pride in its homosexuality, finding nothing either sinful or shameful in it. They feel that homosexual men and women should be in every way as free to practice their sexual preferences as are other segments of the population; that they should enjoy the same legal and social privileges as others, no more, but also, no less. They feel themselves under no obligations whatever to conform to the particular social standards of any particular community; that instead of their adjusting to popular mores, the mores should be adjusted to their own wishes. The demands of rationalism and basic human freedoms admit of no other interpretation, they state.

This group feels that habitually to think one thing and act another breeds nothing but hypocrisy in a society and schizophrenia in the individual. They say, "I am homosexual. I am proud of it. I shall live my life according to the dictates of its nature, and neither social pressures nor legal prohibitions (which are probably without any moral 'legality' anyway) will turn me from this resolve. If society does not wish to accept me, or to understand me, that is not my problem, for, to paraphrase Louis, The Sun King's, 'L'etat, c'est moi,' 'I am Society.'"

This rugged individualism has an almost anarchistic quality that is yet as American as the "hot dog." It is in the spirit of that old Colonial flag, emblazoned with a rattlesnake and the motto, "Don't tread on me." This is the individualism of the queen, flaunting make-up and a bracelet or two in the face of an amused or embarrassed public, and of the intellectual, saying, "I am proud of being a homosexual," then throwing this declaration into the very teeth of public opinion.

Are such persons really serious in their views? Do they mean what they say, or are their words but a form of compensation for hurts and insults they may have endured? That we should ask such questions shows the very depth of the infection we have suffered through centuries of religious and other propaganda. If we can

somehow manage to render ourselves quite objective, lifting ourselves, as it were, out of the epoch in which we live, we begin to wonder if it is not we who have been guilty of absurdities, we who are not to be taken seriously.

In this objective vein we would be forced to inquire of what the homosexual is deprived, by virtue of his homosexuality, in either realms domestic or public, moral or ethical. Is he, for instance, debarred from expressing any of the classic Seven Virtues? Is he more prone than his brothers to succumbing to the Seven Deadly Sins? Is he subject to particular bodily deformities? Is his IQ inherently deficient? Or, is he barred from "normal" sexual pleasures?

Ask any homosexual about this point. Try to offer him "normal" sexual pleasures, so-called, as a substitute and see how many takers there will be. But, says the moralist, you quite mistake the true purpose of sex, for sexual pleasures are but the means to an end, a noble end—the perpetuation of the race. This poor, shopworn argument has been around for countless centuries, despite its lack of support from philosophical, biological or other evidence! Who, for instance, can be so sure that the race should be perpetuated at all? Or in its present form? Is it not entirely likely that by arranging race-perpetuation a bit better than the "sexual pleasure" principle has done it that we might make some headway with the problem of juvenile delinquency? We just might happen also to end up with far fewer monsters, dwarfs, cretins, morons and all the picturesque horde who may delight a Hogarth but are pretty much a social luxury. Or are we being too Utopian?

But surely, continues our moralist, you must grant that in domestic and in public life the homosexual is at a hopeless disadvantage. Is this so certain? I, for one, am glad I am homosexual, glad to be spared the deadly monotonies of marital wranglings or, worse, still, the marshmallow puffiness of marital bliss. I consider myself fortunate in having seen through the deadly deceptions of the procreative cycle—devouring energies, talents, ambition and individual achievement, all in the name of that great communal juggernaut, The Family, before

which church and state so abjectly debase themselves.

How darkly vicious this may all seem to us one day, this myth which sanctions the most incredible interweaving of clashing and disparate personalities by means of the semen and the blood-stream. How cleanly healthy we all may feel when at least some of us shall have purged our thinking of such ritualistic tribal vestiges. How much nearer may we find ourselves to the moral freedom which is the right of each of us. The prospect gives one the courage to pull through life's duller stretches.

That there are some domestic and public disadvantages the homosexual must endure is not denied, but these are the unhealthy manifestations of a society so sick, a culture so unsure of itself that it shrinks in horror from some of the greatest and basically elemental forces of man and nature, while striving feverishly at an impossible repression. Is it proposed that the honest man, the upright woman, shall lend themselves to the furtherance of such sickness, such unhealthiness, such weakness? Should they not rather strive to lead their blind fellows out of this nasty-minded neuroticism?

If it is claimed that the root of the whole matter can be found in the realm of ethics or morality, I would ask in what respects this is so. Because homosexual relations are vile and unnatural, answers the moralist. I would meet the moralist on his own ground by quoting Scripture, "If God be for us, who can be against us?" Or, if God be so much in favor of heterosexuality as you claim, is He not to be trusted to rid the universe of things "vile and unnatural"? Further, If God is so against homosexuality as you claim, how comes it that century after century homosexuals are born, and that some of the most shining stars in the human firmament have been homosexual? Without these great men and women the world in which we live today would indeed be a sad, drab place—less moral. Who doubts this knows neither religion, history, nor art.

Like other homosexuals who have self-respect and a natural pride, I am proud of being a human being, quite as capable as any of my fellows of doing good work, to the extent of my

individual abilities. In addition, I feel sure that my particular way of life has given me certain insights into human problems and character that most heterosexuals apparently lack.

Under the present social and cultural system the homosexual automatically finds himself a member of a world-wide freemasonry which cuts across educational and financial levels with utter impartiality. If Marxists were not so sociologically naive as they are they would have to admit that here exists the only truly classless society. From this vantage point the homosexual discovers in himself a sympathy for the poor and oppressed of all kinds denied to all but the saints. Being utterly untouched by their interests and concerns he has an unerring eye for the follies and foibles of his heterosexual brothers and sisters, so unerring in fact that he often finds himself cast in the role of sympathetic adviser and confidant of husband, wife, child and parent. Indeed, it well may be that the only valid and objective consideration of marital problems must come from the homosexual, heterosexuals being too strongly biased to evaluate themselves wisely.

The male homosexual is both relieved and glad to discover that, unlike the heterosexual who is forever seeking "completion" and fulfillment in his supposed opposite—a woman, he seeks his fulfillment in the very highest development of his own maleness, in love for another male. The lesbian also is relieved and glad not to have to attempt two readjustments of her selfhood, 1st, to some male; 2nd, to her children, "fruit of her womb," which, in most cases lead her with fatal accuracy to the Curse of Eve, "in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children." She learns, and what a happy release it is, that it is possible for her to find fulfillment otherwise, to heighten her womanliness through love and sexual union with another woman.

Do these concepts seem shocking, or startling? If so, the reader should prepare himself to continue being shocked, for ideas such as these are present today in the minds of many homosexuals. They will be expressing them more and more vigorously as time goes on. Their day is on the march. They are actively, resiliently

proud of their homosexuality, glad for it. Society is going to have to accustom itself to many new pressures, new demands from the homosexual. A large and vigorous group of citizens, millions of them, are refusing to put up any longer with outworn shibboleths, contumely and social degradation.

Like the rest of my brothers and sisters I am glad to be a homosexual, proud of it. Let no one think we don't mean business, or intend to enforce our rights.



612 N. HOOVER
L.A., CA 90004

ELECTROLYSIS imre gordon



Ann Koby, R.E.

- Established 1944
- Medically referred
- For men and for women
- Complimentary consultation
- No problem too big or too small

Call or write for free brochure...

(213) 657-2841

8680 MELROSE AVE.
LOS ANGELES, CA — SUITE 3

*Rawhide
Congratulates One
on 30 years of service
to the
Gay Community*



10937 Burbank Boulevard
North Hollywood 760-9798



4216 Melrose Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90029
(213) 660-0889



Duane's
2006 N. Figueroa
Los Angeles, CA 90065
222-1167

THANKS

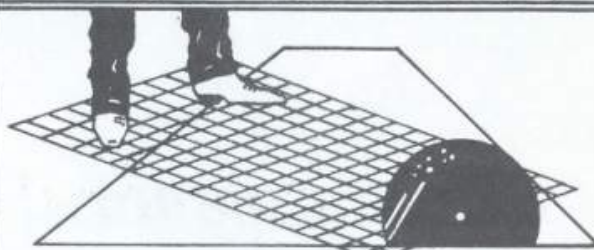
The Westside Restaurant

6112 Venice Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90034
Phone: (213) 935-1274

CROSSROADS

Employment & Job Counseling
Specializing in jobs for Gay Men & Lesbians
No fees charged. Open: 8:30 to 4:00 M - F.
6667 Sunset (2 blks. E of Highland)
Hollywood, CA 90028
461-3911
Funded by HUD Pat Rocco, Director

RON'S RECORDS



LOS ANGELES: 665-6181 4318 MELROSE AVE. 90029
LONG BEACH: 439-4545 3406 E. BROADWAY 90803



Lynne Turner
**CHRYSLIS
TOURS**

COMPLETE TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

For the lesbian and
gay community

6330 Fountain Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90028
(213) 469-0500

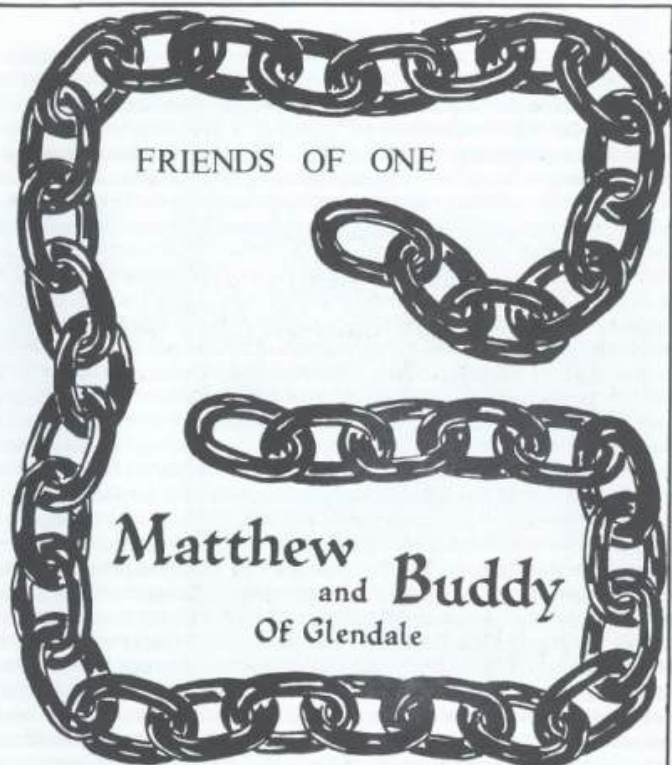
A • D I F F E R E N T • L I G H T •
A • D I F F E R E N T • L I G H T •
A • D I F F E R E N T • L I G H T •
Norman Laurila
A • D I F F E R E N T • L I G H T •
A • D I F F E R E N T • L I G H T •
A • D I F F E R E N T • L I G H T •
A • D I F F E R E N T • L I G H T •
A • D I F F E R E N T • L I G H T •
A • D I F F E R E N T • L I G H T •
A • D I F F E R E N T • L I G H T •

gay/lesbian literature / periodicals
4014 santa monica boulevard
hollywood, ca 90029 • 213/668-0629

Hi there Dorr,

THIRTY years - Wow and Wunderbar!
Congratulations on your 30 years of progress
-- and your personal work and devotion to
ONE.

LUVPEASEX,



Congratulations!

MIKE ROOS
MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER
CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLYMAN
FORTY-SIXTH DISTRICT

SALUTE TO ONE'S 30th!

JOSEPH GILGAMESH KILLIAN

VITALITY CENTER

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

(213) 666-2001



(213) 467-2501

EARN EXTRA MONEY!

BETTER HEALTH

TAX ADVANTAGES

REBOUND EXERCISE

DISTRIBUTE

*Dear ONE Inc.,
In the bleak years - between the end of First
Mattachine and the appearance of P.R.I.D.E. -
when Gay men were being crushed by social
pressures, or illegal entrapments, ONE Inc. was
there, stalwart and dependable, with comfort,
with counsel, and with the materials for new
dreams. In this your 30th year, we salute you!*

—Circle of Loving Companions

From a Friend of ONE

in dedication to

DORR LEE...



With Courage, Perseverance & Consummate Skill, he
plotted a steadfast course for ONE thru uncharted &
blusturous seas, an incredible voyage, pausing for a
moment, in acknowledgement and celebration of this,

ONE'S

THIRTIETH

YEAR!

"I am only one,

But still I am one.

I cannot do everything,

But still I can do something;

And because I cannot do everything

I will not refuse to do the something I can do."

Edward Everett Hale (1822-1900)

RUTH BRICE, M.A., M.F.C.C.
Psychotherapy Santa Monica
(213) 451-0434

BY APPOINTMENT
213-658-7690

LAUD HUMPHREYS, Ph.D.
LICENSED PSYCHOTHERAPIST, MFCC# M14712
BRIAN MILLER, MA, MFCC
LICENSED PSYCHOTHERAPIST, #M15470

8235 SANTA MONICA BLVD., SUITE 307
WEST HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA 90046

CONGRATULATIONS

Psychotherapist
License M15176

Hypnotherapist
Certified 872

MARTIN H. CHILCUTT, M.A.

Psychological Counseling
4869 Topanga Canyon Blvd.
Woodland Hills, CA 91364

716-0789
455-2301

LAW OFFICES
OF
ALBERT L. GORDON
A LAW CORPORATION
PENTHOUSE SUITE F
2500 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90057
TELEPHONE 386-5101

PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING

Richard F. Lees, Ph.D.
Psychologist
LICENSE No. 6007

GRANDVIEW DRIVE
TOPANGA, CA
455-2301

4869 TOPANGA CYN. BL. #5
WOODLAND HILLS, CA 91364
716-0789

SLAVITT, KING & BRADY
A LAW CORPORATION

STEPHEN F. WELTMAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW

AREA CODE 213
TELEPHONE 553-1600
TELEX 67-4305

SUITE 900
TWO CENTURY PLAZA
2049 CENTURY PARK EAST
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90067

Jerry Krieger

Krieger & Coons
Attorneys at Law
6255 Sunset Boulevard
Suite 2000
Hollywood, California 90028

(213) 463-5161

Mazel Tov,
Milton S. Jinowsky

MAZEL TOV ON YOUR
30th ANNIVERSARY
FROM YOUR FRIENDS AT
BETH CHAYIM CHADASHIM

Congratulations!



The Rt. Rev. Dwain Edward Houser
Bishop of Saint Brendan

(714) 526-0108

5730 CAHUENGA BLVD.
NO. HOLLYWOOD, CA. 91601

(213) 762-1133
24-HOUR PHONE

**METROPOLITAN
COMMUNITY
CHURCH IN THE VALLEY**

SUNDAY WORSHIP 9:00 A.M., 11:00 A.M.



Tony Melia
President

National Business Insurance Agency

1880 Century Park East, Suite #300
Los Angeles, California 90067
(213) 553-6600

TOLL FREE:
(800) 421-3131 In California: (800) 282-4800



dignity

DIGNITY / L.A.
P.O. BOX 27516 L.A., CA 90027

(213) 467-8911

MELVIN CROSBY, C.P.A.

CROSBY & WEAVER
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

8440 SANTA MONICA BLVD. 1000 S. PALM CANYON DR.
2ND FLOOR SUITE 102
W. HOLLYWOOD, CA 90069 PALM SPRINGS, CA 92262
(213) 650-1147 (714) 320-5250



LYLE HENRY
CHIEF ENGINEER

6430 Sunset Blvd. • Suite 1102 • Los Angeles, CA 90028 • (213) 469-1631

BROADCASTING DIVISION OF BUTLET COMPANY



PORTRAITS (animals, persons) PAINTED
(213) 748-4742 (L.A., Ca.) FREDRIX STUDIO

*Congratulations on
30 Years of Service
to the
Gay Community*

Buck Rogers' Happenings

7985 Santa Monica Bl., Suite 109
Los Angeles, California

L.A.'s Favorite



and Video!
**Gay Supermarket for
Sony • RCA • Zenith**
Television • Video Recorders
Stereos • Radios • Record-a-Phones

QUALITY SERVICE • DISCOUNT SALES

5209 SUNSET BLVD.
662-3055



Phone (213) 663-1888

Our advertising agency has the
following services available for your
business or organization:



Typesetting
Art Production
Ad Layout
Ad placement
in any
publication
Complete
printing needs

**DATA-BOY
ADVERTISING** 7512 Santa Monica Blvd.
West Hollywood, CA 90046
(213) 656-2960

ANTHONY ALVARADO PRESS

7408 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 4, West Hollywood Ca. 90046 (213) 876-7684

	8½x11 20# WHITE & COLORED BONDS		8½x14 20# WHITE & COLORED BONDS		8½x11 - 70# WHITE 25# RAG BOND CIRCA 83 67# CARD STOCK & SPECIALTY PAPERS		8½x11 - DRY GUM CIRCA - PARCHTONE CARD STOCK PANEL CARDS	
	Printed 1 Side	Printed 2 Sides	Printed 1 Side	Printed 2 Sides	Printed 1 Side	Printed 2 Sides	Printed 1 Side	Printed 2 Sides
1-25 Copies	3.40	6.75	3.85	7.00	4.75	9.50		
50 Copies	3.85	7.65	4.50	8.55	5.50	10.50		
100 Copies	4.45	8.55	5.35	9.90	6.45	12.00	11.30	20.25
200 Copies	6.45	12.00	7.95	14.50	9.45	16.50	16.60	28.80
300 Copies	7.95	14.50	9.95	18.00	12.45	21.00	21.55	38.25
400 Copies	9.45	17.00	11.95	21.50	15.45	25.50	26.10	43.20
500 Copies	10.95	19.50	13.95	25.00	18.45	30.00	32.45	50.30
600 Copies	12.45	22.00	15.95	28.50	21.45	34.50	38.10	59.30
700 Copies	13.95	24.50	17.95	32.00	24.45	39.00	43.60	49.10
800 Copies	15.45	27.00	19.95	35.50	27.45	43.50	47.55	76.30
900 Copies	16.95	29.50	21.95	39.00	30.45	48.00	53.95	83.05
1M Copies	18.45	32.00	23.95	42.50	33.45	52.50	57.55	90.80
Each Add. M	15.00	22.50	20.00	34.00	29.00	40.00	39.55	69.30

ENVELOPE PRICES

QUANTITY	No. 10 REG.	6¼ or 6¾ REG.	25% RAG BOND
500	19.10	17.90	30.10
1M	27.40	25.65	48.50
ADD'L M's	24.70	21.50	46.10

WINDOW AND AIR MAIL ENVELOPES
OR IMPRINTING ON FLAP
Add \$3.00 Per M To The Above Prices.



Colored papers in stock — no extra charge.

Additional varieties of paper and envelopes are available. Prices based on cost of paper.

Reverses and large solids that cover 50% or more stock, use the next column price or for column #4 add 25%.

SPECIAL PRICING:

Customer's Stock Standard Size — Use Column #1 for pricing.

Customer's Stock—Postcards or Odd Size (up to 8½x14) — Use Column #2 for pricing (min. \$7.95).

11x17 — 20# Colors — Use Column # x 2.

11x17 — 70# White Paper — Use Column #3 x 2;

11x17 — 67# Card or Some Specialty Papers in stock — Use Column #4 x 2.

If Metal Plates are Used — Cost of plates will be added.

Stats for Pasteup — Line Shots from \$3.75 and Halftones from \$5.25.

BINDERY:

Collating — 75¢ per 100 sheets/\$7.50 per M (minimum \$1.50).

Drilling — 2 or 3 holes, standard position at 15¢ per 100 sheets, \$1.50 per M (min. \$1.50).

Padding — 15¢ per pad, \$1.50 per 10 pads (minimum \$1.50).

Folding — 1 or 2 parallel folds at \$3.00 per 100 sheets. Additional 100's at 50¢ (min. \$3.00).

Stapling — 2¢ each staple, \$2.00 per 100 (minimum \$3.00).

Cutting — 50¢ per cut (minimum \$1.50).

SPECIAL ITEMS: (Minimum Charges)

Color Ink Washup \$15.00

Special Color Match \$25.00



Happy Anniversary
From Your Friends at

The Pleasure Chest Ltd.
Specialists in Erotica

7733 Santa Monica Blvd. • Los Angeles, CA 90046



A MAN'S BATH.



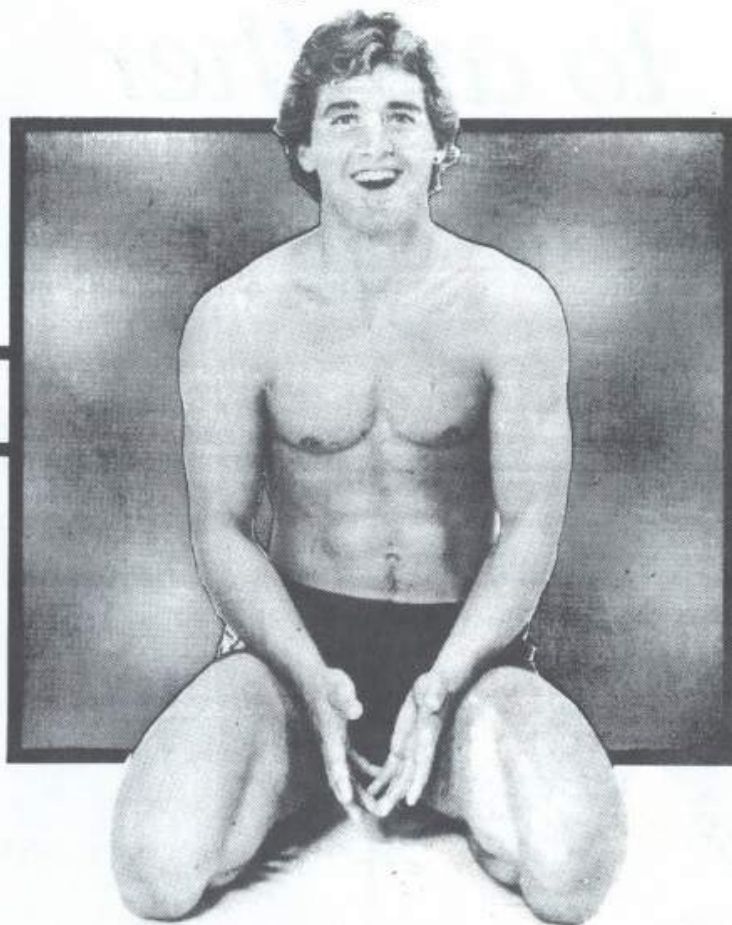
A Private Club
1650 Ivar St., Hollywood, CA
(213) 463-5169
1/2 Blk West of Hollywood & Vine
Open 24 Hours/Free Parking 9pm - 6pm

68-449 Perez Road
324-4241

**C.C.
CONSTRUCTION
CO.**

A Man's Bar
And Disco

*Get
Something
Straight.*



L.A.'s only co-sexual bathclub.

Hot Rock Sauna • Nude Sunbathing • Intimate Video • Private Spaces

Open Daily Noon - Midnite • Friday & Saturday til 2am

Membership: Men \$10yr Women \$5yr

**HEALTH
WORKS**

2114 Hyperion • Silverlake • 667-9905

*from ONE old friend
to another*

JOLY'S INC.
117 SOUTH WESTERN AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90004

**Congratulations to
ONE, INC.**



From
THE SOCIETY FOR SENIOR
GAY AND LESBIAN CITIZENS

"WE TAKE CARE OF OUR OWN."

For information regarding services to our
Senior Community call...

(213) 708-1978

CONGRATULATIONS

ONE INC.

ON YOUR 30th ANNIVERSARY

FROM THE TELEVISION MINISTRY OF
UNIVERSAL FELLOWSHIP OF
METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY CHURCHES
5300 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 304
Los Angeles, CA. 90029
(213) 464-5100

Reverend Troy D. Perry, Founder



L.A.'s "First" Congratulates ONE Inc. on its "Thirtieth"

GREG'S
BLUE DOT

742 NO. HIGHLAND AVE.
HOLLYWOOD, CA 90038
(213) 461-3501

Mon-Fri: 4 P.M.-2 A.M. / Sat & Sun: 6 A.M.-2 A.M.

MAKE PLANS NOW TO JOIN "ONE" FOR A FUN FILLED TOUR IN EUROPE!



ONE WORLD TRAVEL CLUB

ONE INC. CELEBRATES IT'S 30th YEAR WITH IT'S 19th ANNUAL TRAVEL CLUB GAY TOUR.

SUNDAY MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY THURSDAY FRIDAY SATURDAY

EUROPE "82" 21 DAYS AUGUST 1982

BELGIUM - FRANCE - SWITZERLAND - GERMANY - HOLLAND PARIS, ZURICH, RHINE CRUISE, AMSTERDAM

-Featuring-

1 ROYAL DUTCH KLM Airlines Lv. U.S.A. To	2 BRUSSELS BELGIUM	3 SHORT FIRST CLASS TRAIN TRIP	4 PARIS FRANCE	5 PARIS FRANCE	6 PARIS FRANCE	7 PARIS FRANCE
8 SHORT FIRST CLASS TRAIN TRIP	9 GENEVA SWITZERLAND	10 FIRST CLASS TRAIN TRIP	11 ZURICH SWITZERLAND	12 ZURICH SWITZERLAND	13 ZURICH SWITZERLAND	14 ZURICH SWITZERLAND
15 STRASBOURG * BAD GODESBERG * HEIDELBERG	16 LUXURY BOAT CRUISE DOWN THE RHINE RIVER	17 DAYTIME STOPS -TOURS- MANNHEIM * COLOGNE * AMSTERDAM	18 AMSTERDAM HOLLAND	19 AMSTERDAM HOLLAND	20 AMSTERDAM HOLLAND	21 AMSTERDAM HOLLAND
22 ROYAL DUTCH Lv. via KLM Airlines To U.S.A.	23 BRUSSELS BELGIUM	24 GENEVA SWITZERLAND	25 ZURICH SWITZERLAND	26 ZURICH SWITZERLAND	27 ZURICH SWITZERLAND	28 ZURICH SWITZERLAND
29 PARIS FRANCE	30 PARIS FRANCE	31 PARIS FRANCE	32 PARIS FRANCE	33 PARIS FRANCE	34 PARIS FRANCE	35 PARIS FRANCE

WRITE OR PHONE
"ONE WORLD TRAVEL CLUB"
2256 VENICE BL., LOS ANGELES, CA 90006
TEL. (213) 735-5252 or 462-5997
Departures Arranged From All Major Cities

Reliable Service to the Gay Community Since 1964