

THE HOMOSEXUAL CITIZEN

Lili Vincenz

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- NEWS OF CIVIL LIBERTIES
- AND SOCIAL RIGHTS
- FOR HOMOSEXUALS



FEATURE

If You Are
Arrested

Table of Contents

VOL. 2 NO. 1

IF YOU ARE ARRESTED	3
HOW TO HANDLE A FEDERAL INTERROGATION	5
MSW MEMBERS PAY CALL ON STEVE ALLISON	8
HOMOSEXUALS AND CLERGY IN 3-DAY SEMINAR	11
THE FILM AVANT-GARDE	13
THE GOVERNMENT: FROM WITHIN	15
DISTORTED SPOTLIGHT	16
HOMOPHILE DIGEST	17

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If You Are Arrested



An arrest is a serious matter. In an attempt to lessen the often disastrous consequences of an arrest, the following information, suggestions, and pointers are offered. Whether explicitly stated below or not, this material refers specifically to the District of Columbia. While most of it is valid elsewhere, local laws do vary considerably, and therefore authority competent to discuss the legal situation in each locality should be consulted.

A. Some of Your Rights under the Law

1. (a) In the District of Columbia, in regard to private sexual acts on the part of consenting adults, only oral-genital and anal-genital sexual contacts are illegal. (This applies equally to both participants, without regard to gender or marital status.) All other private consensual homosexual acts between adults are lawful.

(b) Any act, public or private, which would be legal under the same circumstances if performed by a man and a woman is legal on the part of two men or two women. This includes kissing, dancing, and other casual displays of affection. Transvestism is also lawful in the District of Columbia. It should be kept in mind, however, as a matter of practical reality, that "disorderly conduct" is a loose and unfortunately ill-defined category, which both policemen and judges may well interpret more broadly and harshly for the homosexual than for the heterosexual.

2. Except under the most clearly suspicious of circumstances, you do not have to identify yourself to a policeman in any public street or park, or in any other public place or business establishment (such as a restaurant) at any hour of the day or night, or to account for your presence there. That you chose to be there is full and sufficient reason, whether the hour be 3 a.m. or 3 p.m.

3. A policeman arresting you must inform you immediately upon your request of the charge under which you are being arrested. Insist that you be so informed promptly.

4. A policeman may not enter a home or a hotel room without a warrant. Do not allow him to cross the threshold.

B. If You Are Arrested

1. You have the right to make a telephone call to any person of your choice as soon as you enter the police station. This is a right; it is not merely a privilege to be granted at the will and convenience of the police. The police are traditionally reluctant to allow the exercise of this right. Insist upon it.

2. (a) You are required -- if the police request it -- to allow your fingerprints and photograph to be taken.

(b) You are not required to give any other information. You do not even have to give your name and address, although it is usually advisable to do so. Say nothing more.

(c) Do not discuss any of the circumstances of the arrest or the events preceding it or following it. Do not allow yourself to be drawn into philosophical discussions of homosexuality, sociology, etc., and do not discuss your own personal life and background in any way at all.

3. Do not tell where you are employed. The police have the right to ask any questions they wish; you have the complete right to refuse to reply. They may be intimidatingly firm and insistent. Make your refusal equally firm and insistent. Experience has shown that the worst tragedies frequently occur not on account of arrests themselves but through unnecessary disclosure of information, including, most importantly, place of employment.

4. Make no statements. Sign no statement. You are not required to sign anything.

5. Plead "not guilty" and follow through. While a plea of "guilty" may seem much more convenient and desirable at the time, this is a short-sighted view. From the long-range viewpoint, a plea of "not guilty" is unlikely to result in more severe treatment and may well diminish the lasting consequences that go with an arrest.

6. Do not forfeit collateral; elect to stand trial on a plea of not guilty. In the District of Columbia, forfeiture of collateral is essentially equivalent to a plea of guilty, with all the undesirable consequences that go with such an arrest.

7. Get a lawyer at the earliest possible moment; be fully truthful with him; follow his advice implicitly.

8. Even as an arrested citizen, you are still a citizen. Behave with dignity, and insist that the police treat you at all times with the respect and dignity due all citizens by all public officials. If any ridicule, gibes, insults, taunts, jeers, or other improper or disrespectful behavior or language are directed against you, object at the time, object later by letter to the Chief of Police, and inform The Mattachine Society of Washington, P. O. Box 1032, Washington, D.C. 20013.

How to Handle a Federal Interrogation

The discriminatory policies of the U.S. federal government in disqualifying homosexual American citizens from federal employment, eligibility for security clearances, and service in and fully honorable discharge from the armed forces are not only unjustified and immoral, but are gravely injurious to the national interest. It is, therefore, the patriotic duty of every American citizen to do everything lawfully within his power to impede and to obstruct the implementation of these policies and to encourage others to do likewise. Central to that implementation is the conduct of investigations involving the administration of interrogations. To those finding themselves subjected to such interrogations, the following pointers and suggestions are offered:

1. No citizen is required to submit to an interrogation by any federal official --- F.B.I., Civil Service Commission, military investigators, etc.--- or even to speak to them. However, in certain instances (for example, where you yourself, rather than an acquaintance, are the subject of the investigation) it may be advisable to grant to the government the privilege of interviewing you.

2. In case of such interrogation, your choice is not between telling truth or untruth but between speaking and not speaking. Never lie, falsify, or misrepresent on matters relating to homosexuality -- yours or any else's; just refuse to speak.

3. (a) If you are asked any questions at all on homosexuality, in any aspect, your only answers should be: "These are matters which are of no proper concern to the government of the United States under any circumstances whatever" and "This is information

which the government does not have the need to know." Stand your ground on these. Do not engage in philosophical or psychological or sociological discourses. Do not make use of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution; it is not necessary and may be harmful.

(b) If, however, in order to attempt to protect the freedoms of our country, you wish to make a court test case of the government's policies on homosexuality, require that you be given a question-by-question justification (satisfactory to you and your counsel) for all such inquiries into your personal life. Remember such inquiries are invasions of your privacy; by prevailing American moral standards governmental invasions of privacy are immoral. Follow this course of action only in close cooperation with knowledgeable legal or personal counsel; otherwise follow 3(a) above and 7 below unswervingly.

4. Sign no statements; take no lie detector tests; give no names or other information about any other persons.

5. (a) Under no circumstances tolerate unannounced visitations by investigators at your home or your place of employment. Refuse to speak to them. Insist upon a proper appointment at a time and place of your choice and convenience. Insist upon the right to be accompanied at the interrogation by one or more persons of your choice (without restriction to professional legal counsel), to act not only as counsel but as witnesses. Insist upon the right of your counsel to participate. Insist upon your right to tape-record the interrogation and to bring your own stenographer or stenotypist.

(b) At the outset of the interrogation, before anything else has taken place, obtain and write down the full name, rank or title, official address, and telephone number of each interrogator; of his immediate superior; and of his immediate superior. Such information is yours by right. Do not let the interrogation proceed until you have obtained it.

(c) Should there be objection to 5(a) or 5(b) above, and should this be a case where your own position (not that of some other person) is at issue, make it unmistakably clear that you are not refusing to be interrogated, but that the conditions above must be met - otherwise there will be no interrogation. Be firm; do not compromise.

(d) Be sure to have personal or legal counsel present at the interrogation. Do not be interrogated except in the presence of participating counsel.

6. The interrogators will try to cajole, persuade, bully, demand, threaten or bargain. Do not be taken in. Regardless of what they say and how they act, they are "out to get you." Among a few of their favorite techniques are the following:

a. "You are not cooperating." Of course you are not! Continue not to.

b. "All of this is not really very important, and nothing will happen to you; we just need a few questions answered and your signature, so we can complete our records and close our files." Don't believe it!

c. "The laws or regulations require you to reply." This is not true, regardless of what may be quoted to you or even shown to you in print.

d. The "good guy and bad guy" approach. After interrogator A has unpleasantly browbeaten you for awhile, interrogator B will intercede, supposedly as your friend, to make things easier for you and to modify interrogator A's attitude. Do not be taken in. They are both your enemies.

7. The following advice cannot be over-emphasized, because extensive experience has shown that it is not properly heeded: On matters having in any way at all to do with homosexuality, say nothing; "nothing" means no thing; and "no" means none at all, with no exceptions. It does not mean "just a little." Do not discuss acts which took place long ago, juvenile homosexual experiences, called "passive" acts, nongenital demonstrations of homosexual affection, or anything else. Do not attempt to exercise your judgment as to what may or may not be harmful to discuss. Close the door firmly and absolutely to discussion of homosexuality and, in fact, of sex generally.

8. Do not confirm information which they allegedly have. They may not have what they claim to have and may be only guessing. Even if there is no doubt as to their possession of information, you will be better off if there has been no confirmation or corroboration from you.

9. Insist that you be treated with the full respect and dignity due all American citizens, in every status, by all their public servants at all levels and at all times. If you are not so treated, walk out and do not return until you have received in writing, an apology for past improper treatment and assurances of future proper behavior. If you receive no such apology, object by letter to the appropriate cabinet-level official, with details of the behavior and language and inform The Mattachine Society of Washington.

10. Remember that the information involved in investigations must be kept secret by the government but not by you. If anyone -- particularly your employer -- is informed by anyone but you of the subject or any details of an investigation of you, you can bring criminal charges against the investigators or other officials who have disclosed the information. Do so. On the other hand regardless of what you may be told, you are completely free to discuss any and all aspects of the matter with all persons at all

times; do not permit yourself to be misled into believing otherwise. You may seek counsel and advice from anyone.

11. Do not resign and do not allow yourself to be stamped into a resignation; you must be given a reasonable amount of time to make a decision. Contest, first administratively and then in the courts, as high as need be, all firings, less-than-fully-honorable discharges, and security clearance denials based upon homosexuality. To the fullest extent possible, challenge not the mere allegations of fact but the policies, laws, and regulations involved.

By following the advice above you will be serving not only your best interests and those of your acquaintances and fellow citizens but the best interests of your country.

The Mattachine Society of Washington will be pleased to offer coaching, advice, and encouragement to suggest competent legal counsel, and when possible to supply personal counsel to those good citizens who wish lawfully to impede their government's ill-advised efforts to disqualify homosexuals, reducing them thereby to second-class citizenship - to the loss of all concerned except the enemies of our country.

Write to The Mattachine Society of Washington, Post Office Box 1032, Washington, D.C. 20013; or call 737-4959 between 6:30-9:00 p.m. on weekdays or EM 2-2211, evenings and weekends.

MSW Members pay call on Steve Allison

by Lily Hansen

On Tuesday, November 22, Warren Adkins and I were interviewed by Steve Allison of WWDC radio from midnight to 12:30 a.m. Mr. Allison was extremely friendly and took it upon himself to serve as an active spokesman for the homosexual cause. Describing the discrimination to which homosexuals are subjected, he explained that fear of similar persecution often prompted heterosexual well-wishers to remain in the background.

He scrutinized our appearance and acknowledged his approval, telling radio listeners that neither Mr. Adkins nor I displayed those stereotype characteristics commonly associated with homosexuals. My partner appeared suitably masculine,

and the fact that I wore make-up was duly noted on the air. By underscoring our acceptable dress and demeanor, Mr. Allison illuminated the public's general ignorance concerning the way homosexuals look. In fact, most homosexuals are invisible.

It might have been expected that the question "What is the cause of homosexuality?" would be raised, and when it was posed, Mr. Adkins appropriately countered with "What is the cause of heterosexuality?" Ready to answer, Mr. Allison described the origin of his heterosexuality as arising from imitation, e.g., learning by example of others to whistle at girls, and then jumped illogically from conformity to nature, declaring heterosexuality to be the only natural behavior -- otherwise how could the race survive? No one had disparaged this function of heterosexuality, or suggested that homosexuality be a substitute. Consequently the argument that just because heterosexuality is necessary for reproduction it automatically makes any other non-utilitarian sexual expression unnatural doesn't hold water. Unfortunately Mr. Allison's desire to cover as many points as possible deprived us of the chance to rebut his nature argument, or to distinguish between the question of formation of a behavior and the question of its natural or normal status. These two issues had been conveniently but incorrectly rolled into one. After all, what is normal and natural for one person, does not necessarily represent normal or natural impulses for the next individual.

Although Mr. Allison declared that heterosexuality was the natural mode of sexual expression, he did not label homosexuality a sickness. Mr. Adkins and I expounded on the stand taken by The Mattachine Society of Washington, which describes homosexuality as an orientation on par with heterosexuality -- and since there is no sickness, there is no need for cure. We talked about research studies that showed homosexuality not to be abnormal behavior* and mentioned that Irving Bieber's haphazard but famous research designed to show that homosexuals can be "cured," could represent only a small percentage of "cures" (which were never followed up).

Mr. Allison's reasons for disagreeing with the advocates of "curing" homosexuals were not those of M.S.W., however, in his view if homosexuality could be eradicated, there should be stringent laws against it. However, since homosexuality has proved itself immune to conversion, he stated that persecution should stop and homosexuals be accepted by society. (His pragmatism may not satisfy the purists among us, who will object that just because a type of behavior might be changed to another type, doesn't justify purging it -- unless there is proof that it is harmful to others.)

The interview proceeded along light, conversational lines, with an occasional dash of humor. "Give me a hundred women," said our interviewer, "and I'll tell you who the Lesbians are." Naturally we were curious, and he stealthily revealed that when a woman talks to a man she flirts with her eyes -- something I wasn't doing (!) I quickly assured him that these tricks of the trade were not unknown to me. (And on second thought, aren't there many heterosexual women too who look a man straight in the eye?!)

Mr. Adkins described some of M.S.W.'s purposes and activities, correcting the commonly held notion that homophile groups with the name Mattachine are part of a national organization. Every Mattachine Society is independent.

We pointed out that although M.S.W. believes homosexuality to be a perfectly acceptable way of life, we were not trying to recruit others to adopt this path. Mr. Allison strongly expressed his view that laws against homosexuality should be abolished, except those which govern seduction of minors -- and those apply to heterosexuals as well. We brought to his attention that child molesters are generally heterosexuals.

As our half-hour drew to an end, Mr. Allison quickly made a reference to M.S.W.'s meeting with the U.S. Civil Service Commission and then permitted telephone calls from listeners. There was time for only one. The lady wanted to know whether homosexuals attacked the same sex, and Mr. Allison forcefully replied in the negative, saying that those cases were in the category of crimes of violence and rape, no more typical of homosexuals than heterosexuals.

After the program, our gracious host shook hands with us wished us good luck, regretting that changes in the laws would probably not be effected "in our lifetime." But we pointed to the advances made by the civil rights movement. Times are changing fast, and taboos are being lifted right and left. Who knows? Our break may come sooner than we think.

* See "What is Bieberism?" in the December THC.

Except for editorials, approved by the Executive Board, the views expressed in the Homosexual Citizen are not necessarily those of the Mattachine Society of Washington.

HOMOSEXUALS & CLERGY IN THREE-DAY SEMINAR

by Franklin E. Kameny

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 26-28, 1966, at White Plains, New York, a seminar on homosexuality took place. It was sponsored by the Department of Ministry, Vocation, and Pastoral Services of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. In attendance were some forty people, including clergymen of various faiths, theologians, psychiatrists and psychologists, a representative of the National Institute of Mental Health, and three homosexuals as such (appearing as individuals and not as formal representatives of any organization).

The seminar opened on Wednesday afternoon with orientation addresses by the Rev. Leon A. Dickinson, chairman of the Subcommittee on Special Needs, and Kieth C. Wright, assistant director of the Department of Ministry, Vocation and Pastoral Services. The Reverend Dickinson discussed the need for a ministry to the homosexual and expressed the desire that this seminar become an initial significant dialogue.

The major formal event of Wednesday afternoon was a showing of the British film "Homosexuality in Men and Women." This was followed by formal, prepared responses by Barbara Gittings and Dick Leitsch, speaking as homosexuals, who pointed out the significance of the film from the homosexuals' viewpoint, the differences likely to be encountered between English and American attitudes, and the fallacies of the notions entertained by Irving Bieber (whose largely irrelevant commentary was tacked on at the end of the film). Miss Gittings and Mr. Leitsch also used their addresses to articulate the feelings, attitudes, and grievances of the homosexual in regard to religion and his treatment by the churches.

For the remainder of the afternoon, the assembly was divided into three discussion groups with preassigned membership -- one homosexual to each group.

The program for the evening consisted of a psychiatric presentation by Stanley Leavy, of Yale University, with formal responses by Drs. Wardell Pomeroy and Margaretta Bowers. Dr. Leavy's viewpoint embodied the standard psychiatric litany -- all of it unproven assumption -- that homosexuality is pathological, is arrested development, is an immature state, etc. When pressed to demonstrate that his position was based upon any sort of fact, or was more than opinion, baseless theory, and moralistic value judgment, Dr. Leavy proved unable to do so. His arguments seemed primarily teleological -- perhaps satisfactory from a theological viewpoint but always a poor basis for valid science. He was more than adequately refuted and rebutted, both by those responding formally and by those speaking from the floor.

The second day opened with the presentation "The Church and Homosexuals -- A Pastor's View" by the Reverend John V. Moore. As might be expected of one who has worked extensively in San Francisco with the Council on Religion and the Homosexual and various other homophile organizations out there, the Reverend Moore took an enlightened and civilized view, widely at variance with the near-fundamentalist position so often taken on this subject. His closing remark is indicative of the tenor of his talk:

We must try as we never have before to understand human sexuality, and we must ponder God's good news to people whose sexual identification is different from that of most children of the family of man.

The remainder of the morning and the afternoon were devoted to discussions by the small groups.

Following dinner, Frank Patton, Esq., delivered a legal presentation. It dealt largely with the present situation in regard to criminal law, right of homosexuals to assembly (as in bars), entrapment, etc., and with some recent changes in the situation, particularly in New York. Because he took no issue with Mr. Patton's commentary, the author of this article, in making the formal response, extended Mr. Patton's presentation into other areas -- especially into relations between the homosexual citizen and the federal government -- and criticized the basic immorality of the government's position.

The final day's proceedings opened with a long, theological presentation by Robert L. Treece, assistant professor of practical theology of the Boston University School of Theology, who examined in detail present theological attitudes

toward homosexuality and their evolution. The primary theme of Dr. Treece's talk was that since these attitudes have remained substantially unexamined from the time of Thomas Aquinas in the 13th century until about 1950 -- while our knowledge and insights have advanced considerably -- it is time for a careful re-examination of our attitudes and our theology insofar as homosexuality is concerned.

His address, sympathetic to the possibility of relationships between homosexuals which are compatible with Christian morality, closed with the following:

The homosexual, no less than the heterosexual, needs understanding and sympathetic pastoral guidance in his struggles for ethical fulfillment, as well as the spiritual and emotional support of a church which enables redemptive relationships to occur. These are largely non-existent at the present time, and remain one of our tasks for the immediate future, while we hammer out a theology which will include him as a part of creation about which the Creator is concerned.

The Seminar closed with a general discussion of results. As might be expected of a first conference, no earth-shaking decisions were made. There seemed to be complete agreement that further meetings with homosexuals in attendance -- involving a ministry from the homosexual community to the clergy, so to speak -- were desirable and needed.

The results of the Seminar will be reported to the National Council of Churches for any formal action the Council might see fit to take.

The Film Avant-Garde

by John Marshall

Kenneth Anger is a name familiar to all underground and pop art film buffs. His three most widely known works are collectively known as *The Magic Lantern Cycle*. Part I is entitled "Fireworks," Part II "Scorpio Rising," and Part III "Inauguration of the Pleasure Dome." Parts I and II are of particular interest to THC readers.

Review boards of the Army, Navy Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and Air Force convene in Washington, D.C. You may appear before the board in person, but it is not required. (Your appearance and appearance of witnesses on your behalf will not be at the expense of the government.)

If you wish to be represented by counsel you may furnish counsel at your own expense or choose counsel from a list of organizations providing representation at no cost:

American Red Cross, National Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; American Legion (wartime service only), 1608 K St., N. W.; American Veterans of World War II, Rm 202, 2233 M St., N. W.; Catholic War Veterans, 1333 G St., N. W.; Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A., Rm 215, Veterans Administration, Vt. Ave. and H St., N. W.; Veterans of Foreign Wars, 200 Maryland Ave., N. W.; Disabled American Veterans, 1701-18th St., N. W.

Membership is not a prerequisite for assistance from any of the above organizations.

The Board does not reconsider a case unless new pertinent material evidence is found which might change the original decision. Also, it has no power to (a) authorize enlistment or reenlistment in any branch of the armed forces, (b) reinstate an individual in the service, (c) review a discharge that is not final, (d) review a discharge issued in accordance with the sentence of a general court martial, and (e) determine eligibility for veterans' benefits.

Good luck!

DISTORtEd Spotlight

by Susan Colodny

Pageant magazine, December 1966, contains an article with the intriguing title "Women Who 'Marry' Women," by Flora Rheta Schreiber. Supposedly a report on a report by the Female Homosexuality Committee of the New York Society of Medical Psychoanalysts, its over-all effect is that of a pseudoscientific collection of "personal" interviews and "case histories," so often found when sex sensationalism is called research to produce sales value.

Barbara Gittings, former editor of DOB's publication The Ladder, was interviewed for this

report. She has recognized passages which were lifted verbatim from articles in the Ladder -- like the story of Ethel's overnight hike with a homosexual boy which led to her expulsion from college, followed by a liaison with a girl at another school that remained undiscovered. Part of the quote attributed to Shirley Willer, DOB national president, was also taken from the Ladder. And the words put into Miss Gittings' mouth were mixed together out of context.

The Pageant resume serves only to arouse curiosity as to what the Society of Medical Psychoanalysts did say. Also, the reader is not told who or what the Society is -- a most important omission. For the New York Society of Medical Psychoanalysts is the group to which Irving Bieber belongs and which sponsored his infamous project on homosexuality: Homosexuality: A Psychoanalytic Study (New York: Basic Books, 1962).

According to Miss Gittings, who was so informed by the author at the time of the interview, the Society's study group contains 50 women and has no control group. Just why an organization with the respectability of the Medical Psychoanalysts sought or allowed the kind of publicity given it in Pageant, when its findings are not yet published in professional journals, is somewhat puzzling. On the whole, the article can be disregarded as yellow journalism -- while the report it pretended to describe can be awaited with the assurance that it, at least, will be an attempt at valid research, with no profit motive behind it.

XX

Homophile Digest

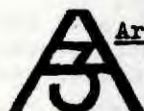
NEWS FROM OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

DOB NEWSLETTER (published by New York Chapter)

STUDY OF 200 LESBIANS

The Daughters of Bilitis cooperated in a research project of the Postgraduate Center for Mental Health in New York. The psychologist-directors of the five-year study, Drs. Ralph Gundlach and Bernard Riess, have reported on the first analysis of replies made by more than 200 Lesbians and a control group of similar size composed of heterosexual women to a 500-item questionnaire. This first large-scale study of female homosexuals reports that the backgrounds of both groups are similar and that the Lesbian group did not possess any

greater incidence of the disturbed family background which is so often cited as contributing to the genesis of homosexuality. This research project, which was publicized in the New York Times, also established that revulsion toward men was not characteristic of the Lesbians.



Arena Three (published by the Minorities Research Group, London)

EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS

John H. Gagnon of the Institute for Sex Research, Inc., writes, "It is a curious phenomenon that the sexuality of married persons, which in terms of overt behavior is the most frequent in our society, is never thought of as particularly lustful, but that any expression of sexuality outside of marriage is seen as peculiarly free and lascivious." Comments from a heterosexual married woman: "I don't know if repressed homosexuality is responsible for savage hate, but I feel instinctively this may be true....I should personally find a discussion of the repressed aspects of homosexuality interesting, as I believe it has a wide influence on the failure, and increasing incidence of sexual troubles in the widest sense on marriage and heterosexual relationships..." An outraged innocent writes, "I was astounded to learn from a radio broadcast that 'paedophilia is an aspect of homosexuality.' As one who has loved little girls for years, yet who is not drawn in the slightest degree to his own sex, I cannot agree with the above statement." A lady inquires, "Will you please tell me how one can go about finding a lesbian partner without spending any money?"

MATTACHINE Midwest

NEWSLETTER (published by Mattachine Midwest, Chicago)

RESPONDING TO THE DRAFT

Should the homosexual reveal his sexual direction to the draft board, or should he lie and try to serve his military duty undetected? The latter can be dangerous, for if his homosexuality is discovered, he will have to bear the consequences of a less than honorable discharge for the rest of his life. Yet if he chooses the former alternative, there is no guarantee that future employers will not see his draft records. Another possibility is to leave the question regarding homosexual tendencies unanswered. The chance exists that a sympathetic doctor at the induction station may disqualify the individual for service on some vague psychiatric grounds that do not give his homosexuality away on his records and will not be considered incriminating information to FBI or Civil Service Commission investigators.

V*E*C*T*O*R (published by **SIR**, San Francisco)

FIGHT BACK!

Homosexuals should assert their authority and influence in changing the laws and improving their conditions, a San Francisco attorney, Patrick Hallinan told SIR members at their October open meeting. Hallinan outlined a three-point program to prevent police brutality against homosexuals: The homophile organization should (1) sue for damages, (2) put pressure on city and police officials, and (3) support candidates who will sponsor ameliorative legislation. In a jocular vein, the lawyer urged homosexuals to form a parallel to "black power" -- "gay power" -- for as yet homosexuals are not militant enough in their attempts to fight the injustices society heaps on them.

LACK OF APPRECIATION FOR LESBIAN

That the male homosexual should have a greater appreciation for the Lesbian's contribution to the homophile movement was conveyed by Shirley E. Willer, president of DOB, in her speech at the DOB National Convention, held in August. Although the Lesbian has helped the cause of the male homosexual she is taken for granted, Miss Willer says, and the man has not helped in advancing the cause of the Lesbian in her effort to gain job security, career advancement, and more freedom. Greater effort should be made to get more people involved in the homophile movement, and more approaches should be taken to solve problems related to homosexuality. Miss Willer concludes that homosexual men should "attempt to appreciate the value of women as people in the movement...and not seek them out as simple showpieces."

Viewpoint (published by Florida Mattachine)

HETEROSEXUALS BLACKMAILED

The Miami homophile community is rocked by the news that certain public officials are allegedly being threatened with groundless charges of "homosexual conduct" for refusing to cooperate with corrupt elements. False testimony, willingly supplied by bribed hustlers, is reportedly being used to jeopardize the career of high officials. Though they are heterosexual, these eminent victims are not immune to the unscrupulous practices of vice squad officers working hand in hand with hustlers. Police allow these hustlers to operate in exchange for their services as witnesses in trumped up blackmail cases.

SUPPORT HOMOPHILE LITIGATION!

As reported in the December issue of THC, the U.S. Supreme Court has agreed to hear a case involving homosexuality. Because this case (Boutilier v. Immigration and Naturalization Service) revolves around the question of whether or not homosexuality is included in the definition of "psychopathic personality," the executive board of The Mattachine Society of Washington has decided to lend its support and is requesting donations to assist with this appeal. Attorney's fees and court costs are understandably expensive. A favorable decision by the Court could be a landmark in the establishment of full legal rights for homosexuals. Any contribution, however small, will be appreciated and passed on in full to Boutilier's attorney. Send donations to BOUTILIER, c/o MSW.

ANNOUNCEMENT *****

At present, to our knowledge, there are in process three cases involving Civil Service employment of homosexuals; three and a possible fourth on security clearances for homosexuals; and one involving Army policy. These are in a variety of stages, ranging from the Bruce Scott case, which is on its way through the courts for the second time, to cases which have not yet "broken" but are expected to do so shortly and will be fought at that time. THC will report on these cases now and then, as warranted by the facts and when practically advisable.

WASHINGTON, D. C., IS HOST CITY

At the Second National Planning Conference, held this past August in San Francisco, a resolution was passed selecting Washington, D. C., as the site for the next conference. The Mattachine Society of Washington has accepted the role of host organization for the Third National Planning Conference scheduled for August 1967.