

ONE

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Magazine

sex orientation. Also, parents, teachers, athletic coaches, and all others who deal with young people need to clarify their own attitudes concerning homosexuality. Rejection of a young person will not help him and may do incalculable harm.

25. WHERE CAN MORE INFORMATION AND HELP BE OBTAINED? The Institute for the Study of Human Resources, of Los Angeles (see address on cover) maintains up-to-date lists of agencies and professionals available for counseling and other assistance in various parts of the United States. Inquiries stating the need and situation may be addressed to the Institute and are invited. For those wishing to have a short list of books and publications in order to further inform themselves about homosexuality a brief bibliography is given below.

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* Since the above was typeset, Valley and Long Beach State Colleges have been elevated to university status.



'One last thing, young man
Stop hanging out in the Greyhound John.
It will be "hot" in the near future.'

Letters



Dear Friends:

I suppose that most of us sit back and read ONE Magazine with great interest. And if there is something about it that we don't like we write a letter of complaint or criticism. And those of us who are quite pleased with the magazine have kept our mouths shut. Well, I am sorry. I want you to know that I am enthusiastically behind your work.

There was a time—before I had read and studied your magazine with care that I was ashamed of the fact that I was a homosexual. It seemed to me to be something of which a man should be ashamed. And, in fact, homosexuality and manliness seemed to be incompatible and contradictory. Thanks for setting me straight on that. And for the good fiction and research items. I like the more intellectual approach.

I am firmly convinced that if we are to make an impression (favorable) upon the non-homosexual population of the country we have best to make that impression on an intellectual approach. I am sure that ONE Magazine is making a favorable impression. It has helped shape many of my own views, and in turn I have been able to help shape views of my friends.

Mr. H.
NEWARK, N. J.

Dear Sirs:

I should like to take this opportunity of saying how greatly I appreciate your work in dispelling the fog of ignorance and prejudice that for so long has obscured the whole subject of human sexuality. Even more valuable is your education of the homosexual himself, who, at last, is being helped to take a sane realistic view of his particular sexual orientation, free of the guilt, shame and self-pity that have oppressed too many for too long.

Everyone, not merely the homosexual, owes a debt of gratitude to ONE.

Mr. G.
ROMFORD, ESSEX, ENGLAND

Gentlemen:

... Perhaps the time is drawing close when we must all stand up against whatever it is that keeps us in the Twilight. Stand up and make a universal shout that will be heard everywhere on the face of the earth. Regardless of the consequences, to us, to our families, or lives or our positions.

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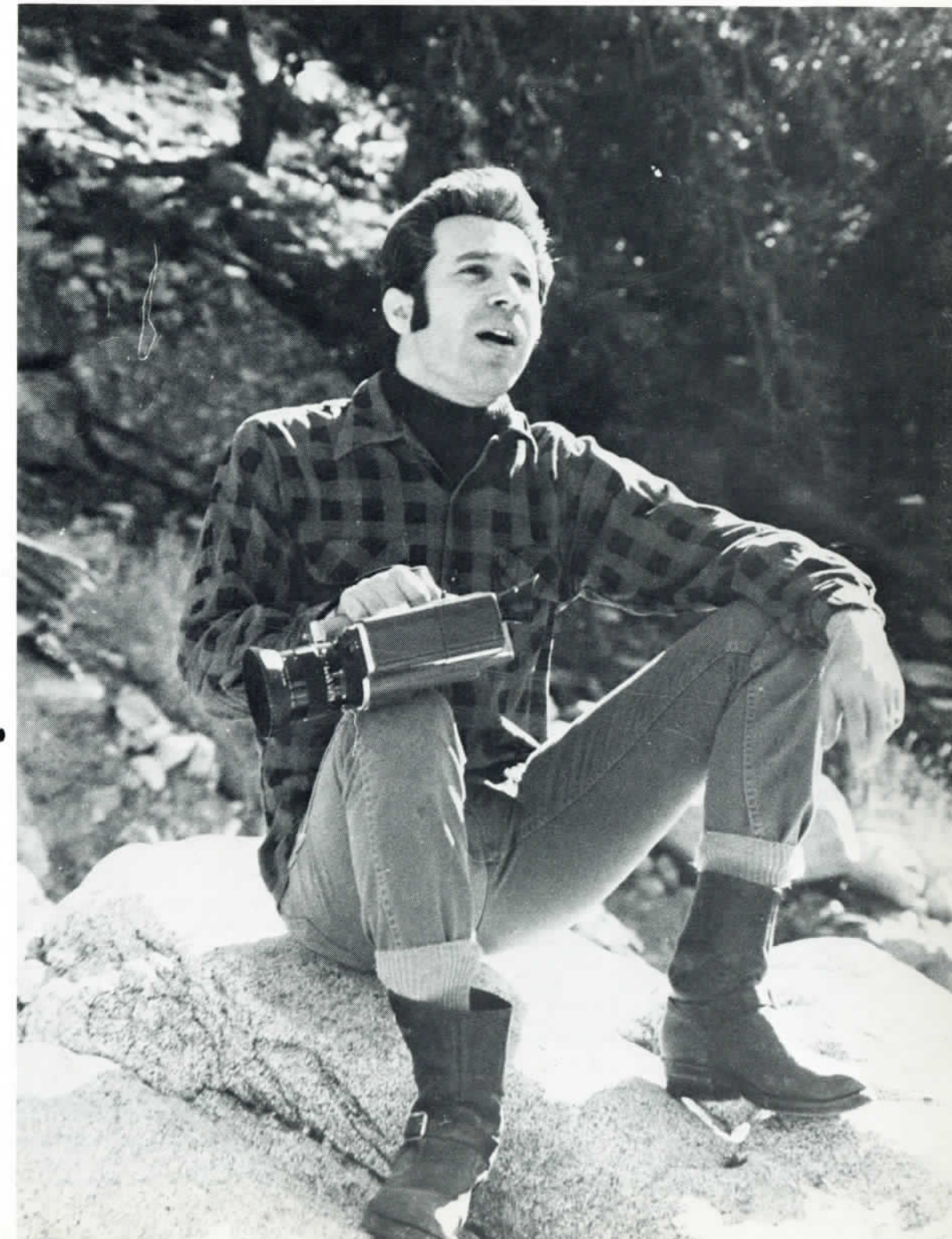
for m. s.

Adrian Stanford

michael, listen, the sea is sobbing
the only voice more vibrant is your own
too late for tears
these are the years of regret
they pass slowly
like smoke
or broken dreams



Gay
Film
Maker
Pat Rocco
to Film
"ONE
Adventure"
in
Europe



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Editor, Richard Conger

Assoc. Editor, James Kepner

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text by James Kepner, photos by Pat Rocco except where noted

lest a pride of nude photos offend some readers, let us say that our failure to run such a feature before was due neither to false modesty nor to lack of nerve on our part but from a feeling that such photos, if they are to appear in ONE MAGAZINE, should complement the entire issue.

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COVER PHOTO:

by James L. Prestridge

In lieu of an editorial, both of our editors being already represented in this issue, we print the following introduction to the leaflet issued by the Institute for the Study of Human Resources, "Homosexuality -- 25 Questions & Answers," the full text of which appears on page 14.

Magazine articles, books, news reporting, movies and public discussions of homosexuality are so plentiful today as to indicate a genuine public concern about the subject and a desire better to understand it. However, the laymen has difficulty in finding simple, straightforward answers to many of his questions readily available in convenient form.

To help fill this need the following pamphlet has been prepared by a panel of highly qualified social scientists and specialists, each of whom has studied homosexuality extensively and at least one of whom is himself homosexual. In addition to his study, each of the panelists has done much interviewing and counseling work with male and female homosexuals, gaining thereby a broad insight into the attitudes and behavior patterns of several thousand such persons.

The aim of this publication is to replace misconceptions and fears about homosexuality with a better understanding of the subject. It is hoped that this will result in improved and more humane attitudes toward those men and women for whom homosexuality is their way of life and effect a better integration into society of such individuals, many of whom are worthwhile and useful people. Such a goal would seem to be preferable to the traditional practice of alienating them and increasing the numbers of individuals who are a burden upon society.



"Are homosexuals child-molesters?"

HOMOSEXUALITY

in young people --

FOR PARENTS, TEACHERS and YOUTH WORKERS

by W. Dorr Legg

With pictures of Mars and moon walks on TV these days it seems hard to believe biologists who tell us that even more startling advances are happening in biological science than in technology. The important things, so they tell us, are to know more about man, and to better understand ourselves, if we hope to live fuller and happier lives.

Recent biological discoveries are opening new doors and revealing hitherto unsuspected facts about how man is put together and how he functions. With cool and scientific exactness biology is providing us with new ways of seeing ourselves, some of them startling in their novelty. As a result, foundations of many a cherished belief about human nature are being eroded away.

In few directions is this more true than concerning the nature of human sexuality. Despite all the discussion which has been given this topic lately, and the countless pages which have been published, the need for clearer guidelines to lead us through the welter of conflicting views and opinions seems as acute as ever.

My hope will be to dispel in these pages if possible, certain misconceptions concerning human sexuality which have been responsible for causing painful discords between many parents and their adolescent children, discords which in some instances have inflicted psychological and other damage upon them both. The intention of these pages is to serve as a vigorously wholesome exercise in individual and group therapy.

The plan of presentation will be briefly to summarize some current biological research which has particular bearing upon the topic of human sexual behavior. This will be followed with illustrations taken from history to show how differently, and with what results, various types of sexual expression have been dealt with in different periods. In conclusion, suggestions will be given for ways of looking at conditions as they exist in the United States today, and for our coming to terms with these conditions.

A FIXED POINT OF DEPARTURE

Famed Harvard Professor George Gaylord Simpson writes, "It is the biological nature of man, both in his evolutionary

history and in his present condition, that presents us with our only fixed point of departure." Few biologists would dispute this statement, so we may as well start here with a single cell, that cell from which each of us began life. So small as to be barely visible without a microscope, this cell is the unfertilized egg as it is contained within the female ovary.

Like all human cells the egg cell is composed largely of liquid within which floats a nucleus. This nucleus contains twenty three pairs of tiny rodlike chromosomes. One of these pairs is quite unlike all the others and called the sex determining pair. In 1962 Watson and Crick were awarded Nobel Prizes for their discovery that around each of these chromosomes there intertwined a double helix made up of innumerable smaller particles called genes. Prior to then it already had been fairly well demonstrated that these genes acted something like a computer to program cell growth, development and diversification in such ways as to determine how tall or how short, how dull or how bright each of us could become.

In the egg cell contained within the female parent the two sex determining chromosomes are alike. Biologists speak of them as X X. The much smaller cell, coming from the male to join the egg, also contains its twenty three pairs of chromosomes, but in this instance the odd pairs are not constructed symmetrically. Their arrangement of parts has been given the designation X Y.

If in sexual union these two cells join in such a way as to eliminate the Y factor the result will be a fertilized egg which contains only the XX chromosome combination. When born the child will therefore have the same sex chromosome "inventory" as the mother and be female. However, if the Y factor persists and "mates" with the X factor, the new chromosome combination will then be X Y, like that of the father, and the infant will be male.

In either case each succeeding cell in the infant's body will possess the X X or X Y make-up just described. As the fetus grows and takes on a large part of its final form and structure it is without any clearly defined male or female sex differentiation for much of the time. To use the biologists' term, it is during most of the period of gestation sexually indifferent.

The research team of Young, Goy and Phoenix, as well as others, have sought to discover just how it is that the cells are finally commanded to so arrange themselves as to produce at birth a boy or a girl. It is believed that the "computer orders" come from the different ways in which the X X or the X Y chromosomes, and their associated genes, set into motion the production of various complex hormonal combinations. At Princeton, Lisk has conducted experiments which suggest that the final sex differentiation may not actually take place until almost right up to the moment of birth.

Such indeterminacies make it clear that none of us are quite as totally male or female as we may have thought. In fact there are remnants and vestiges of the opposite sex to be found in each one of us. For example, girls and boys both have quite similar nipples until, at adolescence, those of the girls begin to enlarge due to hormonal changes within their bodies. The clitoris and the penis are sometimes so similar in appearance in infants that there are instances in which physicians have mistakenly recorded the child's sex. Even so relatively obscure a male anatomical structure as the prostatic utricle is recognized as being vestigially related to the female oviduct.

There is no need for subscribing to any theory of unisexuality in order to recognize that while men are men and women are women, both have much in common with each other, biologically and sexually. Small wonder, then, that many a boy or girl is born in whom the edges between the two sexes are even more blurred than ordinarily. This being so, would it not be well to have respect for variations, differences and the diversities which are so frequently found in nature? In fact, we really have no warrant for making absolute statements as to what is natural for boys to do, or ways no girl ought to behave. Nature itself leaves the question pretty open.

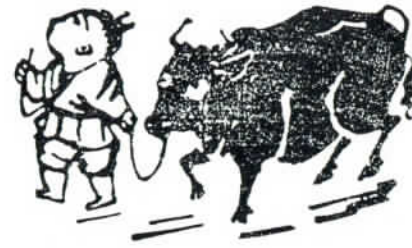
Concerning animals, students like Ford and Beach and ethologists such as Lorentz, cite many examples of females behaving aggressively, even mounting other females as if to mate with them. Among male animals of virtually every species a certain number of individuals will be found who behave far more passively than would be expected. Some of them make no resistance to courtshiplike approaches from other males, and, despite contrary belief, some male animals show little or no interest in mating with females of their species. Thus, even animal nature shows great variations of behavior in sexual, as well as in other directions.

HOW CHILDREN ACT

What are some of the ways children behave? To answer such a question concerning sexual behavior in their growth from infancy to adulthood, much help can be had by referring to the studies by Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey and his team of research associates. Because their findings have been strongly criticized in some quarters it seems necessary to point out that their work was done with the most scrupulous scientific care. More importantly, since their first major report in 1948, no one has yet come up with sex research studies done on so massive or comprehensive a scale, or seriously challenged the findings. Until this has been done the Kinsey work will continue to be regarded as supplying the most reliable information which is now available.

What does it tell us about young people's sexual development? For one thing they show that in matters of sex, as in other respects, children are irrepressibly curious. Curiosity is their method for discovery. Like puppies and kittens, youngsters tumble and roll with each other, exploring their own and each others' bodies. Adults may sometimes interpret such actions with alarm in terms of adult sexuality. Many an individual recalls that his earliest feelings of guilt and shame over sexual matters were stamped indelibly upon his memory by the shrill and violent reactions of some adult to what was but harmless child play.

The Kinsey books report that "nearly all boys have some pre-adolescent genital play with other boys or with girls. Only about one-fifth of the girls have such play." With both animals and humans this appears to be a wholly natural step in growing up. For parents or others to try to curb and stop such processes of learning can inflict serious psychological damage upon the young. Curiosity is entirely normal; it is at the very heart of how humans learn.



At the coming of puberty boys start to become sexually active on a regular basis, meaning that they regularly experience orgasm. The Kinsey studies indicate that 95% of all boys conform to this pattern by the time they are fifteen. This means two to three sexual outlets per week during the ages from sixteen and twenty. Despite such data there are many who prefer not either to believe this or to think about it. It is such attitudes which cause young people to accuse their elders of hypocrisy.

Young people ask how it is that if adults do not care frankly to discuss masturbation, venereal disease, homosexuality, pregnancy and other similar matters they at the same time expect and demand that young people shall somehow work out perfect solutions for these problems. "Can't they understand," is the question, "that all this refusal to talk about such matters means that they really must want to encourage masturbation, venereal disease, homosexuality and pregnancies? For that is the way it works out. They talk about moral responsibility, then act with total moral irresponsibility." For this is how it looks to many a young person today.

FRANKNESS AND HONESTY

Not all adults are so uptight on sexual matters. Some scientists, psychologists, psychiatrists and others are frankly and honestly telling it like it is. For example, in answering a question about homosexual behavior, many years ago psychiatrist Blanche M. Baker wrote, "I regard it as one of our mammalian heritages of complex origins, so widespread in the animal kingdom that no serious student should consider it to be unnatural but merely a variation of commonly accepted sexual behavior."

A fear which many parents, teachers and others often express is that harm may result if young people are given honest answers to sexual questions. The most extreme reactions of all center around fears about sexual contacts between youth and older persons. It is thought that this must somehow leave a lifetime mark upon a young boy or girl, despite the fact that there is little or no scientific evidence to support such a belief.

On the contrary, many studies have shown that youngsters soon forget the experience, provided their elders do not surround the incident with tension and alarm. The younger the child the more true this seems to be. With puberty the whole situation changes, for puberty marks the approach of adulthood and, whether parents acknowledge it or not, many an adolescent boy or girl is by this time actively reaching out for levels of relationship not to be found at home. This explains the fact, often pointed out, that in many so-called seductions the seducer is the youth and not the older partner, but parents do not like to think of their children in such a light, so they raise the cry of "child molestation." To many teen-agers this smacks both of adult hypocrisy and laughable ignorance.

"They don't even know what's happening," is the way they put it.

What in fact is happening between boys and other males and between girls and other girls, or women? By the time they are ending their teens nearly four boys in every ten will have engaged in at least some sexual activity with other males, either their own age or older. For the girls the percentages are smaller by about half.

It has already been outlined on previous pages that much of this activity represents either the sheer lively curiosity and of a wholly natural urge toward experimentation and learning or, on the other hand, an equally natural adolescent desire to find emotional experience which the family is not equipped to supply. Society tells teen-agers that they are not yet ready for marriage, that it is important to spend their time preparing themselves educationally for the challenges and responsibilities of adulthood, but society does not tell these teen-agers what to do about bodies which have by then emerged into the full flowering of energies and physical vitality.

Is it any wonder, then, that such an overflowing of turbulent forces will try to find outlets? During the earlier years of adolescence boys quite often find relating to other males both natural and convenient. Their contacts and experience with the other sex may have been somewhat limited, and much of society certainly would not approve sexual contacts between boys and girls of these ages anyway. Faced with limitations of this sort as they are, four boys out of ten will find their emotional and physical release from the company of other males, according to Kinsey.

DOES ANYONE BECOME HOMOSEXUAL?

Does this mean that they will "become homosexual"? Should adults make every effort to break up such relationships, if possible? According to the Kinsey figures twenty-five out of every hundred young men are going to continue having male to male sexual contacts for a period of not less than three years some time after the age of 18. For ten of them such relationships will be nearly exclusive during a three year period of their lives. Four out of every hundred men will "become" entirely homosexual and remain so during their entire lives.

Psychiatrists Saghir and Robins in a study at Washington University have reported that 98% of the homosexual men they examined reported "that their first experience with an adult was of no significance in relation to their homosexual desires and orientation. They emphasized that their desires preceded the experience with an adult." This finding gives evidence that contacts between youths and older men are not a deciding influence, that boys are not "turned" homosexual by such experiences. Two-thirds of the men studied already had strong homosexual desires before they were fourteen, suggesting that homosexual inclinations had not been induced in them by either older persons or by the intensified physical arousals of adolescence. In the light of such information the prospect of breaking up homosexual inclinations at adolescence, or earlier, begins to seem unrealistic.

During more than twenty years of counseling practice in dealing with several thousand persons of homosexual inclinations the writer has observed many cases where great psychological harm had been done by the ill-advised efforts of parents or others who sincerely believed that the old adage "as the twig is bent" can always be made to work. Unfortunately, there are some who will break before they will bend. The present stage of scientific knowledge gives little warrant for believing that some, or even a good many, homosexual experiences are signs of mental disturbance or psychological disorder. Nor do studies so far undertaken justify anyone in attempting either by forceful or by subtle measures to bring about rearrangements of the life patterns of young people

whose sexual patterns do not meet our approval. Parents, clergy, psychologists and psychiatrists should bear this in mind. Alterations of sexual behavior are indeed a very risky undertaking.

"Surely," it may be asked, "Should we not do whatever can be done to spare young people from anything which is so socially disapproved? Does anyone claim otherwise for homosexuality?" That homosexual behavior is both unnatural and abnormal has long been believed by a great many people in the United States, yet today many physicians, psychiatrists and psychologists are changing their views in this regard.

New York Endocrinologist Harry Benjamin, M.D. asks, "Do we know what 'normal' means? I don't know. I believe that we only know what is customary, and this, of course, is not always in harmony with what is permitted." He then continued at the International Congress of General Medicine in Salzburg, Austria that, "If the physician shares the prejudice still held in wide areas of society against homosexuals, he will injure his patient rather than help him." Many would now agree with this view.

WHAT CAN HISTORY TELL US?

It has been said that history has shown that homosexuality, where condoned, has undermined civilizations and brought about their downfall. Widely thought to be true this is one of the myths that have somehow persisted in long misleading the public. Quite the contrary is true, or closer to the truth, except for one nation. Germany during the past two or three centuries has suffered a series of social and political disasters in which a number of homosexuals were featured at or near the center of the troubles. Otherwise, the historical record is plain that in many nations and periods great men and women of homosexual inclinations have either been great leaders or have made fine contributions to the countries where they lived.

This is not the place to undertake extended discussion for or against the idea that the deep friendship as described in the Bible of Prince Jonathan for handsome young David was indeed homosexual. Such relationships have been frequent among all the Middle Eastern peoples from that time until today, hence homophile aspects of the friendship would have by no means been exceptional.

Equally commonplace among military traditions from pre-Buddhist India, from Sumeria and Babylon, through many centuries of Greek history, in the great samurai tradition of Japan, and the flowering of mediaeval knighthood, as well as much later, the concept of the pairings of soldiers in an affection constant even to death has been frequent and much admired.

Greek science, politics, literature and art, to which all modern nations owe so much, virtually rose to its great heights through the genius and efforts of century after century of famous men for whom a love relationship between males was held to be both natural and virtuous. Homer's Iliad poetically describes at an early period in Greek history the inconsolable grief of the great Achilles at the death of his soldier-companion Patroclus.

The great law-giver Solon, whose name is given today to our own Congressmen and legislators, had many male love affairs which have been recorded. The statesman, Aristides, whose moral standards were so high he has ever since been known as "The Just," had many such love affairs. So also did the great naval hero Themistocles whose leadership at the battle of Salamis saved Greece from the Persians thus changing the course of Western civilization.

Among philosophers and writers mention can only be made of Demosthenes, Sophocles, Plato, Aristotle, Pindar and Epicurus. Perhaps most famous of all Greek generals, living many centuries after Homer, was Alexander the Great, whose homosexuality has been frankly described in Plutarch's *Lives* and by other writers of that time. When Greece "fell," it was for a number of political, military and economic reasons, not

because of its permissive attitudes toward homosexuality.

There is no need for going into detailed recounting of historical periods here, other than to make it clear that history affords little justification for supposing that homosexual behavior leads nations or peoples into decline and disaster. Many of the greatest names in Roman history — such figures as Julius Caesar, the poet Virgil and the Emperor Hadrian had either extensive or exclusive homosexual orientation, and these were men of the times of Rome's glory, not of its decline.

It is somewhat less well known that leading roles were played in the Renaissance by men whose homosexuality is fully documented. Even so seemingly austere a figure as the philosopher Erasmus had male loves. The city of Florence called itself "The New Athens" and consciously strove to revive and live in all respects by the ancient Greek ideals. So many great homophile writers and artists burst forth during this period that space can be given to but a few.

Leonardo da Vinci has been called the Universal Man, one of the greatest minds who ever lived. Yet, it is reported that he was once arrested as a homosexual. It can readily be agreed that had Leonardo never lived the world today would be a very different place. As we look upon "The Last Supper" in honesty we must admit that perhaps the greatest of all religious paintings was the work of a homosexual.

Equally great as an architect, painter and sculptor was Michelangelo. Lists exist which give us the names of his male lovers up until he was in his eighties. Again, must there not be honest acknowledgement that the great Sistine Ceiling, the monumental Moses and David sculptures are the work of such a man? Above all, it was Michelangelo who gave the mighty and main plan to St. Peter's, the most awesome of all Christian churches.

Only slightly less numerous were the men of homosexual inclinations in Elizabethan England and later. James I, to whose support and energy we owe the King James Version of the Bible, was conspicuous in his male attachments. So also was Charles II. Both Christopher Marlowe and Shakespeare himself are recorded as having had homosexual attachments. Certainly, the plays of the latter abound with situations and characters of that description.

Figures of more austere reputation such as Sir Francis Bacon and Milton both had romantic attachments with men. Later, Byron, Thomas Gray, Tennyson, whose "In Memoriam" was written at the death of a beloved friend (the more explicit parts of the poem not usually being printed), Sir Arthur Sullivan and Cecil Rhodes, founder of the Rhodes Scholarships are but a few of the most renowned.

There is not space here even to mention the innumerable figures in French history or in our own country, except to say that in both lands the names are quite as exalted and their influence upon national history quite as great as in the cases already cited.

Does this say that these men were great because of their homosexuality? Certainly not! Does it say that they were great in spite of it? Not that either. What does seem plain is that men of the highest genius and among the greatest benefactors to world culture who have ever lived have shown that their attachments to other men were no handicap. The same thing might be said of the sometimes stormy and turbulent love lives of other great men with their wives and mistresses, for their genius and art always seemed to manage to come forth, whatever the circumstances.

It should also be realized that although in one part of the world and during certain periods public attitudes toward homosexual behavior might be tolerant, or even approving, while at other times and in other lands opposite attitudes might prevail, the presence of homosexuality has always been one of life's facts. Furthermore, it is not at all clear that there has been very much change percentage-wise, whether conditions were favorable, or unfavorable. When even today, sta-

tistics are far from exact, what can be claimed for estimates of incidence two thousand years ago? Nevertheless, the impression is hard to escape in studying history that the total dimension of homosexual behavior at any time and place may stay at about the same levels.

Confirming this impression has been the experience during the past century in those countries of Europe which one by one have removed laws against homosexual acts from their statute books. Earliest to do so was France during the complete overhaul of its laws at the time of Napoleon, yet visitors to France today may feel that they see less public display of homosexuality there than in the U.S.

In none of the other European countries which have changed their laws, and most of them have, has there been any upsurge in homosexual behavior. Nor in Illinois in this country, which on January 1, 1962, made private homosexual acts legal between consenting adults, has any marked increase occurred. On the other hand, rigid enforcement of laws against such acts has not in any country ever succeeded in doing other than to drive the practice underground, thus making it susceptible to blackmail and other criminal influences, a fact noted by the British Parliament's high-level Wolfenden Commission.

OUR OWN ATTITUDES

With recent biological discoveries indicating that, like all mammals, man contains in his body structures and genes inherited from both his male and his female parents, no one is quite all male, or all female. Psychologically, much of what we are has been learned, but biologically males are quite capable of responding erotically to other males, and in large number do so; females likewise can respond to females, and do so.

Prior to adolescence much so-called genital play of this sort is merely exploratory and experimental. During adolescence these same actions take on heightened feelings and emotional overtones. In some cases these involve nothing more than search for physical release of the overflowing vitalities of youth. Occasionally, however, such feelings take on the coloring of a love relationship and may serve as a means for awakening young persons to the depths and meaning of that term.

For boys and girls these experiences will occupy either a greater or a lesser part of their lives according to the ways their circumstances and temperaments may differ. Then, as the teen years are left behind them, these incidents usually fade away of their own accord for all except a relatively small percentage of young people. Adults do well to recognize that strong emotional experiences between young people of the same sex will for some individuals help them to break away from parental ties, a step so necessary if balanced mental health is to be achieved in adulthood.

Evidence that experiences of "same sex love" do not of themselves produce lifetime homosexual orientation is abundant. Those young people who are exclusively homosexual in their orientation report that such had been their orientation from their earliest recollections. Thus, that boys and girls "become" homosexual is highly doubtful. While scientific evidence that some individuals are born with these preferences is by no means conclusive, reports which claim that children have been conditioned into becoming homosexual are also of very dubious reliability.

The only conclusions safe to make from such information as is now available is that homosexuality is a passing experience of relatively short duration in the lives of around one-third of the adult male population; that it is a lifetime pattern for roughly one man in twenty-five, in such cases a pattern usually present from earliest childhood; that these percentages are markedly less among girls and women.

From history it is plain that there is little evidence to support the belief that homosexual practices have brought about social declines in societies where they have been given some degree of approval. On the contrary, men and women known

to be homosexually inclined have filled leadership roles on the highest levels of achievement during many of the most notable periods of history. Thus, the argument that homosexuality is socially harmful cannot successfully be based upon historical evidence.

Neither does history show that societies which have regarded homosexuality with tolerance have been inundated with any great increases in the number of persons of this orientation. What does appear to take place wherever some degree of tolerance has prevailed is a lessening of the social pressures on the individual and improved opportunities for his making such cultural and social contributions as lie within his individual capacities. In sociological terms, to give a repressed minority improved social status tends to release capacities and productivity not otherwise available to the community. Societies which repress their minorities inevitably must suffer economic and cultural deprivation.

A serious social problem arising from the stigma many attach to homosexuality is that many men and women fear this stigma enough to cause them to enter into marriage. Such marriages are doomed to failure and usually bring incalculable unhappiness to the marriage partners and such children as may have been born of the union. Experienced marriage counselors are acutely aware that many of the broken marriages and divorces which occur do so because of the homosexuality of one or the other of the partners. Statistics about such cases by their very nature rarely appear in the public records, nor does the amount of juvenile delinquency traceable to the same sources. Yet, in having mistakenly disapproved homosexuality as something which it believes to be evil, society appears to have compounded and multiplied its own problems.

SOME CONCLUSIONS ABOUT SEX EDUCATION

The entire question of sane and wholesome sex education is one very much in the public mind at present. What are suitable policies, has been the question? Without any attempt to provide general answers for such questions, it should be stated without any equivocation that no sound policy of sex education can be based upon the assumption that marriage and the procreation of children are desirable goals for all men and all women. Some individuals, literally millions of them, find such a life pattern either not at all possible or, if attempted, resulting in social and psychological damage to themselves and to those around them.

The time has long since passed when any of us can avoid facing up to the fact that homosexual behavior has existed in all higher animal species and in every known human society. We must be willing to start thinking about the implications for ourselves and for our children of such facts. We must have enough honesty to admit that merely to look away from and to ignore matters we find unpleasant allows all manner of confusion and discord to multiply and makes hypocrites of us, the very charge so many young people make today.

There are many constructive, practical steps every parent, every schoolteacher and all those concerned with the future of our society can take. Not to do so would seem to make us morally culpable:

1. Learn what modern science has found out about human sex behavior, with specific reference to homosexuality;
2. Acquaint yourself with advice and proposals from specialists in the field of such studies;
3. Be open-minded enough to admit that changes are sorely needed, in view of the effects some of the traditional teachings have had;
4. Admit that what is best for you is not necessarily best for everyone else, that variations between humans are too great for any single solution to be able to fit everyone;
5. Above all, be willing to treat other human beings with the same understanding and respect you ask for your-

self. No amount of skill or knowledge can change the simple rule that we can guide no one whom we despise, nor can we force others into such molds as we may have chosen for them. That is the path of dictatorship.

HOPE FOR THE FUTURE

It has been the aim of this brief discussion of a complex and difficult aspect of human behavior to lead each of us through a thoughtful session of group therapy. If any one finds himself able to think about homosexuality more comfortably than before, then the therapy session has been a success. If he can now think and talk freely about circumstances and the likelihood some person near and perhaps dear to him may be homosexual, then we have been doubly successful.

The pinnacle of achievement to be hoped for is that each of us may one day be able to treat everyone as a human being unique in his own individuality in exactly the same sense that each of us cherishes our own individualities. The hope is that at least some of us can free ourselves in this way from old fears and unhappy prejudices.

The above article was completed in 1968 under a grant from the INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF HUMAN RESOURCES, Los Angeles based research and educational foundation, for use in a projected pamphlet series. This educational series, including the already published "Homosexuality: 25 Questions and Answers," has been designed not only for the general public but to be of special usefulness to parents, teachers and those actively involved in aiding and training young persons.

Many thousands of the already published pamphlet, the text of which is reprinted here below, have been requested by schools, colleges, universities, public health agencies, prison officials, church study groups, and other organizations, clear indication of the shortage which still persists of authoritative, simply presented information concerning homosexuality.

W. Dorr Legg is a Founder (1952) of ONE, Incorporated, Director (since 1956) of ONE Institute of Homophile Studies; author of a large number of articles dealing with various aspects of male and female homosexuality, editor of a book, "Homosexuals Today, 1956"; lecturer on the subject in many parts of the United States and Europe. Currently he is teaching, jointly with Associate Professor of Sociology Howard Fradkin, Ph.D., at California State University, Long Beach, an upper division course "Sociology of Sexual Behavior" in the Extension Department with the rank of Associate Professor of Sociology.



CATHOLIC GAYS

CATHOLIC GAYS

Join DIGNITY, a national Catholic group of sincere gay men and women with an active spiritual, educational and social program. For information, write DIGNITY National Office, Box 6161, Los Angeles, California 90055. For Louisville area only, write DIGNITY, Box 8202, Louisville, Kentucky 40208.



Park Theatre Marquee in Los Angeles

PAT ROCCO Gets Around

by James Kepner

Almost as soon as Los Angeles' Park Theatre became the first American outlet for Gay films, in early 1968, a young film buff named Pat Rocco came along. Most early Park programs combined an overpriced and often disappointing fare of oldies such as *Some Like It Hot*, Robert Morley's *Oscar Wilde* and Kenneth Anger's underground classics, with crude and plotless backyard "muscle boy" shorts. As the theatre gained in boldness the film

models dropped their pants and flopped their meat about, which sometimes seemed momentarily interesting — providing the picture was in focus.

Pat Rocco revolutionized that. Starting in the genre of unrehearsed cock-danglers, and starting on a tiny budget, with inadequate equipment and untrained actors, Pat put meaning into his models' exercises, arranging, even where acting talent is lacking, to make actions seem plausible and dra-

matic.

His first program of 10 to 30 minute shorts, though uneven, included the unforgettable *Yes*, and *Love Is Blue*, sensitive portrayals of men meeting, *The Performance*, a surreal ballet of inter-racial sexual desire, and others showing technical skill, flashes of humor, a sense of choreography and an unmatched evocation of the Gay spirit.

Pat's talent and his mastery of the medium of Gay romps and love stories,



Pat Rocco at Disneyland, filming Ron and Chuck for DISCOVERY

and soon, of Gay documentaries as well, made him big box office at the Park Theatre, his openings sometimes out-grossing almost every theatre in town for the night.

And so his cinematic travels began, as a part of the Gay revolution then beginning to sweep the country.

In August he took his camera to Disneyland to film a blossoming love affair between two fetching youths. To sentimentalists, this remains Pat's most lovely film. Unfortunately, while the proprietors of Walt Disney's photogenic amusement park like having its attractions advertised by hundreds of home-movie-makers, a Gay love story made on the sacred premises was something else. The resulting film had to be badly chopped before it could be generally released.

For that same film program, Pat Rocco also went across town to Echo Park (site of constant entrapments, one of which 20 years ago led to the American homophile movement's first spurt of growth) to film blond Volde- mar, an early Rocco favorite, in the first intimate male-to-male kiss to be shown on a public screen.

He went out to film a San Fernando valley stock car meet with stark realism and intensity, for a warm love story with Danny Combs — also featured in Pat's first documentary, portraying the ADVOCATE's first "Groovy Guy" contest.

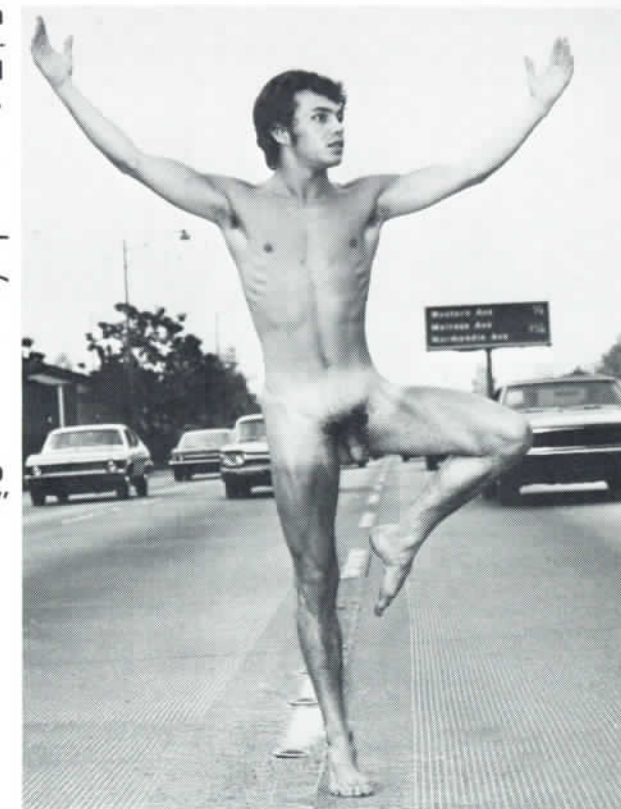
Soon after, Pat went to New York and San Francisco for his openings there — briefly filming each trip.

His big splurge of traveling about preceded his spectacular April 1969 program, *Pat Rocco Dares*. First and most spectacular of these trips was only up into the Hollywood Hills and back down onto the Hollywood freeway on a Sunday morning. Brian Reynolds actually danced nude in the

Brian Reynolds on the Hollywood Freeway for A BREATH OF LOVE.



"That Pat Rocco will go anywhere!"



middle of the freeway, in plain view of traffic passing on both sides! With Lyn McMurrey's fine choreography, it made a breathtakingly beautiful film.

Then Pat sailed out onto San Pedro bay for another love story.

Third trip, and best performance ever for Rocco star Ron Dilly, was to The Patch, a then thriving Wilmington,

Calif., bar. Pat's vibrant, lively film, *The End*, was made there even while owner/entertainer Lee Glaze was fighting PTA, police and local toughs to keep the bar open. After police raided The Patch, Glaze led a sortee of flower-tossing queens to the police station "to release our sisters." Metropolitan Community Church and HELP (a Gay

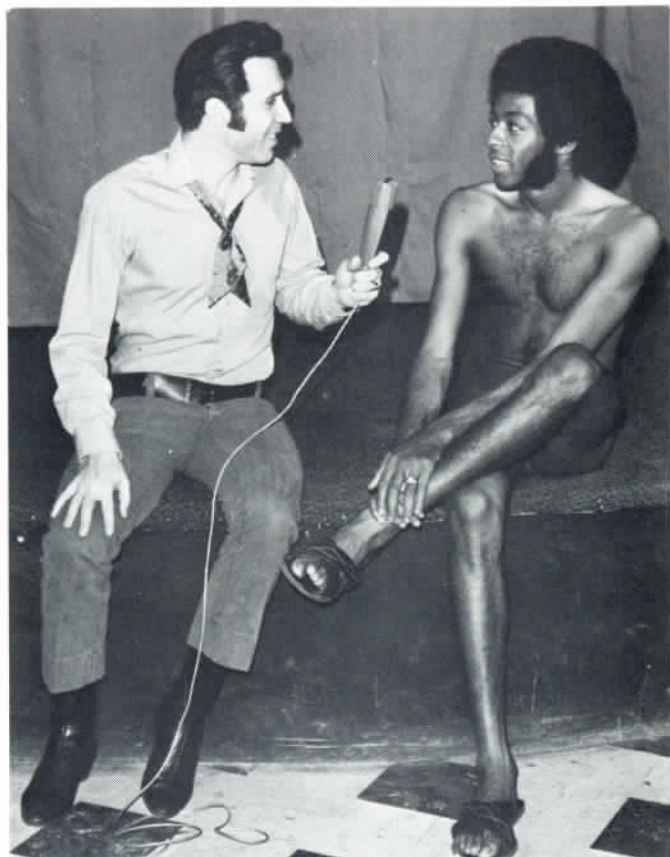


Finale of 1971 SPREE Awards Show



Leatherman Billy Hitchcock finds sunbather Voldemar, in YES

PAT



Pat Rocco interviews original nude Go-Go boy Ted Philpot. Photo by James Prestridge

GETS

AROUND



Bobi Nelson and Jon Helm in AUTUM NOCTURNE



Shawn Zee and Voldemar in THE PERFORMANCE

Part of crowd at second Gay-In, the first sponsored by LA-GLF, April 5, 1970



legal aid group) were born as a result, and The Advocate grew to a major Gay publication.

Pat's longest journey to date took him to that very Gay city, Rio de Janeiro for an exciting and longer than usual film that many hoped would be the first in a series of Gay travelogues.

He got around quite a bit within narrower range for his *Mondo Rocco* program, which included *Homosexuals on the March*, a lengthy documentary recording the mounting Gay demonstrations here in late 1969. To some

viewers, Pat's "TV Emcee" ebullience seemed at odds with the militant style of the Hollywood marches led by the Rev. Troy Perry, but these remain the first film accounts of America's homophile movement, the only record of colorful, historic events ignored by regular news media.

He got an unintended news scoop at the Meatmarket, first male nude Go-Go bar, where he went to make a film

to be shown in court in defense of dancers and others arrested there. While Pat was interviewing patrons, and the original male nude go-go dancer, Ted Philpot, his assistant cameraman by accident filmed a vice arrest.

In June, 1969, the month of the New York Christopher Street riots, Dick Winters (a deacon of Metropolitan

Ron Dilly and Alan Dark at PATCH II in Wilmington, for THE END



Three young men of Brazil, in first Gay travelogue: MARCO OF RIO. The scene that followed, tame by today's standards, couldn't be shown until a year later.



Community Church and an Advocate co-owner), along with Brian Reynolds (who did the freeway dance) and this writer started a Gay film and theatre club, SPREE (Society of Pat Rocco Enlightened Enthusiasts) aimed at encouraging more people to make films with artistic and Gay integrity.

SPREE has since met, at Hollywood's Troupers' Auditorium, the second Tuesday of every month, for a social program, a potpourri of Gay films and often original stage productions, some of the latter having gone on to performances in local bars and theatres.

SPREE also has its gadabout side, with an outing each month, going often to Pat's Mt. Baldy cabin where Yes and other features were filmed.

Those homosexuals who consider the terms "Gay movies" and "dirty movies" to be synonymous were astonished when this young man they put down as a porno filmmaker showed



SPREE actress Judy Coleman waves, in 1970 Christopher Street West Parade.

SPREE's float in 1971 Christopher Street West Parade on Hollywood Blvd.



A SPREE skit in which Gay groups have just routed a nasty vice cop.



Rocky Marks' rear gets attention in SPREE's "Myra Breckenbitch" — with Bambi Allen (Myra) and Dale Phillips (Letitia)



Opening Day at Metropolitan Community Church's own building in Los Angeles. Pat Rocco sang.



up several times as solo vocalist at MCC. The almost devotional manner in which Pat approached Gay love was not to the liking of all patrons at the Park and similar theatres, and as hardcore came in, films like Pat's became harder to market. Pat wasn't at all shy about recognizing the word sex in the word homoSEXual — but he drew the line at pornography.

He went another time to Mt. Baldy for a documentary on Troy Perry. He filmed the first two Christopher Street West parades (SPREE having a large contingent in each).

He filmed the Gay Liberation Front's first Griffith Park "Gay-In," and put his cameras away only moments before a deliberate police provocation nearly turned the picnic into a riot. At a Gay Lib dance after the first CSW parade, he again put away his cameras moments before the announcement of Troy Perry's arrest turned that affair also into a near riot (the second such occasion only in L.A. Gay history).

ONE has for eight years been taking groups of Gays from all over the U.S. to visit the Gay centers and other tourist attractions in Europe. This year the thought occurred to us: why not get a film record of these unique meetings of the homophile movements

of two so-very different continents? And who better to film it than Pat Rocco, whose films were introduced to European groups by members of an earlier ONE Tour?

If you'd like to join ONE, Pat Rocco and Troy Perry for a very Gay tour of Europe, don't wait another

day. Reservations are just about closed out. Otherwise, you'll certainly wish to see the elegant gift book being planned about the tour, or reserve your seat at one of the "Premieres" of the film being planned in different cities.

photo by James Prestridge

IF YOU
ACT TODAY
IT MAY
STILL BE
POSSIBLE
TO JOIN
THIS YEAR'S
TOUR -- IF
NOT, SIGN
UP NOW FOR
NEXT YEAR,
EITHER
EUROPE OR
FAR EAST



Pat Rocco and Troy Perry, two very different men with similar dream

HOMOSEXUALITY

25 Questions & Answers

1. **WHAT IS HOMOSEXUALITY?** It is the condition of being sexually attracted and drawn to members of one's own sex.
2. **WHO IS HOMOSEXUAL?** The only basis for deciding whether one is or is not homosexual is a continuing erotic preference for partners of the same sex.
3. **DOES A HOMOSEXUAL ACT MAKE ONE A HOMOSEXUAL?** No. Many boys and girls during early childhood and adolescence have homosexual experiences without lasting effects. Also, under special circumstances, such as military service and prison life, homosexual behavior sometimes occurs on a temporary basis.
4. **HOW MANY HOMOSEXUALS ARE THERE?** No one really knows. However, several authorities have estimated that perhaps one out of every ten adults could be so classified. Therefore, the number would total many millions.
5. **CAN HOMOSEXUALS BE EASILY IDENTIFIED?** Contrary to popular belief most homosexual men and women are indistinguishable in appearance from other people. They are found in all walks of life, at all social and economic levels, and among all cultural groups. Homosexual tastes and personalities vary as widely as do heterosexual. Some male homosexuals are feminine in manner and appearance and some female homosexuals seem masculine. Transvestites, those who prefer the clothing of the opposite sex, and transsexuals, those who feel they are trapped in the body of the wrong sex and therefore seek surgery, usually have a psychological makeup quite different from that of most homosexuals.
6. **IS HOMOSEXUALITY UNNATURAL?** From a scientific point of view it is not. It would seem to be one of the natural variations of human sexuality which some societies are more willing to accept than are others. Endocrinologist Harry Benjamin, M.D., has written, "Do we know what 'normal' means? I don't know. I believe that we only know what is customary."
7. **ARE HOMOSEXUALS MENTALLY ILL?** No. To label homosexuality as a mental illness reflects a value judgment based on social and religious attitudes, rather than on scientific evidence. Some homosexuals, like some heterosexuals, do indeed suffer from anxiety, or other psy-

chological difficulties. Quite often this has been brought on by pressures from a society which is intolerant and uninformed concerning homosexuality.

8. **ARE HOMOSEXUALS CRIMINALS?** Homosexuals are no more nor less law-abiding than the rest of the population. However, the laws of most states against oral-genital, anal and masturbatory behavior do label homosexual acts as criminal. The majority of heterosexuals would likewise be designated criminals were such laws enforced.
9. **ARE CHILDREN SEDUCED INTO HOMOSEXUALITY?** Homosexual seduction is no more common than is heterosexual seduction. Numerically it is much less frequent because there are fewer homosexuals. Several surveys have shown that most persons who engaged in homosexuality during their adolescent years did so with those of approximately their own ages. Schofield reports (p. 209 see Bibliography) that of one group studied about three-quarters "had started homosexual activity with other boys before the age of seventeen; only a few were initiated by adults."
10. **WHAT CAUSES HOMOSEXUALITY?** It is not yet known what causes either heterosexuality or homosexuality. It has been held that heterosexuals may be hormonally, genetically and biologically different from homosexuals. Others have argued that a young child's emotional relationships with his parents, and those near to him will determine his sexual pattern in adulthood. Much further research will be needed before a definite answer can be given.
11. **CAN HOMOSEXUALITY BE CURED?** Since homosexuality is merely one of the variations of sexual behavior and has been considered to be quite normal in some societies during various periods in history a better question might be, "Should homosexuals change? If so, why?" Available statistics indicate that large numbers of homosexuals see no reasons for wanting to change. Many of those who have tried to change have found treatment to be both long term and expensive, with results often unsatisfactory. Many therapists now favor helping individuals to accept their homosexuality, rather than to seek change.
12. **IS HOMOSEXUALITY NECESSARILY A HANDICAP?** No one's sexual orientation need be a handicap. Homosexuals and heterosexuals alike can lead happy, productive lives, provided they come to terms with their sexuality. For some persons, however, the social sanctions and public prejudice against homosexuality may create special problems and unhappiness.
13. **IS THERE A HOMOSEXUAL PERSONALITY?** None has so far been identified. Scientifically administered personality tests have not revealed any clearcut distinctions between heterosexuals and homosexuals, other than that of their sexual preference.
14. **WHAT KIND OF JOBS DO HOMOSEXUALS HOLD?** Like other minority groups they have

tended to take those jobs having the fewest barriers. Thus, they are no more inclined to be hairdressers than negroes are to be janitors. Surveys have shown that homosexuals can be found in every occupational grouping from the ministry to professional athletics and police forces. However, the vast majority of homosexuals must take great pains not to reveal their homosexual inclinations on their jobs for their efficient and effective job performance is often no protection to them if homosexuality is suspected.

15. **ARE HOMOSEXUALS CHILD MOLESTERS?** The overwhelming majority of homosexuals have no interest in pre-adolescent children. Their interest in adolescents is no greater or more significant than that of heterosexuals. Paederasts, those adults who do seek sexual contacts with young children present a difficult and often tragic problem but this should be clearly distinguished from homosexuality. According to studies of such offenders in prisons, the majority of paederasts are, or have been, married men.
16. **ARE HOMOSEXUALS AS PROMISCUOUS AS CLAIMED?** Not necessarily. However, because of the nature of the social pressures they face, it is more difficult for homosexuals to establish long term stable relationships than it is for heterosexual couples. Research indicates that there are many long term homosexual relationships, sometimes referred to as "marriages."
17. **WILL HAVING HETEROSEXUAL RELATIONS SOLVE ANYTHING?** The homosexual who has already identified himself as such is seldom swayed by having some heterosexual experiences, particularly if they are sought out of desperation or anxiety. Homosexuals who try marriage as a way out usually end up by making not only themselves miserable but the spouse as well. Children of such marriages are also caught up in the tragedy.
18. **SHOULD HOMOSEXUALS TRY TO RESIST THEIR SEX URGES?** It would be as unrealistic to expect homosexuals to practice complete sexual abstinence as to expect heterosexuals to do the same. Undoubtedly some homosexuals manage, as do some heterosexuals, to remain celibate throughout their lives, but most people would find this not only impossible but undesirable.
19. **WILL CLOSE PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ADOLESCENTS AND ADULTS OF THE SAME SEX LEAD TO HOMOSEXUALITY?** This fear of intimate friendships, particularly between males, has had negative effects on the mental well being and normal relationships of men to each other in the estimation of many researchers. It is perfectly natural for an adult male to express love and affection for another man or for an adolescent without being homosexual. Displays of affection between males are commonplace in many countries of the world and even in the United States it is not considered inappropriate for women to show warm affection for each other. Male fear of es-

tablishing intimate relationships seems due to the prevailing tremendous misunderstanding about what homosexuality actually means.

20. **WHAT DANGERS DO HOMOSEXUALS ENCOUNTER?** One of the consequences of being a member of a disdained minority group is that homosexuals are frequently victimized by blackmailers and unscrupulous police. Since known homosexuals are excluded generally from employment by government agencies and from membership in the armed forces, blackmailers may threaten them with exposure. Some homosexuals would rather pay money to such persons than to lose their jobs. Entrapment procedures are often used against homosexuals; that is, in order to make an arrest the police sometimes encourage homosexuals, or even make advances to them. Such abuses would be eliminated if the so-called sex laws were changed.
21. **IF THE SOCIAL AND LEGAL SANCTIONS AGAINST HOMOSEXUALITY WERE REMOVED WOULD IT INCREASE?** Social and legal equality for homosexuals would undoubtedly lead to more openness about homosexuality. This might lead some people to think there had been an increase. It is also likely that some "borderline" cases, those who might have been trying to seek a heterosexual adjustment would be less willing to do so. However, since homosexual tendencies are not usually acquired by choice, the state of the law would be unlikely to make any difference in the number of homosexuals. The vast majority of people would remain heterosexual as at present. In countries having had legal freedom for homosexual behavior for many years this has apparently been the usual result.
22. **DOES HOMOSEXUALITY CAUSE SOCIETIES TO DECLINE?** A careful study of history would tend to indicate that there is no discernible connection between the state of a nation's fortunes and its attitude toward homosexual behavior. The decline of Rome, for example, was due to many social and economic factors including an inability to successfully transfer power from one ruler to another. Homosexuality in itself was not a factor.
23. **WILL PUBLIC DISCUSSION OF HOMOSEXUALITY LEAD TO ITS INCREASE?** One of the best ways to reduce misinformation, misconceptions and myths about sex is to openly discuss such matters with young people at a time when they are most interested in the topic. The notion that the way to protect young people from something is to keep them in ignorance of it betrays not only a strange lack of confidence in the good sense of the younger generation but also goes contrary to what we know about the learning process.
24. **SHOULD PARENTS DISCUSS HOMOSEXUALITY WITH THEIR CHILDREN?** There should be frank discussions of this and other subjects if young people are to be helped in working through their adolescent difficulties over