

# Grand River Rainbow Historical Project

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*celebrating the lives and times of rainbow folk in Grand River country*

## *Gemini*

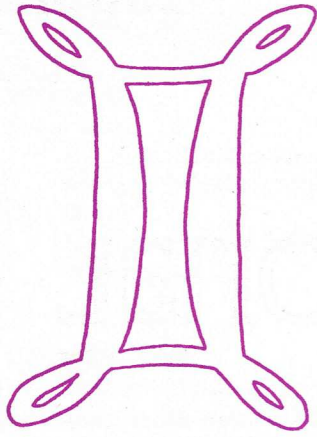
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# GEMINI

Volume 1, Number 3, October 1971

Waterloo Universities' Gay Liberation Movement, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada



## What's happening elsewhere?

The University of Rochester's Gay Liberation Front held an anniversary celebration/conference on the weekend of October 22-24.

Their program included a concert, workshops, a teach-in and a dance. Speakers included Barbara Gittings and Jill Johnston.

We hope to hear more from the Rochester group soon.

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### Toronto conference

On Saturday, Oct. 15, several members of the movement attended a meeting of Ontario Gay Liberation Movements.

The meeting, held at Hart House, University of Toronto, was called to exchange views and experiences between the various groups and organizations.

It was announced that several gay papers will be coming out in Canada in the near future. More information will be released later.

Briefly discussed was the question of a provincial organization. It was felt, however, that at this time informal get-togethers would be more beneficial, especially since each group is experiencing different problems and issues.

It was therefore decided to call another informal meeting of this nature to be held toward the end of November at the University of Waterloo. Main topics of discussion will be: publicity, exchange of information, how to start movements in other centres, and related topics. Details will be announced early in November.



## EDITORIAL

From time to time (pretty good understatement!) people approach me with all sorts of criticism. "Instead of doing this you should be doing that" and "I don't like going to meetings any more, because there are cliques."

Okay, hold it!! Why are things like that never brought up at meetings? What am I supposed to do about it, huh?

As far as the suggestions for things to do go--that's all fine and dandy, but . . . Let me give you an example. For this publication I need help (okay this last issue was truly a team effort)--for the mailing of newsletters I need help--so lots and lots of people say "I'll help you." When I call them the standard answer is "I can't today, maybe next week."

But--I run into those selfsame people sitting in the local beverage rooms night after night having a grand ole time. And I am getting pretty pissed off.

The bunch that helped with this issue of GEMINI worked a lot and will be working a lot more for the next issue. I suppose pretty soon we'll be called a clique, too.

Anyway, this clique business: I agree very much that cliques are a bad scene, but--cliques can only form because you people allow them to happen. They certainly don't come about because people want them.

This issue of GEMINI carries a disturbing letter in the BITCHBAG column. It should really make us examine ourselves.

If we could muster enough guts to be a bit less selfish, if we got off the pot for once and did a few things for other people then letters like this wouldn't need to be written and problems like the ones mentioned above wouldn't arise.

So you people get off your ass, be a bit kinder to your neighbors and let's get this movement moving.

Gaily yours,

*Your editor*

# BITCHBAG

Sept. 1971

To whom it may concern,

I was inspired by the latest issue of GEMINI to write my own personal complaint against gay life as I have seen and felt it. Perhaps you will see fit to publish my views in your bitchbag or some other appropriate section of your paper. Thankyou.

## "My Gripe against the Life"

I entered actively into gay life less than a year ago at the age of twenty. I was innocent and naive but brimming with romantic hopes and dreams. I set out in earnest to find my place, someone to love and a life of some worth to myself and to others.

I was sadly mistaken. I couldn't even find a friend among the female component of one of Canada's most gaily populated cities. My inexperience was laughed at, my sincerity scorned, my sexual advances spurned, my generosity exploited and my outgoing spirit introverted. It was with great disillusionment that I retired from gay life (if it can be called that).

Months passed in which I kept to myself until one day I decided to venture forth again. I donned a tough and aloof manner and temporarily managed to conceal my emotions beneath a cool exterior. I gained partial success in my endeavors but after five or six unsatisfactory relationships and a good deal of rejection and unhappiness I have again withdrawn from the mainstream.

Now let me get to the point. I was willing to give of myself. I was willing to share, willing to care. The regrettable thing was that no one I encountered was willing to do the same. A "good time" seemed to be the main objective rather than a lasting and meaningful relationship. I met selfishness, callousness and inconsiderateness.

Perhaps the newcomer has the hardest time of all. There is a hesitancy to reach out and help such an individual find the way. However, if this newcomer is physically attractive she will have little difficulty in finding a sexual partner. If she has money to throw around she will

be drawn into a circle quickly only to be taken advantage of. But woe unto her who possesses neither beauty, wealth nor wit. Unless extraordinarily lucky this one's simple need of a friend will go unsatisfied.

I am not referring to the members of Gay Lib, really. I have found an amount of sincerity in some of its members. No, I refer to the population of the gay community, of individuals!

The question is, "What can each of us do to remedy this sorry situation?" Can we cry for equal rights while turning our backs on our brothers and sisters, struggling against loneliness?

Cliques are formed, snobbery develops and people are hurt - needlessly.

As for myself, I have become bitter and pessimistic from my experiences. I have given up the hopes I had of finding someone to share my life with. No one seems interested in such a pursuit.

In closing I can only urge you to keep your eyes opened and if possible prevent other gropers from falling into the state of mind that I now have fallen.

\*

There. I got it all off my chest. Due to the nature of my article I wish to remain anonymous.

I hope you will print my piece in GEMINI. If it helps one person I will be gratified.

Sincerely,

X

*(Editor's note: For legal reasons we cannot reprint unsigned letters. That doesn't mean we have to print the name, but the editor, at least, must know who wrote. Pseudonyms can be printed if desired.)*

## LETTERS

Gentlemen:

In view of the tremendous success of the pub which was held September 15/71, I would like to suggest that a similar pub night be held once a month if possible.

It would likely be more convenient for most people if it were held on a Friday since the majority do not have classes or work the following morning.

Future events of this nature should prove to be very popular.

Yours truly,  
Dave Jones



GEMINI is published by the Waterloo Universities' Gay Liberation Movement, c/o Federation of Students, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada.

Contributions, Letters to the Editor, photos and inquiries should be sent to the above address.

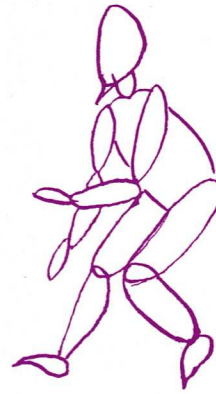
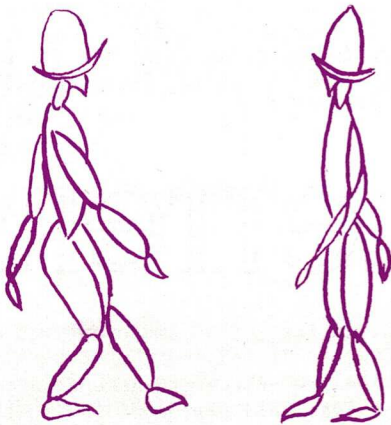
## The dancer

On the porch  
In the rain-throbbing darkness  
He dances;  
He is mad for the air to be in contact with his body,  
He has stripped off his shirt to embrace it,  
Naked to the waist he asks it to caress him  
(Soft damp breath of black rain) as he dances  
Before the world in the evening gyrating  
And his pulse is the beat of the drums  
(They are in love with him;  
They vie with the hiss of the rain for his body).

And I,  
Watching from inside,  
I also wish to be dancing beside him,  
Caressed by the rain and careless of eyes,  
Love-humping the night that is full of his pulse-beats --

But my feet will not move through the door  
And into his darkness.

Pat Young



## Singapore

when  
you're alone  
in a big  
city  
  
you can  
do  
  
anything  
  
even  
    smile  
        back

Pat Young

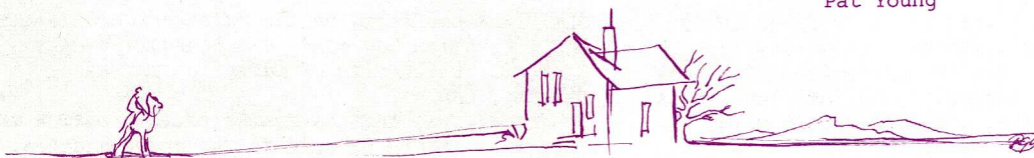
I live in the middle of a broad dry plain.  
Those whom I invite to visit me  
Must come by camel,  
and often they do not finish the pilgrimage.

## My house

The house is not bad looking,  
but its furnishings are spare;  
of the few who reach the door  
only a couple  
have dared to step inside,  
and they have left again in an embarrassed hurry  
to see the tangle of overgrown creepers  
in my living-room.

But sometimes it was a moment  
before they noticed,  
and that was time for me to burden them  
with my heart.

Pat Young



# GAY DAY

## Brief to the Federal Government

*(GEMINI is pleased to reprint the brief that our brothers and sisters from the various Gay Liberation groups tried to present to the Federal Government in Ottawa. In the mean time a copy of the brief has been sent to Max Saltsman, Waterloo's MP. A copy of the covering letter and Mr. Saltsman's reply are reprinted after the brief.)*

Saturday, August 21, 1971

Dear Sir:

In 1969 the Criminal Code was amended so as to make certain sexual acts between two consenting adults, in private, not illegal. This was widely misunderstood as "legalizing" homosexuality and thus putting homosexuals on an equal basis with other Canadians. In fact, this amendment was merely a recognition of the non-enforcable nature of the Criminal Code as it existed. Consequently, its effects have done but little to alleviate the oppression of homosexual men and women in Canada. In our daily lives we are still confronted with discrimination, police harassment, exploitation, and pressures to conform, which denies our sexuality. That prejudice against homosexual people pervades society is, in no small way, attributable to practices of the federal government. Therefore, we, as homosexual citizens of Canada, present the following brief to our government as a means of redressing our grievances.

Through Toronto Gay Action as the coordinating agent, the following organizations put forth their names in support of this brief:

The Community Homophile Association of Toronto, Front du Liberation Homosexuel (Montreal), Gay Alliance Toward Equality (Vancouver), Guelph University Homophile Association (Guelph), Toronto Gay Action, University of Western Ontario Homophile Association, University of Toronto Homophile Association, Vancouver Gay Activist Alliance (support in principle), Vancouver Gay Liberation Front and Gay Sisters (Vancouver), Waterloo Universities' Gay Liberation Movement (Waterloo Universities), and York University Homophile Association.

On Saturday afternoon, August 28, 1971, homosexual men and women and their supporters will rally in front of Parliament Hill in support of this brief. This action will be the first such public demonstration of its kind in Canada. Moreover, it will be the opening of a continuing public campaign until the just and reasonable reforms in the enclosed brief are achieved, and until the day when homosexual men and women are as free and equal as our heterosexual brothers and sisters.

In a democratic society, if one minority is denied freedom, all citizens are oppressed. Finally, in good faith, we are awaiting your response.

(signed)

Sincerely,  
Brian Waite and Cheri DeNovo  
for the August 28th Gay Day Committee,  
201 Queen Street East,  
Toronto 1, Ontario

## We demand

1. the removal of the nebulous terms "gross indecency" and "indecent act" from the Criminal Code and their replacement by a specific listing of offences, and the equalization of penalties for all remaining homosexual and heterosexual acts; and defining "in private" in the Criminal Code to mean a "condition of privacy";
2. removal of "gross indecency" and "buggery" as grounds for indictment as a "dangerous sexual offender" and for vagrancy;
3. a uniform age of consent for all female and male homosexual and heterosexual acts;
4. the Immigration Act be amended so as to omit all references to homosexuals and "homosexuality";
5. the right of equal employment and promotion at all government levels for homosexuals;
6. the Divorce Act be amended so as to omit all references to homosexual acts as grounds for divorce; moreover in divorce cases homosexuality, per se, should not preclude the equal right of child custody;
7. the right of homosexuals to serve in the Armed Forces, and therefore the removal of provisions for convicting service personnel of conduct and/or acts legal under the Criminal Code; further the rescinding of policy statements reflecting on the homosexual;
8. to know if it is a policy of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to identify homosexuals within any area of government service and then question them concerning their sexuality and the sexuality of others; and if this is the policy we demand its immediate cessation and destruction of all records so obtained;
9. all legal rights for homosexuals which currently exist for heterosexuals;
10. all public officials and law enforcement agents to employ the full force of their office to bring about changes in the negative attitudes and de facto expressions of discrimination and prejudice against homosexuals.

1. The removal of the nebulous terms "gross indecency" and "indecent act" from the Criminal Code and their replacement by a specific listing of offences, and the equalization of penalties for all remaining homosexual and heterosexual acts; and defining "in private" in the Criminal Code to mean "a condition of privacy".

The terms "gross indecency" and "indecent act" in the Criminal Code remain largely undefined, thus leaving the offensiveness and degree of offensiveness of many sexual acts open to interpretation by enforcement officials according to their personal prejudices--which by and large are anti-homosexual. Therefore a specific listing of public offenses is crucial in that only in this way can personal bias be eradicated and the legal intent of the law be preserved. In addition we recommend that the penalty for the specified public offenses be summary in cases where sexuality, per se, is involved, and that only when other mitigating factors (e.g., false premise, extreme youth, threats, etc.) are present, the offenses be indictable and, then, only when a specific complaint has been brought by a private citizen.

In our experience with court cases, Sections 147 and 149 of the Criminal Code have been used to cover public homosexual acts, an offence which is punishable upon indictable conviction;

similar public heterosexual acts have usually been dealt with under Section 158 of the Criminal Code, an offence which is punishable on summary conviction.

Moreover, indecent assault upon a female (Section 141) can result in a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment, while a person--in this case, always a male--convicted of indecent assault upon another male (Section 148) is liable to imprisonment for ten years. There is no reason for the continuation of this discrepancy in maximum penalties since the relevant factor here involved is assault, not the sex of the person assaulted.

Again in our experience, "in private" when applied to homosexual acts means strictly in the confines of one's home or apartment (cf. Section 149(a)(2) of the Criminal Code). For heterosexual acts this interpretation of "in private" is less stringent, as the existence of "lovers-lanes" so well testifies. A more realistic approach is to supplant "in private" with a "condition of privacy". In this way, persons engaged in sexual acts who have genuinely attempted to create a "condition of privacy" should not be arrested; but--as now happens with most heterosexuals--be told to "move along". (For further relevant information: cf. Gigeroff, Alex K.; Sexual Deviation in the Criminal Law, University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1968).

2. Removal of "gross indecency" and "buggery" as grounds for indictment as "dangerous sexual offender" and for vagrancy.

A particularly grievous inequity arises from the fact that since persons convicted of homosexual acts are usually charged under Sections 147 and 149 of the Criminal Code, they are liable to be labeled as "dangerous sexual offenders" and sentenced to "preventive detention" for an indefinite period under Section 661 of the Criminal Code. Especially since "gross indecency" is undefined, we feel that the various types of sexual acts falling under these charges (sections 147 and 149) are of such a nature as not to be considered as a basis for inclusion under Section 661.

Section 164 of the Criminal Code labels an individual as vagrant and subject to summary conviction if, inter alia, he or she has been convicted of an offence such as "gross indecency". Since, as noted above, "gross indecency" is a nebulously employed term, conviction under this provision is likewise dubious in terms of the legitimate applicability of Section 164. Denying the right of an individual to frequent specified places (viz., school ground, play ground, public park, or bathing area) on the basis of having been convicted of "gross indecency" is excessive especially when the specific offence for which the individual was convicted may have been merely an indiscretion and in no way a harmful act. Such individuals are prevented from subsequently participating in an area of public life. (Not even bank robbers are forever forbidden to deal with banks!)

3. A uniform age of consent for all female and male homosexual and heterosexual acts.

Since the Federal Government of Canada does not recognize legal marriages between homosexual persons, the age of consent for their sexual contact, ipso facto, is twenty-one years of age. However, since heterosexual parties can be join-

ed in a legally recognized marriage, their age of consent is dependent only upon the age at which they can legally enter a marriage contract. This disparity results in an obvious inequity supported by Federal Statute (cf. Section 149 (a)(I) of the Criminal Code).

Further inequities result in that Sections 138, 143, and 144 of the Criminal Code specify various ages of consent for heterosexual acts between unmarried persons. If differences in age of consent are to be provided for non-married heterosexuals, the same should likewise apply for homosexuals, so as to preserve the intent of the law regardless of sexual preference.

In addition we believe that the age of consent (twenty-one) for engaging in sexual acts--again, with particular reference to homosexuals--is unrealistic and should thus be lowered for all the above reasons. This is further supported by the fact that a number of provinces have reduced the age of majority. The effect of this is that individuals under the age of twenty-one can enter into contractual agreements, vote, and drink alcoholic beverages, but cannot exercise their sexual preferences due to Section 149(a)(I) of the Criminal Code. It is blatantly inconsistent that an individual is recognized as being mature enough to decide for himself or herself such important questions as entering into contracts, voting, and drinking, etc., yet is not deemed mature enough to determine his or her sexual preference--no small part of one's life. In noting this we are not suggesting what specific age of consent for sexual acts should be adopted, but rather that the principal of maturity be applied uniformly to all aspects of deciding individual prerogatives.

4. The Immigration Act be amended so as to omit all references to homosexuals and "homosexuality".

Denying immigration to Canada for any individual merely on the basis of his or her "homosexuality" is inconsistent, in principle, with Section 149(a)(I) of the Criminal Code. Since "homosexuality" is not, in itself, an illegal practice between consenting adults in private, the Immigration Act thus discriminates against a minority group--a strange practice for a democratic country.

The clauses discriminating against homosexuals in the Immigration Act also contradicts the intent of Section 149(a)(I) which was to remove the government from "the bedrooms of the nation." The effect of these clauses is, strangely enough, to put the government back into the bedroom--in this case, not only in Canada, but in other nations as well.

Despite the legal status of homosexual acts in the country of origin, the prospective immigrant may realize his or her homosexuality only after entry into Canada where, supposedly, homosexual acts between consenting adults in private is a non-issue.

The Immigration Act therefore blatantly denies entry, solely on the basis of sexuality, to potentially valuable individuals who could, in many various ways, significantly contribute to Canadian society.

Finally, the existence of this type of discriminatory legislation deprecates the moral character of present homosexual Canadian citizens, many of whom have made and are making valuable contributions to Canadian society at all levels.

(for all the above:cf. paragraphs (e) and (f) Section 5 and Subsection (I) of Section 19 of the Immigration Act.)

5. The right of equal employment and promotion at all government levels for homosexuals.

While the intent of the Criminal Code amendment (Section 149(a)(1)) was to make private homosexual acts a non-issue in Canada, the proposed implementation of Paragraph 100 of the Royal Commission on Security does, in fact, make one's homosexuality an issue in the promotion of incumbent and the recruitment of prospective civil servants. Again this practice subverts the intent of the law.

The "reasoning" of Paragraph 100 evidently relates to the homosexual's supposed susceptibility to coercion or blackmail arising from his or her wish to prevent disclosure of his or her homosexuality (past or present) to family, spouse, friends, employers, constituents, etc. The individual might suffer from such a revelation due to the prejudice against homosexuals in most areas of our society. However, with the great changes taking place in our social mores, individuals are less and less afraid to admit to their homosexuality unless a specific negative factor will result from such admission, e.g., dismissal or denial of promotion. Thus the recommendation of Paragraph 100 comes full circle, reinforcing the situation the Report is trying to prevent.

It is evident that if an individual freely admits his or her homosexuality and is not afraid of disclosure and engages solely in legal acts, that person is hardly susceptible to blackmail. One cannot profitably threaten to broadcast to others what is already known. The effect of Paragraph 100 is to force homosexuals into a furtive situation in which they might become susceptible to coercion. Thus Paragraph 100 again becomes self-defeating.

If "homosexuals are special targets for attention from foreign intelligence services" this is evidently due to the threat of dismissal from employment, a situation which could be greatly improved by a more open policy on the part of the government.

We suspect that in this report, despite the supposed magnitude of case histories, homosexuals were specifically noted because they represent a distinguishable minority divorced from the social existence of the writers of the Report. While the authors were aware of the majority's potential for adultery, homosexuality appeared to them to be a lesser potential and therefore one that could be mentioned without indicting too large a portion of the population. The result is that homosexuals have been used as scapegoats, while the issue of each individual's ethical conduct has been ignored.

As stated in Paragraph 100, "each case must be judged in the light of all its circumstances" for all levels of government employment, regardless of sexuality. Individuals should be accepted or rejected on their own merits, their personal integrity, their stability and their professional capabilities, and not barred from promotion solely on the ground of a minority status be it color, race, creed, sex, or sexuality.

(Paragraph 100 of the Report of the Royal Commission on Security reads:)

The question of homosexuality is a contentious area, especially as social mores change. It is a fact, demonstrated by a large number of case histories, that homosexuals are special targets for attention from foreign intelligence services.

What is more, there seems to us clear evidence that certain types of homosexuals are more readily compromised than non-deviate persons. However, we feel that each case must be judged in



the light of all its circumstances, including such factors as the stability of the relationships the recency of the incidents, the public or private character of the acts, the incidence of arrests or convictions, and the effect of any rehabilitative efforts. In general, we do not think that past homosexual acts or even current stable homosexual relationships should always be a bar to employment with the public service or even to low levels of clearance. We do feel however, that, in the interest of the state, homosexuals should not normally be granted clearance to higher levels, should not be recruited if there is a possibility that they may require such clearance in the course of their careers and should certainly not be posted to sensitive positions overseas.

6. The Divorce Act be amended so as to omit sodomy and homosexual acts as grounds for divorce; moreover in divorce cases homosexuality, per se, should not preclude the equal right of child custody.

Whereas bestiality and rape are, in all cases, offences under the Criminal Code, homosexuality is not. Therefore linking sodomy and homosexual acts with bestiality and rape as grounds for divorce is to impute a criminal, unnatural and immoral nature to forms of sexuality which, in themselves, are none of the above.

We are in agreement with enlightened sociological opinion and legislation, such as exists in England and California, that the concept of "fault" should be removed from our divorce legislation. The interest of the state in marital breakdown should be in providing the necessary machinery to ensure that the interests of all concerned parties are protected.

Consistent with the above, child custody, when at issue, should be decided on the basis of the merits of each individual parent and what is in the best interest of the child or children. In this regard, the homosexuality of the parent in itself, is not sufficient grounds for determining the adequacy of that parent, qua parent.

7. The right of homosexuals to serve in the Armed Forces, and therefore the removal of provisions for convicting service personnel of conduct and/or acts legal under the Criminal Code; further the recinding of policy statements reflecting on the homosexual.

Given the fact that Section 149(a)(1) of the Criminal Code makes homosexual acts between two consenting adults, in private, legal, it seems anomalous that Note (c) of Queen's Regulations and Orders (103.25; "Scandalous Conduct By Officers") and Note (b) of 103.26 ("Cruel or Disgraceful Conduct") both suggest that these above sexual acts may be considered punishable offences in the military. Thus, this effectively contravenes Section 149(a)(1) of the Criminal Code and, thereby, the principle that military law should be subordinate to civil law.

Paragraph 6 of Canadian Forces Administrative Order 19-20 ("Sexual Deviation Investigation, Medical Examination, and Disposal") reads: "Service policy does not allow retention of sexual deviates in the Forces." This is conjoined with Queen's Regulations and Orders 103.25 and 103.26 (see above) so as to specify the manner of discharging persons convicted of homosexual acts while in the military service. Again, the mere fact of one's sexuality should be no more a basis for determining the suitability of military personnel than it should be for civilian employees. We do not accept the argument that

the military is exempt from Section 149(a)(1) of the Criminal Code due to the supposed susceptibility of homosexuals to breaches of security through blackmail anymore than we accepted the reasoning of the Royal Commission on Security, Paragraph 100 (cf. the rationale for demand number five).

8. To know if it is a policy of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to identify homosexuals within any area of government service and then question them concerning their sexuality and the sexuality of others; and if this is the policy we demand its immediate cessation and destruction of all records so obtained.

While this demand stands by itself we offer in support the following:

The University of Toronto Homophile Association on January 13, 1971, wrote to the Office of the Solicitor General inquiring as to whether the Royal Canadian Mounted Police engages in identifying and questioning homosexuals in government positions. To date, no reply has been forthcoming.

Identifying and/or questioning individuals on the basis of their sexuality is both irrelevant and inconsistent with the spirit of Section 149 (a)(1) of the Criminal Code. Moreover, we view such a practice as an inherent breach of the CANADIAN BILL OF RIGHTS, Part I, Section I(b): "The right of the individual to equality before the law and the protection of the law."

9. All legal rights for homosexuals which currently exist for heterosexuals.

Although numerous instances of the injustices and discrimination embodied by this demand could be cited, the following are indicative of the inequities with which homosexuals must contend: (1) because homosexuals cannot legally marry, they face economic discrimination in that the benefits of filing joint income tax returns and conferring pension rights are denied to them; (2) likewise homosexuals are unable to partake of the benefits of public housing; (3) they are brought up under an education system which either through commission or omission fosters both a narrow and prejudicial view of homosexuality; (4) again owing to the fact that homosexuals cannot enter into legally recognized marriages, they are not permitted to adopt children except under the most unusual of circumstances. (Although we recognize that adoption is an area of provincial jurisdiction, we feel that this does not completely remove all responsibility from the federal government); (5) too often in the private sector, once an individual's homosexuality has become known, he or she is discriminated against in employment, and exploited by unscrupulous landlords; (6) in known places frequented by homosexuals or in places where they gather, both direct and subtle harrassment by police officers is too often commonplace; (7) since sexuality is not covered under the Canadian Bill of Rights, homosexuals are excluded from protections which are guaranteed to other minority groups such as those of race, religion, or national origin.

While the list could go on (for example, the condition of homosexuals in prisons) the point should be by now sufficiently clear that, as a group, homosexuals are "second class citizens" in a democratic society which purports to recognize only one class of citizenship based on equality.

August 30th, 1971.

Max Saltzman, M.P.,  
House of Commons,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Saltzman,

In support of the Ottawa Gay Rally held this August 28th, we are forwarding to you, our Federal Government Representative, a copy of the brief submitted to the Government of Canada.

We are including additional information that will familiarize you with the existence, objectives, and programs of the Waterloo Universities' Gay Liberation Movement.

While Gay Liberation is officially a university based organization, half of our membership is comprised of Kitchener-Waterloo area residents. Until the time that a community organization, such as exists in Toronto (The Community Homophile Association of Toronto), is formed we speak for the homosexual citizens of your riding.

Due to the fact that organizations such as ours are in the infant stage of development and due to the fact that the conditions and laws of our present society engender fear in the hearts of most homophilic citizens to join such movements, our present active membership represents but a minute fraction of the homophile community. That our membership has tripled in the first six months of operations bespeaks the enormous potential for growth of Gay Liberation.

Employing the statistical findings of Kinsey (1948), the most conservative estimate indicates that a minimum of 5% of your constituents are exclusively homosexual. If you include those who are primarily of this orientation, the percentage rises to more than 15%. We need not point to the political implications of these figures .

We have demonstrated through our efforts to reach beyond the homophile community that a majority of heterosexuals are not unsympathetic to the plight of gay people. But in order to bring about the total social equality of which the homophile is presently deprived, much more needs to be done at all political levels.

We hope that you with your outstanding reputation for concern with humanitarian needs and civil liberties will respond by employing your political prestige to promote these objectives of freedom and equality for all citizens, regardless of their sexual orientation.

Yours very truly,  
John Dunbar.

September 2nd, 1971.

Mr. John Dunbar,  
President,  
Gay Liberation Movement,  
University of Waterloo.

Dear Mr. Dunbar,

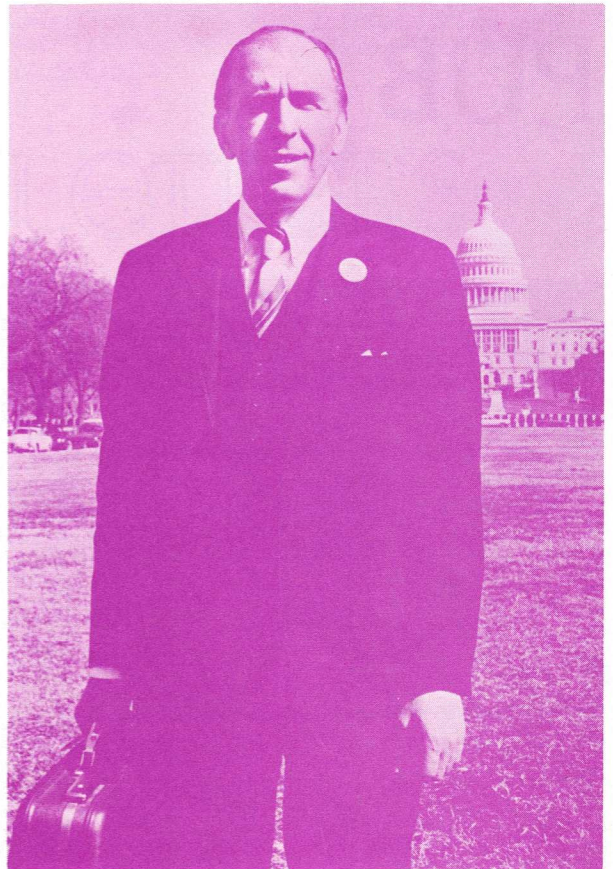
Thank you for your representation of August 30th. Please be assured of my interest in the freedom and equality of all citizens.

My best wishes,

Sincerely,  
Max Saltzman, M.P.,  
Waterloo.

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## Coming up

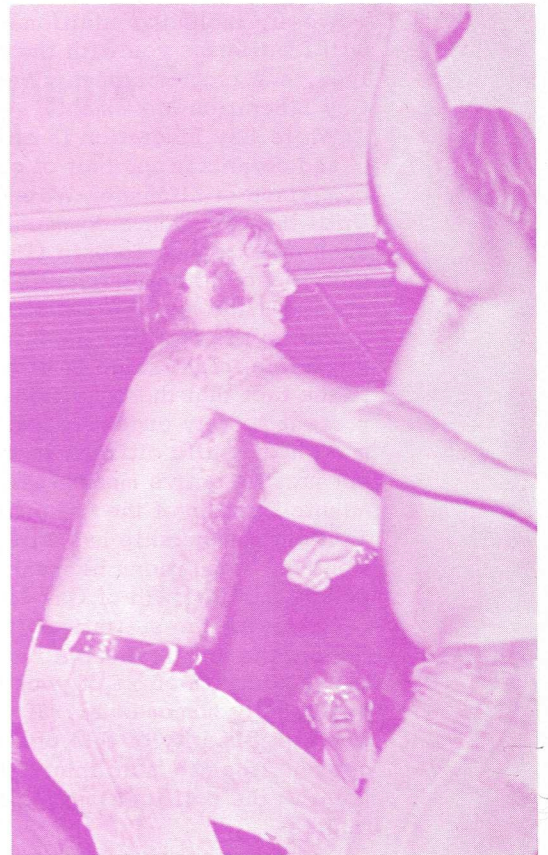


NOVEMBER 15 and 16:

DR. FRANKLIN E. KAMENY, President, Mattachine Society of Washington, D.C., will visit the Waterloo Universities' Gay Liberation Movement.



# PUB



# Budget

Expenses:

1) PROGRAMS

Speakers:

Dr. Franklin Kameny	
Air fare (Washington/Toronto)	\$175.00
Hotel	25.00
Meals	50.00
Honorarium	<u>100.00</u>
	<u>\$350.00</u>

Other Speakers:

George Hislop (Toronto)	
Dr. M. Rokeach (London)	
and about 10 others.	
Travel and meals ...	<u>\$150.00</u>
	<u>\$500.00</u>

2) PUBLICATIONS

Brochure (5000 copies)	\$235.00
Newsletter (25 per yr.	
\$3.00 each)	75.00
GEMINI (12 issues @ \$30.00)	360.00
Posters, handbills etc.	<u>100.00</u>
	<u>\$770.00</u>

3) LIBRARY EXPENSES

Subscriptions to magazines	
and newspapers	\$ 60.00
Purchase of Books	<u>100.00</u>
	<u>\$160.00</u>

4) MISCELLANEOUS

Rental of bus to Ottawa	
(Lishman)	\$400.00
Office Supplies	100.00
Contingency Fund	<u>100.00</u>
	<u>\$600.00</u>

TOTAL EXPENSES:.....\$2030.00

Revenue:

(Projections)	
Sale of pamphlets:	\$ 50.00
Membership Dues:	250.00
Contributions:	150.00
Additional Revenue:	<u>150.00</u>
Total Projected Revenue:.....	<u>\$600.00</u>

AMOUNT OF SUBSIDY REQUESTED:...\$1430.00

MEMORANDUM

October 13, 1971

From: Peter Davidson

To: Waterloo Universities' Gay Liberation  
Movement

Subject: Budget Allocations

Your budget submission has been discussed with the Chairman of the Board of Student Activities. As you may know, a total amount of \$4,500.00

was available for allocation to clubs and organizations and as the total requests amounted to some \$6,500.00, it was necessary to make some cuts.

Approval has been given for \$600.00 for your organization for the 1971-1972 year. Invoices should be sent to myself, c/o Federation of Students, for payment. If payment has already been made, then reimbursement may be obtained by submitting receipts.

Appeals against the above allocation should be presented to a meeting of Students' Council.

An amount remains unallocated at this time; so should your organization have a particular additional project, please contact the writer if funds are required.

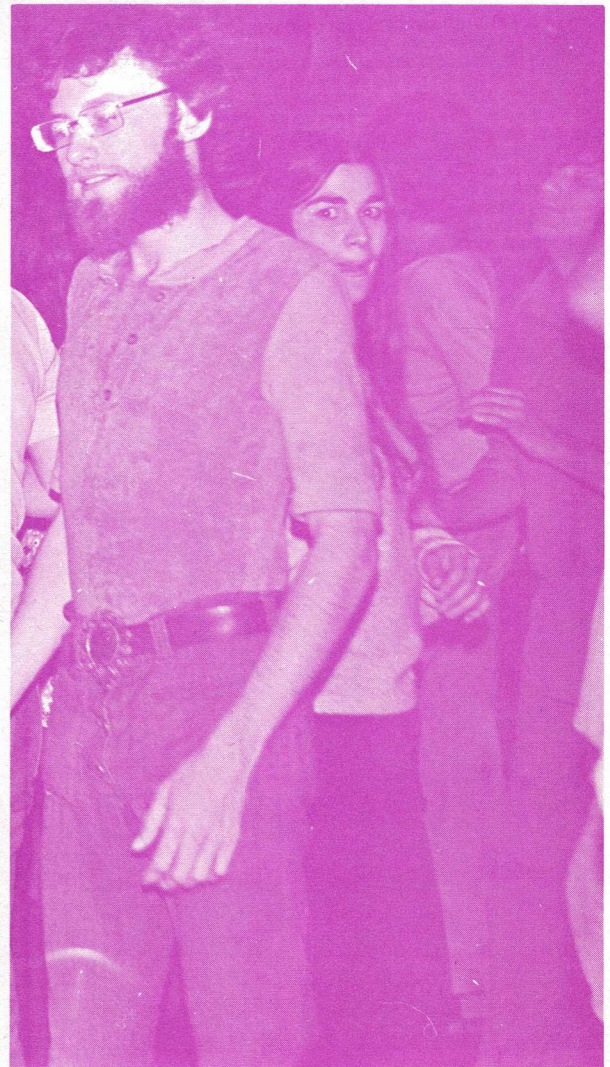
Treasurer  
Federation of Students  
University of Waterloo

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## Pub



# GAY DAY

Demonstration in Ottawa

