



**GUIDE TO THE ONE ARCHIVES
CATALOGING PROJECT:
FOUNDERS AND PIONEERS**

FUNDED BY THE
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT
FOR THE HUMANITIES

ONE NATIONAL GAY & LESBIAN ARCHIVES
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

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Project Guide by Greg Williams

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LOS ANGELES, 2012



Director's Note

In October 1952, a small group began meeting to discuss the possible publication and distribution of a magazine by and for the “homophile” community. The group met in secret, and the members knew each other by pseudonyms or first names only. An unidentified lawyer was consulted by the members to provide legal advice on creating such a publication. By January 1953, they created *ONE Magazine* with the tagline “a homosexual viewpoint.” It was the first national LGBTQ magazine to openly discuss sexual and gender diversity, and it was a flashpoint for all those LGBTQ individuals who didn’t have a community to call their own.

ONE has survived a number of major changes in the 60 years since those first meetings. It was a publisher, a social service organization, and a research and educational institute; it was the target of major thefts, FBI investigations, and U.S. Postal Service confiscations; it was on the losing side of a real estate battle and on the winning side of a Supreme Court case; and on a number of occasions, it was on the verge of shuttering... only to begin anew.

In 1994, ONE went through another rebirth to become ONE National Gay & Lesbian Archives. Introduced to these collections years ago as a grad student, I was named President of ONE’s Board of Directors in 2002 and became ONE Archive’s first director when it joined the University of Southern California Libraries in 2010. I’ve been witness to some of ONE’s growing pains and have seen first-hand how it has changed from inaccessible backrooms of dusty, unsorted boxes into a nationally-recognized LGBTQ research library--the largest of its kind in the world.

In 2010, ONE was the recipient of a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, at the time the largest NEH grant ever awarded to an LGBTQ institution. In this our 60th year, ONE Archives’ collections are more accessible to the public than ever before thanks to the NEH and the dedicated work of staff, donors and volunteers. I’m pleased to present this guide showcasing the efforts of this labor, the preservation of the invaluable accomplishments of some of the LGBTQ community’s founders and pioneers who have blazed the trails and helped build a shared queer history.

Joseph R. Hawkins, Director
ONE National Gay & Lesbian Archives
University of Southern California

Introduction

Late in 1994, two pioneering LGBTQ organizations--ONE Incorporated and Jim Kepner's International Gay & Lesbian Archives--merged to become what is now the largest LGBTQ archive in the world. The ONE National Gay & Lesbian Archives has grown tremendously in its mission to become a renowned repository for LGBTQ history and culture. In 2000, ONE Archives found its current 10,000-square-foot home near the University of Southern California campus; and in 2010, ONE Archives' collections became a part of the USC Libraries system, ensuring its longevity and significance as a nationally-recognized research library.

In Spring of 2010, ONE Archives got a tremendous boost with a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities for the ONE Archives Founders and Pioneers Cataloging Project, a two-year project to catalog the collections from the LGBTQ movement's groundbreaking activists and organizations, including ONE Incorporated, Jim Kepner, Morris Kight, Harry Hay, Dorr Legg, Betty Berzon, ACT UP/Los Angeles, Gay Activists Alliance, Parents and Friends of Lesbians & Gays (PFLAG) and others.

The ONE Incorporated Records, ONE Subject Files and Jim Kepner Papers make up the core of ONE Archives' historic collections.

Collectively, these three collections document a hundred years of the LGBTQ community in the United States and abroad. Significantly, ONE Incorporated correspondence files include thousands of letters from people all over the country writing to *ONE Magazine* throughout the 1950s and 1960s. Many of these letters reveal the secret lives of gay men and lesbian women who

stayed "in the closet" for fear they would be ostracized or put in danger. Until now, the public had limited access to these letters, and other materials have not been available for over 60 years.

The ONE Archives Founders and Pioneers Cataloging Project was completed in the Summer of 2012, and through the diligent work of archives staff and volunteers, materials are now cataloged and available for public research. Descriptions of these historic collections are presented in this project guide, revealing the rich and previously secret history of the LGBTQ experience the United States.



Loni Shibuyama, Archivist
ONE National Gay & Lesbian Archives
University of Southern California

Acknowledgements

The ONE Archives Founders and Pioneers Cataloging Project was made possible with a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, as well as the generous support of ONE Archives' donors.

Special thanks to Project Consultant Greg Williams, Project Director Joseph Hawkins, and the Archivists Loni Shibuyama, Michael C. Oliveira and Kyle Morgan. The additional work and support of ONE Archives staff, Bud Thomas and David Frantz, is also gratefully acknowledged.

The ONE National Gay & Lesbian Archives is deeply indebted to its community of researchers, activists, students, interns who have continued to support the collections; but especially its dedicated donors and volunteers without whom ONE Archives would not be what it is today.

Coll2011-001. ONE Incorporated Records, 1907-2001, bulk 1952-1994. 87.1 linear ft.

ONE Inc. was founded in the last months of 1952, employed W. Dorr Legg as business manager in June 1953, and was officially incorporated by October 1953. The articles of incorporation declared that ONE Inc.'s primary goal was "to publish and disseminate a magazine dealing primarily with homosexuality from a scientific, historical and critical point of view, and to aid in the social integration and rehabilitation of the sexual variant." The publication of ONE Magazine, first released in January 1953, was the initial focus of the nascent corporation; however, the "General Purposes" section of the articles of incorporation listed the additional goals of education, research, and promoting integration. By the first available annual report in 1957, these purposes had developed into the major divisions of ONE Inc.: Publications, Education, Research, and Social Service. In 1968 the Commercial Division, also known as ONE Enterprises, was added to improve fundraising capacity, and in 1969 the Library Division. Although this organizational structure had largely disintegrated by the late 1970s, the functions of publishing, education, library services, and to a lesser degree research and social service, were maintained until 1994 when ONE Inc. changed its focus to that of an archive and research library.

The collection consists of the administrative records, publications, correspondence, divisional records, affiliate office records, and photographs of ONE Inc., 1907-2001, bulk 1952-1994. The records include annual reports, court records of ONE Inc. legal entanglements, complete runs of ONE Magazine and ONE Institute Quarterly: Homophile Studies, reader correspondence, submissions by writers and artists, ONE Institute course and reference files, the data and reports of internally conducted research projects, and photographs over the course W. Dorr Legg's stewardship of ONE Inc. from 1952 to 1994.

Administrative records (Series 1), 1952-1994, documents the meetings, finances, legal issues, corporate administration, press, and history of ONE Inc. Publications (Series 2.), 1952-1994, consists of the books, serial publications, and promotional



material published by ONE Inc. Correspondence Series 3., 1952-1994, consists of the incoming, outgoing, and interoffice communications across all of ONE Inc.'s operations. Publications Division records Series 4., 1946-1994, bulk 1953-1994, documents the administration, production, circulation, advertising, copyright, and sales of serial and book publications. Education Division records

Series 5., 1907-1994, bulk 1953-1994, documents the ONE Institute of Homophile Studies, Midwinter Institute, and lectures. The ONE Institute of Homophile Studies records comprise the bulk of this series and include correspondence, course materials, textbooks, teacher and student files, development files, state filings, and administrative records. Library Division records Series 6., 1955-1994, consists of the administrative records, cataloging manuals, project files, and catalogs of the Baker Memorial Library. Research Division records Series 7., 1957-1993, documents internal research projects, cooperative endeavors with university and research teams, and outside research requests and proposals. Social Service Division records Series 8., 1953-1971, documents the financial, occupational, legal, investigative, and other services requested of and provided by ONE Inc. staff. ONE World Travel Club records Series 9., 1961-1984, undated, consists of the administrative records, promotional materials, tour policies, and correspondence of both participants and administrators of ONE Inc. international tours. Institute for the Study of Human Resources records Series 10., 1952-2001, bulk 1964-1997, documents an affiliate agency of ONE Inc. primarily founded to allow tax-deductible funding of ONE Inc. activities. Satellite office records Series 11., 1963-1996, documents the operations of the ONE Inc. satellite offices in Chicago, Detroit, Long Beach, New York, and Phoenix. Audiovisual materials Series 12., 1952-1998, documents the people, activities, events, lectures, meetings, properties, publications, and history of ONE Inc in photographs, audio, and video.



The functions of the Commercial Division, a short-lived division also known as ONE Enterprises, as well as the functions of the Bureau of Public Information, Business and Accounting, House and Hospitality, and Public Relations Departments are represented in the administrative records series. The functions of the Book Service Department are represented in the Publications Division series. The output of the News Service department is represented in the promotional material section of the publications series.

The records include annual reports, meeting minutes, book and serial publications, letters, official school records, court records, employment records, school syllabi and catalogs, textbooks, research data and reports, publication mock-ups, printing blocks, tax reports, accounting ledgers, state filings, grant applications, copyright certificates, receipts, leases, memoranda, articles of incorporation, organizational structures, library catalogs, manuals, visitor registers, mass mailings, flyers, clippings, event programs, letterhead, labels, forms, poetry, fiction, drawings, memorabilia, photograph prints, negatives, slides, and contact sheets.

Coll2012-001. ONE Subject Files Collection 1900-2012, bulk 1970-1990. 345.0 linear ft.

The ONE Archives' Subject Files consist of topical files of businesses, organizations, people, and topics primarily documenting twentieth century global lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, transgender, queer, questioning, intersex, asexual and ally (LGBTQIA) history and culture. The bulk of the documents are newspaper and magazine clippings along with promotional materials such as advertising fliers, brochures, and mailers for businesses, organizations, and events. To a lesser extent, the files also contain records from organizations, resource lists, questionnaires, and surveys. The ONE National Gay & Lesbian Archives' Subject Files are the remaining 8,100 unique files of businesses, organizations, people, and topics with an additional 38,000 cross references primarily documenting twentieth century global LGBTQIA history and culture.

Coll2011-010. ACT UP/Los Angeles Records, 1987-1997. 34.0 linear ft.

Los Angeles activists, including members of the Lavender Left, inspired by ACT UP New York and energized by the 1987 March on Washington returned to form an ACT UP chapter. On December 04, 1987, ACT UP/Los Angeles (ACT UP/LA) met for the first time in West Hollywood. The organization focused on improving AIDS healthcare services and networking with a broad coalition of progressive groups. The chapter utilized non-violent direct action as a means to draw media attention and challenge the status quo. Members were offered civil disobedience training and support teams were formed to track confrontations and arrests. Nationally ACT UP actions brought about the transformation of the Food & Drug Administration (FDA) medication trial and approval processes, expanded AIDS healthcare services including those for women and prisoners, and challenged immigration and naturalization policies. Active from 1987 to 1995, ACT UP defined itself as "a grass-roots, democratic, militant, direct action organization dedicated to creating positive changes around AIDS in federal and local government, the media, and medical industries through non-violent public protests."

The collection consists of the administrative records, documentation of actions, and resource materials of the AIDS Coalition To Unleash Power/Los Angeles (ACT UP/LA). The records include minutes, financial records, photographs, press releases, membership materials, newsletters, clippings, fliers, and subject files.



PRIDE WINS !!



Sir Lady Java and Friends March

Sir Lady Java Fights Fuzz-y Rule Nine

The law is designed to give my livelihood, so I feel it's unconstitutional," Sir Lady Jay said as she distributed picket signs to the 25 men and women who had gathered in front of the Los Angeles City Hall. She was the head Fox Club on La Cienega on Oct. 21, when she led Sir Lady Jay's opening salvo in her battle against the LA Police Department's new anti-nude ordinance. "I'm a woman, and I'm a mother," she said. "I'm a mother who keeps her kids from working. Among the supporters were Sir Lady Jay's agent, her sister, and Jean H. Martin of the American Civil Liberties union.

Sir Lady Jay's a male, too. She says she, she and I live together, and we're a family. I'm a mother, and I have a long, black hair is her own. Her body, as slaphy one is also all her own. When Lady Jay was dressed and smiling radiantly, it was obvious that she was not being homosexual in "drag." "What else can I do? I'm a mother, and I'm a mother. I'm a mother, and I'm a mother, and I say I can't do it."

But, it states, "No entertainment...shall be conducted in a public place in a manner which is...by means of costume or dress a person of the opposite sex...in a manner which is...improper...by the Police Commissioner. In the Los Angeles area,

See SIR LADY on Page 1

Court Frees Two, Rules Law Invalid

A major victory for all organizations and individuals homosexual and heterosexual, was won last month with the acquittal of the two PRIDE doormen arrested last June after a dance held by that organization. In freeing the defendants, Judge Julius Tittle of La Municipal Court ruled that the section of the law under which they were arrested is apparently unconstitutional in view of recent decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Judge Title's decision, says attorney Thomas Hunter Russell, may herald the end of legally sanctioned "disorderly house" prosecutions by police officers. "If the courts are going to take the word of other officials unless they have probable cause, I believe that a felony is being committed on the premises," he says.

The two doormen were arrested for allegedly violating section 25616 of the Business and Professions Code, specifically for not allowing officers to inspect premises licensed by the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board. The two were taken to the station during the PRIDE Dance on June 10 to await trial.

PRIDE members and guests entered the private affair, PRIDE officers had obtained a one-night ABC license which allowed them to sell beer at the function.

The doormen say that on two separate occasions during the evening a plainclothes vice officer tried to crash the dance by using a ruse. In both cases, the different officers were turned away. The officers Terry Hunter and Jack Brush, later returned to

They handcuffed Jack Brown, litter returned to gether and identified themselves. The police claimed they asked to be admitted and were not allowed to do so. The doormen deny that they demanded to go in. The police left, and the doormen were arrested three days later.

Although the facts of the case were an issue, atorney Russell relied heavily in his defense on two decisions handed down in June by the U. S. Supreme Court. In these cases, the High Court held that de-

defendants can't be convicted for not admitting public officials to inspect premises unless those officials have obtained a search warrant. At the Oct. 9 trial of the PRIDE doormen, the prosecution contended that the defendants refused to admit the officers after

See PRIDE WINS on Page 3

**Coll2012-030. Advocate Records 1953-2001.
26.4 linear ft.**

First published in September 1967, the Advocate was a revised extension of the newsletter of the Los Angeles gay rights organization P.R.I.D.E. (Personal Rights through Defense and Education). Dick Michaels and Bill Rand, a longtime couple, attended the mid-January rally and soon took an interest in P.R.I.D.E.'s struggling newsletter, which up to that time had been surreptitiously copied by a P.R.I.D.E. member who worked the graveyard shift at ABC Studios. Over the summer of 1967, Michaels and Rand worked together with artist and illustrator Sam Winston to overhaul the newsletter and transform it into a magazine format. Their first issue, dubbed the Los Angeles Advocate,

debuted in September 1967 and was transformed from the P.R.I.D.E. newsletter's standard of several photocopied, hand-typed pages into a more professional-looking 32-page publication. In June 1969, the magazine dropped the words Los Angeles from its title, becoming simply the Advocate.

In December 1974, Dick Michaels sold the Advocate to San Francisco-based millionaire David B. Goodstein, who took the magazine forward with a different vision. Goodstein shuttered the magazine's Los Angeles offices in 1975 and moved its operations to San Mateo, California. Goodstein donated to ONE Incorporated their supply of back issues and inactive files, and for several years forward, those inquiring with the Advocate for back issues were directed to ONE to purchase them. As of 2012, the Advocate continues to be published by Here Media Incorporated.

The records, 1953-2001, comprise the editorial and administrative records of the Advocate, 1967-2001, with the bulk from 1967-1974 when it was under the direction and editorship of Dick Michaels and Bill Rand. The editorial records include article drafts; clippings; artwork and illustrations; publicity materials for films, theater, and entertainers; negatives and photographic prints; mock-ups; and story notes collected and/or used by the editorial staff for publication in the Advocate. The administrative records consist of those for operations, advertising, conferences, reader relations, and human resources; and include correspondence, clippings, promotional materials, photographs, drawings, and posters. Of note among the materials are the extensive coverage of the Advocate-sponsored Groovy Guy competitions, 1968-1972, and the boxes of oversized political cartoon illustrations.

Coll2011-035. J.J. Belanger Papers 1937-1994. 6 linear ft.

Joseph John Bertrund Belanger was born February 19, 1925, in Edmonton, Canada. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force from 1942 to 1944 where he was awarded a Defense Medal, Canadian Voluntary Service Medal, and War Medal for his World War II service. He worked odd jobs in Vancouver and Calgary until 1954 when he joined the United States Air Force.

Belanger became a member of the Mattachine Society in the early 1950s, but resigned in 1953 after an incident with police threatened to bring negative publicity to the organization. However, Belanger maintained contact with Hal Call and in 1958 became the Mattachine Society's Director of Public Relations. In 1959 he was voted out of the post, but still remained a member of the Society.



Since the 1950s Belanger has lived in either San Francisco and Los Angeles, although the particulars of his life are documented only sporadically. He was the Los Angeles coordinator of the Eulenspiegel Society in the 1970s. In the 1980s he was politically involved with the San Francisco chapter of the Stonewall Gay Democratic Club, where he ran and lost a bid for treasurer in 1988. Also in the 1980s he volunteered for Project Inform and was a member of the Quarantine Fighter's Group. Belanger was also a devoted collector of LGBT history, especially of AIDS-related materials of the mid-to-late 1980s.

The collection comprises the personal papers, subject files, audiotapes, and

photography of J. J. Belanger, 1937-1994. The personal papers consists of correspondence, notes, military records, reference material, and other personal material covering Belanger's life from 1937-1990.

The subject files contain clippings, promotional materials, research articles, pamphlets and flyers, legal records, meeting minutes, newsletters, and other like materials documenting non-AIDS-related institutions which Belanger was involved with as well as AIDS-related material collected by Belanger. Of special note in these files is the Mattachine Society address book maintained by Belanger in 1958 as the society's Director of Public Relations. The open-reel audiotapes and photographic prints were created and/or collected by J. J. Belanger, 1942-1990. Of special note are the military era photographs from 1942-1960, documenting Belanger, his friends, and fellow service men.

Coll2011-004. Betty Berzon Papers 1928-2006, bulk 1965-2005. 66.9 linear ft.

Betty Louise Berzon was born to a middle-class Jewish family on January 18, 1928, in St. Louis, Missouri. She owned and operated Berzon Books in 1951 in Los Angeles, but it went out of business after one year. In the following years, she experienced a bout of depression and sought treatment in a psychiatric hospital. After her release from the hospital, she got a job in a sanitarium and enrolled in the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) as a psychology student. By 1971, Berzon had begun specializing in work counseling gay men and lesbian women, as well as same-sex couples. Throughout the 1970s to 2000s, Berzon edited or wrote a number of books about gay and lesbian identity, relationships, and homophobia.

In addition to her psychotherapy and writing career, Berzon was an outspoken activist on behalf of gay and lesbian rights and awareness. Among her advocacy work, Berzon served as the National President of the Gay Academic Union; served on the boards of National Gay Rights Advocates and the Gay Community Services Center (later called the Los Angeles Gay & Lesbian Center); and was the founding Board Chair of the Gay and Lesbian Adolescent Social Services (GLASS). She also participated in the Lambda Literary Foundation and the Whitman-Radclyffe Foundation. In the 1970s, Berzon met Teresa DeCrescenzo, who would be her partner throughout the rest of her life. Berzon and DeCrescenzo lived together in Los Angeles for 33 years. Berzon died of cancer on January 24, 2006.



The collection consists of manuscripts, correspondence, organizational records, research materials, photograph albums, audiovisual items, clothing, trophies and other materials from lesbian activist, writer and psychotherapist, Betty Berzon (1928-2006). Included in this collection are manuscripts and resource materials for Berzon's published and unpublished books; records from gay and lesbian organizations in which she was involved; paper and audiovisual material for her therapy practice, workshops, and training programs; correspondence files; subject files; extensive photo albums and memorabilia documenting Berzon's personal life; and personal papers, including those related to Berzon's relationship with long-time partner, Teresa DeCrescenzo, and Berzon's years-long battle with cancer.

Coll2010-005. Sallie Fiske Papers and Photographs 1958-2004, bulk 1984-1986. 3.5 linear ft.

Sallie Fiske was born in 1929 to Los Angeles journalist and Orange County socialite, Frank Fiske and Dorothy (Guthrie) Fiske. She graduated from Fullerton College in the 1940s.

One of the first women in broadcast journalism in the United States, Fiske worked as news editor at KCOP-TV (Channel 13) in the late 1950s and hosted the afternoon talk show, *Strictly for Women*, during the 1970s. In 1977, Fiske, in reaction to Anita Bryant's anti-gay "Save Our Children" campaign, disclosed her sexual orientation on the air and was subsequently fired from the show. She never worked in broadcast journalism again. In 1978, she actively participated in the campaign to defeat the California Proposition 6 Briggs Initiative. She later served as a co-chair of the Stonewall Democratic Club. In 1984, Fiske managed the successful mayoral campaign of Valerie Terrigno, who became the first mayor of the City of West Hollywood. During 1985-1986, Fiske was the publisher and editor-in-chief of the *West Hollywood Paper*. The paper lasted less than two years due to financial difficulties. Fiske died in Los Angeles on February 19, 2004.

The collection comprises manuscripts, correspondence, news clippings, photographs, negatives, contact sheets, financial records, tax records, bankruptcy records, legal documents pertaining to lawsuits and the prosecution of Valerie Terrigno, drawings, paste-ups, mementos, personal notes, lists, and slides. The core of the collection consists of documents pertaining to the *West Hollywood Paper*, including financial documents, manuscripts written by Fiske, resumes sent to the paper, contact and circulation lists, photographs, negatives, and contact sheets.



Coll2010-002. Gay Activist Alliance New York Collection, 1969-1998. 2.9 linear ft.

Jim Owles, Marty Robinson, Arthur Evans, and others disenchanted by the lack of structure and focus of the Gay Liberation Front and the rigid hierarchical structure of the Mattachine Society of New York formed the Gay Activists Alliance, GAA. The GAA focused exclusively on gay and lesbian rights issues, such as the end of discriminatory practices in housing and employment, the repeal of the consensual sodomy statute, and the end of police harassment. The group specialized in direct confrontational actions, "zaps," challenging homophobic comments and politicians to take a stand on issues

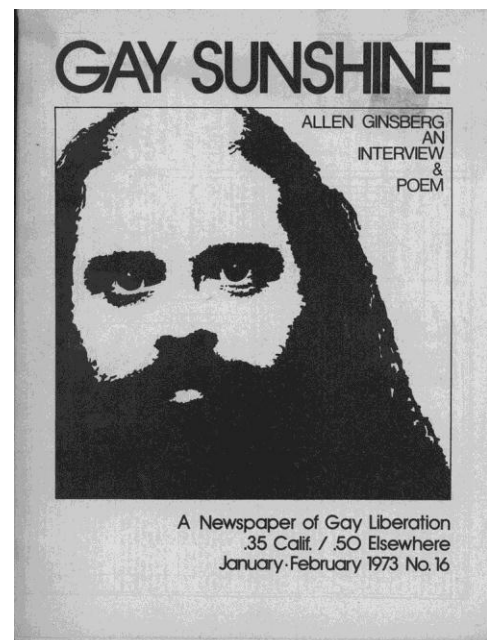
concerning gays and lesbians.

While the group contributed to the successful campaign of Bella Abzug to the United States Congress and Mayor Lindsay's executive order to end discrimination in city hiring, the passage of a bill to end discriminatory practices in housing and employment in the city would not pass until the 1986. Overtime people splintered from GAA, many women left to form Lesbian Feminist Liberation in 1972 and in the next year, others formed what would become the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force. While the group continued, its "zaps" membership dwindled. By 1981, there had not been a regular meeting in years, and unauthorized letters on the organization's stationery began appearing. The veterans and the last remaining active members called a meeting to pass the necessary resolutions to dissolve GAA.

The collection consists of the Gay Activists Alliance, New York (GAA) constitution and bylaws, publications, newsletters, newspapers, fliers, and news clippings along with limited correspondence, committee report files, conference fliers, and photographs of early picketing and zaps. The GAA published materials include The Activist newsletter and newspaper and public outreach pamphlets proving general information on homosexuality, the repeal of the consensual sodomy statue, and the fight for gay and lesbian civil rights. The collection also includes reports on employment discrimination, information on the state and city gay and lesbian civil rights bills, and 3 editions of an international list of gay and lesbian organizations. Information on the choice of the lambda symbol, a typescript copy of Joe Kennedy's The Summer of 1977: GAA's Last Hurrah, and a few buttons along with a small frisbee complete the collection. Photographs by John Lauritsen, John Rash, and Richard C. Wandel captured picketing and zaps by GAA members including John Paul Hudson, Bob Milne, Jim Owles, and others. The demonstrations documented include; a synagogue, Saint Patrick's Cathedral, CBS Broadcasting Center, Household Finance Corporation, and New York City Hall.

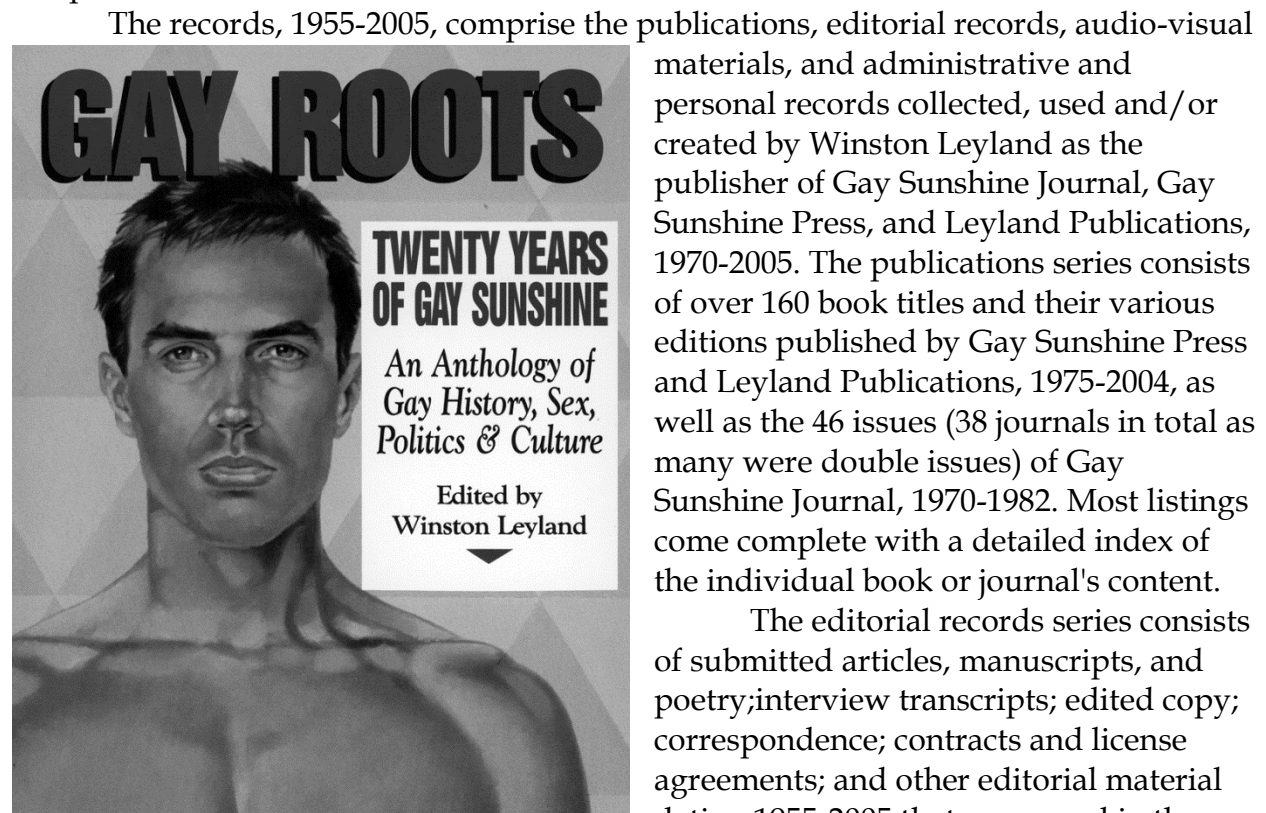
**Coll2011-011. Gay Sunshine Records, 1955-2005.
60.5 linear ft.**

Winston Leyland, editor, anthologist and publisher of Gay Sunshine Journal, Gay Sunshine Press and Leyland Publications, was born in 1940 in Lancashire, England. In 1952 his family moved to Rhode Island where Leyland attended high school and two years of college before entering the Milton, Massachusetts, seminary of the Society of Saint Columban. After speaking out against the Vietnam War in a Los Angeles parish, he received an order of house arrest. This incident, combined with a growing sense of his gay identity, gave him the



impetus to leave the church in 1968. Leyland moved to Berkeley in the fall of 1970 and became involved with the newly formed tabloid gay liberation paper Gay Sunshine Journal.

Deciding to publish material in book format, Leyland started Gay Sunshine Press in 1975. In 1977 Gay Sunshine Press was incorporated as a non-profit corporation, with Leyland as coordinator and editor-in-chief. As his work load with book publishing increased through the late seventies, Leyland decided he could no longer maintain the journal, eventually discontinuing the publication in 1982. In 1984 Leyland started Leyland Publications to publish books of gay erotica, fiction, and other pioneering material which needed legally to be done under a separate imprint. Winston Leyland's last publication came in 2004.



The records, 1955-2005, comprise the publications, editorial records, audio-visual materials, and administrative and personal records collected, used and/or created by Winston Leyland as the publisher of Gay Sunshine Journal, Gay Sunshine Press, and Leyland Publications, 1970-2005. The publications series consists of over 160 book titles and their various editions published by Gay Sunshine Press and Leyland Publications, 1975-2004, as well as the 46 issues (38 journals in total as many were double issues) of Gay Sunshine Journal, 1970-1982. Most listings come complete with a detailed index of the individual book or journal's content.

The editorial records series consists of submitted articles, manuscripts, and poetry; interview transcripts; edited copy; correspondence; contracts and license agreements; and other editorial material dating 1955-2005 that were used in the publication and administration of the journals and books of Gay Sunshine Journal, Gay Sunshine Press, and Leyland Publications, 1970-2002. The editorial records include the works and correspondence of Allen Ginsberg, Gore Vidal, Tennessee Williams, John Rechy, Ned Rorem, William Burroughs, Lou Harrison, John Giorno, Samuel Steward, Christopher Isherwood, Taylor Mead and others. The audio-visual materials series includes audiotapes, photographs, posters, artwork, VHS, DVDs and other similar materials dating 1968-2001 created or collected by Winston Leyland for use in the publications of Gay Sunshine Journal, Gay Sunshine Press, and Leyland Publications, 1970-2001. The audiotapes contain the original interviews of William Burroughs, John Giorno, Lou Harrison, Christopher Isherwood, Taylor Mead, John Rechy, Ned Rorem, Samuel Steward, Tennessee Williams and others. The administrative and personal

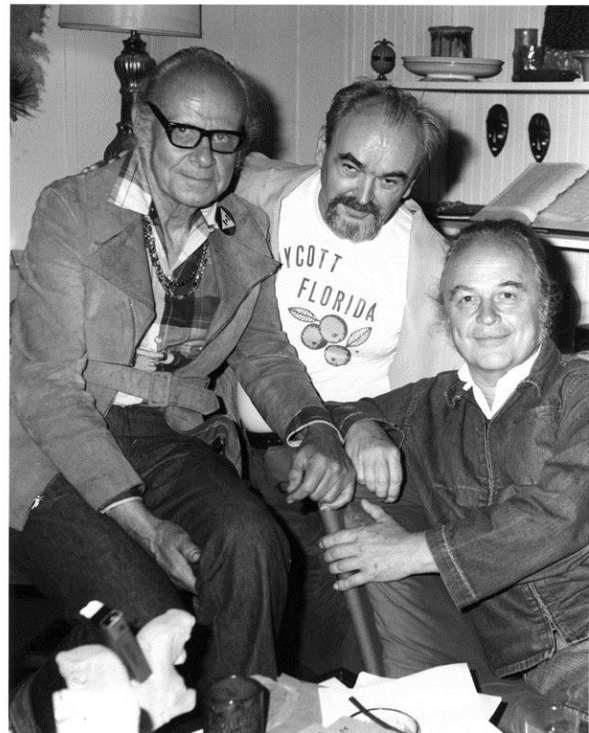
records series consists of the book and journal indices; general correspondence; financial records; grant records; printing, distribution, and inventory records; Web site administration records, promotional materials, and other personal and administrative records managed by Winston Leyland for personal use or in operation of Gay Sunshine Journal, Gay Sunshine Press, and Leyland Publications, 1970-2005.

Coll2011-003. Harry Hay Papers, 1867-2002. 9.9 linear ft.

Henry (Harry) Hay Jr. was born in 1912 in Worthing, England, to American parents; his father, Henry Hay Sr., managed mining interests in South Africa, then in Chile. When an accident in 1916 ended the elder Hay's career, the family moved to Los Angeles, where Harry Hay spent his youth. Hay was drawn to the cooperative ideals and political activism of the communist party at this time, but distanced by its prohibition of homosexuality among members. In 1938 he married friend and party member Anita Platky in an effort to adapt to the social conditions of party membership; the couple moved to New York a year later.

In 1948, the year of the Kinsey Report, a discussion at a party led Hay to write a proposal for a group that would act on the idea that homosexuals were an oppressed minority who must organize to secure their civil rights. Two years later Hay and four others founded the Mattachine Society, a semi-secret (or masked) organization grounded in discussion groups focusing on issues of interest to the homosexual community. Harry Hay's commitment to Mattachine led to the end of his marriage in 1951; he resigned from the communist party the same year. Then at a Mattachine Society convention in 1953, Hay and his fellow co-founders were ousted from leadership positions due to the wider membership's discomfort with their leftist politics. After being called to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee in Los Angeles in 1955, Hay retreated from public activism for a time.

In 1963 Hay met John Burnside, an engineer and inventor who became his life partner. As the sometime sole members of the Circle of Loving Companions, Hay and Burnside were active in the gay and Native American civil rights movements. In the early 1970s they moved to rural New Mexico. Toward the end of the decade Hay and Burnside were among the co-founders of the Radical Faeries, a "New Age tribal spiritual movement" that



organized gay consciousness-building retreats in scenic natural settings. Harry Hay died in San Francisco in 2002.

The collection comprises manuscripts, notes, published research sources, correspondence, interviews, clippings, financial and employment records, legal papers, photographs, posters, prints, flyers, memorabilia and other materials documenting Harry Hay's work as an author, organizer, activist, and influential voice within the gay liberation movement. It is divided into five series: (1) Writing, (2) Correspondence, (3) Personal, (4) Photographs, and (5) Art, ephemera, and other graphic material.

The Writing Series is primarily composed of non-fiction and fictional texts written by Harry Hay. It also includes copies of published material Hay drew upon in research for expository writing. The Correspondence Series consists primarily of personal correspondence to and from organizations, between individuals, or grouped according to particular topics. It also includes legal correspondence related to Harry Hay's responsibilities as executor of his father's estate, 1938-1942, as well as correspondence about Harry Hay and his employment, 1935-1945. The Personal Series is comprised of a range of documents and ephemera related to Harry Hay's personal life. It includes material documenting Hay's family and other personal relationships; textual material collected by Hay; journalism and other writing about Harry Hay; and a range of material connected to Harry Hay's finances and employment. The Photographs Series documents periods, people, and places in Hay's life from boyhood to the year of his death. The Art, ephemera, and other graphic material Series consists of drawings, prints, posters, paintings, and other graphic or decorative material collected by Harry Hay.



Coll2012-002. International Gay & Lesbian Archives Records, 1958-2002. 28.5 linear ft.

In 1942 in San Francisco, Jim Kepner started collecting books on the gay and lesbian experience. It soon turned into a small private collection, which he then took with him to Los Angeles, then to New York, then to San Francisco again, before eventually settling in Los Angeles in 1951.

By the 1970s, after amassing a larger library of gay- and lesbian-related books and materials in his Torrance, California, apartment, Kepner began allowing researchers access to his collection. In 1975, he named it the Western Gay Archives (WGA). In 1979, a board of directors was created, the collection was incorporated in the State of California as the National Gay Archives: Natalie

Barney/Edward Carpenter Library (NGA), and the materials were moved to an office at 1654 North Hudson Avenue in Hollywood, California. The archives changed its name to the International Gay & Lesbian Archives: Natalie Barney/Edward Carpenter Library (IGLA) in 1984. In 1988, the collection was moved to another office space on Robertson Blvd. in West Hollywood.

Throughout the 1980s and early 1990s, Kepner served as curator of IGLA. The operations were maintained by its board of directors, minimal staff and group of volunteers. In the Fall of 1994, the board of directors of IGLA and ONE Institute voted to merge the GLBT archival collections and libraries from both organizations. The boards of directors merged as well, and the resulting organization was named the ONE Institute/International Gay and Lesbian Archives.

This collection comprises minutes, reports, corporation papers, correspondence, legal papers, financial records, collections management records, publicity material, exhibition material, photographs, ephemera, audiocassettes, computer disks and exhibition displays from the International Gay and Lesbian Archives (IGLA), 1979-1994, an archive dedicated to collecting materials related to the gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender (GLBT) community. It should be noted that the primary scope of this collection includes IGLA materials up until it merged with ONE Institute in the Fall of 1994. Some materials in this collection, however, extend beyond the 1994 merger. The Incorporation and Board of Directors Series includes articles of incorporation, minutes, correspondence and other files pertaining to the activities of IGLA's board of directors.

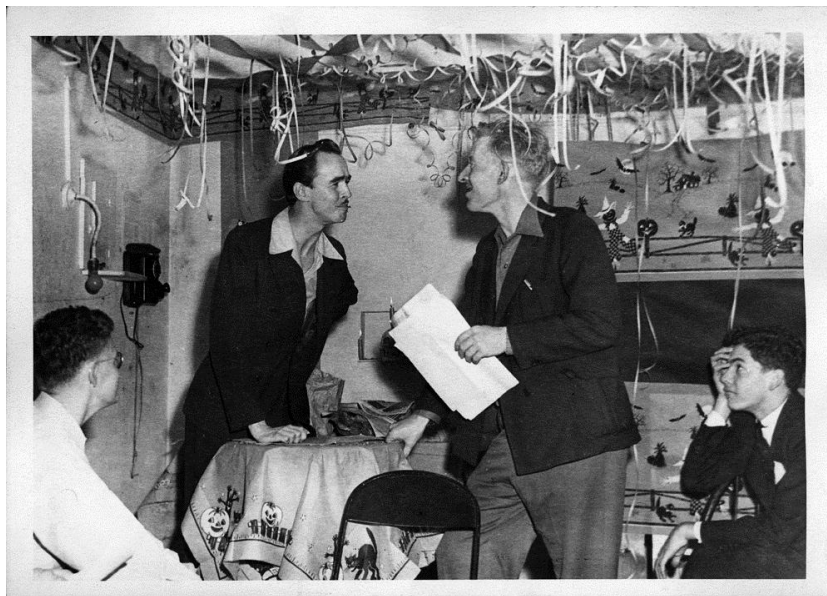
Coll2011-002. Jim Kepner Papers, 1933-2010. 40.4 linear ft.

James Lynn Kepner Jr. was found as an abandoned infant in Galveston, Texas, on September 19, 1923. He was adopted by a railroad worker, James Kepner Sr., and his wife, Mary Christina Peterson Kepner. Around 1942, Kepner moved to San Francisco with his father and sister, where he began seeking out gay and lesbian communities and any books or materials related to gay and lesbian issues. In addition, Kepner also became actively involved in science fiction fan clubs, and in 1943-1945, he edited his first publication, *Toward Tomorrow*, a science fiction fan magazine. In 1950, Kepner co-founded and operated the bookstore, Books on Telegraph Hill, but the company went out of business in 1951.



By the late 1960s and throughout the 1970s, Kepner became increasingly involved with the development of the gay and lesbian liberation movement. He was a founding member or board member of numerous gay and lesbian organizations, including ONE, Southern California Council on Religion & the Homophile (CRH), Personal Rights in Defense and Education (PRIDE), Metropolitan Community Church (MCC), Gay Community Alliance (GCA), Society of Pat Rocco Enlightened Enthusiasts (SPREE), Christopher Street West (CSW), Gay Liberation Front (GLF), Gay Community Services Center (GCSC), IMRU gay radio collective, Celebration Theatre, and others.

In 1972, after amassing a large library of gay- and lesbian-related books and other materials in his Torrance, California, apartment, Kepner began allowing researchers access to his collection. In 1975, he named it the Western Gay Archives. In 1979, a board of directors was created, the collection was incorporated as the National Gay Archives, and the materials were housed in an office on Hudson Street in Hollywood, California. The archives changed its name to the International Gay &



Lesbian Archives: Natalie Barney/Edward Carpenter Library in 1984.

Throughout the 1980s and 1990s, Kepner continued to operate the International Gay & Lesbian Archives, participate in gay and lesbian activism, and write several manuscripts on gay and lesbian history. One of his books, *Rough News, Daring Views*, was published by Haworth Press in the last year of Kepner's life. Kepner died

following emergency surgery on November 15, 1997.

The collection consists of materials created or collected by gay and lesbian historian, writer and activist, Jim Kepner (1923-1997). The materials include manuscripts, correspondence, diaries, meeting minutes and organizational records, notebooks, photographs, computer disks, textiles and memorabilia that Kepner created or collected throughout his lifetime. The bulk of this collection reflects Kepner's activities in collecting materials and writing about the gay and lesbian community beginning in the 1940s. As a highly active member in the gay and lesbian liberation movement, this collection also includes records documenting the activities of several gay and lesbian organizations including, but not limited to, ONE, Incorporated, Personal Rights in Defense and Education (PRIDE), Southern California Council on Religion and the Homophile, Metropolitan Community Church, Gay Community Alliance, Gay Liberation Front, Christopher Street West and the Gay Community

Services Center.

Coll2010-008. Morris Kight Papers and Photographs, 1920-2003. 27.5 linear ft.

Morris Kight was the youngest of three children was born in Procter, Comanche County, Texas, on November 19, 1919. In New Mexico, he married and fathered two daughters. The marriage lasted five years, ending in 1955. Kight relocated to Los Angeles in 1958 where his earliest involvement in the LGBT community can be traced to a donation to ONE, Incorporated in 1964 and a book review for Tangents Magazine in 1968. According to his many interviews, during this time he continued his work on behalf of minorities, the environment, and for other progressive causes.

In December 1969, Kight collaborated with others to found the Los Angeles chapter of the Gay Liberation Front (GLF). Gay political activism had caught up with the direct-action approach Kight had appreciated in other progressive non-violent organizations. Kight continued to prove his

abilities to organize and promote LGBT causes. He went on to contribute to the founding of Christopher Street West (1970), the sponsor of the Los Angeles Pride parades; L.A. Gay Community Services Center (1971), currently known as the L.A. Gay and Lesbian Center; Van Ness Recovery House (1973), a center for substance abuse recovery; National New Orleans Memorial Fund (1973), to aid the survivors of the Upstairs Lounge fire; First Tuesday (1975), a collaborative space for LGBT organizations; Stonewall Democratic Club (1975); Gay and Lesbian Caucus/ California Democratic Party (1977); Orange County Against the Briggs Initiative (1978); Moscone - Milk Memorial Committee (1978); Asian / Pacific Lesbians and Gays (1980); Aid for AIDS (1982); Gay and Lesbian Olympics Visitors Hospitality Committee (1983); and Old / Older / Senior / Elder Lesbian / Gay Advocates (1992).



Beyond his time and experience, Kight contributed his art collection to the community. This tangible legacy grew from his love of art and his own showcase, his residence on McCadden Place. As his collection became more prominent, an increasing number of quality works were donated to the collection. While the collection was located at McCadden Place, it was curated by David T. Spencer (David Schwinkendorf), Kight and his partner, Roy Zukeran. The collection was exhibited at a variety of events from 1985-1995 and later went into storage, before its donation to ONE National Gay &

Lesbian Archives. Kight died on January 19, 2003.

The Kight papers consists primarily of fliers, correspondence, and other records that document his involvement in a number of LGBT, progressive, and political organizations in Los Angeles. While Kight exchanged letters with several lesbian and gay leaders his longest running correspondence of a dozen letters, 1972-1983 was with Marty Manfred of the Gay Activist Alliance of New York. The other records include awards, proclamations, resolutions, plaques, and trophies documenting the community's recognition of his contribution to LGBT causes. The clippings Kight collected provide a rich source of information concerning his public involvement in the movement. His notes and annotated documents provide insight into the mundane tasks of organizing and his personal views of people and events. The notes include various lists, such as incoming and outgoing calls, along with speaking and event planning outlines. Kight issued statements and press releases to inform the media and the public of his position on community events and plans, along with notices of events he was planning. He often hosted events at his residence on McCadden Place, this allowed him to show and grow his art collection. The growth and exhibitions of his art collection are recorded in the McCadden Place / Morris Kight Collection Series.

The McCadden residence provided a meeting space for many of the organizations, including those that Kight contributed to founding, such as First Tuesday and the Stonewall Democratic Club. The collection contains documents from many of the organizations and causes he led or contributed to their efforts. His role as a Commissioner, 1980-2002, on the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations is the best documented. His photographs primarily document his later life from the 1990s until the year before his death in 2003.

Coll2010-004. W. Dorr Legg Personal Papers, 1850-1995. 24.0 linear ft.

William Dorr Legg, second son of Franc C. Dorr and Frank E. Legg, was born in his mother's family home, 406 Maynard Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan on December 15,



1904. He started college at the age of 16, commuting on the streetcar line to the University of Michigan, where the diverse University Library collection expanded his knowledge of the world. In 1924, the family planned to winter in Broward County, Florida. In Orlando, while on the journey, Legg had his first "homophile" experience with an older gentleman, he met in a park.

Employed as a landscape architect, he worked in the city and later moved to the bedroom community of White Plains,

New York. In 1933, he became a member of the White Plains' Church of Christian, Scientist where he served on the Church Board and as Chairman of the Lecture Committee through 1935. By 1943, Legg returned to Michigan to manage the family business and his father's affairs until his father's death in 1949. In the same year, he was arrested and plead guilty to a charge of "gross indecency;" Legg's socializing with African-American men had drawn the attention of the police. As a result of his arrest, he was almost evicted from his apartment and was suspended from the Church of Christ, Scientist.

Seeking a more progressive and tolerant community, he relocated to Los Angeles. Around 1950 Legg and his partner, Merton Byrd formed "The Knights of Clocks," an interracial couples community organization with the goal of providing counseling services, legal advice, and hosting social affairs. In 1951, he met like-spirited individuals that knew of a secret organization, the Mattachine Society. On October 15, 1952, at a regular Mattachine meeting, the concept of a homosexual magazine was conceived and over the next two months a new organization, ONE, Incorporated was formed. By April 1953, the magazine offered the opportunity of full-time employment for Legg as Business Manager.

In 1960 Legg and John Nojima had started dating and they remained together until Legg's death in 1994. Nojima played a key role in supporting Legg financially and recording many ONE events. Legg died in their home in his sleep on July 26, 1994.

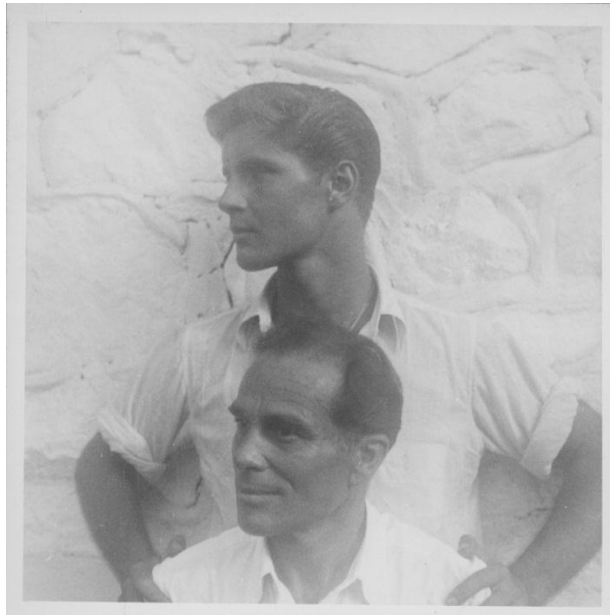


The W. Dorr Legg papers document his life before and beyond his involvement with ONE, Incorporated and all its succeeding organizations and enterprises. His papers include correspondence, photographs, and family papers along with business, financial, and organizational records. Legg's correspondence files and financial records document his career as a landscape designer, professor, and Christian Science practitioner. The limited records of his landscape design work consist of a few blueprints, business correspondence, transcripts from his radio program, and articles he wrote for magazines and journals. The Church of Christ, Scientist records 1933-1949, consists of correspondence, lessons, readings, and testimonials. The Education series contains some records of Legg's school work, however publications, clippings, and yearbooks make up the bulk of the series. The Photograph series captures his early life in Michigan and later life in California including a few photographs from his trips with the ONE World Travel Club. The Photographs series also contains early images from

Legg's ancestors including members of the Crosby, Cross, and Legg families. These early images are complemented by a variety of family documents including business ledgers, scrapbooks, autograph books, and clippings.

Coll2012-003. William Christian Miller Papers and Photographs, 1886-1989. 49.2 linear ft.

Christian William Miller was born William Henry Miller on August 7, 1921, in Newark, New Jersey. During the years 1942-1946, Miller was enlisted in the United States Maritime Service Coast Guard Reserve. He was assigned to a research project in 1942 by the Air-Sea Agency, helping to design a device to make sea water drinkable. Miller also designed an inflatable chair that is now in the collection of the Museum of Modern Art, New York. In May 1951, Miller officially changed his name to Christian



William Miller.

Miller was known in the 1940's New York gay social scene as being one of "the most beautiful men in the world." This status made him the acquaintance, companion, and occasional model and muse of such luminaries as George Platt Lynes, Paul Cadmus, W. H. Auden, Somerset Maugham, Alfred Kinsey, Glenway Wescott, Monroe Wheeler, Noel Coward, Philip Wheelwright, and George Hoyningen-Huene. As an avid photographer himself, he extensively documented his social life and travels around the world.

Miller died on July 5, 1995.

The collection comprises the photographs, papers, and artwork created, inspired, or otherwise collected by Christian William Miller, 1886-1989. The photographs document his travels in Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Caribbean; his beach and social life, especially in and around Fire Island, New York; the Sunstone estate in Reading, Vermont; and St. Croix; nudes of Miller and others; and general images of friends and family. Images include those of Gore Vidal, Monroe Wheeler, Glenway Wescott, and Somerset Maugham. Formats include photographic prints, negatives, contact strips and sheets, and 35mm slides.

The papers consist of Miller's correspondence and personal papers. The bulk of the letters are between Miller and his mother, but also comprise letters to friends and lovers, including correspondence with George Hoyningen-Huene, W.H. Auden, Glenway Wescott, Paul Cadmus, Noel Coward, and George Gallowhur. The personal papers contain various documents pertaining to his family, work, military service,

modeling, education, and travel. The artwork consists primarily of Miller's drawings and sketches, but also comprises pieces done with Miller as the subject, including a sculpture of his head.

Coll2012-029. Dusty Pruitt Papers, 1945-2002. 4.7 linear ft.

Carolyn Dusty Pruitt was born on July 19, 1946, in Ballinger, Texas the first of three siblings. She was an Army officer from 1970 to 1983, transferring to the Reserves in 1976. In 1980, she graduated from the Cliff School of Theology in Denver, Colorado with a Master of Divinity. She received her Doctor of Ministry degree from Claremont School of Theology in Claremont, California in 1987. Pruitt started her ministry as Assistant Pastor of Agape Metropolitan Community Church (MCC) in Fort Worth, Texas and Denver, Colorado. She was the pastor of MCC Long Beach, California for 15 years, until 1995. After leaving MCC Long Beach, Ms. Pruitt was pastor for various MCC churches until her retirement in 2001 with 25 years of service.

In 1983, during her pastoral tenure and her position as a CBRN (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear) defense instructor in the Army Reserve, she gave an interview to the Los Angeles Times, "Pastor Resolves Gay, God Conflict: Church Works to Heal Homosexuals' Religious Scars." The article initiated a review into Ms. Pruitt's character causing her promotion to major to be withdrawn; and she was subsequently honorably discharged. Together with the American Civil Liberties Union and Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund, Pruitt fought a 12-year legal battle which ended in 1995 with Pruitt's reinstatement and promotion to Major, then retirement from the Army Reserve.

The Dusty Pruitt papers encompass personal and professional papers from circa 1945 to 2002. The papers are comprised of reports, notes, promotional material, legal papers, interviews, correspondence, periodical clippings, videocassettes, photographs and other material. The bulk of the materials relate to Pruitt's legal proceedings with the Department of Defense, as well as a media project documenting her life titled, *A Woman At War*. Her ministry with the Metropolitan Community Church (MCC) Long Beach is documented through a body of textual information as well as video recordings and photographs. Also included are awards and citations from various organizations.

Coll2011-012. Edgar Sandifer Papers, 1929-1998. 26.3 linear ft.

Edgar Allen Sandifer, Jr. was born on October 4, 1929, in Cotton Valley, Louisiana, to Beulah Myrtis and Harvey Edgar Allen Sandifer, a Southern Baptist minister. Professing to have never been in the closet, even while in the military, Sandifer served in the Korean War from 1950-1953 and was honorably discharged as a sergeant with an operative care specialization. His experience in the Army's Operative Care Unit led to his work as a nursing home administrator from 1955-1977. Sandifer



officiated gay wedding ceremonies throughout the 1970s.

Sandifer fought for gay, lesbian, women's, elderly, laborer, prisoner, and minority causes, creating a wide network of humanitarian affiliations and memberships. His grassroots work aimed to change the status quo and fill gaps in government social services through education, legal, and monetary support services. His

organizational projects include the Mississippi Gay Alliance (MGA) where he was director from 1973-1989; the Jackson Gray Panthers (JGP) where he was project director from 1976-1987; and the Persons with AIDS Project (PWA), an MGA offshoot, where he was director from 1982-1989. He was also on the board of directors for the Mississippi Health Systems Agency from 1982-1986, the National Citizens Coalition for Nursing Home Reform from 1982-1986, and the National Gray Panthers Health Watch Task Force. He also served as a member of the Workers World Party and the People's Anti-War Mobilization (PAM).

The collection comprises the personal papers and organizational records from Mississippi civil rights activist Edgar Sandifer, 1929-1997. Organizational materials consist of his administrative, financial, promotional, and legal records as part of the Mississippi Gay Alliance (MGA), Persons with AIDS/HIV Project (PWA), Jackson Gray Panthers (JGP), and People's Anti-War Mobilization (PAM). The administrative files include meeting minutes, memoranda, correspondence, notes, and by-laws. Financial materials include bank statements, treasurer reports, expense reports, budgets, tax documents, and grant and funding applications. Promotional materials include newsletters, articles, press releases, brochures, publications, and counseling services materials. Legal materials include charters of incorporation, deeds of trust, contracts, and legal defense materials.

The MGA series, 1971-1998, documents the organization's administrative history; the affiliations and resources utilized to provide and support the organization's services; the memberships and chartered corporations with which the organization was directly associated; the MGA newsletter; and topical resources relating to gay issues and events. The PWA series, 1961-1996, documents the organization's administrative history; the affiliations and resources utilized to provide and support the organization's services; and the services provided to those with AIDS-related illnesses and needs. The JGP series, 1975-1996, documents the organization's administrative history and the services it provided to the elderly. The PAM series, 1974-1996, includes promotional items, publications, and correspondence regarding labor rights and anti-war programs.

The Personal papers series, 1929-1997, consists of awards, holiday cards, military documents, familial data, and a personal diary. The Audiovisual materials series consists of photographs and audiocassettes of Sandifer's life and work, 1948-1995, including recorded interviews and images of weddings, drag shows, official public appearances, and social gatherings with friends and family. The Newspaper clippings series, 1966-1995, includes materials from local Mississippi newspapers regarding Sandifer's advocacy work and his general interest in topics such as racism, AIDS, and homophobia. The Memorabilia series, 1974-1989, consists of banners, t-shirts, name badges, needle work, and posters among other materials.

Coll2009-012. Adele Starr Collection on Parents and Friends of Lesbians & Gays, 1960-2010. 24.1 linear ft.

Adele Starr was born as Ida Seltzer in Brooklyn, New York on February 10, 1920. When she was a teenager, she changed her name to Adele. In 1941, she married Lawrence Starr, an accountant, and remained in New York till the 1950s. Moving to Los Angeles, the Starrs settled in Brentwood, where Adele helped her husband establish a private accounting practice. Adele and Larry had four sons and a daughter.

In 1974, their son, Philip Starr, told Adele and Larry that he was gay. Adele was initially upset, but Philip encouraged her and Larry to join a support group. By 1976, Adele and Larry began hosting a support group for parents and families of gay men and lesbian women. That year, they founded Parents and Friends of Gays in Los Angeles, which is the predecessor to the Los Angeles chapter of Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gays (PFLAG). In 1981, Adele and Larry Starr hosted the national organizing conference of PFLAG at their home in Brentwood, and Adele was named the organization's first national president. Throughout the rest of her life, she continued to be an advocate for gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender civil rights, with a particular focus on support for gay and lesbian youth in schools, communication with religious institutions, educational outreach, and support for families and friends of GLBT individuals.

Adele Starr died on December 10, 2010 in Los Angeles at the age of 90.

The impetus for the Federation of Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gays (PFLAG) began in the early 1970s, when a New York mother, Jeanne Manford,



organized the first meeting of New York City Parents of Gays (POG) in March 1973. Members of POG met with other parents throughout the country to provide support and information. As a result of one of those meetings, in March 1976, Adele and Lawrence Starr launched Parents and Friends of Gays (PFG) in Los Angeles. In 1981, more than 30 representatives of POG and PFG met at the Starrs' Los Angeles home for a national organizing conference to draw up bylaws and articles of incorporation. The organization created was named the Federation of Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gays (PFLAG). In 1982, PFLAG, then comprising some 20 groups, was incorporated and granted non-profit, tax-exempt status. PFLAG provides support and information to educational institutions and religious communities nationwide. In addition, it continues to do advocacy work for gay and lesbian rights at the local and national levels.

The collection includes correspondence, minutes, photographs, clippings, manuscripts, financial records, pamphlets, education materials, flyers, posters, audiocassettes, textiles, ephemera and a banner from Adele Starr, documenting the activities of the Federation of Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gays, Inc. (PFLAG), and of Parents and Friends of Gays (1976-1981), the predecessor to PFLAG's Los Angeles chapter (PFLAG/LA). Starr was founder of Parents and Friends of Gays and first president of PFLAG. The bulk of the material dates from 1977 to 1996, and includes the Federation's incorporation papers; correspondence from parents and children; records of the annual international conferences; educational materials; and records of outreach activities to schools and religious communities to support, educate and advocate for the rights of gay men and lesbians.

Coll2010-003. Twice Blessed Collection, 1966-2000. 24.5 linear ft.

Johnny Abush was born in Toronto, Canada on April 7, 1952. He worked as a computer systems analyst, but in the 1980's became an activist in gay causes. In 1989, Johnny was diagnosed with AIDS. The crisis prompted him to re-evaluate his entire



way of thinking about himself and led him to begin a personal quest to discover a sense of pride in being Jewish and gay. When Johnny was forced to retire from his job in 1990 due to AIDS-related complications, he took advantage of the time to begin a search for information about the experiences of other LGBT Jews.

Frustrated by the general lack of Jewish LGBT materials, Johnny Abush began work to

collect, catalogue and make available everything that is gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender and Jewish. He later developed a Web site entitled "Twice Blessed" to make his collections available internationally. Although he suffered painful neuropathy related to AIDS, he continued the work to build the Archives until it became the largest repository on Jewish LGBT topics in the world. In 1997, realizing that he did not have long to live, Johnny Abush decided to donate his entire archives and computer databases to ONE National Gay and Lesbian Archives.

Though quite ill, Johnny continued to work on his Web site until two days before his death on November 26, 2000. In addition to his work with the Archives, Johnny Abush volunteered with Keshet Shalom, Jewish Queer Culture Committee, and various AIDS support services in his native city of Toronto.

The collection consists of materials documenting the Jewish lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender experience, circa 1966-2000, collected by the Jewish Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender Archives, founded and operated by Johnny Abush. The Faces Project files provides meticulously cataloged and displayed clippings of those in the Jewish LGBT community who have had their picture appear in print, 1966-2000. The subject files provide coverage of online and print material on Jewish LGBT related subjects, 1970-2000. The publications files contains clippings on Jewish LGBT individuals, organizations, and topics organized by the serial publication of origin, 1967-2000. The organization and event files consist of print and online materials produced by Jewish LGBT congregations, community organizations, and conference sponsors, 1977-2000. The videotapes consist of film and television recordings, circa 1985-1995. Memorabilia consists of buttons, clothes, jewelry, magnets, photographs, pins, posters, print material, and other miscellaneous materials of a Jewish LGBT nature, circa 1982-2000. The administrative files document the reference work, archival management and outreach, and volunteer work performed by Johnny Abush, 1992-1999. The personal files document Johnny Abush's life beyond the archives, circa 1977-2000.

**Coll2010-001. Reel L. Erickson Papers, 1916-1994.
5.2 linear ft.**

Reed Erickson was born in El Paso, Texas, on October 13, 1917. Initially named Rita Alma Erickson, Erickson was born female-bodied. In the early 1950s, Erickson moved to Baton Rouge, working in his family's business before starting his own company making stadium seating, Southern Seating. In 1962, Erickson's father passed away, leaving him the family business, which he successfully ran until 1969 when he sold it for 5 million dollars.





Erickson began his transgender transition under the care of sex realignment surgery pioneer, Dr. Harry Benjamin, in 1963. Once his physical appearance matched his identity, he changed his name to Reed and began fully living his life as a male. His transition was completed in 1965. In this period of transition, he married and divorced his first wife. Later that year, Erickson met and married his second wife. The couple lived in Baton Rouge, where they had two children, but later divorced. In 1981, he moved to Ojai, California, to be closer to his children and second wife. By 1983, after a series of arrests, Erickson fled to Mexico to escape drug-related indictments, and he remained there for the rest of his life.

Despite a difficult personal life, Erickson successfully managed his investments and became a major philanthropist. In 1964, Erickson founded the Erickson Educational Foundation (EEF), a charitable foundation primarily created to support research and services in transgenderism, gender identity and sexual

diversity. Erickson aided the establishment of a charitable sector of ONE Incorporated, called the Institute for the Study of Human Resources (ISHR), which advocated for the advancement of homosexual research. In 1983, Erickson's relationship with ONE, Inc. began to dissolve due to a dispute over the real estate property known as the Milbank Estate.

Erickson died in Mazatlan, Mexico, in 1992.

This collection consists of legal papers, correspondence, meeting minutes, newsletters, pamphlets, publicity material, photographs, clippings, research material, financial records, manuscripts, handwritten notes, ephemera and other material from philanthropist and female-to-male transgender/transsexual individual, Reed Erickson (1912-1992). The bulk of this collection is related to the activities of the EEF, research material on gender identity, as well as Erickson's relationship with ONE, Incorporated, which he supported financially for nearly twenty years. The collection also includes some material on Erickson's personal life, including material related to Erickson's children, his former wives, and his health- and drug-related complications in the last years of his life.

Coll2012-031. Gay Liberation Front (GLF) Los Angeles Records, 1969-1995. 1 linear ft.

The Gay Liberation Front (GLF) was a loosely structured group of gay rights activists who were interested in the radical sexual liberation for all people. In the summer of 1969, independent GLF chapters were founded in several cities, including New York City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Washington D.C. Members in Los Angeles offered draft counseling, and organized "Gay-ins," dances, protests, and other demonstrations. Founded soon after the Stonewall Riots in New York, New York, the GLF's counterculture philosophy and lack of organizational hierarchy contrasted sharply existing homophile gay rights groups like the Mattachine Society. The GLF represents a break with the more conservative homophile movement, which sought to integrate gays and lesbians into society, and a movement toward the radical liberation of all oppressed people. The lack of organizational structure, and the alignment of some members with radical groups like the Black Panther Party contributed to an increasing fragmentation of GLF membership, and local groups eventually dissolved in 1972.

This collection primarily consists of publicity material, photographs, correspondence, clippings, and writings related to the Los Angeles chapter of the Gay Liberation Front (GLF), as well as a small amount of material related to GLF chapters in other U.S. cities and London. GLF newsletters can be found in the periodicals collection.

Coll2011-014. Leroy Aarons Papers, 1890-2003. 2.6 linear ft.

Leroy Aarons was born in a working class neighborhood of New York, New York in 1933. He graduated from Brown University and later earned a graduate degree in journalism from Columbia University. Aarons spent 14 years as an editor and journalist with the Washington Post before leaving in 1976 to work with friend and colleague Robert C. Maynard at the Summer Institute for Minority Journalists in Berkeley, California. In 1983 Maynard purchased the Oakland Tribune and invited Aarons to join the staff. The Tribune won a Pulitzer Prize and was recognized as a model of diversity in journalism during Aaron's tenure as executive editor and vice president for news.

In 1989 the American Society of Newspaper Editors (ASNE) asked Aarons, known for his commitment to diversity in journalism, to coordinate a confidential survey of gay journalists. The survey was intended to document respondents' perceptions of coverage of gay and lesbian issues in their newspapers, as well as working conditions in their newsrooms. When Aarons reported the survey findings to an audience of peers at the ASNE convention in 1990, he also revealed that he was gay, making him the "first openly gay top-level editor at any mainstream daily newspaper in the country" (obituary of Aarons by Jon Thurber; Los Angeles Times, Nov. 30, 2004). Later that same year, Aarons and several colleagues founded the National Lesbian and Gay Journalists Association (NLGJA).

After leaving the Tribune in 1990, Aarons undertook a number of writing

projects, including researching and writing his acclaimed book *Prayers for Bobby*. In 1998, Aarons collaborated with Geoffrey Cowan on a grant that resulted in the creation of the Program for the Study of Sexual Orientation in the News (SOIN) at the USC Annenberg School. Leroy Aarons remained a part of the SOIN program until his death in 2004.

The Leroy Aarons papers comprise grant documents, financial records, correspondence and e-mail, notes, published reports, organizational membership lists, publicity documents, survey and content audit forms, clipped and copied articles, lecture drafts, course syllabi, journalism teaching resources, subject files, 3.5 inch floppy disks, and other material, 1890 to 2003, documenting journalist Leroy Aarons' tenure as director of the University of Southern California Annenberg Journalism School's Project for the Study of Sexual Orientation in the News (SOIN), from 1999-2003. Aarons played a central role in developing and implementing the USC/Annenberg School SOIN project and its three constituent parts: an undergraduate course, Journalism 499, intended to help students "to understand the complex issues around gay men and lesbians as represented in today's media"; the "New Millennium Survey" of the perceptions of gay and lesbian journalists regarding their news organization's coverage of sexual orientation issues; and a newspaper content audit of coverage of gay and lesbian issues appearing in a sample of national newspapers.

Coll2011-006. Julia Willis Papers, 1970-2010. 2 linear ft.

Julia Willis was born August 21, 1949, in Charlotte, North Carolina, daughter of William Clem and Carolyn Willis. She earned her bachelor's degree from the University of North Carolina, Charlotte, in 1973.

She began her career as an associate editor for Red Clay Books in 1974. She has written four books and her work has also appeared in numerous women's anthologies. Willis was a founding member of the women's comedy troupe, the Ends and Means Committee. She wrote for the lesbian soap opera, *Two in Twenty*, and her award-winning one-act comedies have been produced by off-off-Broadway and by gay and lesbian theatres around the country. In addition to reviewing for *Lambda Book Report* and *The Lesbian Review of Books*, she has written comedy material for the Boston Baked Theater, *Terra Infirma* on NPR and for Joan Rivers. She has received fellowships and grants from the Arch and Bruce Brown Foundation, Massachusetts Artists Foundation, Edward Albee Foundation and MacDowell Colony. She worked as a freelance writer, poet, producer, comedy writer/performer and a playwright through the 1990s.

She has been married since 2006.

This collection consists of manuscripts, drafts, correspondence, scripts, notes, press material, photocopies of awards and recognitions, reviews, clippings, program and other papers related to writings by Julia Willis. The bulk of the collection includes drafts and manuscripts related to her books and plays, including *Reel Time*, *Who Wears*

the Tux? and We Oughta Be in Pictures. The collection also includes material related to shorter works such as plays, poetry and comedy.

Coll2011-007. Vaughn Taylor Photographs, 1970-1992. 3 linear ft.

Vaughn-Oliver Taylor was living in Sacramento, California, where he married and fathered three children and worked as a fundamentalist preacher. After divorcing his wife, he moved to San Francisco, then settled in Los Angeles in 1984. Taylor worked as a medical transcriber and became a community activist. He served as secretary on the Gay & Lesbian Police Advisory Task Force; recording secretary and corresponding secretary for the Stonewall Democratic Club; and a member of Gay Mensa and the United Spirit Church. He was one of a group of activists arrested at a civil disobedience demonstration at the Federal Building in Los Angeles in 1991. He also participated for four years in the Salk Study for HIV research at the University of Southern California's Norris Cancer Center.

The collection consists of 598 photographic prints and 20 sheets of negatives created and collected by Vaughn Taylor, 1947-1992. The collection also includes memorial service programs, a drawing and other printed materials. The collection includes photographs of Taylor's friends and community events in the Castro Street district of San Francisco; gay community events, such as Christopher Street West gay pride parade and festival; protests against then-Governor Pete Wilson; a protest at a federal building in Los Angeles; the 1991 and 1992 Orange County Gay Pride Festival; and the victory celebration of the Presidential election of Bill Clinton are included as well. The bulk of the photographs were shot in the Hollywood and Silver Lake neighborhoods of Los Angeles, circa 1970-1991.

Coll2011-013. Philip Gambone Interviews, 1977-2010. 3 linear ft.

Philip Gambone was born July 21, 1948 in Wakefield, Massachusetts. He completed his B.A. at Harvard College and M.A. at the Episcopal Divinity School. Gambone is a writer of various genres, ranging from fiction to non-fiction, anthologies, scholarly articles and journalism. His works center on gay and lesbian culture, as well as ancient and modern Chinese history and literature. *Travels in a Gay Nation: Portraits of LGBTQ Americans* (2010) provides a compilation of interviews with gay and lesbian writers and artists throughout the United States.

Gambone worked as a writing instructor for the University of Massachusetts, Boston College and Harvard's expository writing program. He was a faculty member for twenty-seven years at The Park School in Brookline, Massachusetts. Currently, he teaches English at Boston University Academy and Harvard's Extension writing program.

The collection includes the following materials related to his book *Travels in a*

Gay Nation: Portraits of LGBTQ Americans: interview transcripts, audio recordings of interviews, newspaper clippings, biographical information, book reviews, photographs and writing samples, 1977-2000. The Gambone collection also includes eight volumes of papers related to *Travels in a Gay Nation*, two earlier versions of *Travels in a Gay Nation*, including a first version entitled, *Living Out Our Lives: Catching the Heroic Spirit of the LGBTQ Americans*, three volumes of autograph albums, and two project logs documenting Gambone's travels in the United States from 2007-2010. Note: not all interviewees in the collection are included in the published copy of *Travels in a Gay Nation: Portraits of LGBTQ Americans*.

Coll2012-004. Bob Smith Stand-up Comedy and Writings, 1972-2006. 4 linear ft.

Bob Smith is an American writer and comedian based in New York City. Born in Buffalo, New York, in 1958, he began writing and performing stand-up comedy in 1977, and in 1998, he formed the comedy troupe "Funny Gay Males" with comedians Jaffe Cohen and Danny McWilliams. Smith was the first openly gay comedian to appear on the Tonight Show and to have his own HBO Comedy Half-Hour special. He has written comedy for Amblin Films, the MTV Video Music Awards, Dennis Miller, Roseanne, and MAD-TV. In addition to his autobiographies *Openly Bob* (1997), which received a Lambda Literary Award, and *Way to Go, Smith!* (1999), he has published two novels, *Selfish and Perverse* (2007) and *Remembrance of Things I Forgot* (2011), and numerous essays. Smith was diagnosed with Lou Gehrig's disease in 2007.

The collection primarily consists of material relating to Smith's career as a writer and comedian, including scripts of sketches, manuscripts of his published works, newspaper clippings of reviews of his performances or books, writing and performance contracts, calendars, research files, and correspondence. Also included are DVDs, videotapes, and audiocassettes that document his performances throughout his career. A small amount of personal material includes correspondence from friends and relatives. Materials range from 1972-2006, but the bulk of the collection dates from 1991-2004. The collection is separated into three series: (1) Professional files, which consists of material relating to Smith's professional life, (2) Personal files, which consists primarily of personal correspondence, and (3) Audiovisual material, which includes recordings of Smith's performances.

Additional Note

Brief catalog records were also created for 162 smaller collections of documents and photographs, which are listed below. Descriptions for these collections may be found in the “Archival Collections” page on ONE Archives’ website at www.onearchives.org.

Adorno (Nino) Puerto Rico Gay Pride Photographs
Amador (Don) Papers
American Library Association Gay Task Force and Social Responsibilities Round Table Collection
Anderson (Michael) Portrait Photographs
Bendick (Walter) West Hollywood Veterans Day Parade Photographs
Bennett (Ken) San Francisco Pride Parade Photographs
Blumoff (Walt) Photographs
Booth (Colin) Photographs
Bricker (Eugene) Photographs
Bulletin (Long Beach, Calif.) Records
Burckhardt (Richard) Houston Gay Pride photographs
Burdick (Lynda) Photographs
Burns (Ken) Photographs
California Democratic Council Collection
Ceci (Lou) March on Washington Photographs
Christopher Street Liberation Day Committee (New York, N.Y.) Collection
Coalition for Human Rights (Los Angeles) Records
Coalition for Human Rights (San Francisco) Records
Coalition for Lesbian and Gay Rights (New York) Records
Collins (Don) Photographs
Committee for Homosexual Freedom (San Francisco) Collection
Coors Boycott Committee Collection
Corry (Guy) Photographs
Cory (Donald Webster) Papers
Cross (Steve) Orange County Pride Festival Photographs
Cruising (motion picture) Collection
Curzon (Daniel) Papers
Dahlquist (David) Washington, D.C. Gay Pride Rally Photographs
Dank (Barry M.) Papers
"Dave Eliot: Nudes" Exhibit Photographs
Dotson (Stephen) AIDS Project Los Angeles Candlelight Vigil Photographs
Dow (Elizabeth) Photograph Album
Eaton (John) Papers
Edelman (Ed) Photographs
Elysian Fields Collection
Esselstyn (Kathy) San Francisco Gay Community Center Photographs

Exler (Andrew Ross) Papers
Figueroa (Robert) Photographs
Finley (Charles) Nude Beach Activism Photographs
Finney (Bob) Photographs
First Church of One Brotherhood Collection
First Tuesday (Los Angeles) Collection
Forum Collection
Gallagher (J. Ray) Papers
Garvey (Kent) Photographs
Gay and Lesbian Police Advisory Task Force (Los Angeles) Records
Gay and Lesbian Press Association Collection
Gay Bands Collection
Gay Community Alliance Collection
Gay Event Photographs
Gay Freedom Day Committee (San Francisco) Records
Gay Persons Alliance Collection
Geller (Marc) Photographs
Gerharter (Rick) Photographs
Germain (Diane F.) Lesbian Art and Memorabilia Photographs
Gittings (Barbara) and Kay Tobin Lahusen Collection
Glenn (Amy) San Francisco Pride Parade Photographs
Golden State Cowboys Collection
Goldman Family Photographs
Goodstein (David B.) 48th Birthday Celebration Photographs and Papers
Graham (D.) Boise Gay Pride Festival Photographs
Greene (Scott) Reno Gay Rodeo Photographs
Grieshaber (Pete) Photographs
Griffin (Richard) and Kunny (Wes) Photographs
Hannon (Joanie) Papers
Harrison (Hugh) Photographs of Robert Joel
Hensley (David) W. Dorr Legg Memorial Service Photographs
Hustad (John) Photographs
Itkin (Mikhail) Papers
Jacinto (Louis) Los Angeles Event Photographs
Jaime Photographs of the West Hollywood City Council
Jay's Chicago Gay Pride Parade Photographs
Jerrom (Stephen) Photographs of Artists
Jorde (Sara) March on Washington Photographs
Kaiser (Bill) Milano Archives Photographs
Kansas City Trucking Co. Collection
Kirchner (Mark) Proposition 8 Photographs
Lahusen (Kay Tobin) Photographs
Lang (Erwin) Bookstore Event Party Photographs

Laughing Policeman Protest Collection
Lear (George) Circus Disco Photographs
Lee (Greg) Costume Contest Photographs
Lee (Sydney) Photographs
Lesbian and Gay Community Services Center (New York, NY) Records
Lynch (Patsy) Photographs
Mark 40 Defense Fund Records
Marks (Jim) Photographs
Mason (Lee) Photographs
Matthew (Craig T.) Comedian Photographs
McGinnis (Bud) Photographs
McReynolds (Dave) Photographs
Miller (Harris) Photographs
Milroy Sunset Junction Street Fair Photographs
Molnar (Lynette) Portrait Photographs
Moniz (Charles) Desert Empire Drummer Photographs
Mosley (Leigh H.) Photographs
Moss (Leland) Papers
Napiwocki (Jan J.) Papers
National Free Clinic Council Collection
National Gay and Lesbian Task Force Collection
National Gay Rights Advocates Collection
National New Orleans Memorial Fund Collection
National Organization of Lesbians and Gays Records
Nelson (Otto E.) Gay Liberation Sculpture Photographs
Newcomb (Carolyn) March on Washington Photographs
No on 64 Records
North American Conference of Homophile Organizations (NACHO) Records
North American Lesbian and Gay Religious Congress Records
Ocamb (Karen) Photographs
Oliver (R. L.) Photographs
Orange County Visibility League Records
Orphanos (Stathis) Gay Activist Photographs
Ottinger (Bee) Los Angeles Parade Photographs
Palmer (Jeff) "Bodyscapes" Exhibit Photographs
Patch, Roving D.J., Photographs
Patterson (Mark) Santa Cruz Pride Photographs
People's College of Law of the National Lawyers Guild Collection
Philadelphia Gay News Collection
Philadelphia Gay Wedding Photographs
Queer Frontiers Conference Records
Richard (John) Fire-Damaged House Photographs
Rink Photographs

Roberts (Alan) Photographs of the Lionel Williams Trial
Robles (Vincent) Southern California Pride Parade Photographs
Rodriguez (Michaelangelo) All Ohio Gay Conference Photographs
Rowberry (John W.) Papers
Rownak (Richard) Photographs
Sacramento Hepatitis B Project Collection
Sacramento Lesbian and Gay Mental Health Professionals Records
Santa Barbara Gay and Lesbian Resource Center Records
Scarpone (Chris) Photographs
Schlegel (Richard L.) Papers
Scott Shot Oedipus Motorcycle Club Photographs
Scotti (Don) Papers
Shepodd (Lynn) Los Angeles Pride Parade Photographs
Shivers (Rob) First Texas Gay Conference Photographs
Shores (Allen G.) Democratic National Convention Photographs
Skir (Leo) College Discovery Photographs
Society for Senior Gay and Lesbian Citizens Records
Stickel (Bob) Nude Male Photographs
Strack (Joel) Orlando Public Library Display Photographs
Szidak (Stuart) Photographs
Taravella (Steve) March on Washington Photograph Album
Townsend (Johnny) New Orleans Gay Men Photographs
Townsend Studio Performance/ Art Photographs
Tucker (Nancy M.) Philadelphia Reminder Day Photographs
United Men's Health Clubs Collection
Update (San Diego) Collection
Usher Family and Military Service Photographs
Van Ness Recovery House Records
Vaughan (Rachel) Crenshaw Women's Center Photographs
Volk (Don) Papers
Walker and Meyers Los Angeles Pride Parade Photographs
Walker (Thane) Collection on The Prosperos
Wallace (F. L.) World AIDS Day Photographs
Ward (Vernon) Papers
We Are Everywhere, International Collection
Williams (James) Photographs
Wittman (Jason) Los Angeles Event Photographs
Zale (Schimmel) Lesbian Wedding Photographs
Zero to Success Benefit Photographs
Ziffer (Steve) Politician and Activist Photographs