



Need for Communication Stressed

S.F.P.D. BLACKSTONE ADDRESSES SIR

"Communication is the bridge to any gap that may exist between the homosexual and the heterosexual community," declared Lieutenant Elliot Blackstone of the San Francisco Police Department in a speech to SIR members and guests at the June open meeting in the Community Center. According to the speaker, the police themselves cannot question whether laws governing relations between consenting adults are right or wrong. Their obligation is to enforce existing laws which represent the customs and standards of the heterosexual community. Failure of enforcement, the speaker said, would be a "dereliction of duty." Implicit in his remarks was the fact that only responsible communication will dispel the commonly-held stereotypes of the homosexual (as an empty effeminate or as a sexual psychopath lurking in parks and restrooms) and eventually lead to the repeal of repressive laws.

Lt. Blackstone, who spoke on "The Police and the Community," is head of the Community Relations Unit of the police department. This unit was created four years ago to meet the "dramatic change" that police work in San Francisco has undergone in the last few years. While making arrests was originally considered the sole law-enforcement function of the police, the need to prevent crime is

now recognized as "fully important." Thus, he said, the policeman must be aware of the importance of such fields as housing, employment, and education, especially among minority groups, for "if a man has adequate housing and the dignity of a job he is not as apt to be a police problem." Minorities, moreover, include "any group that is prevented or cut off from enjoying all of the benefits of society." Lt. Blackstone stated that under this definition he considers the homophile community a minority group, but acknowledged that not everyone on the force agrees with him.

In response to a question on police brutality, the speaker stated that unprovoked striking of an arrestee by a policeman cannot be justified, but cautioned that some persons interpret a cross word as brutality, or consider a police request for identification (which under some circumstances is legitimate) as harassment. He explained that in San Francisco all complaints against the police are directed to Chief Cahill. Those that involve a non-serious matter are then referred to the local police commander. However, if the complaint is serious, it is referred to a special unit, established last October, which investigates and takes statements from the parties and witnesses. If the complaint is up-

held, the officer is ordered to appear for a hearing before the police commission and, if appropriate, the matter will be presented to the district attorney for prosecution.

Lt. Blackstone defended the department from charges of police entrapment in bars, and observed that since the vice squad constitutes only 1% of the 1800 policemen on the force, it is erroneous to claim that gay bars are under constant surveillance. He did state, however, that members within the vice squad "feel different responsibilities toward enforcing laws that they are sworn to uphold"--a statement which left the impression that individual officers have carte-blanche authority in determining whether arrests should be made for conduct which the officer may consider "deeply" offensive. The speaker declined to specify what acts inside a bar are illegal, offering only to cite the membership to relevant provisions of the Penal Code.

Although he did not deal expressly with entrapment in bars, Lt. Blackstone acknowledged that entrapment exists where a policeman "puts on skin-tight levis, stands on a corner, and carries on a conversation that suggests he is a member of the homophile community." "Unlike some communities," he said, "this (cont. on page 9,

California "Outrageous Conduct" Held Unconstitutional

Section 650 1/2 of the California Penal Code--a statute unfortunately familiar to some members of the homophile community--was recently declared unconstitutional by the State District Court of Appeal in Los Angeles. The statute, which makes it a misdemeanor "willfully and wrongfully" to commit any act "which openly outrages public decency" was held to be fatally vague since it does not define specific acts as illegal, but merely leaves the definition of outrageous conduct to the "moral judgment of juries."

The case in which the statute was stricken down arose out of a "fashion show" held in a restaurant and bar in Hawthorne, California. After several dresses were displayed, the owner announced that it was time to model the topless bathing suit and that anyone who would feel offended by the female form should leave. His wife then walked to the stage clad in a knee-length leopard skin dress. The stage was surrounded by spectators. She unfastened the dress and handed it to her husband. "She was then clad solely in the bottom portion of a bikini, also leopard skin, supplemented by two slender leopard skin ribbons. Her breasts were bare. ...She turned toward a policeman she knew was in attendance with a camera, then turned toward the bar... She did not shake or jump while modeling." After the show the husband asked the policeman if an arrest would be made, and complained that if they were not prosecuted, "it would cost them \$6,000,000 in publicity because several national magazines were waiting for a complaint to be filed."

Ironically, the decision may be a Pyrrhic Victory resulting in unfortunate consequences for the homophile

community. When an arrest is made in a bar or on the street for so-called lewd conduct or lewd solicitation, the defendant is charged under subsection (a) of section 647 of the Penal Code, a provision conviction of which requires registration by the defendant with the Chief of Police as a sex offender, and re-registration whenever he moves to another town. Many prosecutors have been in the practice of permitting the defendant to "cop out" by pleading guilty to the lesser offense under 650 1/2 which does not require registration and which usually results in imposition of a fine and a year's probation.

This practical application of the statute was acknowledged by the court. In "regretfully" holding that it is unconstitutional, the Justices said: "We realize that in doing so we hold invalid a statute which at the present time appears to be used as an instrument of mercy rather than of harshness. Our own experience...tells us that more often than not, section 650 1/2 is a section to which persons accused of sex crimes will plead guilty--or of which merciful judges will find them guilty--to avoid the stigma of registration."

It should be noted that the court expressly stated that it was not deciding whether the Legislature could properly enact a statute which would specifically prohibit the baring of breasts. The sole basis of the decision was that the statute under consideration was unconstitutionally vague. The decision is subject to further review by the California Supreme Court should the prosecutor file an appeal.

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Books

by James H. Ramp

TOTEMPOLE

Sam Friedman. E.P. Dutton, New York. 1965. \$5.95.

An autobiographical novel, based on the theory that homosexuality is due to childhood trauma, TOTEMPOLE is a convincing narrative. At age two, Stephen is manipulated by an over-protective, over-demonstrative mother who is either yelling at him or cuddling, kissing him, dressing him as a girl. His father is no less demonstrative and loving--intensely jealous of his wife's love for their son.

D a d d a runs around the house in pajama tops to exhibit his male equipment. Stephen becomes worried because his own is so small.

In grade school he experiments with masturbation. The family doctor threatens him with Hell and softening of the brain. Summer camps persuade Stephen this is not true. In high school, feminine leads in plays are his chief interest, since he loves drag and make-up.

In college he makes a serious attempt to love a girl, but his room-mate seduces him. In the army during the Korean War, he falls in love with a Korean doctor, a POW. The love passages are more than a little sticky-ridiculous, though nothing is left to the reader's imagination.

Since this book is 'literature', it cannot offend the heterosexual community!

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REVIEW

"THE WOMEN"

by Ben Avram

Clare Luce's play, *The Women*, has never been regarded as more than a trivial work. Practically none of its characters are real, and much of its supposed humor is sophomoric bitchery rather than genuine wit. The one "good" character in it, Mary Haines, is an insipid fool who brings her troubles on her own head through obstinate stupidity. The essential point of the work seems to be that women cut one another's throat whenever possible.

Hence, it was thought that the Coit presentation, though a couple of its performers are accomplished nightclub entertainers, would be an interminable evening of prancing, dancing, squeaking, shrieking would-be feminine exhibitionism about as intelligently comic as a freshman revue.

But, to the contrary, the show started out with a bang, and from beginning to end the audience was enthralled, partly no doubt because of the feeling that "somebody's at last using the stage to express how we feel about things."

Performances of the pseudonymous actors, especially that of Michel as Sylvia, were virtually flawless. Others who were outstanding include the hilarious, perpetually pregnant Edith of Mavis, and "Olga" in the brief role of the manicurist done with a superb Yiddish accent.

Also extraordinary was the Mary Haines of Larry which has to be seen to be believed. Unlike most female impersonators, who tend to be exotically striking when not done as comic turns, his was a completely authentic woman - the fine facial bone structure, the neck free of the usual masculine Adam's apple, and a warm feminine glow to the personality. At each of the two performances this writer attended there were persons deeply versed in such matters who honestly thought this was a real wo-

man, and it was scarcely surprising.

The real credit, however, goes to the director who had to construct the show with a cast of actors, few of whom had had any prior experience at all.

The audience itself was generally unaware of it but they were seeing something totally unknown on the English stage since the 17th century. During Shakespeare's time, women's as well as men's parts were played by men, and some of these boy actors were highly regarded as artists and went far in the theatre. But by the end of the 1600's, women had taken over completely. Since then only a few famous impersonators have done legitimate plays - Julian Eltinge did so in the early 1900's, and T.C. Jones has done so in our time.

To return to "The Women", the first requirement of any dramatic presentation is that it entertain. After that, one begins to exercise selectivity in terms of taste, depth, and excellence. The Coit's presentation met the first requirement. It was excellently staged, though the costumes and sets, well done as they were, sometimes failed to harmonize; the acting was all good and, in some cases, top-notch; and the audience had a rousing good time. In the words of the song, who could ask for anything more?

YOSEMITE

CAMP-OUT



by Bill May

The Camp-Out to Yosemite over the Memorial Day weekend was exciting and fun-filled. I was pleased to make so many new friends (one in particular). For those of us who had been before it was a pleasure showing and exploring the park with those visiting it for the first time. Many of the group made the climb to the top of the falls for that unforgettable view, and I'm sure that the pool at the lodge will never be the same.

What with hiking, swimming, studying the natural beauty, and the natural beauties, the weekend flew.

The camping group would like to thank One, Inc. of Los Angeles for inviting us. Next year we hope we can do it again.

Another camp-out is planned for the 4th of July weekend, by request to Thistle Glade, an area on the fork of Lake Pillsbury. We were there last year, and it is one of the few places where you do not have to fight crowds. It's a long drive but well worth it. Those interested in this trip should call Bill at UN 3-0328 or the SIR office, SU 1-1570, for information.

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SECRETARY'S CORNER

As someone recently said, we are going through officers (and directors) faster than the leaves of tea went to the bottom of the harbor of a little town on the eastern seaboard called Boston. We now have a new treasurer and new chairmen of the SIRporium and Membership Committees.

For those who missed the report on Rev. Moore's gift, it was a traveling clock. It is hoped that he will suspect some subtle thought behind the gift, for, to be sure, he will be missed by all of us.

Announcements at the mid-monthly open meeting covered a variety of subjects: "The Women", a benefit performance for SIR given by the Coits on June 18th, a supercasifragalistic show; that "Look" magazine has a reporter and photographer looking around town for something to write and photograph; a new group, The Vanguard, has been formed of and by downtown youth of the Tenderloin area to "build a community" for themselves - and we wish them heartfelt good luck; the Social Committee is formulating plans for a "members only" SIR Birthday Party on July 23rd - our 2nd; Small Activities groups are swinging along into summer; the Political Committee is looking forward to the fall elections; and the Community Services Committee is planning to spread the word again on VD and is planning a special information service.

The SIRLEBRITY CAPEDES is coming up next. Sign up at the office at the Center if you wish to participate or have any ideas, etc.

And last, but not least, you are urged to attend the weekly dances and movies at the Center. Proceeds help pay the rent. J.H.

LETTERS

Self-Respect Required

Editor: "The writer was one of those who participated in the recent rally in front of the Federal Building to protest governmental draft policies... That is to say, he was one of those approximately three hundred directly in front of the building rather than what the Citizen News sardonically described - the near thousand who circled the block for fear of being spotted.

"While there are a multitude of factors responsible for our present social, legal and religious situation, it seems...that part of it arises from our passivity as a group. Heretofore...our main focus has been upon passive endurance in the face of an untenable situation plus periodical brooding resentment at certain aspects of it, such as the perpetual wearing of two faces.

"That some of our group are so timorous of taking action as the rally or even such a positive step as joining some reputable homophile organization is not surprising. After all, on the first day we first find out about ourselves we also usually learn that for others to know means the derision and sometimes persecution of friends and acquaintances, social ostracism and economic and legal difficulties. In some cases it also means being cast out by one's parents and family. Consequently, by the time one reaches the age of mature self-conscious reason-

ing, the habit of hiding and doing nothing else has become such an innate conditioned reflex that any action to the contrary is virtually unthinkable.

"However, the more we assert ourselves and stand up for our rights with quiet dignity and self-respect, the more likely we will begin to respect ourselves. And, as our image of ourselves [improves], so will the heterosexual community's. It is suggested...that this is perhaps the most basic step before any of our other problems can be eliminated.

"/s/ Jack Parrish"

Book Review

Editor: "Your book review on *The Strange Ones* was disgusting, obscene, and in extremely bad taste. Knowing and respecting the ordinarily high standards VECTOR has achieved, I sincerely hope you will not stoop to this level again!

"/s/ A Disappointed Reader"

SIRPORIUM NEEDS VOLUNTEERS

The SIRPORIUM needs volunteer workers to help man the cash register, sort and process incoming donations, push a broom, price merchandise, pick up donations, and you name it. Attend the next SIRPORIUM Committee meeting (see this month's calendar) or call the SIRPORIUM (MA6-9752) or the SIR office (SU1-1570) for further information.

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AN EDITORIAL

TRIAL BY
TORTURE

We enthusiastically applaud the recent opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States making the landmark opinion of our own Supreme Court in the case of *People v. Dorado* the law of the land - that is, making it apply to all 50 States of the Union [*California v. Stewart, U.S. _____*].

To grasp the import of this monumental decision, it is necessary to understand somewhat the history that has given rise to it. Before sketching that history, however, we want to make our position re police officers clear. We believe that most policemen are conscientious, law-abiding citizens trying to do their jobs effectively and efficiently. That they succeed is evidenced only too well by the fact that every jail and prison in the United States is filled to capacity, and some far beyond their capacity as is the case in California. Unfortunately, law enforcement, which requires policemen to carry guns and operate under and with the full authority of the State, attracts to its ranks the sick-in-mind as well as the well-in-mind, and too often trigger happy "adolescents" and outright sadists are employed to the despair of the public. It is the conduct of this minority which has brought policemen into disrepute across the nation. The solution, we feel, is to impose psychological tests as a precondition to hiring and then require the police to "police" their own ranks to weed out the sadist, the incompetent, and the otherwise unqualified - as has been successfully done by attorneys, doctors, teachers, and all other professional people in the State of California for a good number of years now.

The situation against which civilized man has historically been rebelling for the last thousand years - and

right up to the recent Supreme Court decision - finds its genesis in the Middle Ages when a person accused of crime was subjected to excruciating torture until he died or was proved innocent. He was proved innocent only by failing to suffer any effect from the torture, or surviving it, as the case might be. Such a person might be severely beaten, put to the rack, burned in red hot coals, or bound in chains and thrown in a lake. If he survived the torture, he was innocent; if he did not, he was guilty. The philosophy permitting this type of trial, Trial by Torture, was that God was the protector of the innocent and if the accused were innocent, God would suspend the natural laws and the accused would not be affected by what mere mortal man inflicted. Needless to point out, few, if any, of those accused were ever adjudged innocent. The evil of such a system is that innocent as well as guilty persons were adjudged guilty because they failed to survive the torture, or ordeal, as it was sometimes called.

Trial by Torture, or Ordeal, gave way to Trial by Combat which was predicated on the same philosophy and required that the accuser and the accused fight it out until one was killed. If the accused were killed, he was guilty; if not, he was innocent. When it became apparent, however, that it wasn't fair to pit an experienced combatant against a woman, infirm person, or child, the accused was allowed to employ a substitute to do his fighting for him. If the substitute were killed, however, the accused was held to be guilty as charged and sentenced to death. (This was carried over almost into modern times in the form of the duel where the rights of the victor were vindicated by his victory; the duel is now illegal in all States, although California has a curious law requiring that the person who kills another in a duel must support the slain man's family.)

Trial by Combat gave way in turn to Trial by Inquisition where the accused was brought before a panel of judges who questioned him. He

had no attorney or anyone to speak for him. If the judges were unsatisfied with the answers he gave, they would have the person taken out and subjected to torture until he became a little more flexible and gave the answers required by the judges. Saint Joan, as you may recall from your history, was tried by a court of inquisition and sentenced to death by fire for heresy, to which she confessed after having been subjected to torture, although she later repudiated her "confession."

Trial by Inquisition eventually gave way to what has become our modern practice - Trial by Jury - based on the "adversary" system. That is, a person is presumed innocent until proved guilty and the State has the burden of proving the guilt beyond reasonable doubt. This system, protected as it is by the Constitution of the United States (requiring due process, representation by an attorney, the right against self-incrimination, etc.) and by the Supreme Court of the United States (its sole guardian), is the most advanced and humane system ever known in the history of the world.

But in spite of its beauty in theory, many of the elements of Trial by Torture have been reverted to by overzealous law enforcement officers. For example, it used to be fairly common in this country for a person accused of crime to be subjected to the "third degree" until he confessed to whatever he was accused of. (Most people have a low tolerance for pain, and your editor practically none, and hence the chance that an accused subjected to the third degree would confess was high, regardless of his guilt. With such a confession introduced in the trial, conviction was almost automatic.) The Supreme Court of the United States early in this century held that a confession obtained by force (torture) was inadmissible in the court room. Hence, where the confession was the only evidence, the accused would be released, and fortunately so, because he was probably innocent and in law presumed to be so. It took several years, however, and many court

decisions before all police departments complied with the ruling and ceased extracting confessions by physical force. But even then, some police officers merely took to using implements (such as rubber hoses) that would leave no mark on the accused when they beat him and then deny his claim that his confession was beat out of him, or, when bruises were left, the claim would be made that the confession was voluntary, and that the bruises were caused when the accused "fell down the stairs," or when he "fell and bumped his head"; or the claim would be made that the bruises were caused by a beating administered not by the police but by the accused's fellow prisoner, etc. And the claim was more often than not accepted by the judge who would rule that the confession was therefore voluntary, order it admitted, and on the basis thereof the accused would be convicted and imprisoned—whether guilty or not.

Other police departments complied with the mandate relating to physical force but took to imposing psychological threats (still torture, although of a mental kind); for example, they would make unkept promises of leniency or promise to release some other member of the accused's family, such as his pregnant and sickly wife, who was arrested with him, if he would only confess; or they would question him for hours on end, deprive him of food and water, or sleep (the deprivation of sleep was one of the most notorious Chinese communist tortures inflicted on captured G.I.'s during the Korean War), and so forth. One by one, the Supreme Court of the United States would rule out a confession obtained by these tactics.

But enforcement of the Supreme Court's rulings have been next to impossible since the burden was on the accused to prove that his confession was involuntary and obtained by torture. The mere denial of the claim by the policemen involved was often sufficient to defeat the accused's claim since he couldn't produce witnesses (naturally) who would support his position, and more often than not more

than one officer was involved in the torture and each would verify the statement of the other that no torture was inflicted.

The Dorado opinion, as amplified by the United States Supreme Court in the Stewart case, now requires that in certain situations, no statement of the accused may be introduced at the trial unless it is first shown that the accused was notified that anything he might say could be used against him, and that he was entitled to an attorney. Or, where the accused nevertheless rejects his rights and makes statements, the police must show that he understood his rights and, understanding them, intelligently waived them.

The Court's ruling will tend to make suspect all statements of an accused who is not represented by an attorney, and it may, we hope, bring to an end the nefarious and much to be deplored practice of eliciting confessions by force — a tradition that has been carried over from the historic but inherently evil system of Trial by Torture.

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ARC Benefit Features "Empress Jose"

by Nancy May

At the Tavern Guild Ball, Hallowe'en, 1965, in the true spirit of Democracy, the community elected an Empress to reign, according to his own interpretation of that role, until the following annual ball.

During the time since his election as Empress Jose de San Francisco, Jose Saria has endeavored to unite the homophile community.

Several weeks ago, ARC, the Sacramento organization, invited Jose to that city to do a Benefit for them in his capacity as Empress and also as one of our best entertainers, knowing that he would attract a large number of people. The Benefit was a great success, with about 30 people traveling from San Francisco to watch the show and support that new and most active organization. In all, more than 300 people attended. It is always a pleasure to see a large turn-out in support of an organization, since, as Jose says, "United we stand, divided, they will catch us one by one."



THE JUDICIAL BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT
WATCHDOG OF LIBERTY

by Evander Smith

In our April 1966 issue we reported on the proposed bath ordinance by the city of San Francisco and called it a power grab. That article told of an arrest by two plainclothes men of a patron of a bath house as well as of the attendant.

The arrested patron, much to the embarrassment of the city administration, turned out to be one of San Francisco's most prominent ministers. The police, in true Don Quixote fashion, again goofed in its war on an imaginary problem. The report by the two arresting patrolmen states: "...this place of business has been a hangout for suspected homosexuals." (In order not to interrupt our thought development, we will restrain ourselves from attempting to determine what kind of people constitute "suspected homosexuals" and merely point out that there is no violation of law by full blown homosexuals hanging out together, much less is there no violation where "suspected homosexuals" congregate together.) After making the arrest (the trial testimony by all concerned agree that the policemen were pikers compared to the efficiency of the comic Keystone cops), the police, being stuck, decided to make a brave effort out of a bad night's work. The minister was charged with vagrancy, annoying or molesting a child under 18 years of age, loitering about schools or public places, loitering about adult schools, the molesting of pupils, and conspiracy with another to commit a crime. Additionally, quarantaine was requested for fear that a venereal disease might have been present.

At the trial of the minister, not a single charge was prosecuted as originally booked. Somehow he was tried on a different code section with all of the original charges being ignored. The trial was for violation of a law which prohibits the solicitation of or engaging in lewd or dissolute conduct in any public place or in any place open to the public or exposed to public view. It is appalling how irresponsible the police and District Attorney were in this foul-up and we can only hope that the defendant and his counsel were aware of this switch before trial.

The police went to the bath house for a specific purpose in this case - to make an arrest. This is borne out by the fact that two police cars, a paddy-wagon, and seven uniformed policemen bided their time in front of the place while the two arresting officers were getting steamed up inside. Additionally, the press had been notified of an intended raid which would be of considerable news value if they cared to stand by. When no mass arrest appeared forthcoming, the two inside under (cover?) men decided to grab the poor minister and make an example of him. The District Attorney prosecuted a charge which permitted the police to fabricate as they testified in weaving their web of lies. And weave them they did, in utter disregard for the truth.

For example, the arresting officer in the most improbable, wandering, contradictory version imaginable recited a story of solicitation of him by the minister that would tax credulity, and told by any person other than an officer of the law would have been rejected out of hand. The minister's version of the identical incident was that due to a badly fractured foot, he threw himself backwards involuntarily when he stood up too quickly and brushed the officer whose presence he was not aware of. As the poet has so aptly said, evil exists only in the eyes of the beholder and he who wants to see evil will. Obviously, the police are trained to see only evil, especially when assigned to ferret it out.

After five days of trial, it took a jury eight hours to agree that they were hopelessly deadlocked at 7 to 5 for con-

viction! The District Attorney has indicated he most assuredly will retry the defendant. (One defendant in a sex case in Berkeley recently was retried four times before justice belatedly prevailed and the blindfolded lady with the scales at last decreed that he was not guilty.)

The jury should have been back in less than 30 minutes with an acquittal. What happened? Here are some of the factors, we submit, that enter into such a miscarriage of justice in some way: (1) Sex cases elicit emotional responses; (2) homosexual overtones compound the problem and are explosive; (3) jurors are often poorly adjusted people in their own sexuality; (4) improper voir dire of the jury; (5) counsel are unable to make a truly emotional commitment to and identification with the defendant, and finally, (6) immaturity and improper value assignment by the defendant himself.

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BLACKSTONE ADDRESSES SIR (cont. from page 1)

doesn't happen in San Francisco." (Some of the audience vocally disagreed with this statement.)

Lt. Blackstone's talk was preceded by the showing of a half-hour film which was produced by the International Association of Police Chiefs in order to dispel "misconceptions about overall police work." The film depicted the routine and non-sensational aspect of a policeman's duties, including enforcement of traffic laws, quelling domestic quarrels, and rescuing children from treetops. According to Lt. Blackstone, 90% of a policeman's time is spent, not in making arrests, but in performing public services of this nature.

The film, which was narrated by Danny Thomas, emphasized that by pinning on the badge, "policemen make our troubles their career"--a statement readily concurred with by those familiar with the Hollywood vice squad.

Lt. Blackstone's talk was warmly received by the audience, and the hope was expressed that he will be able to return for future discussions.

San Francisco On The Spot

by Phyllis Lyon

For the first time in the history of the homophile movement in San Francisco or elsewhere city officials, homosexuals and ministers will meet together to seek solutions for the city's so-called "homosexual problem."

This historic encounter will occur at the Fourth National Convention of the Daughters of Bilitis, Inc., Saturday, August 20, at the Jack Tar Hotel. Theme of the all-day meeting, which is open to the public, is "San Francisco and Its Homophile Community--A Merging Social Conscience."

Luncheon speaker will be Judge Joseph G. Kennedy, municipal court, president of the Council of Churches. Banquet speaker will be San Francisco's newest member of the Board of Supervisors, Mrs. Dorothy von Beroldingen.

The afternoon session, under the general heading, "The Homophile Community and Governmental Agencies--Can They Relate?" will feature Miss Janet Aitken, assistant district attorney; Dr. Joel Fort, director, Center for Special Problems, San Francisco Health Department; Dr. Ellis D. Sox,

director Department of Public Health, representing Mayor John F. Shelley, and Officer Elliott Blackstone, Police-Community Relations Unit.

Discussing "The Homophile Community and Civic Organizations--How They Relate" during the morning session will be Dr. Clarence A. Colwell, president, The Council on Religion and the Homosexual, Inc.; Robert Gonzales, president, Mexican-American Political Association; The Rev. Lewis Durham, director, Glide Foundation; Bernard Mayes, head of San Francisco Suicide Prevention, Inc., and A. Cecil Williams, chairman, Citizens Alert.

A round-table discussion between all speakers will end the afternoon session. It is at this time DOB hopes to bring out workable and constructive suggestions and solutions as to how San Francisco's city officials and the homophile community can work together.

Cost of the day-long Convention is \$15 which includes the luncheon and banquet. Reservations may be made for \$5 down with the balance payable in two installments of \$5 each. Checks should be mailed to Daughters of Bilitis, Inc., 3470 Mission Street, San Francisco, California 94110.

DOB urges all SIR members to attend this exciting program. Let's show the city administration that we do care about San Francisco.

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SIR SKIERS



The sun was shining, the water was perfect and the SIR Skiers were at it again!

The first trip of this season was to Masters Water-Ski School at Mira Monte Marina, near Novato.

The skis were a bit different from those they used during the snow season, but no one minded after a few drinks.

Delighted to be on skis again, the group adjusted quickly to water skiing and found it to be an exciting sport. After everyone had enough time on skis, the cost was only \$5.00 each.

A chicken and potato salad lunch was served on the sun deck overlooking Mira Monte Marina and liquid refreshments were available.

The next meeting of the SIR Skiers will be on Wednesday, July 17th at 8:00. Anyone interested may call 825-3300 for further information.

ANOTHER GROUP FORMS

A new small group activity of SIR (when will they ever stop?) is forming. This time it is an orchestra. Anyone

who can play an instrument is encouraged to join. The group to date has 18 instruments and a professional conductor. And don't worry, you don't have to be a pro to join the group-Call Vince Alwood, 86-1-1870, and he will tell you all about it.

THERE*

have you been...?

* 408 Eddy

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JULY 1966

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
3 CAMP OUT- FOR INFORMATION CALL SIR OFFICE OR BILL M. UN-30328 MOVIES AT S.C.C. 7:00PM	4 CAMP-OUT	5	6 CLOSED MEMBERSHIP MEETING (MEMBERS ONLY)	7 SOCIAL COMMITTEE MEETING 7:30 S.C.C. NATIONAL HOMOPHILE PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING 7:30 at S.C.C.	1 CONVERSATION GROUP 1256 PAGE ST APT. 1	2 CAMP OUT DANCING 9:30 AT S.C.C. BALLET GROUP
10 TOSF PICNIC (all day) NEW MEMBER "GAB FEST" 5:30PM at S.C.C. MOVIES 7:30PM at S.C.C.	11 P.R. COMMITTEE MEETING 7:00PM SIRPORIUM COMMITTEE MEETING 8:00PM	12 TOSF MEETING	13 SIR SKIERS MEETING 6736390	14 SOCIAL COMMITTEE MEETING 7:30 AT S.C.C.	15 CONVERSATION GROUP un-38988	16 Dancing at S.C.C. 9:30 CONCERT
17 MOVIES 7:30 PM STATE FAIR EXHIBIT COMMITTEE MEETING 2:00PM at S.C.C.	18 P.R. COMM. MEETING 7:30	19	20 OPEN MEMBERSHIP MEETING OF SIR	21 SOCIAL COMMITTEE MEETING AT 7:30 PM at SCG	22 CONVERSATION GROUP UN-38988	23 SIR BIRTHDAY PARTY
24 MOVIES AT S.C.C. NEW MEMBER "GAB FEST" 5:30 PM at S.C.C.	25 PR COMM. MEETING 7:00 PM SIRPORIUM COMM. 8:00PM	26 TOSF MEETING	27 MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE MEETING 7:30 PM	28 SOCIAL COMMITTEE MEETING 7:30 at S.C.C.	29 CONVERSATION GROUP UN-38988	30 DANCING 9:30 AT S.C.C.
31						

P i c n i c



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