Banned from federal employment in 1957 solely because he was a gay man, Franklin Edward Kameny became an angry archivist. Not only did the Harvard Ph.D. astronomer protest his firing from the U.S. Army Map Service, but he also became the central figure in confronting the federal government’s policies against the employment of gays and lesbians, particularly in positions linked to national security. Kameny collected thousands of pages of letters, government correspondence, testimony, photographs and other memorabilia. The Kameny collection is perhaps the most complete record of the gay-rights movement in America.
Handbill and ticket advertising personal appearances by Leonard Matlovich at fund-raising events sponsored by “Friends of Matt.”
Items from the Frank Kameny Collection

White House pickets and news photographers.
Kameny’s petition to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari, 1960. After being dismissed from the U.S. Army Map Service in 1957, Kameny fought an unsuccessful legal appeal for reinstatement that he petitioned to the United States Supreme Court.
Photographs: (a) Kameny; (b) Kameny in military uniform; (c) Kameny at home with papers.
Letter from Jean O’Leary and Bruce Voeller, executive directors of the National Gay Task Force, to Kameny, March 30, 1977, in recognition of his participation in the staff level meeting at the White House, the first such meeting achieved by a gay rights organization.
In 1965, Kameny introduced a new level of militancy in the struggle for equality when he led a small group of demonstrators in the first public protests for gay rights at the White House. A news bulletin released by the Mattachine Society of Washington reports the protest.
Letter from Kameny to Leonard Matlovich, November 9, 1975, counseling him on his personal challenge to the military’s ban on homosexuals, the specific issue of gays in the military, and the broader implications for the gay rights movement.
Therefore I suggest strongly that your fund-raising activities and, also, the organizational machinery (foundations, boards, whatever) be specifically directed to YOUR cause, and not to the Movement generally — as much as the Movement, and NOT both need and deserve funds.

(Incidentally, as a side comment, I would suggest that you don't make your endeavors too greatly commercial. That was one of the criticisms of the State of Washington-Borism people. The measure of your success at any Wall & Mary is NOT that you made a mere $30, as distinguished from $300; you would have been as successful — or as unsuccessful — if you had LOST $30 at Wall & Mary. The measure of your success is your ability to persuade the public of the justness and the rightness of your own cause. Obviously certain purely practical considerations must be considered. We discussed those to some extent on the phone yesterday. However, your out-of-pocket expenses should ALWAYS be reimbursed to you (unless, in particular instances you choose to make an exception). Certainly the flow of funds into support of the cause, as finally formulated, should always be kept in mind. But there is a difference between a commercial, in-it-for-the-profit performer, and someone fighting for a cause. Don't lose sight of those differences.)

Keep in mind the very harsh reality that fame is fleeting. You are riding high — and properly should be — on the crest of a wave of publicity created by the immediacy of your case, plus the fortunate publicity which it received in the NY Times and in Time, plus your own personal charisma. But those will fade — and with some quickness which you may find traumatic. I would suggest that you make the maximum possible use of the fame and of the time it persists, to grind your own particular axe, both in terms of pleading the cause and raising the funds. Naturally, that will rub off onto support for the general Gay cause, and that is all to the good, but — I feel — your major effort should remain somewhat narrower.

With respect to the foundation and your connections with Patton in Ohio. While I know him only casually at best, and have nothing at all against him in any way whatever, and MAY be doing him an unintended and inadvertent injustice, nevertheless he IS part of the Arthur Warner crew.

I predict that what will happen is that, after the whole thing has been set up, you will find Arthur crawling out of the woodwork in a way which you will find most disadvantageous in two ways. First, if he is connected, whether formally or informally, with any foundation or other effort you set up, you will badly "turn off" much of your support, especially in the eastern third of the country, but not that alone. Second, you will find yourself subjected to a control and manipulation which you will find it extremely difficult to escape and which you will not like. While you can accept or reject my advice, and that of others, easily, and as you choose, you will find it much more difficult to do when it comes through the much more formalized channels of an organization or foundation of which you are a part, whether or not Arthur is actually formally connected with it. He is highly manipulative and devious. So I suggest that you walk your walk, and don't rush into commitments without VERY careful consideration BEFORE final action has been taken — and consultation with others.

Finally, as I suggested on the phone, I strongly urge you to formulate some substantive speeches. Obviously you can't have a different speech for every occasion — you will end up with a few "set pieces," modified and with component parts rearranged, from engagement to engagement. But you will need something more substantive than you had in "Toronto. Your "shining star" bit is fine for gay audiences; it will not go for serious non-gay audiences. Both will want facts, both as to your own case and as to the general situation.
Letter from John W. Macy, Jr., chairman, United States Civil Service Commission, to the Mattachine Society of Washington, February 25, 1966, defending the commission's decision to prohibit homosexuals from government employment. The ban was lifted in 1975.
In the light of these pernicious requirements it is upon overt conduct that the Commission’s policy operates, not upon amorous classifications of individuals. The Society apparently represents an effort by certain individuals to classify themselves as “homosexuals” and hence on the basis of asserted discrimination to seek, with the help of others, both complete social acceptance of aberrant sexual conduct or advance absolution of any consequences for homosexual acts which come to the attention of the public authority. Homosexual conduct, including that between consenting adults in private, is a crime in every jurisdiction, except under specified conditions, in Illinois. Such conduct is also considered immoral under the prevailing moral of our society.

We are not aware of the numerous studies, reports and recommendations pertaining to the criminal aspects of aberrant sexual conduct and the unequal and anomalous impact of the criminal laws and their enforcement upon individuals, who for whatever cause, engage in homosexual conduct. It is significant to note, however, that the renowned Wolfenden Report, which recommended that consensual homosexual conduct, in private between persons over 21 years of age, be excluded as an offense under the criminal law of England, nevertheless recognized that such conduct may be a valid ground for exclusion from certain forms of employment, id p. 22. Whether the criminal laws represent an appropriate societal response to such conduct is a matter properly addressed to the state legislatures and the Congress. It is beyond the province of this Commission.

We reject categorically the assertion that the Commission prides into the private sex life of those seeking Federal employment, or that it discriminates in ferreting out homosexual conduct. The standard against criminal, infamous, dishonest, immoral or notoriously disgraceful conduct is uniformly applied and suitability investigations underlying its observance are objectively pursued. We know of no means, consistent with American notions of privacy and fairness, and limitations on governmental authority, which could ascertain the nature of individual private sexual behavior between consenting adults. As long as it remains truly private, that is, it remains undisclosed to all but the participants, it is not the subject of an inquiry. Where, however, due to arrest records, public disclosure or notoriety, an applicant’s sexual behavior, be it heterosexual or homosexual, becomes a matter of public knowledge, an inquiry may be warranted. Criminal or licentious heterosexual conduct may equally be disqualifying, and like homosexual conduct, may become the subject of legitimate concern in a suitability investigation. In all instances the individual is apprised of the matter being investigated and afforded an opportunity to rebut, explain, supplement or verify the information.


Letter from John W. Macy, Jr., to the Mattachine Society of Washington, February 25, 1966, continued.
To be sure if an individual applicant were to publicly proclaim that he engages in homosexual conduct, that he prefers such relationships, that he is not sick, or emotionally disturbed, and that he simply has different sexual preferences, as some members of the Mattachine Society openly avow, the Commission would be required to find such an individual unsuitable for Federal employment. The same would be true of an avowed adulterer, or one who engages in incest, illegal fornication, prostitution, or other sexual acts which are criminal and offensive to our mores and our general sense of propriety. The self-revelation by announcement of such private sexual behavior and preferences is itself public conduct which the Commission must consider in asaying an individual’s suitability for Federal employment.

Hence it is apparent that the Commission’s policy must be judged by its impact in the individual case in the light of all the circumstances, including the individual’s overt conduct. Before any determination is reached the matter is carefully reviewed by a panel of three high level, mature, experienced employees, and all factors thoroughly considered. The fairness of this result, in the light of the investigative evidence including the applicant’s statements, is subject to administrative review and may also be judicially reviewed. Hence there are safeguards against error and injustice.

We can neither, consistent with our obligations under the law, absolve individuals of the consequences of their conduct, nor do we propose by attribution of sexual preferences based on such conduct, to create an insidious classification of individuals. We see no third sex, no oppressed minority or secret society, but only individuals; and we judge their suitability for Federal employment in the light of their overt conduct. We must attribute to overt acts whether homosexual or heterosexual, the character ascribed by the laws and mores of our society. Our authority and our duty permit no other course.

By direction of the Commission:

Sincerely yours,

John W. Macy, Jr.
Chairman

Letter from John W. Macy, Jr., to the Mattachine Society of Washington, February 25, 1966, continued.
Letter from E. D. Coleman of the Internal Revenue Service to the Pride Foundation, October 8, 1974, denying the organization’s tax-exempt status as a non-profit charitable and educational corporation due to the “general statutory condemnation of homosexual practices.”
The Pride Foundation

8. Finally, you conduct a fund raising variety show open to the public, for the purpose of raising money to be used exclusively in furtherance of your other activities.

Further, you have indicated that you do not advocate any particular philosophy, nor do you advocate either homosexuality or heterosexuality as a preferred sexual orientation or lifestyle. However, you adhere to the principle that all persons are entitled to pursue their private and social lives without discrimination irrespective of their sexual orientation. In this regard, you have indicated that your services are available to any person, regardless of sexual orientation, who has been discriminated against on the basis of sexual orientation.

You receive most of your support from membership dues and gross receipts from your lecture/dinners and variety show.

Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code provides for the exemption of organizations which are organized and operated exclusively for charitable and educational purposes.

Section 1.501(c)(3)-1(d)(2) of the income tax regulations states that the term "charitable" is used in section 501(c)(3) of the Code in its generally accepted legal sense, but includes certain activities enumerated therein.

Section 1.501(c)(3)-1(d)(3) of the regulations defines "educational" to include:

- (b) The instruction of the public on subjects useful to the individual and beneficial to the community.

It is a general principal of the law of charity that all charitable trusts, educational or otherwise, are subject to the requirement that the purpose of the trust may not be illegal or contrary to public policy. Restatement, Second, Trust (1959) Sec. 377.

Letter from E. D. Coleman of the Internal Revenue Service to the Pride Foundation, October 8, 1974, continued.
The Supreme Court has continued to characterize homosexual activity as perverted or deviate behavior, the explicit representation or description of which has been repeatedly held to be patently offensive for the purpose of meeting of the established tests of obscenity so as to fall outside the protection of the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. See Mishkin v. New York, 383 U.S. 502 (1966); Miller v. California, 413 U.S. 15 (1973) and Hamling v. United States, 412 U.S. Law Week 5035 (June 24, 1974).

The maladaptive and at least potentially offensive nature of homosexual activities is borne out by the continuing prohibition of substantially all form of sodomy by the criminal laws of most states, including California.

In addition, certain of your activities, specifically your dinner/lectures and fund raising show are conducted in a format which encourages or facilitates homosexual practices to a substantial degree. This is so because the social aspects of these activities might readily contribute to increased personal relationships among homosexual individuals. In view of the general statutory condemnation of homosexual practices in California these programs may, therefore, encourage and facilitate illegal activity.

Based on the foregoing, we feel that your activities are advancing the unqualified and unrestricted promotion of the alleged normalcy of homosexuality. Thus, we conclude that your activities carry a serious risk of contributing to a more widespread development of homosexual tendencies among certain segments of the public and a consequent increase in the general prevalence of what is still generally regarded as deviant sexual behavior. As such your activities are contrary to public policy and are therefore, not "charitable."

Letter from E. D. Coleman of the Internal Revenue Service to the Pride Foundation, October 8, 1974, continued.
Publicity poster from Kameny’s congressional campaign.
Open letter from Kameny, December 15, 1973, celebrating the American Psychiatric Association’s announcement that it had voted to remove homosexuality from its list of mental disorders.
Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) Pride Month | Items from the Frank Kameny Collection


premises of the word **homosexuality**), in brackets, in the title of the Resolution on  
“Sexual Orientation Disturbances” is there simply to indicate that in the past this  
particular numerical category (302.4) was occupied by homosexuality (and still is  
in the International Nomenclature, although specifically not any longer in the  
American Nomenclature). (Since the APA is the largest group, internationally, it is  
to be expected that the international nomenclature will be cleaned up, in this respect,  
in due course).

A little quizziness in the APA’s wording notwithstanding, in the words of Ronald Gold of  
the National Gay Task Force: “We’ve won the ball game.”

This represents the happy and successful conclusion of a more-than-ten-year effort on my part,  
at the outset of which I had to persuade my own fellow Gays, in and out of the Movement, to  
join me, and which almost all of them then opposed. In important matters, it has long been  
my personal approach to the world that (impatient-psychiatric jargon), I have no intention of  
adjusting myself to society; I will adjust society to needs these events indicate, this is  
indeed a possible and practical approach and was exactly what happened here. I commend  
the approach to you all. It is effective.

But this is certainly not my personal victory alone. Many, many others helped indispensably  
—— particularly (but by no means only) Barbara Gittings and Ronald Gold from the Gay  
Movement, and Mrs. Robert Spitzer and Kent Robinson from among the psychiatrists. More  
important, it is a major victory of utmost importance not merely for me and for us, but for  
all Gay people everywhere. Its implications, and its consequences for good, are immense, as  
the near future is bound to show. Its ramifications are almost without limits; it will have  
impact everywhere. It is a victory in which each of you who contributed in any way to my  
Honolulu trip — by money, by services and assistance, by lodging, or whatever — played  
a part. It could not and would not have taken place without you.

So I thank you; thank yourselves; you deserve the thanks of the whole Gay community. Have  
a very Merry Christmas and a happy, healthy New Year. Gay is Good; we have all just made  
it a lot better.

[Signature]
Announcement of the formation of the Mattachine Society of Washington, [1962], the city’s first gay rights group, founded by Kameny as a civil liberties organization promoting gay rights through a program of social action.
LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER (LGBT) PRIDE MONTH | ITEMS FROM THE FRANK KAMENY COLLECTION

Final page of “Gay, Proud and Healthy,” a printed manifesto to the psychiatric community distributed by Kameny and Barbara Gittings at the American Psychiatric Association’s annual convention in 1972.