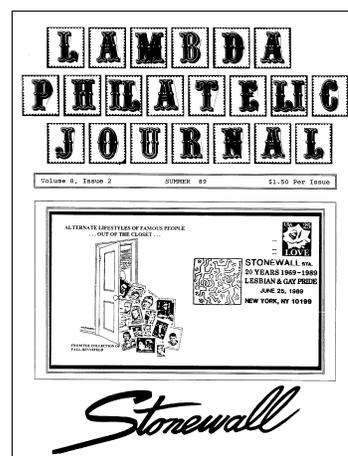


# Lambda Philatelic Journal

PUBLICATION OF THE GAY AND LESBIAN HISTORY ON STAMPS CLUB, MARCH 2002, VOL. 21, NO. 1

## As we begin



## our third decade...



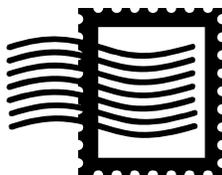
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The *Lambda Philatelic Journal* is published quarterly by the Gay and Lesbian History on Stamps Club (GLHSC). GLHSC is a study unit of the American Topical Association (ATA), Number 458; an affiliate of the American Philatelic Society (APS), Number 205; and a member of the American First Day Cover Society (AFDCS), Number 72.

The objectives of GLHSC are to promote an interest in the collection, study and dissemination of knowledge of worldwide philatelic material that depicts:

- ▼ Notable men and women and their contributions to society for whom historical evidence exists of homosexual or bisexual orientation,
- ▼ Mythology, historical events and ideas significant in the history of gay culture,
- ▼ Flora and fauna scientifically proven to having prominent homosexual behavior, and
- ▼ Even though emphasis is placed on the above aspects of stamp collecting, GLHSC strongly encourages other philatelic endeavors.



## GLHSC OFFICERS:

President..... Angela Watson  
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The *Lambda Philatelic Journal* thrives on philatelic articles, original or reprinted, and alternative viewpoints for publication. The editor reserves the right to edit all materials submitted for publication. The views expressed in the journal are those of the writers and do not necessarily represent those of the Club or its members. Any comments should be addressed to the Editor at one of the addresses listed.

## MEMBERSHIP:

Yearly dues in the United States, Canada and Mexico are \$10.00. For all other countries, the dues are \$15.00. All checks should be made payable to GLHSC.

Single issues \$3.

There are two levels of membership:

- 1) Supportive, your name will not be released to APS, ATA or AFDCS, and
- 2) Active, your name will be released to APS, ATA and AFDCS (as required).

Dues include four issues of the *Lambda Philatelic Journal* and a copy of the membership directory. (Names will be withheld from the directory upon request.)

## ADVERTISING RATES:

Members are entitled to free ads.

Non-members can place ads for \$10 per issue. Reproducible ads should be submitted, along with a check made payable to GLHSC, to the editor's address. Ads should be no larger than 1/4 page. Any ad submitted without artwork will be created by the editor and at the editor's discretion.

## PUBLICATION SCHEDULE:

<u>Publication Date</u>	<u>Articles Needed by</u>
June 2002	May 15, 2002
September 2002	August 15, 2002
December 2002	November 15, 2002
March 2003	February 15, 2003

All artwork and articles should be received by the editor no later than the end of the month prior to publication for inclusion in that issue.



# News from the Editor



One of my favorite issues from France, Scott nos. 2397, 2396, label, 2397, 2396.

## GLHSC dues increase

Dues have increased to \$10 per year for the United States, Mexico and Canada. For all others, the increase is to \$15.

Dues have not increased since January 1993. The costs of printing and postage have continued to rise, with another postage increase scheduled for June or July of this year. The addition of the membership directory and expansion of the journal from 12 to 14 pages has added to the printing budget.



**2002 marks our 20th anniversary! In early 1982, Paul Hennefeld, Blair O'Dell, Brian Lanter and Lambda Stamps met to discuss starting GLHSC. Look for the history of GLHSC in the June journal.**



Does anyone have any ideas as to how to expand membership? The high point in GLHSC membership was in the early 1990's with approximately 170 members. Currently, we have roughly 120 members.

We have purchased an ad for the ATA Annual Show booklet. They had a buy one, get one free promotion. By placing an ad in the Show booklet, we receive a free ad in one issue of their journal, *Topical Time*.

One idea is to send out a press release for the Club's 20th anniversary. However, gathering and sending the release to every gay-oriented newspaper and magazine would be time consuming and expensive. Do any members know of an Associated Press type venture that caters to the gay and lesbian community?

As usual, any help in getting GLHSC some publicity and new members would be greatly appreciated.



Pages 8 through 11 represent the opinions of one of the members of GLHSC. As had been in the news last year, the US Supreme Court ruled, in a 5-4 decision, that the Boy Scouts of America (BSA) has the right to discriminate. Around the same time, the American Philatelic Society (APS) Education Director announced that the APS had revised the BSA merit badge booklet for them.

Several people had written to APS explaining why they felt that this was wrong. Unfortunately, the APS has basically ignored these complaints. The Education Director introduced a new term, reverse bigot. [See page 8.] The editor of the *American Philatelist* is pro-BSA and has resisted in publishing any letters to the editor that are critical of BSA. The Board of Directors of APS have decided to delegate the issue to the Ethics Committee, though the APS-BSA matter should have been turned over to the Diversity Committee for review.

For these reasons, I agreed to publish the article beginning on page 8, excerpts from the APS board meeting on page 9, and the statement to the APS Board of Directors on page 10. The author and I feel that this matter should be recorded in the public arena, given the fact that the major players in the philatelic world seem to be ignoring it.

If you have any comments on this, we'd love to hear from you.

Be the next GLHSC  
Member Profile  
...submit yours  
today!

# The Florida Forty Stamper

By Francis Ferguson, Jr.

## Walt Whitman – The American Poet

We have all been exposed to Whitman's work while in school. Unfortunately, high school literary classes teach a more sanitized, "respectable" version of Whitman's poems than what this forward thinker wrote. Whitman was, in every sense of the word, an early advocate for equal rights. He pushed the society of his time to think about things. I very clearly remember the couple of days that my high school class was invited to partake of Whitman's poetic verses. Never once was there any mention in my very parochial high school of any of the darker meanings of his words. Of course, during the early to middle 1970s, a very different social climate existed in contrast to today's norms. All during his life, Whitman toyed with his acknowledgement of his different nature (what he called his excessive "adhesiveness".) This often resulted in some rather odd public reactions to the outing of himself with the use of his poetic words. (Writer note. I was stunned a couple of years ago, while flipping through some television programs, to run across an episode of "Dr. Quinn, Medicine Woman." It revolved around the scheduled visit of Walt Whitman. Much to my surprise, the episode dealt very frankly with Whitman's homosexuality and his commentary on society. The ironic nature of the character played by Chad Allen defending Whitman was very sweet!)

Walt Whitman was born in 1819, in a small farmhouse in what is now South Huntington, Long Island. Even though Whitman traveled a good deal in the Eastern United States, Long Island would serve to be his home that always whispered for his return. Whitman's life was spent in many varied and enriching pursuits, in addition to his poetic writing. During his early years, he made a living as a printer, farmer, and teacher. Later in life, he was described as a writer, poet, editor, publisher, and social commentator.

In the spring of 1855, at his own expense, Whitman published the first edition of *Leaves of Grass*. This highly original and innovative free verse volume of twelve long, untitled poems would serve to be the cornerstone for the almost annual additions to this work through the year of his death in 1892. The first release in 1855 was greeted with indifference. In the following years as Whitman's popularity grew abroad, Americans started to appreciate his talent more fully. The *Leaves of Grass* would serve to document the changes in America as the nation grew from an agricultural society to an industrial one with all of the social issues that accompanied this change. This collection of poems would be Whitman's lifetime passion, and would grow to include the *Calamus*, a cluster of poems added in 1860. The *Calamus* effectively ripped the door off Whitman's closet.

There are considerable documented cases of Whitman's attraction to other males. Entries in his personal notebooks are filled with descriptions of the objects of his affection. Without a doubt the love of his life was an Irish horse-drawn streetcar conductor

from Washington, DC by the name of Peter Doyle. He was 19 in 1866 when he met Whitman. These two men formed a solid bond that lasted with a few brief interruptions until Whitman's death in 1892.

Whitman's infatuation with Doyle appears to have been reciprocated. This is evidenced by the care that Doyle provided as Whitman started to suffer declining health due to a series of major and minor strokes that began to plague him starting in 1873. During this time, Whitman taught the illiterate Irishman spelling, reading, writing, geography, and arithmetic. The nurturing teacher in Whitman strived to give Doyle something of an education that society, circumstances, and social standing had denied him.

To add to Whitman's woes in 1873, just as his annual updates to the *Leaves of Grass* collection started to gain popularity with the general public, he was dismissed from his job as a clerk in the Department of Interior. The Interior Secretary found out that Whitman was the author of a "vulgar" book. This event only served to add more fuel to the public rumors of Whitman's sexual orientation.



Scott 867

The body of literature written by Whitman is extensive, but by far the most celebrated of all is the *Leaves of Grass*. Today, it is considered to be a masterpiece of world literature. In addition, there are never ending dissertations from almost every conceivable viewpoint that tries to dissect and analyze Whitman's writings.

It can only be hoped that the Gay Studies movement will analyze Whitman's work in the context of a gay male poet, who happened to have a view of a more enlightened and tolerant society that was one hundred years in the future.

Once again, we are drawn to the end of the current article -- see you in future cyberspace -- I welcome any comments and/or suggestions on future topics; email at [ferg@cfl.rr.com](mailto:ferg@cfl.rr.com). Until next time, have a great time collecting whatever makes you happy! The next article will be about a female of nearly presidential stature.

## Broadway stars enter "lavender marriages"

by Paula Martinac

Today, stage actors like Cherry Jones and Nathan Lane can be openly gay and enjoy successful careers. So, too, can gay directors and playwrights. But in the early decades of the 20th century, the closet doors of Broadway were firmly shut, and many lesbian and gay stage personalities entered into "lavender marriages," choosing to wed each other to hide their same-sex proclivities.

One example was "the first lady of the American theater," actor Katharine Cornell, and her husband, director Guthrie McClintic. When Cornell made her Broadway debut in 1921 in *Nice People*, her performance caught the eye of McClintic, who made a note to himself about Cornell's acting ability: "Interesting. Monotonous. Watch."

Within a few months, the two married and remained together until McClintic's death in 1961. During that 40-year period, McClintic directed his wife in such theatrical triumphs as *The Barretts of Wimpole Street*, *Candida*, and *Romeo and Juliet*. When he died, Cornell retired from the stage.

To the public, Cornell and McClintic looked like a committed straight couple who were partners in both love and work. But colleagues of "Kit and Guth" knew a different side of their relationship. According to the backstage grapevine, the two moved into separate bedrooms not long after they wed and followed completely different emotional paths.

For Cornell, that meant passionate friendships with several women in succession - first with Gertrude Macy, her longtime secretary and assistant, from whom she was said to be inseparable; and later with Nancy Hamilton, a playwright. An actor who knew Cornell once told gay writer Paul Monette (a friend of Macy's) that the two women were the "great loves" of Cornell's life.

McClintic's same-sex relationships tended to be brief flings, often with young men who worked with him either as actors or backstage hands. An accommodating wife, Cornell often invited McClintic's young men for dinner or weekend visits.

Two of Cornell and McClintic's contemporaries, Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, also entered into a lavender union. British-born Fontanne came to New York in 1916 and, a year later, met and became friends with Lunt, an American actor five years her junior. They married in 1922, and, from that moment on, always acted together, becoming the most famous theatrical duo in history. So famous and inseparable were they that, in 1958, a Broadway theater was named in their joint honor; the Lunt-Fontanne is still in operation on 46th Street.



Scott 3287

Their marriage, which lasted 55 years, seems to have been primarily a savvy career move. Playwright Noel Coward, himself a gay man, was an intimate of "the Lunts" (as they were known) and told the couple's biographer that their marriage had been part of a plan to become "idols of the public" - and perhaps to surpass their rivals, the Barrymores.

Lunt and Fontanne were intensely private and left no traces of their same-sex activities. They sought out and orchestrated press interviews that would play up their devotion to each other. Still, there were persistent rumors about them in tabloids like *Broadway Brevities*, which, in one 1933 item, called an unnamed husband-and-wife team "queer as a couple of bugs." The husband, the paper reported, was "a pansy who is conducting an affair with his male secretary," while the wife is "a lesbian and has several girls acting as her lovers."

Fontanne enjoyed intimate friendships with a number of women, including fellow actor Loretta Taylor, in whose theatrical company she worked when she first came to the States. (Taylor, in turn, was married to playwright Hartley Manners, and their union was also rumored to be "of convenience.") According to one account, Taylor engineered Lunt and Fontanne's union, then got jealous and broke off her relationship with Fontanne when Lunt began exerting too much influence over his wife.

Like McClintic, Lunt seems to have pursued a number of discreet sexual liaisons with young men of the theater. It's been proposed, too, that Noel Coward's famous *Design for Living* (1933) - a bedroom comedy with a strong bisexual undercurrent, written for himself and the Lunts to perform - may have been autobiographical and that the playwright had affairs with both Lunt and Fontanne.

Lavender marriages continued to be popular in the 1940s, when actor Mary Martin got her start. Martin was a brash tomboy who made her name on Broadway in musicals like *South Pacific*, *The Sound of Music*, and *Peter Pan*. By her side was her husband-manager Richard Halliday, whose interests included shopping for antiques with his mother, decorating the couple's homes, and choosing his wife's wardrobe and hairstyles.

(Continued on page 7)

## February Gay Philatelic Heroes and Heroines

By Paul Hennefeld

Poet, writer and hostess, **Gertrude Stein** was born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, Feb. 3, 1874. She and her life-long companion Alice Toklas, settled in France. After Gertrude Stein's death, heirs of her estate ransacked the home of Alice Toklas, carrying off valuable works of art, leaving Alice broken hearted and poverty stricken. Toward the end of Alice's life, growing old and going blind, living in an empty apartment with bare walls, Alice is quoted saying, "I can see the pictures in my memory. I remember each one and where it was. I don't need to see them now." When evicted from her apartment in 1964, Alice was suffering from a broken hip. Friends helped her move. When Alice died in 1967, she was buried in Pere Lachaise Cemetery, in the same tomb with Gertrude her lover. Together again at last.



**Queen Anne** of Great Britain, was born Feb. 6, 1820. Anne and Sarah Churchill were [almost] life-long lovers. That is until Abigail Hill appeared on the scene and stole away the Queen's heart and affection.

**Henry Pu Yi**, of China, was born Feb. 7, 1906. Pu Yi had an interest in youths of his own sex, including a whole stable of adolescents, half servants and half lovers living in his compound. He referred to his pageboy lover as "The Male concubine." *The Last Emperor*, page 249, by Edward Behr.

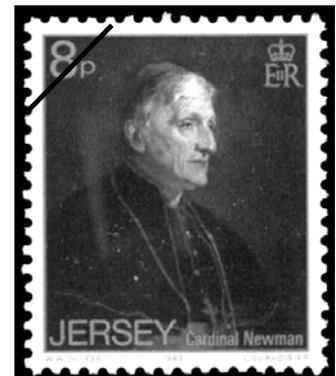


Movie actor, **James Dean**, was born Feb. 8, 1931. He starred in *East of Eden*, *Rebel Without a Cause*, and *Giant*. Teenagers idolized him and copied his rebellious mode of attire and mannerisms. In 1955 his fans were devastated when the actor was killed in a tragic auto accident. Recent revelations indicate that James Dean was attracted physically to both men and women.

Congresswoman **Tammy Baldwin** was born Feb. 11, 1962. She was 40 years old this year. Congresswoman Baldwin, a Democrat from Wisconsin, is the first open lesbian to be elected to the US Congress. On her Congressional Web biography, Ms. Baldwin proudly lists her life-partner, Lauren Azar, as her 'Spouse'. The Congresswoman's mail is free, and her signature takes the place of a stamp, and can be found in the upper right hand corner of all her Congressional mail.



America's greatest suffragette, **Susan B. Anthony**, was born in the Berkshire Valley of Massachusetts, Feb. 15, 1820. Anthony is an American hero. She was a leader in the antislavery movement. She was arrested for voting in the presidential election of 1872. She dedicated her life to the fight for the equality of women, and the women's right to vote. Susan B. Anthony cherished three women who were central in her life. Elizabeth Cady Stanton penned [when we are] "separated, we have a feeling of incompleteness." Anna Dickinson received provocative invitations from Susan to come and "share my big bed," And of Emily Gross, Susan said, "I'm sure no man could have made me happier than I have been." See *Susan B. Anthony: A Biography*, by Kathleen Barry, 1988.



**Cardinal John Henry Newman**, was born Feb. 21, 1801. Cardinal Newman and Father Ambrose St. John were constant companions. The Cardinal dedicated one of his literary works to his Ambrose St. John. At the death of Ambrose, Newman clung to the corpse all night. When the Cardinal passed away, he was buried, at his request, in the same grave as his beloved Ambrose.

**Lord Baden-Powell**, was born Feb. 22, 1857. In *The Boy-Man – The Life of Lord Baden-Powell*, by Tim Jeal, 1990, we find the founder of the Boy Scouts becoming physically ill when having to share a bedroom with his wife. Baden-Powell's repressed homosexual desires are revealed. On page 93, we find Lord Baden-Powell lusting over A.H. Tod's album of 'figure studies' [porn photos]. These albums were part of the Charterhouse library collection. By the end of the mid – 1960s, these albums had been destroyed.



**Edna St. Vincent Millay**, the noted Pulitzer Prize-winning poet, was born Feb 22, 1892. She was known as Vincent to her friends. Vincent Millay extended her Vassar education for five years, because of her many lesbian affairs while a student there.

**Tsar Ferdinand** of Bulgaria, was born Feb. 26, 1861. As Tsar of Bulgaria, Ferdinand's passion for blond, blue-eyed men caused controversy in the military when a cadet whom the Tsar fancied was promoted to serve as his personal orderly. Often Ferdinand abandoned his duties as Tsar, and disappeared into the mountains. He would "push champagne bottles into the snow and eat and make merry with his favorite chauffeur." *Foxy Ferdinand*, by Stephen Constant, 1979.



(Continued from page 5)

Martin and Halliday's best friends were another lavender couple - film actor Janet Gaynor and her costume-designer husband Adrian. In her autobiography, Martin called Gaynor her "closest, most special friend." After their husbands were out of the picture (Halliday died; Gaynor and Adrian divorced), Martin moved to southern California within kissing distance of Gaynor, and the two spent much of the latter part of their lives together.

*Paula Martinac is a Lambda Literary Award-winning author of seven books, including The Queerest Places: A Guide to Gay and Lesbian Historic Sites. She can be reached care of this publication or at POcolumn@aol.com.*

For further reading:

Curtin, Kaier. 1987. *"We Can Always Call Them Bulgarians": The Emergence of Lesbians and Gay Men on the American Stage.* Boston: Alyson Publications.

Mosel, Tad. 1978. *Leading Lady: The World and Theatre of Katharine Cornell.* Boston: Little, Brown.

Schanke, Robert A., and Kim Marra, eds. 1998. *Passing Performances: Queer Readings of Leading Players in American Theater History.* Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.

**WANTED:**  
Articles on your  
favorite gay,  
lesbian, bisexual or  
other philatelic  
topics to be  
included in future  
journals.

Submit to the editor at  
address on page 2.

## The American Philatelic Society and the Boy Scouts of America

By Gary Konecky, GLHSC and APS member

As a boy, James Dale achieved the highest rank in scouting, that of Eagle Scout. As an adult, he served the Boy Scouts as an assistant scoutmaster. James Dale also went to college. While at college, in a room filled with adults and only adults, James Dale spoke about sexual orientation. The Boy Scouts threw James Dale, Eagle Scout and Assistant Scoutmaster, out of the Boy Scouts for speaking about his sexual orientation at the college he attended.

James Dale lived in New Jersey, which is one of the few states to ban discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. James Dale sued the Boy Scouts in the New Jersey courts to retain his position as Assistant Scoutmaster. In a unanimous ruling, the New Jersey Supreme Court determined the Boy Scouts illegally discriminated against James Dale.

It is worth noting that the Boy Scouts in countries other than the United States do not have a gay ban. The Girl Scouts do not have a policy of banning lesbians.

As a large part of the Boy Scout's budget is provided by two notorious homophobic organizations, and as money is more important to the Boy Scouts than the moral values they purport to instill in their charges, the Boy Scouts went to the United States Supreme Court. The Boy Scouts demanded that the court overturn the unanimous decision of the New Jersey Supreme Court, and that it grant the Boy Scouts the right to discriminate against gays solely because of their sexual orientation.

The United States Supreme Court has a history of homophobic decisions. To cite just one example, in the infamous case of *Bowers v. Hardwick*, the U.S. Supreme Court held that privacy rights of married and unmarried people to have consensual sex in private do not exist if the people are of the same sex.

In a 5-4 ruling, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Boy Scouts of America could discriminate on the basis of sexual orientation. Americans across the land were outraged. Public school systems severed their relationships with the Boy Scouts. Fortune 500 corporations ceased their support of the Boy Scouts. Cities and towns across America severed their relationships and condemned the outrageous conduct of the Boy Scouts. United Way chapters across the land ceased funding the Boy Scouts. Numerous religious leaders and houses of worship publicly condemned both the flawed U.S. Supreme Court decision and the Boy Scouts homophobia.

Knowing all of these facts, the American Philatelic Society spent the dues of its members on a display of public support for the Boy Scouts. The American Philatelic Society, on its own, decided to write and publish a new merit badge booklet for the Boy Scouts. **The American Philatelic Society spent the dues of its gay and lesbian members to support a known homophobic organization.**

When I attempted to explain that this conduct was unacceptable, I was called a "reverse bigot" by the Education Director of the American Philatelic Society. The President, the Executive Director of the American Philatelic Society have ignored all correspondence on this subject.

The Editor of the *American Philatelist*, the journal of the American Philatelic Society, has refused to print any letters critical of the American Philatelic Society's support of the bigoted Boy Scouts of America. The editor of the *American Philatelist* has instead printed letters encouraging and endorsing the philatelic community's support of the Boy Scouts of America.

As members of the American Philatelic Society (APS) are allowed to propose resolutions to the APS Board of Directors, Kathleen Wunderly (former APS Education Director) and I made such a proposal. The proposal called upon APS to cease its relationship with the Boy Scouts until such time as the Boy Scouts cease being bigots. Nearly two dozen APS members signed the proposal. Every member of the APS Diversity Committee signed the proposal. Extensive documentation; including a letter from a United States Senator; and a list of organizations, governments, and individuals that served ties with the Boy Scouts was submitted in support of the proposal.

At its August 2001 meeting, the APS Board of Directors referred the proposal to its Ethics Committee. The Ethics Committee is charged with resolving commercial disputes, such as failure to honor philatelic indebtedness. [See the sidebar on page 9 containing a transcript of this Board of Directors meeting.] The committee responsible for reviewing the proposal is the Diversity Committee, all of whose members signed the proposal.

In short, the APS Board of Directors failed to fulfill its obligation to the APS and its members. Rather than demonstrate the courage required to make a decision, the APS Board of Directors chose to cowardly refer the proposal to a committee which has no jurisdiction to review the proposal.

As the APS Ethics Committee had six months to study this issue, I submitted a written statement to the Board of Directors [see February 2002 Statement To The Board Of Directors Of The American Philatelic Society Concerning The Proposed Resolution Regarding The Boy Scouts Of America on page 10] that was scheduled to again consider the ongoing APS support of the Boy Scouts of America at its February 2002 meeting. While a transcript of the APS February Board of Directors has yet to be released, reliable sources indicate that the APS Ethics Committee failed to submit a report. Janet Klug, (presiding in the absence of Peter McCann, who was at home sick and participated by phone during portions of the meeting) announced that a report was due from the Ethics Committee (without saying what it was about), but since there is currently no chairman of that committee there was no report right now. She said a chairman will be appointed and a report will be presented then.

Judging from the conduct of the APS Executive Director and Education Director, I can only conclude that they support homophobic and bigoted organizations. As for the conduct of the APS Board of Directors, I am reminded of the famous quote by Pastor Martin Niemoller when he was released from a Nazi concentration camp. He said: "In Germany they first came for the Communists, and I didn't speak up because I wasn't a Communist. Then they came for the Jews, and I didn't speak up because I wasn't a Jew. Then they came for the trade unionists, and I didn't speak up because I wasn't a trade unionist. Then they came for the Catholics, and I didn't speak up because I was a Protestant. Then they came for me – and by that time no one was left to speak up."

I believe that the APS Board of Directors is complicit in every act of discrimination against gays and lesbians because of their failure to speak out against homophobia and discrimination.

There are those who feel that as the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled, the matter "is now trivial as it is the status quo." I do not agree with this. Bigotry is wrong. **The APS membership, through their dues, has become involuntary partners in subsidizing the bigotry and homophobia of the Boy Scouts. The Gay and Lesbian History on Stamps Club, by virtue of being an APS affiliate, has become an involuntary supporter of the Boy Scouts' homophobia.** A situation in which gays and lesbians are involuntarily put in the position of subsidizing homophobia is not a trivial matter.

The proposal regarding the cessation of APS support of the bigoted, homophobic Boy Scouts will again be before the APS Board of Directors at its next meeting. The time has come for the APS Board of Directors to fulfill its moral obligation to not subsidize bigotry. The time has come for the APS Board of Directors to realize the harm caused by forcing its members, regardless of their sexual orientation, to subsidize and support bigotry and homophobia.

The time has come to serve the youth of this nation by teaching bigotry is wrong. It is wrong to deny youth the talents, abilities, and leadership of individuals such as James Dale. It is wrong to teach youth that it is perfectly okay to discriminate against any group, including sexual minorities. It is wrong to attempt to boost membership in any organization, including the APS, by associating with, pandering to, or by being practicing bigots.

Excerpt From  
Minutes of the American Philatelic Society  
Board of Directors Meeting  
August 21 – 22, 2001  
Hyatt Regency O'Hare Hotel  
Rosemont, Illinois

Cooperation with Boy Scouts of America:

**McCann:** This is a proposal from APS members Gary Konecky and Kathleen Wunderly proposing that the APS discontinue cooperation with the Boy Scouts of America because of that organization's official policy of discrimination. Neither Gary nor Kitty are here to discuss this proposal.

**Lamb:** We have no regular cooperation with the Boy Scouts. From time to time they come to us because they want to redo the merit badge brochure and we have always felt it important in promoting philately to work with them on the merit badge program. We have done that. There is no schedule for them to come to us again. We would look to the Board for guidance if they did.

**Klug:** This is a proposal that has the potential to be profoundly divisive for the Society. In fact, it has already proved to be so with some of the e-mail exchanges the Board has seen on this subject. The *Guidebook for Directors of Nonprofit Corporations* that was given to new Board members when they took office has guidance on matters such as this. It says: "By assuming office, the director acknowledges that with regard to any corporation activity the best interests of the corporation must prevail over the director's individual interests or the particular interests of the constituency selecting him or her."

This proposal deserves considerable thought and evaluation of all its consequences from an ethical perspective. The Board needs guidance to help sort through heated opinion and do what is right for the Society.

**Motion:** To remand the proposal to the Ethics Committee for further study and evaluation. Moved by Klug. Seconded by Hotchner.

**Clark:** It is an excellent suggestion. Perhaps we should also forward it to the Outreach and Diversity Committee.

**Klug:** Suggested the Ethics Committee should handle the proposal from a purely ethical viewpoint, but should seek advice and input from the Outreach and Diversity Committee or any other committee should they need it. Flood could probably speak to that more knowledgeably.

**Flood:** Agreed. It is a subject for the Ethics Committee.

**Triggle:** When should the Ethics Committee report back?

**McCann:** Would allow the Ethics Committee to make that determination themselves, but would expect a report within a reasonable period of time.

**Call the question:** The motion to remand the Boy Scouts proposal to the Ethics Committee for further study passed unanimously.

**FEBRUARY 2002  
STATEMENT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF  
THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY  
CONCERNING THE PROPOSED  
RESOLUTION REGARDING THE  
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA**

**By Gary Konecky  
APS Member 185129**

You are being asked to vote on a proposal regarding cooperation between the American Philatelic Society and the Boy Scouts of America.

Many of you will regard this proposal as controversial. I concede that there are many people who have strong feelings about this issue. Many of you will feel that this is not a matter for the American Philatelic Society to be involved in. I agree; this is not a matter that the American Philatelic Society Board of Directors should be involved in. Yet, I must point out that certain officers, who serve at the pleasure of the Board of Directors, have embarked upon a course of action the logical outcome of which is before you now; the needless involvement of the American Philatelic Society in the Boy Scouts of America controversy.

The Boy Scouts of America, of their own free will, have decided to discriminate against a class of people, not because of this class' ability, but because of the class' sexual orientation. The Boy Scouts of America demanded that the US Supreme Court overturn a unanimous New Jersey Supreme Court ruling that said it was unlawful for the Boy Scouts of America to engage in discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. The US Supreme Court in a 5-4 ruling granted the Boy Scouts' demand. Least some of you make the error of thinking that a US Supreme Court ruling makes something right, I remind you that the US Supreme Court held in the infamous case of *Bowers v. Hardwick* (another 5-4 decision) that the privacy rights of married and unmarried people to have consensual sex in private do not exist if the people are of the same sex.

The controversy over the Boy Scout's discriminatory practices is of the Boy Scouts making. Nobody forced the Boy Scouts to appeal a unanimous New Jersey Supreme Court ruling. Nobody forced the Boy Scouts to throw out an assistant scoutmaster because he mentioned his sexual orientation not in connection with his Boy Scout duties, but during a meeting discussing sexual orientation on the campus of the college he was attending. Nobody forced the Boy Scouts of America to throw out an Eagle Scout out of the Boy Scouts of America because of sexual orientation. Nobody forced the Boy Scouts of America to discriminate. The Boy Scouts in other countries do not discriminate. The Girl Scouts in this country do not discriminate. The 4-H clubs in this country do not discriminate. The controversy over the Boy Scouts choosing to discriminate is the direct result of their actions.

The US Supreme Court ruling, and resultant controversy were widely reported. As the controversy was widely reported, the officers of the American Philatelic Society knew (or should have known) that any actions linking the American Philatelic Society to the Boy Scouts of America would most likely involve the American Philatelic Society in the Boy Scout controversy. Numerous press reports circulated through out the country of school districts, local governments, and United Way chapters distancing themselves from the Boy Scouts. Yet, members of the headquarters staff of the American Philatelic Society took it upon themselves to spend American Philatelic Society funds, material, and labor to create a new Boy Scout Merit Badge stamp collecting publication. The Boy Scouts do not need American Philatelic Society help. The Boy Scouts of America have the resources to argue cases before the US Supreme Court. The much smaller American Philatelic Society does not have comparable resources. Yet, the American Philatelic Society has spent its far more limited resources creating a publication for the benefit of the Boy Scouts of America. A publication that links the American Philatelic Society to the Boy Scouts of America in the public's mind, and by that linkage implies American Philatelic Society endorsement of the Boy Scout's controversial discriminatory practices.

There are those who will argue that cooperation with the Boy Scouts of America is necessary to insure that young people become involved in our hobby. This is not true. The United States Postal Service and the American Philatelic Society, in addition to other organizations and individuals, have other programs to encourage people, young and old, to participate in the hobby of stamp collecting.

Even if it were true that the Boy Scouts of America were the only game in town, which is not true, I remind you that stamp collecting (no matter how passionate you are) is a hobby. It is never morally correct to advance a hobby at the expense of others.

You, as the Board of Directors, are being called upon to correct this situation; a situation that was foreseeable, a situation that was avoidable, a situation that damages the good name of the American Philatelic Society.

As the Board of Directors, you have an obligation to speak out and address this matter. The Board of Directors of Enron decided to follow the lead of management. Instead of speaking out, instead of making the difficult decisions, instead of filling their obligations to the shareholders, the Enron Board chose the path of least resistance.

You, as the Board of Directors are being asked to oversee management, for the benefit of the membership of American Philatelic Society. Do not make the same mistake the Enron Board made.

I would like to remind you that the Board of Directors has an obligation to the entire membership of the American Philatelic Society. If the Board of Directors chooses to not accept this simple proposal, think about the message are you sending to

the membership of the American Philatelic Society. You will be telling the Gay and Lesbian History on Stamps Club, an American Philatelic Society affiliate, that their members are less important than potential members who belong to an organization that practices discrimination.

The proposal before you does not ask you to do anything new. You are being asked to do what is right, what is ethical, what is moral. You are being asked to follow in the footsteps of local governments, school districts, celebrities, religious leaders, and various non-profit entities. You are being asked to do that which countless Eagle Scouts have done. You are being asked to condemn the bigotry of the Boy Scouts of America. You are being asked to do that which they have done, which is to cease assistance to an organization that went to the US Supreme Court to demand the right to be bigots. Just as the American Philatelic Society expels members who fail to abide by the American Philatelic Society's Code of Ethics, I am now asking that you again take the stand in favor of ethical and moral conduct. Discrimination based upon an immutable characteristic, and not ability, is wrong.

The American Philatelic Society has a Diversity Committee. The Diversity Committee is responsible for guiding you in decisions such as this. The Diversity Committee did not issue a mere report. The committee went beyond a report. The entire membership of the Diversity Committee signed the proposal. Each and every member of the committee lent his or her good name and reputation to this proposal. I ask you to do no less.

## Collector seeks Postcards/Ephemera

I collect real photo postcards  
(gay oriented, sports/physique,  
nudes, affectionate couples, cross-  
dressing). Also, early gay  
magazines/ephemera.  
Prompt payment ensured.

Frank Serafino  
61 Woodland Drive  
Oak Brook, IL 60523  
USA

Or leave message at:  
(773) 342-1906

## Letter to the Editor

In the September 2001 issue of the *Lambda Philatelic Journal*, Tony Andren wrote, "we should stop the witch hunt to support our history. The Journal has had several articles that purported several historical figures were gay or bisexual without any proof." The Florida Forty Stamper responded to Mr. Andren's comments and described the lengths to which some individuals have gone to suppress or change the historical record regarding those historical figures who were attracted to members of the same sex.

The September 2001 issue of the *American Philatelist* has given us yet another example of the problems described by Mr. Andren and the Florida Forty Stamper. In one paragraph, on Page 5 of the September 2001 *Lambda Philatelic Journal*, we learn that Dag Hammarskjöld was gay. Yet, if we read the article on pages 794-796 of the September 2001 issue of the *American Philatelist*, we would find a three-page article about the same Dag Hammarskjöld. The article in the *American Philatelist* makes no mention of Dag Hammarskjöld's sexual orientation.

We live in heterosexual society. It is a society that all too often ignores us, or refuses to tell the truth of our lives. Recent examples include the numerous news reports that omitted the same-sex orientation of several heroes of the September 11<sup>th</sup> terrorist attacks on Washington, DC and New York City.

Given society's propensity to ignore our sexual orientation, and given the indifference that various officers and directors of the American Philatelic Society (publisher of the *American Philatelist*) have shown to our issues, I believe Dag Hammarskjöld was gay. I believe that the *Lambda Philatelic Journal* provides an accurate portrayal of the life of Dag Hammarskjöld, whereas the *American Philatelist* omits the subject's sexual orientation.

Gary Konecky, APS and GLHSC member

*Editor's note: this letter was scheduled for publication in the December 2001 issue of the LPJ, but was accidentally omitted.*

## Gay & Lesbian Update

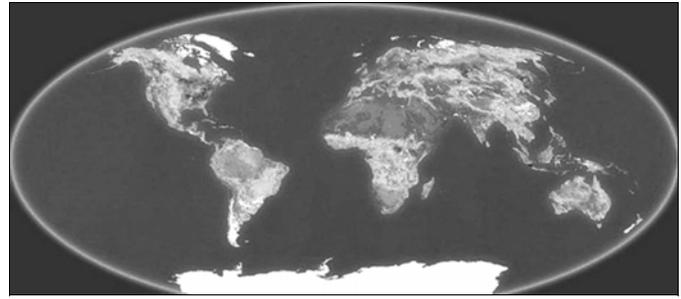
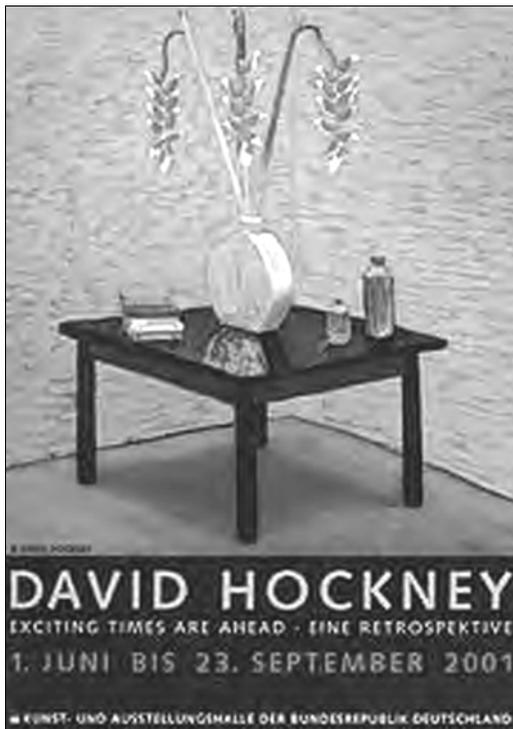
**Cary Grant** has been announced as this year's honoree in the Legends of Hollywood series. The stamp is scheduled to be released later in 2002. No other details are known at this time.

**David Hockney** cancel, as mentioned in the last journal, was used to promote the exhibit "Exciting times are ahead? A Retrospective". The exhibit ran from June 1 to September 23, 2001, at the Kunst.

The exhibit was the first major exhibit on the European Continent for over 30 years. Over 100 pieces, mostly paintings, were arranged thematically according to the differing interrelations between picture, subject, observer and space.

Hockney began painting in the early 1960s. He has constantly discovered new ways to relate to the presence of the observer, trying out highly diverse systems of perspective and formal styles. Very few of his paintings are imaginary scenes. His most important subjects are traditional: portraits, still lifes and landscapes.

Information gathered from the Kunst website (English version): <http://www.kah-bonn.de/ausstellungen/hockney/0e.htm>



### It's a GAY world...

**Albania** issued a set of two stamps on April 20, 2001. The set featured opera composers. Vincenzo Bellini can be found on Scott no. 2644.

**Antigua** issued two sheets of 6 stamps and two souvenir sheets on October 2, 2001. The stamps honored Rudolph Valentino. Scott nos. 2507-08 (a-f) and nos. 2509-10.

**Ecuador** issued a stamp in 2001, honoring Alexander von Humboldt. Scott no. 1571.

**Germany** issued a set of five semi-postal stamps and a booklet with the same stamps on October 11, 2001, featuring film stars. Greta Garbo is on Scott nos. B893 and B893a.

**Monaco** issued a stamp to commemorate the 500th Anniversary of the statue of David by Michelangelo on August 1, 2001. Scott no. 2215.

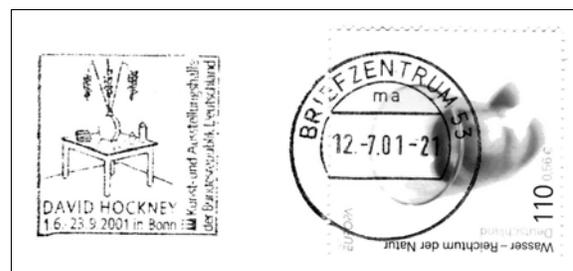
**Poland** issued a sheet of 16 stamps for the millennium on November 11, 2001. Frederic Chopin is featured on Scott no. 36141.

**United Nations** issued a stamp to honor Dag Hammarskjöld on September 18, 2001. The stamps were issued from all three UN Offices to commemorate the 40th anniversary of his death.

New York Office, Scott no. 808.

Geneva Office, Scott no. 376.

Vienna Office, Scott no. 293



# AIDS Update

The *Universal Postal Union* issued their International Bureau Circular No. 15 on January 14, 2002. The circular lists regions of the Russian federation that have had illegal issues of postage stamps released in their names. These regions have no authority to issue stamps. The postal administration of the Russian federation supplied the list of regions.

Batum, Marij El, Mordovia, Sakhalin, Touva (Tuva) and Udmurtia have had "issues" featuring persons who have died from complications AIDS or are diagnosed as having the AIDS virus. The last checklist, published in the December LPJ, did not include these so-called Russian locals.

For more information about this or any other circular, contact the International Bureau, Universal Postal Union, 3000 Bern 15, Switzerland.

The *United Nations Postal Administration* (UNPA) has delayed the release of its first semipostal stamps. The theme of the issue is AIDS awareness. The original release date was June 27, 2002. However, the release has been postponed until October 24, 2002.

Each office is scheduled to release one stamp and one souvenir sheet. The souvenir sheets will have a surtax to raise money for the AIDS cause. The separate stamps will not have a surtax.

The New York office values were originally slated for 34¢ +6¢ for the souvenir sheet and 70¢ for the single stamp. However, the values will most likely change if the current postal rates increase in June or July as projected. The Geneva office will issue the stamps in Swiss francs. The Vienna office will issue the stamps in Euros.

These stamps will be the second AIDS related stamps issued by the UNPA. Each office issued a set of two stamps on March 16, 1990.

## Helpful Addresses

American Philatelic Society (APS)  
 PO Box 8000  
 State College PA 16803-8000  
 814-237-3803  
[www.stamps.org](http://www.stamps.org)



American Topical Association (ATA)  
 PO Box 50820  
 Albuquerque NM 87181-0820  
 505-323-8595  
[home.prcn.org/~pauld/ata/index.html](http://home.prcn.org/~pauld/ata/index.html)



American First Day Cover Society (AFDCS)  
 PO Box 65960  
 Tucson AZ 85728  
 520-321-0880  
[www.afdcs.org](http://www.afdcs.org)



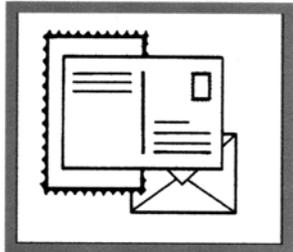
Wineburgh Philatelic Research Library  
 PO Box 830643  
 Richardson TX 75083-0643  
[www.utdallas.edu/library/special/wprl.html](http://www.utdallas.edu/library/special/wprl.html)

International Gay & Lesbian Archives  
 One Institute  
 PO Box 69679  
 West Hollywood CA 90069-0679

Homodok (Gay Archives)  
 Oudezijds Achterburgwal 185  
 NL—1012 DK Amsterdam  
 The Netherlands

National Postal Museum  
 MRC 570  
 Smithsonian Institution  
 Washington DC 20560-0001

SZEGED—KISKUNDOROZSMA



MTI Foto, Budapest

3Ft

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MTI Foto: Sarkady János  
890806/1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 11

Ára: 10,- Ft

## Last Lick



### World Philatelic Exhibition

Washington 2006 will host a World Philatelic Exhibition from May 27 to June 3, 2006 in the new Washington, DC, Convention Center. For stamp collectors an exhibition of this magnitude could best be equated to a combination World Series, Super bowl and World Cup competition. It is convened in the United States only once every 10 years.

Washington 2006 is also looking for financial support. There are several levels of support. The Patron (\$1,000) level will provide a free table in the society/affiliate area, a free sign, free meeting rooms, a listing in the program and a single set of the Patron benefits. [An individual Patron sponsor would receive admission to the Washington 2006 Club (a private facility for meetings, dining or relaxing), free early admission to the exhibition each day and a Founder's badge, pin.] The Sustaining Supporter (\$500) level AND having a GLHSC annual meeting held at Washington 2006 would provide the same benefits.

**Please let us know if you think that GLHSC should be a sponsor and at what level that GLHSC should register. The \$500 level can be paid over the next five years and would require donations from members. Contact us at any of the addresses listed on page 2.**

In addition to the above, there are other membership levels: Honorary Chair (\$25,000), President's Circle (\$10,000), Chairman's Circle (\$5,000), Patron (\$1,000), Sponsoring Member (\$50/year), Member (\$25/year).

For more information, contact:

Washington 2006  
PO Box 2006  
Ashburn, VA 20146-2006  
USA

Or visit their website: [www.washington-2006.org](http://www.washington-2006.org)

## National Topical Stamp Show 2002

The annual convention of the American Topical Association is scheduled for June 21-23, 2002, at the Marriott Hotel & Expo Center, 400 West Livingston Street in downtown Orlando, Florida.

Two of the highlights will be the President's Reception and the Awards Banquet. The Reception is set for Friday, June 21, 2002, from 7:00 PM to 9:00 PM. A variety of pasta treats, wine coolers and soft drinks will be served. The price is \$12.50 per person.

The Awards Banquet is scheduled for the following evening, June 22, 2002. It will be held from 7:00 PM to 10:00 PM. The dinner menu will feature roast beef, a specialty of the Marriott chefs, preceded by a reception with a cash bar at 6:30 PM. The Awards Banquet will include the presentation of the 2002 ATA Distinguished Topical Philatelist to Katherine A. Kirk, and the conferral of the NTSS-2002 exhibit awards. The cost of the Awards Banquet is \$37.50 per person. Reservations for both events must be made no later than May 31, 2002. Contact ATA for an advance reservation form. (It is on the back wrapper cover of the current *Topical Time*.) Or, send payment to Caroline Scannell, 14 Dawn Drive, Smithtown, NY 11787. You can also e-mail credit card authorizations to her at: [philate@ix.netcom.com](mailto:philate@ix.netcom.com)

Other events at this year's show will include the North American Youth Stamp Exhibiting Championship competition. Each participant will have won a youth grand at a nationally accredited exhibition in the U.S. and Canada to qualify. ATA Youth awards qualify for gold, silver and bronze ATA awards.

Several ATA Study Units will have meetings at NTSS 2002. Several dealers have also engaged tables at the NTSS Bourse. On Monday, June 24, ATA members and their guest will have the opportunity to visit the Splendid China theme park. The group tour will leave the Marriott at 9:00 AM and returns approximately at 3:30 PM. Cost is \$46. Reservations should be made to Caroline Scannell no later than May 31.

ATA has made arrangements for special show rates at the Orlando Marriott Downtown Hotel. The rates for NTSS attendees is \$89 per night plus taxes. Reservations can be made directly with the hotel at 1-800-574-3160.

We are interested in exchanging Italian, Vatican, San Marino coins, stamps and used phone cards with your country's. If you, or someone you know is interested, please e-mail us at [paraflyfirst@hotmail.com](mailto:paraflyfirst@hotmail.com).

Thank you,  
G. Donni