



1972

A Breakthrough Year for LGBTQ Law Student Activism

A webinar produced by Spectrum Institute and hosted by OutLaw LLS - March 30, 2022



Research, education, advocacy, and community service activities by gay law students occurred in 1972 in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Madison, Buffalo, and New York City while significant legal events happened that year in Ohio, Colorado and Kentucky.



Did you know that the true genesis of the Gay Law Student Association lies in bathroom graffiti?



“After a liberating experience as an openly gay undergraduate student at UCLA, I get to Loyola Law School where I feel stifled in a repressive atmosphere. You genuinely feel that confiding your sexual orientation to anyone would spell death to your future legal career. One night studying in the law school library, I feel especially frustrated. I find myself sitting in an end stall in the bathroom adjacent to the library. I take out a pen and carefully scrawl this accusatory slur directed at gay law students in the grouting between the wall tiles. I don't remember the exact words, but it was something to the effect that gay law students are a bunch of repressed closet cases. Remarkably, some days later someone responds to my graffiti. It's another law student refuting my accusations and coming to the defense of his gay brethren. Soon there's this dialogue being conducted between the tiles of the bathroom wall, all culminating in our first rendezvous at that tacky gay bar called [“Dude City”](#) on Highland Avenue. Think about it-- the first Gay Law Students Association in the United States, at a Catholic University no less, can trace its origins to an exchange of words on a bathroom wall.” – **Source: *Email to Tom Coleman from an unnamed alumnus in 2012.***

50 Years Ago

The First Gay Law Students Association was formed in March 1972. It consisted of students from Loyola, UCLA, Southwestern, and USC. Meetings soon moved from a gay bar to the Gay Community Services Center.



**“I knew it would
change my life.”**

- Hon. Steve Lachs



Rand Schrader and Steve Lachs - 1979

**[Watch](#) a short video
about Steve Lachs
becoming a mentor to
gay law students in 1972**



Steve Lachs - Recently

Hastings
(San Francisco)

While the first instance of organized gay law student activism occurred in Los Angeles, similar groups began to appear at other law schools in the nation.

SUNY
(Buffalo)

Golden Gate
(San Francisco)

University of
Wisconsin
(Madison)

Fordham
(New York)

Professor [Walter Barnett](#) is [writing](#) *Sexual Freedom and the Constitution* in 1972

HASTINGS (San Francisco)

Hastings Law News publishes an [article](#) on sexual law reform In 1972



Dick Gayer (2nd from left) receives award from HTG officers - (from left) Don Nelson, Phil Boyer, Chris Clarke, Steve Weirauch & Lynn Yaeger.

Dick Gayer Receives Richard P. Rudy Community Service Award

The student association files an [amicus curiae brief](#) in the California Supreme Court the following year.

[Letter](#) from [Dick Gayer](#), student at Hastings, to Tom Coleman, student at Loyola:

“The Gay Students at Hastings (GSH) is a [registered](#) campus organization since September 11, 1972. We have eight participants, plus the assistance of Walter Barnett as informal advisor. Reaction from the student government, the students in general, and the low-level administration has been positive. However, response from the gays has been less than exciting. Even those who do participate, in general, do so with hesitancy and with aspects of paranoia.”

Golden Gate

Gate

(San Francisco)

Bay Area Reporter
August 23, 1972

S.I.R. has four law students doing research for it in the area of Gay Rights. S.I.R.'s Legal Chairman and Committee had no use for their services, so they were assigned to my Political Committee. In two months, they have done a great deal of work and opened new horizons in our efforts to promote Gay Rights. In this regard we operate under the premise that a well-orchestrated attack on oppressive laws combines efforts in the legislature and the courts.

THE ADVOCATE

SEPTEMBER 13, 1972

Tim Stearns, president of the student bar association at Golden Gate Law School here, explained a work-study program currently under way in cooperation with the Society for Individual Rights and the California Committee for Sexual Law Reform.

The project, supported by the committee's Whitman-Radclyffe Foundation, will eventually provide every attorney handling gay cases with a battery of research material on past court decisions.

[Whitman-Radclyffe Foundation](#)

SUNY
(Buffalo)

GAY
50¢

October 30, 1972

LAW STUDENTS ORGANIZE

Buffalo, N.Y. — On September 29, the University of Buffalo Law School Student Bar Association was given notice of the formation of Gay Law Students. The SBA approved the organization for purposes of considering its budget request, however it postponed for a week approval of the GLS.

GLS Chairman, Bob Brosius, a junior at Buffalo Law School, stated that the organization is small, but growing. He pointed out that the organization's main purpose is to raise the consciousness of all law students so that they can work together in an atmosphere of mutual respect.

The organization had its beginning on September 15th at a social party called by Brosius. GLS will seek to establish liaison and possibly affiliation with the Gay Law Students Association in Glendale, California.



GAY SUNSHINE

A Newspaper of Gay Liberation
.35 Calif. / .50 Elsewhere
January-February 1973 No. 16

Gay Law Students

A Gay Law Students group has been started at the State University of New York at Buffalo School of Law. The constitution of GLS was ratified by its members on September 28. It was approved by the Student Bar Association as a student organization on October 6.

The organization grew out of a felt need to raise the consciousness of both gay and non-gay law students. GLS chairman, Bob Brosius, stated that the organization also plans to work together with other organizations for reforms in city, state and federal laws and administrative services. Clinical services will be offered to the gay community as soon as programs can be developed. Current efforts will be focused on a civil rights amendment to the Buffalo City Charter and prisoners' rights in New York state prisons.

GLS has established liaison with the Gay Law Students Association of Glendale, California, which includes law students from U.C.L.A., U.S.C., Loyola University, Southwestern Univ., Univ. of San Diego and the University of San Francisco. The Buffalo group will also seek cooperation from students at the other ten law schools in New York State, as well as from the American Bar Association's Law student division. GLS will be a member of the New York State Coalition of Gay Organizations and will work closely with the Mattachine Society of the Niagara Frontier.

For further information on this group write: G.L.S., P.O. Box 465, Ellicott Station, Buffalo, New York 14205 (716) 897-1667.



University of Wisconsin (Madison)

[Jim Yeadon](#) was a cofounder of Madison, Wisconsin's, Alliance for Homosexual Equality (MAHE), the first gay rights organization in the state, formed in the fall of 1969 after Stonewall, and the University of Wisconsin-Madison Gay Law School Students Association around 1972.

In 1975, along with the U.W. Gay Law Students Association and others, Yeadon had helped the Madison Equal Opportunities Commission rewrite its ordinance to include sexual orientation to protect from discrimination in housing, employment, public accommodations, and access to city facilities. On [March 11, 1975](#), it was passed by the Madison Common Council and signed into law by Mayor Paul Soglin.

Gay law student [Bob Roth](#) published an article in the [April 6, 1972 edition](#) of *The Advocate* – the student newspaper at Fordham Law School.

In the article he reported that on February 7, law students, lawyers, and legal workers held the first meeting of the *Gay Legal Caucus* of the Gay Activists Alliance in New York. This was the first gay legal association in the nation.

Fordham
(New York City)

From the article: “The Gay Legal Caucus is a first step in breaking the cycle of fear and oppression that keeps most homosexual lawyers underground, ‘in their closets,’ and forces them to lie constantly about their personal feelings, relationships and life plans . . . An important question for Gay law students, which the Caucus is seeking to answer, is whether they must keep their homosexuality secret in order to gain admission to the Bar . . . Within a few months there should be a definite answer for all of the Gay law students who presently live in fear in the shadow of this question.”

Tracy Knight and Marjorie Jones file an appeal in a lesbian marriage case
(**Kentucky**)

ABA holds first forum on gay rights at an annual meeting; Young Lawyers Section adopts resolution
(**San Francisco, New York**)

Jack Baker and Jim McConnell file an appeal in gay marriage case
(**Minneapolis**)

Craig Patton is admitted to the Ohio State Bar by a narrow vote
(**Columbus**)

Other Major Developments in 1972

Application denied for Lambda Legal to be a legal services corporation
(**New York**)

Gay Coalition of Denver is formed by openly gay lawyers and activists
(**Denver**)

First city laws protecting gays and lesbians passed
(**San Francisco, East Lansing, Ann Arbor**)

Judge rules that criminal law against consenting adult sex is unconstitutional
(**Los Angeles**)

The lesbian marriage case of Tracy Knight and Marjorie Jones was pending on appeal in 1972 (Kentucky)

“It Could Be Dangerous!”

Gay Liberation and Gay Marriage in Louisville, Kentucky, 1970

Catherine Fosl

When two women known as Tracy Knight and Marjorie Jones applied for a license to marry in Louisville, Kentucky, on July 8, 1970, their request “amused” the county attorney who investigated its legality.

Court of Appeals of Kentucky

Jones v. Hallahan

501 S.W.2d 588 (Ky. Ct. App. 1973)

Decided Nov 9, 1973

In substance, the relationship proposed by the appellants does not authorize the issuance of a marriage license because what they propose is not a marriage.

Jack Baker and Jim
McConnell file an
appeal in their gay
marriage case
(**Minneapolis**)



R. Bertrand Heine. Jack Baker (born Richard John Baker) and James Michael McConnell apply for a marriage license in Minneapolis. Minneapolis Star Tribune News Negative Collection. Minnesota Historical Society, Saint Paul, MN.

Supreme Court of the United States

No. 71-1027 ~~October Term, 19~~

Richard John Baker, et al.,
Appellants,

v.

Gerald R. Nelson

APPEAL from the Supreme Court of the State of
Minnesota.

THIS CAUSE having been submitted on the statement of
jurisdiction and motion to dismiss,

ON CONSIDERATION WHEREOF, it is ordered by this Court
that the appeal herein be, and it is hereby, dismissed for
the want of a substantial federal question.

October 10, 1972

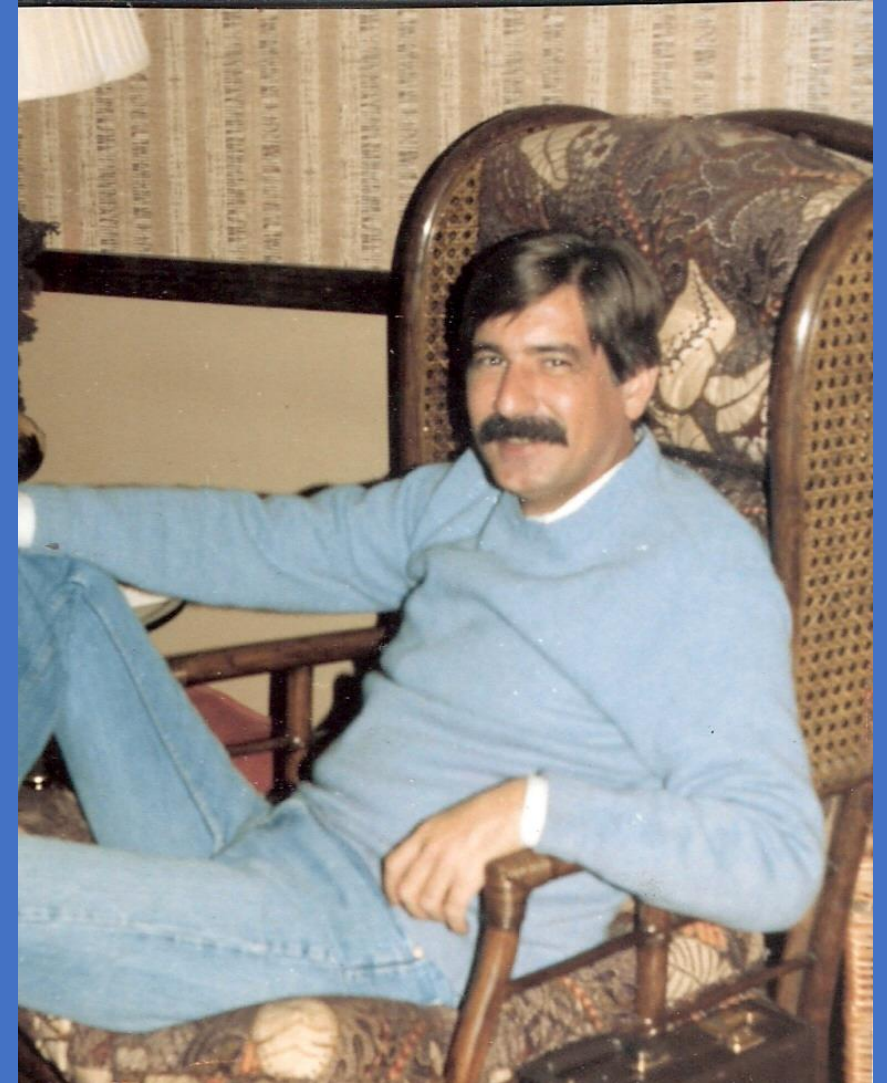
Craig Patton is admitted to the Ohio bar on 11-22-72 by a [narrow vote](#) of a newly-created [Character & Fitness Committee](#) after it conducted an intrusive hearing into his private sex life
(Columbus)

Hastings Law Journal | 1-1979

Rhonda R. Rivera

Our Straight-Laced Judges: The Legal Position of Homosexual Persons in the United States

349. In 1971, a graduate of the Ohio State University Law School who was an avowed homosexual sought admission to the Ohio Bar. To make that determination the Supreme Court of Ohio appointed a special committee which ultimately admitted the person in question. However, since the issue was dealt with by special committee, the fact that in Ohio homosexuality is not a reason for denial of admission to the Bar was not made a matter of public record.



The sodomy law was repealed in 1972 in Ohio, the same year Craig was admitted to the bar.

Incorporation
papers are filed for
Lambda Legal
Defense
(New York)



Bill Thom (from Lambda's website)

Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of
New York, First Department

In re William J. Thom - Lambda
Legal Defense & Education Fund, Inc.

40 A.D.2d 787 (N.Y. App. Div. 1972)
Decided Nov 9, 1972

It does not appear that discrimination against homosexuals, which undoubtedly exists, operates to deprive them of legal representation. . . . we should not put our imprimatur upon any corporation which seeks approval to practice law for no more reason than that it claims to represent a minority.

Application for approval as a legal assistance corporation . . . denied and petition dismissed.

ABA ducks gay rights issue...for now

THE ADVOCATE | SEPTEMBER 13, 1972

ABA holds its first forum on gay rights at an annual meeting; Law Student Division adopts a resolution to repeal criminal laws against consenting adult sex but full ABA [tables](#) the issue. (San Francisco)

Law Students

The law reform resolution adopted by the House of Delegates of the Law Student Division, meeting in conjunction with the parent body, was adopted by the division's Ninth Circuit in San Diego early this year.

The Ninth Circuit covers 44 law schools in California, Arizona, and Utah, and is among the most influential in the division.

Its resolution, which the delegates here approved, calls for the repeal of all statutes dealing with adult consensual sex acts in private, lewd conduct, prostitution, private possession and use of marijuana, and private possession, use, or sale of erotic materials defined as "obscene."

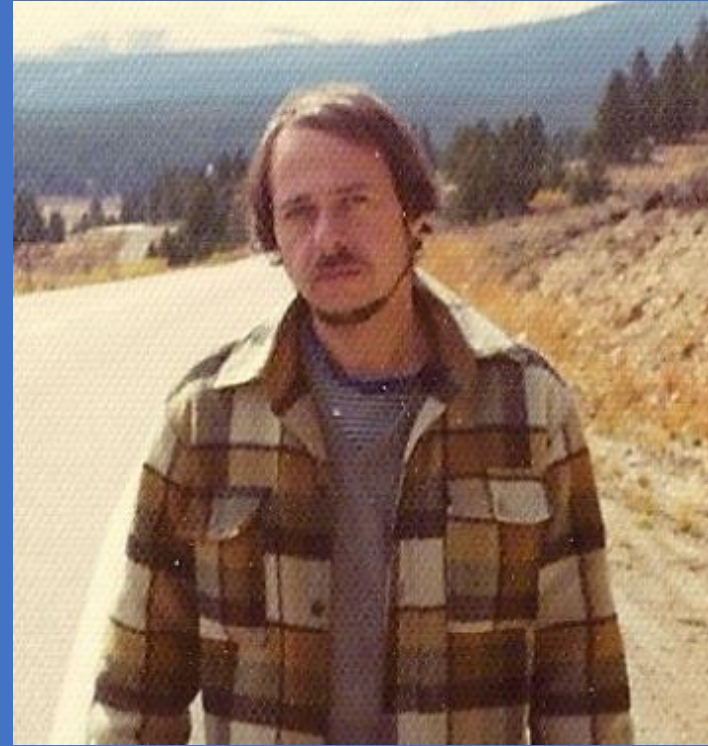
Barnett Talk

The Gay Law Students Association also sponsored a workshop which discussed a number of projects on homosexuals and the law. Keynote speaker was Walter Barnett, now visiting professor at Hastings College Law School of the University of California.


Working under a grant from the Playboy Foundation, Barnett is writing a book on sodomy laws in the United States. At the workshop, he discussed ways in which such statutes can be challenged.

Tim Stearns, president of the student bar association at Golden Gate Law School here, explained a work-study program currently under way in cooperation with the Society for Individual Rights and the California Committee for Sexual Law Reform.

Gay Coalition of
Denver is formed by
openly gay lawyers
and activists
(Denver)



In the fall of 1972, openly gay attorney Jerry Gerash (photo) along with several gay and lesbian activists, formed the Gay Coalition of Denver. That was the same year that consenting adult sex in private was no longer criminal in Colorado. The coalition successfully fought against police harassment and gained the repeal of several anti-gay ordinances.



Meanwhile . . .
back in
Los Angeles

STAR-NEWS

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1972

Gay Law Students Offer Legal Help For Homosexuals, Other Minorities

By LUCIE LOWERY
Staff Writer

At last the gay people of the world have legal spokesmen — the Gay Law Students Association.

Loyola Law student Thomas F. Coleman, president of the group which was formed in June in Southern California, said the objects of the association are to work toward the solution of legal problems indigenous to the homosexual as a minority, as a member of society, and of the legal profession.

Coleman said there are areas of the law which need to be changed in order to effect equal protection of the law to all gay people.

Specifically, he said the association would like to see the repeal of all statutes dealing with consensual sexual services, the sale of sexual services, private possession and-or use of marijuana by adults, and private possession for use and-or sale of literature defined in case law as "obscene."

The association is working for the repeal of all portions of the Internal Revenue Code or state codes which impose higher taxes on single people than on married people.

It would like to have legislation enacted to prohibit automobile insurance companies from considering the insured marital status as an underwrit-

Tom Coleman and Barry Copilow gather data to prove discriminatory enforcement of the lewd conduct law

David Rosenbaum and Tom Coleman slow dance at the ABA Law Student Division reception at the Hilton

Barry Copilow and Tom Coleman write a constitutional challenge to the lewd conduct law in the "Black Pipe 21" case

Rick Angel and Tom Coleman operate an *Arraignment Intervention Project* to help defendants gain release from custody

Papachristou v. City of Jacksonville



Supreme Court of the United States

Argued December 8, 1971

Decided February 24, 1972

Holding

The court held that a Jacksonville vagrancy ordinance was unconstitutionally vague because it did not provide fair notice of forbidden behavior and it encouraged arbitrary arrests and convictions.

Barry Copilow and Tom Coleman write a constitutional challenge to the lewd conduct law in the "Black Pipe 21" case



Coleman and Copilow in 2009

Criminal No. 71209-71
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
v.
HUBERT WALTERS

District of Columbia Judge Charles Halleck wrote a 70-page decision in 1972 declaring the lewd conduct law void for vagueness. It was [affirmed](#) on appeal. Halleck's opinion inspired Coleman and Copilow to challenge the lewd conduct law in California.

Coleman and Copilow teach the defense attorneys how to challenge the constitutionality of the lewd conduct law by filing a [demurrer](#). They adapted two 1972 court decisions declaring [vagrancy](#) and lewd conduct laws unconstitutionally vague.

Yick Wo v. Hopkins
Wo Lee v. Hopkins



Supreme Court of the United States

Submitted April 14, 1886
Decided May 10, 1886

Holding

Racially discriminatory application of a racially neutral statute violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Tom Coleman and Barry Copilow gathered data to prove discriminatory enforcement of the lewd conduct law and prepared a motion to dismiss on equal protection grounds

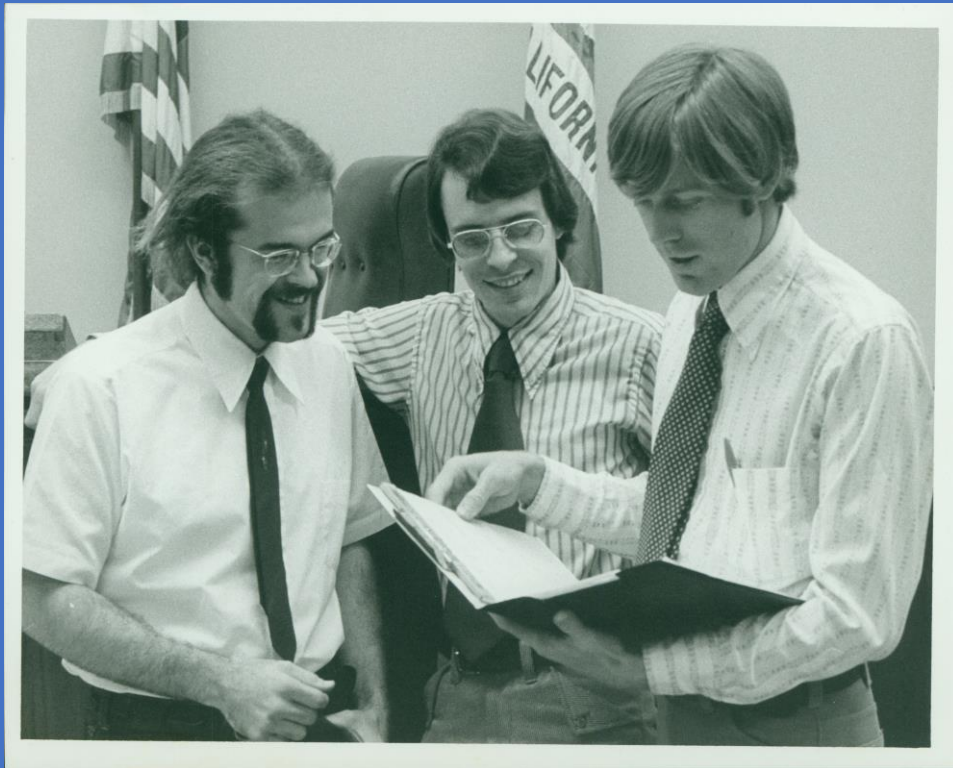
ENFORCEMENT OF SECTION 647(a) OF
THE CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE BY
THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

Barry Copilow, law student, U.S.C. Law School
and
Thomas Coleman, law student, Loyola Law School

This report contends that Section 647(a) of the California Penal Code is discriminatorily, invidiously, and arbitrarily enforced, and purposefully so, by the Los Angeles Police Department against homosexuals (hereafter referred to as gay persons) individually and against homosexuals as a class of persons (hereafter referred to as the gay community). This manner of enforcement allows for the worst kind of police malpractice, including falsification of arrest reports, harassment, and usurpation of the legislative and judicial functions of legal interpretation. It further establishes the machinery for cruel and unusual treatment of gay persons in the State of California.

Coleman and Copilow developed a motion to dismiss, adapting the rationale of [*Yick Wo v. Hopkins*](#) to discriminatory enforcement based on sexual orientation bias by the police. They search through hundreds of arrests reports to prove selective enforcement and they add the police chief's public [homophobic comments](#) to show ill intent. Their research eventually went to good use when the California Supreme Court declared the lewd conduct law unconstitutionally vague seven years later, citing the [Coleman & Copilow Report](#) in *Pryor v. Municipal Court* (1979) [25 Cal.3d 238](#), fn. 8. Dismissals based on discriminatory enforcement of the lewd conduct law were later successful in [Santa Clara](#) and [Long Beach](#).

Rick Angel and Tom Coleman and Michael Miller operate an [Arraignment Intervention Project](#) to help defendants gain release from custody




Michael Miller, Tom Coleman, Rick Angel

✓ bcc: Tom Coleman

DISTRICT OFFICE
ROOM 112, STATE OFFICE BLDG,
217 W. FIRST STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90012

SACRAMENTO ADDRESS
STATE CAPITOL
95814
(916) 445-8390


State Senator
DAVID A. ROBERTI
TWENTY-SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

October 17, 1972

The Honorable Robert Devich
Judge of the Municipal Court
1150 San Fernando Road
Los Angeles, California 90065

Dear Judge Devich:

I am writing to express my support for the Arraignment Intervention Program for homophile defendants appearing in Municipal Court.

I find this an excellent program which will give these defendants the opportunity to find jobs, housing, and psychological help upon probation or release.

I hope this program continues. The Los Angeles Municipal Court should be commended for promoting it.

Sincerely,

DAVID A. ROBERTI
State Senator

DAR:sk

David Rosenbaum and Tom Coleman slow dance at the ABA Law Student Division reception in the Hilton Hotel – in violation of Police Commission rules



David Rosenbaum in 1981

BOARD RULES GOVERNING PUBLIC DANCES

In Addition to City Ordinances

RULE No. 1—Permittee shall be held responsible for the conduct of band members and patrons in and around the Dance Hall premises and for the correct age of persons who are not permitted by law to attend or participate in dancing.

RULE No. 2—Conduct offensive to public decency or morals or any conduct or activity which disturb the peace and quiet of the surrounding neighbors shall be prevented and controlled.

RULE No. 3—The parking areas shall remain well lighted and supervised by management or their agents.

RULE No. 4—Patrons shall not be permitted to dance in a lewd, suggestive or sensual manner, and no lewd or disorderly person shall be permitted to enter or remain on such premises.

RULE No. 5—In and out passes shall not be given to any patron unless authorized by the Board.

RULE No. 6—The management shall not permit any person to dance with another person of the same sex while attending and participating in a public dance.

RULE No. 7—No person shall be permitted to smoke while dancing.

RULE No. 8—Employees shall not be permitted to solicit drinks from patrons.

RULE No. 9—These rules shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the premises of every location operating under permit granted by the Board of Police Commissioners.

A violation of the foregoing rules is grounds for suspension or revocation of the permits.

ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS, JULY 2, 1958.
ORDINANCE 111,348, SECTION 103.106.



[Patricia Cain](#), who became a [professor](#) and noted scholar of feminism and LGBT rights, was attending law school at the University of Georgia.



[Nancy Polikoff](#), who became a scholar and advocate for legally unrecognized families, including LGBT families, was attending Georgetown Law School.

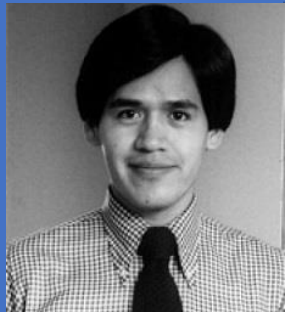
What
others were
doing in
1972



[Nan Hunter](#), who became a LGBT rights litigator for the national ACLU and later a professor at Brooklyn Law School, was attending Georgetown Law School.



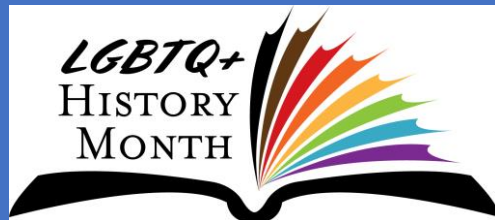
[Pauli Murray](#), a nonbinary civil rights [trailblazer](#) who graduated from Howard Law School in 1944, was a professor at Brandeis University.



[George Raya](#), who became California's first full-time gay rights lobbyist in Sacramento, was attending his first year at Boalt Hall in Berkeley.



[Mary Morgan](#), who became the first open lesbian judge in the nation when she was appointed to the bench in 1981, graduated in 1972 from NYU School of Law.



Participate
October 2022

WEBINAR
hosted by the
Williams Institute

MEMORY BOOK
produced by
Spectrum Institute

VIDEOS
of trailblazers
released each week

For more information about these activities, go to: <https://spectruminstitute.org/>

Preview



Maria Reyes Olmedo is developing a paper on the emergence of transgender, nonbinary, and students of color as activists for LGBTQ rights. They are giving us a preview today of the presentation they will make on this topic at the October webinar.

Maria attends Loyola Law School in Los Angeles. María was born in Guanajuato, Mexico, and they are a non-binary Mexican immigrant and first-generation higher education student.

Sponsors

We would like to add the name and logo of your organization to our list of supporters. To become a sponsor or endorser, contact: tomcoleman@spectruminstitute.org



The [OutLaw](#) LGBT student group at Loyola Law School in Los Angeles is hosting a webinar and sponsoring the project.



The [Law Student Division](#) of the American Bar Association is sponsoring the project.



The California Legislative LGBT Foundation in partnership with the [California Legislative LGBTQ Caucus](#) are major donors to the project.



The [Williams Institute](#) at UCLA School of Law is a major donor and will be hosting a webinar during LGBTQ History Month in October.



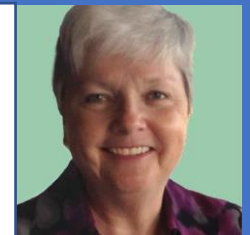
is a major donor in honor of Judge [Rand Schrader](#).



is a major donor in honor of Thomas E. Horn, former publisher of the Bay Area Reporter.



California Senate President Pro Tem [Toni Atkins](#) (left) and Senator [Christine Kehoe](#) (retired) are major donors.



[Mel Heifetz](#) is a major donor.



The Goodstein Foundation is a major donor in honor of [David B. Goodstein](#).



The Sentience Foundation is a major donor in honor of [Arthur C. Warner](#).



The LGBTQ+ Lawyers Association of Los Angeles is a major donor.



The Rainbow Roundtable of the American Library Association has endorsed the project.



The Los Angeles LGBT Center has endorsed the project. The Center was where the first gay law student association in the nation held its meetings in 1972.

**Proceeds from donations that exceed production costs
will be used for the Capacity to Love project.**

CAPACITY TO LOVE

A Campaign of Spectrum Institute



Capacity to Love is a campaign to protect the social and sexual rights of adults with mental or developmental disabilities regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity. This includes adults living alone or with a roommate, spouse or family members; those living under an order of conservatorship or guardianship; and those living in licensed settings such as nursing homes or group residences.

Love has many dimensions. Everyone, including adults with disabilities, has a capacity to love – whether through a family relationship, friendship, romance, sexual relationship, marriage, or having children. The right to express love through social or sexual interactions is protected by constitutional and statutory provisions of law. Restrictions on such rights, if supported by compelling circumstances, should be narrowly tailored.

Capacity to Love promotes the education of adults with mental or developmental disabilities about their social and sexual rights and responsibilities. It also promotes the education of guardians, conservators, and service providers of their legal duty to respect these rights – appropriately considering freedom of choice and freedom from abuse.

Webinar is Hosted by OutLaw LLS

[OutLaw LLS](#) is an organization of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) students and their allies at Loyola Law School. OutLaw strives to provide Loyola students with current information regarding the legal and political issues facing the LGBTQ community, as well as offer academic and social peer support and professional guidance to its members. In cooperation with other LGBTQ organizations, including those at other Los Angeles-based law schools, OutLaw aims to create a community of lawyers and law students who believe in the advancement of LGBT rights as part of a broader social justice agenda. Founded in 1972, OutLaw is proud to be the first organization of its kind to be recognized by a law school in the United States.

Contact:
outlaw@lls.edu

Webinar is Part of *Birds of a Feather*



Birds of a Feather, produced by Spectrum Institute, commemorates the LGBT activism of law students and lawyers during the 1970s. While the March 30 webinar focuses solely on the year 1972, a memory book and webinar in October 2022 will explore what these trailblazers were doing during the entire decade. Proceeds above production costs will support the [Capacity to Love](#) Project.



[MORE INFORMATION](#)

Webinar is Narrated by Thomas F. Coleman

As a law student at Loyola in 1972, [Thomas F. Coleman](#) was the founding president of the first gay law student association in the nation. He secured official recognition and funding for the Loyola chapter from the dean's office. As the school's representative to the Law Student Division of the ABA, Coleman introduced resolutions which were approved by the delegates at the LSD Assembly urging the repeal of criminal laws against consenting adult sex and recommending an end to sexual orientation discrimination in the bar admission process. Coleman organized the first forum on gay rights ever held at an annual meeting of the ABA. Students and lawyers from all parts of the nation attended the forum which was held in San Francisco in 1972.

Contact:
tomcoleman@spectruminstitute.org

<https://spectruminstitute.org/outlaw-webinar.pdf>