

old YMCA, 223 12th Avenue, S.W., where it established a drop-in and a phoneline to provide information and counselling for lesbians and gays. The PLC dissolved by 1975 and was succeeded by Gay Information and Resources Calgary (GIRC). (See also June 1975.)

[“News of the Gay: Calgary New Group,” *Body Politic*, no. 8 (1973), p. 19; “People’s Liberation Coalition (PLC)” vertical file, Canadian Lesbian and Gay Archives, Toronto.]

**January** \* Hamilton \* The Hamilton-McMaster Gay Liberation Movement (GLM) was officially founded. By March 6, the group had organized an executive with Allan Masters and Bruce Kyle acting as the first co-chairs. The group was based at McMaster University and held bi-monthly meetings at first. By the end of its first year it had sponsored dances, advertisements, and lectures, established a library and a newsletter (*Dialogue*), and published the twelve-page booklet “Learning Together.” By September 1974 the Hamilton-McMaster GLM had about sixty regular members. The group was renamed the McMaster Homophile Association (MHA) in January 1976; MHA was active until September 1977.

[Margaret Fulford, ed., *The Canadian Women’s Movement, 1960–1990: A Guide to Archival Resources/Le mouvement canadien des femmes, 1960–1990: guide de ressources archivistiques* (Toronto: Canadian Women’s Movement Archives/ECW Press, 1992), entry 434; McMaster Homophile Association (MHA) papers, 82–013, Canadian Lesbian and Gay Archives, Toronto; S.S. Que Hee, “The Chronology of Events during the Existence of the Hamilton McMaster and McMaster Homophile Associations 1972–1977,” unpublished typescript, September 1977, 82–013, Canadian Lesbian and Gay Archives, Toronto, 12 pp.]

**January** \* Toronto \* Allen Ginsberg’s book of poetry *Iron Horse* was published by Coach House Press. The first American issue was published in San Francisco in March 1974 by City Lights Books.

[Michelle p. Kraus, *Allen Ginsberg: An Annotated Bibliography, 1969–1977*, Scarecrow Author Bibliographies no. 46 (Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1980), entries 14, 1205–07.]

**January** \* Toronto \* Graduate students Herb Spiers and Robert Wallace submitted briefs to the University of Toronto’s New Program Review Committee requesting a course on and research into homosexuality. At that time the university still had not instituted either a credit or a non-credit course on homosexuality. York University had offered a non-credit tutorial in 1972, and McGill University and Vanier College offered similar courses in 1973.

[Heather-Jane Sanguins, “Want Gay Courses and Research,” *Varsity* (Univ. of Toronto), 26 January 1973, p. 6.]

**January** \* Vancouver \* Zodiac M.C. (Motor Club), a gay leather and denim fraternal organization, was formed. The group provided social space for gays

interested in leather and s/m and was also very active in organizing community fundraising events. The Zodiacs disbanded in 1990.

[“News: Historic Leather Group Zodiac Disbands,” *Rites* 6 (April 1990): 6.]

**January 8 \* Montréal \* Gay**, a program of “free expression” produced by local gays and bisexuals, premiered on Radio McGill (91.5 on Cable FM). The program aired every Monday at 7:30 p.m.

[“Gay Radio Talk Show,” *Gay: A Newsletter* 1 (16 January 1973): 1.]

**January 10 \* Toronto \* Daniel Cappon’s** article “The Homosexual Hoax: This Aberration Is Not a Right” appeared in the *Toronto Star*. Cappon was a professor of environmental studies at York University and the author of *Toward an Understanding of Homosexuality* (1965). This article generated much (mostly negative) public response. (See also January 13 and January 14, 1973.)

[David Berger, “Homosexuality: An Attempt to Set the Record Straight,” *Toronto Star*, four star ed., 22 February 1973, p. 6; Daniel Cappon, “The Homosexual Hoax: This Aberration Is Not a Right,” *Toronto Star*, four star ed., 10 January 1973, p. 6; Clifford Collier, “York Homophiles Disagree with Prof” (letter), *Excalibur* (York Univ.), 18 January 1973, p. 7; George Hislop, “‘Homosexuality Shouldn’t Be Cured’” (letter), *Toronto Star*, four star ed., 23 January 1973, p. 7; Sandra Porter, Tom Philbrook, Eric Zachon, and fifty-four others, “York Faculty Group Disagree with Cappon,” *Toronto Star*, four star ed., 23 January 1973, p. 7; Claudia Wuppermann, “Cappon Feels Homosexuality ‘Is Not a Right’: In the *Toronto Star*,” *Excalibur* (York Univ.), 18 January 1973, p. 7; “Zappin’ Cappon,” *Body Politic*, no. 7 (1973), p. 3.]

**January 13 \* Toronto \* George Hislop** of CHAT was interviewed by Peter Gzowski on CBC radio in response to Daniel Cappon’s article “The Homosexual Hoax: This Aberration Is Not a Right,” published January 10 in the *Toronto Star*.

[“Toronto: Roast Cappon,” *Body Politic*, no. 7 (1973), p. 24.]

**January 14 \* Toronto \* Herb Spiers** of *The Body Politic* was interviewed by Larry Solway on CBC-TV’s “Weekday” in response to Daniel Cappon’s article “The Homosexual Hoax: This Aberration Is Not a Right,” published January 10 in the *Toronto Star*. The interview was broadcast January 15.

[“Toronto: Roast Cappon,” *Body Politic*, no. 7 (1973), p. 24.]

**January 19–20 \* Montréal \* GAY** co-sponsored (with the McGill Student Society Social Entertainment Committee) a “Moveable Feast” at the McGill Ballroom, as part of the Montreal Folk Festival.

[“Folk Festival Success — Social Director Upset,” *Gay: A Newsletter* 1 (23 January 1973): 1–2.]

**February** \* Montréal \* Trident M.C. (Motor Club), a fraternal club for gays interested in leather and denim, was formed at the Taverne Neptune, 121, rue de la Commune O.

[“Trident (Montréal)” vertical file, Canadian Lesbian and Gay Archives, Toronto.]

**February** \* Regina \* The University of Saskatchewan Homophile Association (USHA) was officially formed at the university’s Regina campus. During 1972, Ann Tarjanne, a graduate student in psychology, had tried to promote gay awareness on campus and attempted to establish Gay Alliance toward Equality (GATE) (Regina). When USHA was formed, the organizers Gary McDonald and Bev Siller had great difficulty in attracting other members to the group.

[“Gays on Campus,” *Odyssey News* 1 (14 May 1975): 7; Darrel David Hockley, “A History of the Gay Community of Regina,” unpublished typescript, 1993, 93–050, Canadian Lesbian and Gay Archives, Toronto, pp. 23–24; “News of the Gay: Regina,” *Body Politic*, no. 8 (1973), p. 19; Bev Siller, “University Homophile Association” (letter), *Carillon* (Univ. of Saskatchewan, Regina), 9 February 1973, p. 2; “University of Saskatchewan Homophile Association (USHA)” vertical file, Canadian Lesbian and Gay Archives, Toronto.]

**February 5** \* Toronto \* ANIK (meaning “brotherhood” in Inuktitut) held its first meeting at Holy Trinity Church. This social, non-political gay charitable foundation was the first gay organization in Ontario to receive a charter as a non-profit group.

[“ANIK” (advertisement), *Metro Community News* 1 (1 December 1973): 6; “ANIK,” *Metro Community News* 1 (4 October 1974): 4; “ANIK Charitable Foundation” vertical file, Canadian Lesbian and Gay Archives, Toronto; “News of the Gay: ANIK,” *Body Politic*, no. 8 (1973), p. 20.]

**February 9** \* Montréal \* The Women’s Committee of GAY sponsored a women-only dance, “Your Mother Wears Army Boots,” held at the Student Union, McGill University. (See also March 1973.)

[Advertisement, *Gay: A Newsletter* 1 (30 January 1973): 5.]

**February 9** \* Windsor, Ont. \* WGU held its first dance at the University Centre, during which a group of straight men came up from the pub downstairs and attacked several dancers.

[“Struggle in Windsor . . .,” *Gemini* 11 1 (April 1973): 4; “Windsor Gay Unity (WGU)” vertical file, Canadian Lesbian and Gay Archives, Toronto.]

**February 12** \* Montréal \* Dr. Franklin Kameny, founder of the Mattachine Society of Washington, D.C., spoke on gay liberation movements at the Leacock Building, McGill University, in an event sponsored by GAY and the McGill Debating Union.