

Since the liberalization of their laws, there has been no appreciable rise in the frequency of homosexual relations in these countries, according to a 1963 Rockefeller Foundation report.

Just what would the effect be if Nebraska's lawmakers adopted the revised criminal code as it now reads?

In Nebraska, only five sodomy prosecutions have reached

Department, Criminal Division.

In the last year, Sellmeyer said, only about five cases of forced sodomy have been reported in Lincoln.

"We don't go out looking for people in their homes," he continued. "It's only when they make a nuisance of themselves that we step in."

Louis Crompton, UNL associate professor of English, said: "The same government which has fought discrimination in the area of race has, through legislation and administrative decision, promoted it in another."

**The fact that there is a sodomy law creates a stigma, Crompton said.**

"The federal government can say it's illegal and immoral, even if it's not enforced."

Crompton was coordinator of a proposed University course in homophile studies that was rejected two and a half years ago by the Board of Regents.

He said the current sodomy law creates "all sorts of problems" for the homosexual, from citizenship and military induction to discrimination in employment.

A recent U.S. Supreme Court decision stated that a man admitting homosexual tendencies could be deported if an alien and presumably deprived of citizenship if a naturalized citizen, Crompton said.

**In 1950, a special Senate subcommittee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments issued a report, "Employment of Homosexuals and other Sex Perverts in Government."**

"This report appears to be the major base on which present federal exclusionary policies rest," Crompton said.

A homosexual is almost always excluded from a government job unless he hides his homosexuality, he continued.

Civil Service regulations control about 2,500,000 jobs and another two million need security clearance, he said. "It's virtually impossible for a declared homosexual to qualify for either."

**According to the Senate subcommittee's report, employment of homosexuals is undesirable for two reasons: Homosexuals are "generally unsuitable" and are security risks. They lack emotional stability, their moral fiber is weakened by their indulgence in perverse sex acts, their attempts to seduce normal persons have a "corrosive" influence on other employees and they associate with other "perverts."**

Fred Nevels of the Lincoln Civil Service office disagreed.

He said, "As long as an applicant makes the agency aware of it, I don't know that they punish anyone. To my knowledge nobody has ever been fired because of it."

Under most circumstances the commission will probably give an admitted homosexual a clean bill of health, Nevels said.

"Besides, if they're not obnoxious, nobody would ever know. If they get along with people and don't violate the law, they're employable as far as we're concerned."

**In the military, discrimination against homosexuals is "a terrific problem," Crompton said.**

Although recruits no longer have to answer specific, incriminating questions on the medical questionnaire, millions of records are there.

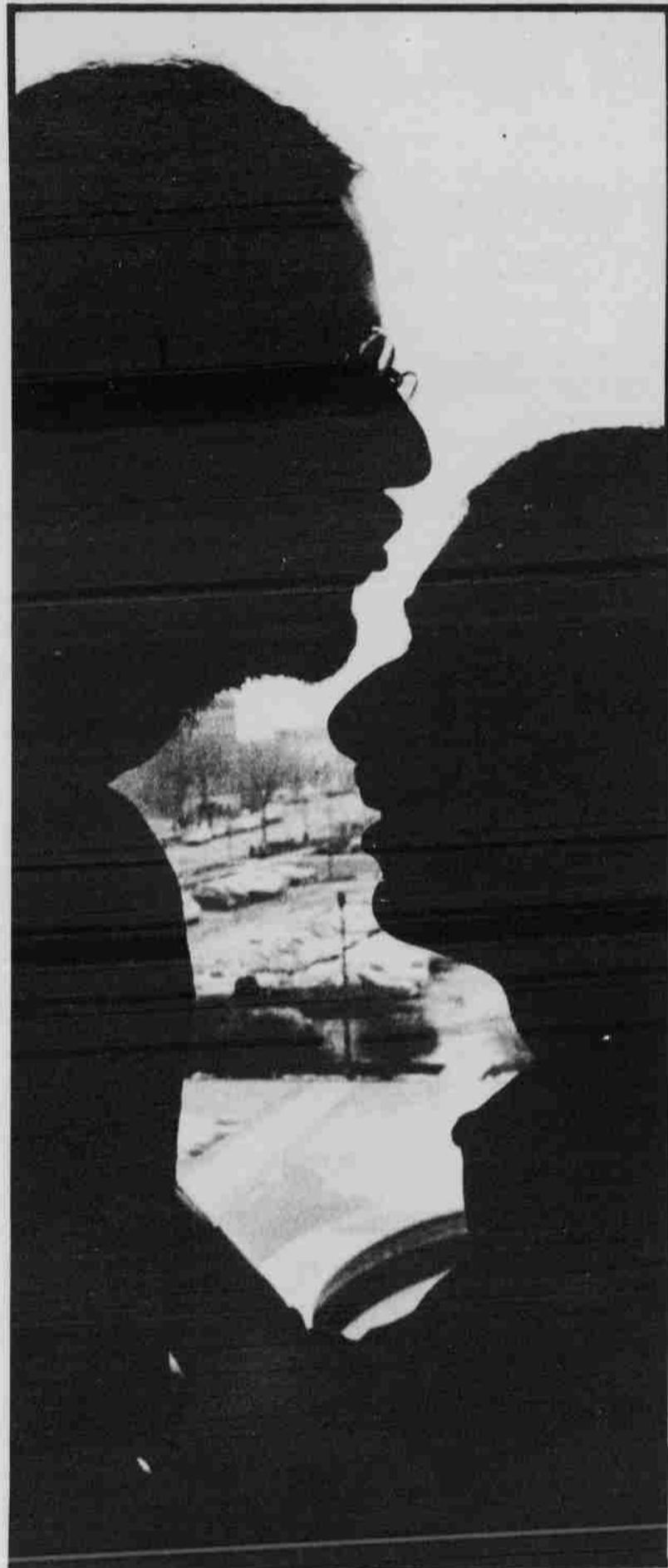
"Theoretically, they're confidential," he said. "But for many jobs, even taxi drivers, you have to consent to give access to draft records."

"If you're 4-F or 1-Y for an unexplainable reason, there's no way you'll get hired."

The Uniform Code of Military Justice punishes sodomy with five years imprisonment, dishonorable discharge and a forfeiture of all privileges.

Army discharge figures for homosexuality between 1964 and 1967 show that 3,956 men were released. Of those, 2,178 were listed as undesirable discharges. The rest were general discharges.

Estimates place the number of less-than-honorable discharges for all services at about 2,000 a year since 1950.



the courts in the state's history. The last came in 1948.

However, prosecution of the homosexual is not conducted solely under the particular sodomy laws of a state. Defendants are almost always charged with misdemeanors—disorderly conduct, indecent exposure, disturbing the peace or vagrancy, according to Capt. Lowell Sellmeyer of the Lincoln Police