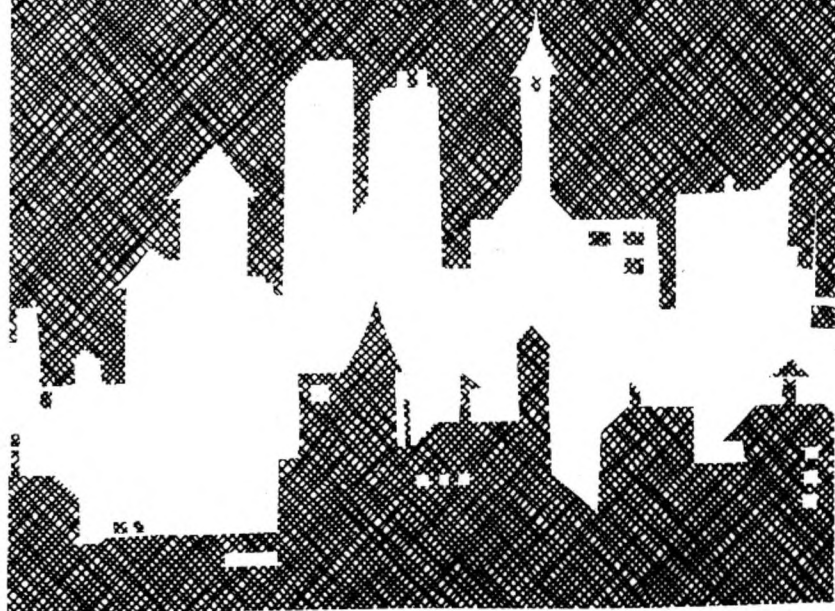


# THE LADDER

MARCH '62

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# **purpose of the** *Daughters of* **BILITIS**

A WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROMOTING  
 THE INTEGRATION OF THE HOMOSEXUAL INTO SOCIETY BY:

- ① Education of the variant, with particular emphasis on the psychological, physiological and sociological aspects, to enable her to understand herself and make her adjustment to society in all its social, civic and economic implications--this to be accomplished by establishing and maintaining as complete a library as possible of both fiction and non-fiction literature on the sex deviant theme; by sponsoring public discussions on pertinent subjects to be conducted by leading members of the legal, psychiatric, religious and other professions; by advocating a mode of behavior and dress acceptable to society.
- ② Education of the public at large through acceptance first of the individual, leading to an eventual breakdown of erroneous taboos and prejudices; through public discussion meetings aforementioned; through dissemination of educational literature on the homosexual theme.
- ③ Participation in research projects by duly authorized and responsible psychologists, sociologists and other such experts directed towards further knowledge of the homosexual.
- ④ Investigation of the penal code as it pertains to the homosexual, proposal of changes to provide an equitable handling of cases involving this minority group, and promotion of these changes through due process of law in the state legislatures.

# *the Ladder*

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## contents

TEN YEARS OF HISTORY, A REPORT BY STEN RUSSELL.....	4
NEW ILLINOIS PENAL CODE - WHAT DOES IT MEAN?	
BY DEL MARTIN.....	14
BUT, BUT, BUT.....	15
NO HAMBURGERS, A STORY BY VERN NIVEN.....	22
HERE AND THERE.....	24
DOB CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS.....	26

# Ten Years of History

A Report by Sten Russell

ONE celebrated its tenth anniversary by devoting its Annual Mid-Winter Institute to "Ten Years of Homophile Responsibility and Leadership."

The program, held in Los Angeles January 26-28, began on Friday with William F. Baker of San Francisco, husband of the late Dr. Blanche M. Baker, giving a short introduction to the tape, "This Is Dr. Baker." The tape was a finely edited version of the original two-hour speech given by Dr. Baker at ONE's first Mid-Winter Institute in January, 1955.

Dr. Baker said on the tape that in all of her studies she hadn't found any evidence to support the theory that homosexuality was inherited. She said she believed homosexuality was a product of many, many factors; that every human being was a mixture of femaleness and maleness, of femininity and masculinity. There is no such thing, she said, as a pure male or a pure female.

Dr. Baker indicated she felt the neurotic conflict of most homosexuals existed because the average homosexual did not accept himself. The thing she found depressing about most homosexuals was that they were either guilt-ridden creatures or they went to the other extreme and considered themselves God's gift to the world.

In the question period that followed the tape, Bill Baker made a notable remark, "With any of your problems, don't accept the apparent cause; it's seldom right."

## KPFK BROADCAST

Also heard was the tape of the August 28, 1959, KPFK broadcast on which Dr. Evelyn Hooker, UCLA psychologist and researcher, and Don Slater, editor of ONE Magazine, discussed homosexuality.

Mr. Slater contended that most homosexuals were well-adjusted, but Dr. Hooker disagreed that anyone could know whether this was true or not. She did believe, however, that homosexuality and pathology are not necessarily connected.

Regarding the question that everyone has a homosexual component, Dr. Hooker said it was a fine-sounding theory, but it became meaningless when you were dealing with people who had no overt manifestations, nor latent tendencies, nor anything indicating an unconscious problem connected with homosexual tendencies.

The old question of "cure" came up and horns began to lock. Dr. Hooker didn't hold out much hope for cure. "The cases of cure are so rare," she said. However, she knew one man who changed without therapy.

Mr. Slater bridled at the terminology and snapped that if a man were dissatisfied with homosexuality, he didn't see why he couldn't change without therapy. Dr. Hooker felt that was pretty easy to say if you hadn't seen the many terribly unhappy and dissatisfied homosexuals who had tried, even with therapy, and had been unsuccessful. She said that it was a deep-seated pattern and extremely difficult to change, even when loathed.

Mr. Slater said that to change to heterosexual living was like changing geographically and just as easy, if that was what one truly wanted. Dr. Hooker disagreed, and felt that the great problem was to help those change who truly wanted to do so, that in and of itself, homosexuality was not an illness.

After describing the courses offered by ONE's Educational division, Mr. Slater added that he felt scientists could benefit from taking ONE's courses; as a matter of fact, ONE did not really recognize the scientist who hadn't. Dr. Hooker was admirably restrained and asked what she could learn at ONE Institute when it had no trained sociologist on its faculty.

Then ensued a short, fierce argument with Mr. Slater uttering imprecations against the scientific profession.

He declared that homosexuals must answer the questions about homosexuality because scientists have not done so. Dr. Hooker disagreed profoundly. She stated that she was grateful to ONE and others for their help and cooperation in her research project, but that she felt that ONE was misguided in its own program of research and methodology.

Mr. Slater said that he was skeptical of the worth of the scientists in this field because they came out of school steeped in traditional attitudes. Dr. Hooker heatedly replied that he would have the right to say this if he had studied and worked with the scientific method, but not otherwise.

The moderator led them to safer ground. Both agreed that the laws were antiquated and unjust in relation to homosexuality. There followed a discussion on the Model Penal Code and the Wolfenden Report. Dr. Hooker stated that she did not believe that homosexuality was necessarily a detriment, except where children or public displays were involved. She said, "There are many distinguished and undistinguished homosexuals contributing to society's best interests daily."

It was indeed interesting to hear the representative of a homophile organization taking the reactionary and ancient heterosexual viewpoint that homosexuality is simply a matter of choice, as easily changed as an old shirt, or moving across the street, if the person but desired it. On the other hand, it was fascinating to hear the scientist, Dr. Hooker, defend the usual homosexual plea that change is well-nigh impossible in the vast majority of cases, even with the most compelling of motivation.

ONE, INC., 1952--1962

George Mortenson, Director of the Corporation, opened the Saturday morning session with a personalized history of ONE for its first ten-year span. (An excellent history also appears in the January, 1962, editorial by Marcel Martin in ONE Magazine.)

Mr. Mortenson described himself as also being the car-

penter, locksmith and electrician for the Corporation. No salaries were paid for the first four years to any of the full or part time workers at ONE. Eventually they did manage one paid employee, at \$25 per month; and finally the corporation was able to pay the officers a weekly pittance, sometimes. Full time workers are still paid very little.

He continued with a description of the Educational Division. "It teaches us how to orient in the jungle of the world where we are." Later, in describing ONE, he said, "We are friendly as the Rock of Gibraltar." I wasn't sure George meant the simile the way it sounded, but it struck me as being an arresting statement, worthy of preservation.

Later he said, "We feel we are the experts. We recognize no other authority in the field of homosexuality, as much as we respect Dr. Hooker, who has been a good friend of ONE." My only comment on this is a small skull and cross-bones I drew on my notes at this point. . . symbolic of the attitude which I believe will be the death of ONE unless it is changed. Mr. Mortenson referred to the Slater-Hooker tape heard the day before. Nothing, he said, dispelled the bad impression made on that tape by Mr. Slater, albeit he stated the same position more kindly and more diplomatically regarding Dr. Hooker. However, in all fairness, I must report that many of the men present seemed to relish this broadside attack on science in general, and Dr. Hooker in particular, during the KPFK tape.

Mr. Mortenson then mentioned the "People Today" magazine which "proclaimed us the Voice of the Homosexual. Of course, we already knew we were." This sally received great laughter from most of the audience. The women present were singularly silent, since the overwhelming majority of the ones I know feel that no homophile publication is the voice of the homosexual minority, but only the voice of the tiniest minority of that minority.

Regarding the Blanche M. Baker Foundation, which ONE is planning, Mr. Mortenson said, "She had the right viewpoint; we are first of all people, persons, humans." He referred to her column, "Toward Understanding," which



had been a great success in the magazine. He said that Dr. Harry Benjamin, Bill Baker and ONE, Inc. would run the Foundation. He said, "It will be above criticism. It will be looked up to. It could give grants to researchers in the field." He indicated that it might be a monitoring type thing, adding that ONE had a suspicion of professional inspectors. No one asked, "How about professional homosexuals?"

#### ONE INSTITUTE, ITS CHALLENGE

W. Dorr Legg, in his talk, "ONE Institute, Its Challenge," said that education was the principal purpose for which ONE was founded in 1952--education through books, research, social service and classes. ONE Institute Quarterly, No. 10, Summer, 1960, contains a five year report on the educational program of ONE Institute.

ONE Institute and Its Challenge rests on the basis of what and whom it challenges and for what motives... for instance, academic timidity, lack of budget support in colleges, and medical research. Mr. Legg said, "ONE wishes to fling its challenge at the entire academic world: challenging, disputing, and ridiculing if necessary."

What is it the authorities don't even suspect? The Heterosexual Assumption - which is the basis of all work and study by the authorities, scientists, etc. Mr. Legg went on to say that Dr. Blanche Baker modified her opinions by her contact with ONE. Mr. Legg did not make it clear as to what directions her opinions changed, or on what points. Dr. Baker certainly took no ONE courses, which all professional people are supposed to do before ONE can accept them as having any valid opinions in the field.

Mr. Legg indicated ONE's classes covered anthropology, biology, sociology, literature, law, religion, philosophy and history as these subjects involve the homosexual. Many articles and original research published in the Quarterly are found nowhere else.

He concluded with the statement that ONE was trying to

develop a valid philosophical approach to homosexuality. Having attended several of ONE's classes in the past, I would recommend them highly as giving the average, ignorant, and scared homosexual a valuable historical perspective of himself and his kind. Some of ONE's scholars have done valuable and original sleuthing in the historical and literary areas . . . and the teachers are provocative.

#### YOU AND THE LAW, 1952 - 1962

In his address, "You and the Law, 1952 - 1962," William E. Glover, secretary of ONE's Social Service Division, reviewed the more notable cases since 1952. He cited the Dale Jennings case of 1952, in which Mr. Jennings was acquitted, 11 - 1. This is the only known case where a man admitted in court to being a homosexual, but denied the particular charge against him, and won in a jury trial. One of the important things brought out in the Jennings case, which homosexuals keep forgetting, is that homosexuality, the state of being, is not a crime anywhere in the United States.

Mr. Glover also cited two military cases which were decided in favor of the defendants, one involved an enlisted male in the French Army, the other, a female U.S. Army officer, written up in the April, 1957, ONE Confidential Newsletter. Ruth M. was threatened with dishonorable discharge on no more proof than "guilt by association." She got a lawyer and stood her ground. The lawyer pressed for a court martial, but the Army backed down; they had no real proof. However, they still pressed for Ruth M.'s resignation with no severance rights. This went on for four more months. Ruth M. suggested she would take the matter up with her Congressman, and she got her honorable discharge with full rights. This case was a wonderful example of what knowing your rights can do for you...also the courage not to be stampeded into anything.

#### WHITHER THE HOMOPHILE MOVEMENT?

Curtis Dewees of the Mattachine Society, Inc., of New

York delivered the luncheon address on the subject, "Whither the Homophile Movement?" With the kind permission of Mr. Dewees and ONE, the full text follows:

I am honored to be a speaker at the ONE 10th Anniversary meeting. My comments today will be subjective; represent only my thinking and yet colored by six years' experience in the American homophile movement.

My introduction to this movement came in early 1954, when a college friend first told me about ONE Magazine. I can still remember my reactions: my first impulse was to tell him that there just couldn't be any such magazine, that he was joking. When he assured me that it was no joke, I reassured him that the police would soon put a stop to such a ridiculous undertaking. But when I did take a copy of ONE in hand, my life immediately took on a totally different complexion.

It is by now a conceded fact that without the courageous and persistent appearance of ONE Magazine hundreds or perhaps thousands of homosexuals in this country would never have heard of the homophile movement. In fact, it has always been a source of envy to us in the Mattachine that ONE and the homophile movement are practically synonymous in the minds of thousands.

However, I believe that after a decade of trail-blazing, the homophile movement has come to a crossroads. I feel that now is the appropriate time to review, take inventory and plan carefully for a successful future for this movement.

Not having been present in the early days of this movement here in Los Angeles, it is difficult for me to guess what the founders envisioned as an organization. It is quite likely that the present day organizations grew more spontaneously than according to preconceived plan. It is certain that what has emerged in each of the three major organizations at present are three very disparate, if not mutually exclusive, aims or trends.

Since the beginning, primary attention has been given to enlisting the help of the homosexual in planting

the seeds for a change in the public's attitude toward himself. Almost all promotional material and editorial slant of the various homophile publications have been directed to the John Doe, work-a-day homosexual. As a result, the movement has made little impact on the scientific community, and even less impact on society at large. I believe it is safe to assume that all three major organizations conceive of themselves as groups conducting educational-research programs, social service and also fighting for the rights of the homosexual. Each of this triumvirate of purposes leads ultimately to widely different techniques, values and results. But inasmuch as the three have been combined by the homophile organizations, let us examine the results thus far.

As a result of the approach built around the above three purposes, three types of persons have been attracted to the movement. The first group consists of those individuals who would be classed as seriously disturbed by any criterion. They range all the way from persons who should be institutionalized to persons who have milder personality disturbances. These people see the movement as a panacea for all their problems and many cling to it like leeches. They are drawn in by the social service aspect of our propaganda.

The second group is comprised of a relatively normal group of homosexuals, who we all feel constitute the majority of all homosexuals. These persons are drawn by the civil-rights plank and by a need for healthy social outlet, away from the gay-bar's furtive atmosphere. Up to the present, this group has formed the backbone of the movement, contributing heavily in voluntary labor and funds. But this group rarely produces the leadership so sorely needed for the furtherance of the movement's aims.

This brings us to the third and last group, composed of those individuals who have come into the organizations because of their specific social action and research educational program. Members of this group have little or no need for our organizations in their personal life. These are persons, who by virtue of their leadership ability probably already hold positions of responsibility in their community. A great many of this type have put in appearances from time to time, but seeing members of groups

one and two present, they do not return. Some few do stay, and these have contributed leadership and direction.

In attempting to attract and hold all three groups, we in New York instituted the neighborhood discussion groups. These were to combine the therapeutic, social and educational strains requisite to keeping these groups. The discussion was necessarily limited to topics supposedly common to all homosexuals, e.g. "shall we tell our parents," "gay marriage," ect. As a consequence, the social-minded ones were bored by the "intellectual" discussion, while the intellectual ones were bored by the mundane and (to them) pointless discussion. As a result, our turnover within the New York Mattachine has been enormous. By being all things to all men and appealing to no one group consistently, I believe the New York Mattachine, at least, has been functioning as if on a treadmill.

Now let us take the aims on ONE, Mattachine and DOB and ask ourselves how these aims can be achieved most quickly and with greatest efficiency. ONE's aims are to sponsor educational programs, and lectures... to sponsor research and promote the variant's integration into society. The Mattachine adds specifically that it intends to secure active cooperation and support of existing institutions in carrying out similar aims. It also proposes to contact legislators regarding both existing discriminatory statutes and proposed revisions to the laws. An examination of the DOB's purposes would seem to indicate that they are within the general framework of ONE's and Mattachine's.

To carry out such a program all three organizations have appealed to the mass of homosexuals to support them. We in New York attempted the mass appeal. We staged mass-interest programs, hoping to enlarge our membership and support and encourage the emergence of individuals willing to serve as leaders. But such individuals were not to be found among groups attracted to mass oriented programs. In addition it has turned out that unless we can offer the average homosexual rather tangible rewards, he loses interest in our program.

Let us explore the possibility of a successful mass organization. Let us assume that an organization decides to emphasize a social action program and that a leader or

leaders were to arise capable of communicating a message of effective group organization to the average homosexual. Let us assume that this leader's chief aim is to encourage rights for the homosexual - civil, legal, etc., as it would have to be to interest the homosexual. It is highly unlikely that any group which enlists large members of homosexuals can remain long unnoticed by the nation's leaders and communication media. Especially so if this group should start an aggressive legal reform program. I believe it would be incorrect to assume that such a program at this time would meet anywhere near the favorable response a similar program has had in England. It must be borne in mind that the group agitating for reform there consisted of some of that country's most respected citizens. No such citizens in this country have come forward to spark legal reform. The contrary is actually the case. Very few prominent citizens have ever heard of the homophile movement, and were it to become subject to wide public enmity, there would be no highly respected persons to vouch for it.

For it is my contention that if a group of organized homosexuals is suddenly thrust on the guardians of public morality, the initial reaction would be indignation, horror, and a general demand to crush such a despicable monster. Not having prepared the way for itself, such an organization would probably not survive.

But you will say that if such an organization had prepared a way for itself by enlisting friends from among the intelligentsia, it would not wither under the blaze of public scorn. But can such groundwork be laid? I do not believe this possible. In England it was definitely not a group of organized homosexuals who pressed for legal reform. I believe that most persons constituting group three mentioned earlier would not become identified with such a movement.

This brings me to the course of action which I believe an organization concerned with homosexuality must pursue in order to accomplish its aims most expeditiously. First and foremost, I feel that we must lose the label of homosexual organizations. We should work toward becoming

(Continued on page 16)

## NEW ILLINOIS PENAL CODE — WHAT DOES IT MEAN ?

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NEW PENAL CODE ADOPTED BY THE STATE OF ILLINOIS EFFECTIVE THE FIRST OF THIS YEAR HAS BEEN GREETED WITH ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE BY THE HOMOPHILE PRESS. IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS THE PRACTICE OF HOMOSEXUALITY IN PRIVATE BY CONSENTING ADULTS IS NO LONGER AN OFFENSE.

WHILE THE HOMOPHILE MOVEMENT HAS LONG EXPOUNDED THE NEED TO CHANGE OUR SEX LAWS TO THIS EFFECT, NOW THAT IT HAS HAPPENED I CAN'T HELP WONDERING IF THERE WILL BE ANY APPRECIABLE DIFFERENCE IN ATTITUDE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT REGARDING THE HOMOSEXUAL. THE LEGALITY OF HOMOSEXUAL PRACTICES IN PRIVATE WILL NOT BRING SOCIAL APPROVAL; NOR WILL THERE BE ANY ABATEMENT BY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS IN THEIR DRIVE AGAINST GAY BARS OR APPARENT HOMOSEXUAL ACTIVITY IN PUBLIC.

ON THIS PREMISE I WROTE TO PEARL M. HART, ATTORNEY IN CHICAGO, AND ASKED HER APPRAISAL OF THE NEW LAWS AND WHAT THEY MAY ACTUALLY MEAN TO THE HOMOSEXUAL.

MISS HART REPLIED, "IT IS TRUE, OF COURSE, THAT THE NEW LEGISLATION IS NOT LIKELY TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY SOCIAL APPROVAL; NOR WILL IT ABATE THE OVERACTIVITY OF CERTAIN POLICE OFFICERS WHOSE OWN FEELING OF GUILT, PERHAPS, RESULTS IN VIOLENCE TOWARDS OTHERS; NOR WILL IT DISCOURAGE TO ANY APPRECIABLE DEGREE THE ATTEMPTS OF PROFESSIONAL BLACKMAILERS."

"A PROTRACTED EDUCATIONAL PROCESS," THE ATTORNEY WENT ON TO SAY, "IS NECESSARY TO EFFECT FAR REACHING RESULTS. BUT THE HOMOSEXUAL HIMSELF CAN MAKE A CONTRIBUTION, IF HE WILL CONDUCT HIMSELF IN SUCH A MANNER AS NOT TO DRAW SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIMSELF, AND IF HE WILL ACT AS ANY OTHER RESPONSIBLE PERSON EXPECTS TO ACT PUBLICLY AND IN PUBLIC PLACES. IT IS NOT NECESSARY FOR THE HOMOSEXUAL TO EXERCISE ANY RESTRAINT OTHER THAN THAT WHICH IS OBLIGATORY UPON ALL OTHER PERSONS CONSTITUTION OUR SOCIETY. ON THE OTHER HAND, HE SHOULD NOT EXPECT SPECIAL TREATMENT."

"I HAVE BEEN PRACTICING LAW FORTY-EIGHT YEARS," MISS HART POINTED OUT, "AND WHILE I AM EXTREMELY SYMPATHETIC TO THE PROBLEMS OF CLIENTS, AND I USE EVERY LEGITIMATE FACILITY IN THEIR DEFENSE, I OFTEN WISH THE EXERCISE OF GOOD JUDGMENT CONTROLLED THEIR ACTIVITIES RATHER THAN MERE IMPULSE."

WE WOULD WISH THAT THE JUBILANT IN THE HOMOPHILE MOVEMENT TAKE HEED OF MISS HART'S WORDS. FEW CASES OF HOMOSEXUAL PRACTICES IN PRIVATE EVER FOUND THEIR WAY TO THE COURT ROOM. IT IS STILL A MATTER OF DECORUM — HOW THE HOMOSEXUAL CONDUCTS HIMSELF IN PUBLIC. WHILE MANY EXPOUND THE "RIGHTS" OF THE HOMOSEXUAL, LET THEM COME TO REALIZE THAT WITH EVERY RIGHT IS A RESPONSIBILITY AND THAT THE HOMOSEXUAL CAN EXERCISE THE PRIVILEGES OF HIS CITIZENSHIP SO LONG AS HE ALSO ACCEPTS HIS RESPONSIBILITY TO THE SOCIETY IN WHICH HE LIVES.

— DEL MARTIN

## but, But, BUT —

NEXT MONTH WILL COMPLETE OUR COVERAGE OF ONE'S INSTITUTE WITH THE REPORT ON THE BANQUET AND THE MAIN SPEAKER, DONALD WEBSTER CORY, AUTHOR OF "HOMOSEXUAL IN AMERICAN". MR. CORY'S TOPIC WAS "TOWARD A RATIONAL APPROACH TO HOMOSEXUALITY", AND HE MADE MANY THOUGHT PROVOKING REMARKS.

IN THE MAY ISSUE DOB WILL OFFER ITS "REBUTTAL" AND COMMENTS ON THE PROCEEDINGS OF ONE'S INSTITUTE AND THE APPRAISAL OF THOSE PRESENT OF THE PHILOSOPHY BEHIND THE HOMOPHILE MOVEMENT. WHILE THERE WAS A MOVE BY THE NEW YORK CONTINGENT TOWARD A "FEDERATION" OF ALL GROUPS, THE APPROACHES BY THE VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS TOWARD THE ULTIMATE GOAL OF ACCEPTANCE OF THE HOMOPHILE IS SO VARIED THAT THE IDEA, WHILE GOOD, WAS REJECTED.

IN JUNE DOB SPEAKS OUT WITH AN ARTICLE DELINEATING ITS OWN PHILOSOPHY. MANY MINDS ARE AT WORK ON THE PROJECT WHICH WILL REPRESENT THE DAUGHTERS' FIRST ATTEMPT AT PUTTING THE PHILOSOPHY AND SPIRIT OF DOB INTO WORDS.



(Continued from page 13)

citizen's groups in reality and not just in theory. In order to do this, we should intensify our promotional efforts toward the third group of individuals. We should turn our attention toward the scientific community to enlist the active participation of psychologists, ministers, judges, etc.

I would ask for at least two kinds of publications to reach our audiences. In the past, our publications have also contained at least two functions - 1) they have served as an expression of the homosexual minority group's values, dreams, desires, etc. in much the same way as the "Negro Digest" does for the country's Negroes. But our magazines have also had the task of 2) inciting and promoting identification with the movement for acceptance of the homosexual. And these certainly are two distinctly different functions. We should have one kind of magazine to express minority feelings; we should have another to be the voice of a particular movement.

The assumption that homosexuals are to be found in every occupation and in every walk of life implies that there are homosexuals among ministers, lawyers, doctors, psychologists, etc. Let us, therefore, aim our propaganda not to these homosexual ministers as homosexuals, but as ministers, lawyers, etc. using the language and media of their various trades. At the same time, by appealing to certain professions for help in achieving our aims, we will create the atmosphere where the heterosexual professional will be comfortable in his affiliation with the movement and where the homosexual professional will not feel personally exposed if he becomes identified. In this respect the ONE Institute is fulfilling a vital function. It offers, on a professional level, kinds of courses not available in the standard university curriculum. I feel that the reasoning behind ONE Quarterly is sound and that there definitely exists a need for such a magazine. My only wish is that I had more time to solicit original contributions from professional persons for publication in the Quarterly. The Quarterly is precisely the kind

of journal which can carry our message to levels where our other magazines cannot reach.

You will immediately say that without the wide financial and moral support of the masses of homosexuals, the stated aims cannot be accomplished. I believe that once an organization is functioning which is composed of pillars of the community, the average homosexual will quite willingly support such a group financially, in much the same way he now supports his Red Cross, March of Dimes, etc. Furthermore, foundations and wealthy individuals will provide the funds necessary to achieve our objectives when a sufficient cross-section of participating professional persons warrant the expenditure, and not before.

The question of direct participation of the neurotic homosexual and the John Doe homosexual groups then arises. There is no question that thousands of these individuals cry out for a chance to help bring about a greater public understanding for the homosexual. One of the major tasks still remains of offering these groups opportunities for involvement. I do not wish at this time to blueprint specifically ways in which this can be accomplished, but I do foresee the installation of community-recognized clinics or centers sponsored by such an organization as I mentioned earlier. Homosexuals and their families could then use the facilities of such clinics for all kinds of help - legal, psychiatric, medical, etc.

Provisions for the John Doe homosexual's participation pose a much greater problem. I do not believe that social clubs for homosexuals can operate free of harassment in this country until laws against homosexual behavior in private are abolished. Perhaps such clubs could be an extension of the clinics mentioned earlier, and therefore, under the supposed supervision of ministers, psychologists, etc. However, this depends on how quickly the climate of opinion thaws.

In summary, let me say that the task which we face is so great that we will need to draw on talents and skills which are rare in our society. It is possible that we may not be able to recruit enough individuals with the required skills. We may have to train ourselves for the job ahead, becoming experts in one phase or another. I

also feel that a small band of strategically placed individuals can do more to change public opinion in the next decade than many times that number of persons picked at random from society. I believe the time is not yet ripe for a mass organization. I believe the next ten years should be spent by a small group of persons who will prepare the way for a mass movement which can grow into a strong-voiced minority on the American scene.

#### THE AMERICAN HOMOPHILE MOVEMENT

W. Dorr Legg presided over the afternoon session, giving a running history and commentary on organizations and personages in the American Homophile Movement.

He mentioned The League for Human Rights which was founded in Chicago in 1925 and died shortly thereafter; also the legendary Sons of Hammady, 1934. Lisa Ben gave her own charming version of her short lived magazine, "Vice Versa", Los Angeles, 1947-48. Also mentioned were The Henry Foundation; The Knights of the Clock, Los Angeles, 1949-54.

Henry Hay, one of the original founders of the Mattachine Foundation, said that the original Mattachine idea was one of an anonymous, self-help society. It grew from a group of five to 27 regularly convening groups about the Los Angeles area. Mr. Hay spoke of cloak and dagger romanticism, opportunism, corruption, factionalism and anarchy. He referred to "Homosexuals Today", published in 1956 by ONE, Inc. for a good history of Mattachine.

Bringing the Mattachine Society up to date from 1953 was Don Lucas of San Francisco. He spoke of the problem of officers being voted in by popularity instead of for their qualifications for the position. He spoke also of interesting statistics. The contributions and donations to Mattachine from January 1, 1957 to August 31, 1961 (some \$15,000) had been made by a total of only 353 individuals. He also mentioned the problem of keeping track of changes of addresses.

Hal Call, editor of "The Mattachine Review", San Francisco, gave an interesting talk on the circulation and

service of the magazine. He said each issue averaged 2500 circulation. Mr. Call also called attention to Mattachine's fine record in the area of constructive public service and its historical break into mass media. He recalled the Wolden-Mayor Christopher debacle which put the Mattachine Society into San Francisco headlines, and mentioned the T. V. show, "The Rejected", which Mattachine cooperated in making.

He pointed to the very fine public relations which the Mattachine Society in San Francisco has with the police department, newspapers and professional workers in the fields of science, medicine and sociology. He does not believe any other homophile organization has a comparable record, and none does to my knowledge.

Jaye Bell, president of the Daughters of Bilitis, Inc., said "The chronological history of the homophile movement can be told briefly, but dates and numbers of years do not begin to convey the human - and sometimes inhuman - efforts, hopes, fears, failures and successes involved."

"Most of you are probably familiar with the Daughters of Bilitis having started in 1955, growing from a handful of women who simply wanted a way to meet with other women socially, without fear, to the organization DOB now is. Due to the dissolution of the Mattachine Area Councils in 1961 the Daughters of Bilitis has emerged as the only nationwide organization, with chapters in San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York and Chicago," Miss Bell recounted.

Much of DOB's progress seems slow to some, she pointed out. But the organization has laid a firm foundation of ground work which has gained the trust of many. This, coupled with the research the Daughters themselves did on the Lesbian, is accomplishing one of our purposes - that of educating the public through stimulating research which includes Lesbians who are living a productive, enjoyable life.

DOB is concerned that those in the homophile movement, in waging their battle for the homosexual, may get

caught up in the "cause" and lose sight of the individuals they are fighting for, she cautioned.

Helen Sanders, vice president of DOB, read a message from Del Martin, editor of THE LADDER.

"In October 1956 the Lesbian claimed her voice in the homophile press with the publication of THE LADDER," Miss Martin reported. Although most of the material published (articles, fiction, poetry and book reviews) has been geared primarily to the feminine point of view there has always been much of general interest in the editorial content, she pointed out. THE LADDER offers the most complete on-the-spot coverage of events of the homophile movement itself, Miss Martin stated. THE LADDER has concerned itself with analyses of the homophile movement and of the homosexual minority collectively and individually.

"THE LADDER has two major accomplishments to its credit," the editor said. "The September and October 1958 issues were placed on file with the California Appellate Court along with Morris Lowenthal's brief in the 'Mary's First and Last Chance' case. Mr. Lowenthal's firm acted as *amicus curiae* in this gay bar case which resulted in reversal of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board's revocation of the bar's license. In his brief Mr. Lowenthal quoted from THE LADDER's 'Open Letter to Assemblyman John A. O'Connell, 'Crime Story', which was a report on a Los Angeles T.V. program, and the coverage of the New York convention of the Mattachine Society."

THE LADDER has also published research studies conducted by the Daughters of Bilitis. The first, September 1959, was on the Lesbian, and the second, September 1960, was a comparative study between the male and female homosexual. These issues were widely distributed among professional circles and were well received.

Mr. Legg ended this section of the program with reference to The Philodemians, Boston, 1961 to date; and the Janus Society, Philadelphia, 1961 to date; two new homophile organizations. These two groups emerged after the Area Councils of the Mattachine Society were disbanded.

## ONE, VOICE OF THE U.S. HOMOSEXUAL

In Part II of "10 Years of Leadership and Responsibility" Mr. Slater, as manager, Publications Division of ONE, spoke on "ONE, Voice of the U.S. Homosexual". I picked up two notable quotes on that: "One thing you must remember about ONE Magazine, it is belligerent." I wondered how on earth we could ever forget that. And another fascinating quote: "I don't mean we appeal to both men and women; I mean we have both men and women on the staff!" This explanation of ONE's concept of being coeducational left me with a wry question mark over my head for several days.

Donald Webster Cory, contributing editor to ONE Magazine, 1953-55, and author of "The Homosexual in America," spoke on the problems of homophile publications. He stated that he was very impressed at ONE's existing for 10 years.

He told the story of the launching of his book, "The Homosexual in America", which has received many favorable reviews and sold many copies, going into several printings. It has been translated into several languages. Still, in many areas, especially professional ones, there is a large wall of silence about the book.

Mrs. Suzanne Prosin, graduate student at San Fernando State College, gave a brief resume of her independent research project on paired Lesbians; a study in the field of sociology and cultural anthropology. Mrs. Prosin hopes to obtain for interviewing approximately 20 pairs of Lesbians who have lived together longer than a year.

The basis of her study is her interest in homosexuals as a minority group. She posed the following thoughts: How does the homosexual minority interact within itself and within society? A minority is a part of society which is not allowed to function fully; therefore, society is not functioning fully. Where is this minority different from the majority? The homosexual minority is the reverse of most minorities, since those comprising it come from the majority to the minority. Therefore its values started with those of the majority, and its values may still be the same.

# No Hamburgers

A STORY BY VERN NIVEN

SHARON LOOKED THROUGH HER MAIL AS SHE WALKED DOWN THE DARKENED HALL. DICKIE, MRS. PEABODY'S AGED FRENCH POODLE, WADDLED OVER TO GREET HER AS SHE OPENED THE APARTMENT DOOR.

"OH, DICKIE, YOU OLD DEAR. I'LL TELL YOU A SECRET."

SHE BENT OVER TO RUMPLE HIS CRISPLY CURLED HEAD AND THEN KNELT WITH HER HEAD TO HIS CHEEK.

"LOU'S COMING HOME TONIGHT! YOU LOVE HER TOO. SHE'LL FEED YOU HAMBURGER, AND WE'LL BE HAPPY AGAIN."

A TEAR RAN ONTO HIS FUR. SHE STRAIGHTENED UP AND PATTED HIM ONCE MORE BEFORE GOING INTO THE APARTMENT.

THE ACCUMULATED HEAT FROM THE CLOSED ROOMS SLAPPED HER, AND SHE DROPPED HER MAIL AND PURSE AND HURRIEDLY OPENED THE WINDOWS. SHE PUSHED OPEN THE DOORS ONTO THE LITTLE IRON RAILED BALCONY AND LOOKED DOWN UPON BIRCH STREET TOWARD THE BUS STOP. LOUISE WILL BE HERE SOON, SHE THOUGHT, LOOKING AT HER WATCH. JUST A FEW MORE HOURS, SHE MUSED, AS SHE LOOKED ONCE AGAIN AT THE QUIET STREET IN THE EARLY SEPTEMBER EVENING. THE BREEZE WAS JUST BEGINNING TO FRESHEN, AND THE WINK OF EDDIE'S DELICATESSEN SIGN BEGAN AS SHE STOOD THERE FOR A MOMENT BEFORE TURNING BACK INTO THE APARTMENT.

SHARON CAREFULLY CHECKED THE LOBSTER SALAD AND SET THE TABLE, ADDING THE BRONZE CANDLESTICKS THAT LOU LOVED TO THE DROP-LEAVED TABLE'S WELL PREPARED PATINA. SHE STEPPED BACK TO ADMIRE HER HANDIWORK AND THEN JUMPED WHEN THE BUZZER SOUNDED.

"OH, IT'S YOU, MRS. PEABODY, COME IN. I THOUGHT IT WAS LOU."

"LOU?" MRS. PEABODY QUERIED. "I THOUGHT SHE HAD A NEW PLACE IN WESTVIEW."

"THAT'S TRUE - I MEAN IT WAS TRUE. BUT SHE'S COMING BACK TONIGHT. SHE'LL BE LIVING HERE AGAIN WITH ME."

SHARON FLUSHED UNDER THE OLDER WOMAN'S GAZE, THEN SAID, "WHAT DID YOU WANT, MRS. PEABODY?"

"I JUST WANTED TO REMIND YOU THE RENT IS A LITTLE PAST DUE," MRS. PEABODY'S VOICE RUMBLLED WITH HER EMBARRASSMENT.

"I'M SORRY, MRS. PEABODY, I FORGOT COMPLETELY. LOU ALWAYS HANDLED THE RENT CHECK - I SIMPLY FORGOT. WAIT JUST A MINUTE, AND I'LL GET YOU A CHECK."

SHARON WENT INTO THE BEDROOM AND RETURNED A FEW MINUTES LATER HOLDING THE NEWLY WRITTEN CHECK BEFORE HER.

"THERE YOU ARE. I'M REALLY SORRY, LOU ALWAYS . . . BUT I TOLD YOU THAT, DIDN'T I?" SHARON'S VOICE ROSE AND THEN FADED INTO A LITTLE LAUGH.

"THANK YOU. I DIDN'T MEAN TO BOTHER YOU, BUT I FIGURED YOU'D FORGOTTEN - YOU KNOW HOW IT IS." MRS. PEABODY'S VOICE LACKED CONVICTION NOW AS SHE ROSE AND HASTILY LEFT THE APARTMENT.

WHEN HER FOOTSTEPS DIED AWAY, SHARON COLLAPSED IN LAUGHTER AGAINST THE DOOR FOR A MOMENT. HER HEART JUMPED AND SHE THOUGHT, "OH, LOU, HURRY BACK AND TAKE CARE OF ME. I CAN'T SEEM TO TAKE CARE OF MYSELF."

LATER, WHEN SHE HAD BATHED AND CHANGED INTO LIGHT GREEN SLACKS AND A SOFT WHITE BLOUSE, SHE STOOD BEFORE THE OVAL MIRROR OF THEIR DRESSING TABLE AND COMBED HER HAIR CAREFULLY. THE OVAL GLASS REFLECTED HER EQUALLY OVAL FACE WITH ITS DARK WIDOW'S PEAK AND CLEAR GOLDEN HAZEL EYES.

THE SKY HAD DARKENED ENTIRELY WHEN THE REFRESHED AND REJUVENATED SHARON WALKED ONTO THE BALCONY FOR THE SECOND TIME. BIRCH STREET WAS ALIVE NOW IN THE WAY ALL QUIET STREETS LIVE ONLY AFTER DARK. EDDIE'S CHEERY SIGN BLINKED ON AND OFF OVER AND OVER AGAIN AS SHARON WATCHED THE BUS STOP CORNER.

A BUS STOPPED, THEN PASSED ON, LEAVING A BRIEF IMAGE OF ITS HU-



MANOID FACE ON THE NIGHT AIR BEFORE IT DISAPPEARED. THE AIR WAS CHILLY NOW, AND SHARON WISHED SHE HAD A SWEATER, BUT SHE STAYED WHERE SHE WAS, WATCHING THE STREET. ANOTHER BUS STOPPED, A SLIM FIGURE GOT OFF. SHARON LEANED OUT OVER THE BALCONY TO WATCH. AH, OF COURSE, IT'S LOU. SHE ALMOST YELLED DOWN TO HER, BUT DREW BACK AND WATCHED INSTEAD, HEARING THE FOOTSTEPS TIME THEMSELVES TO HER HEARTBEAT. SHARON RAN THROUGH THE APARTMENT AND OPENED THE DOOR WAITING FOR THE CLICK AND BUZZ FROM THE FRONT DOOR. AFTER A MOMENT SHE STEPPED OUT INTO THE HALL AND LOOKED THROUGH THE GLASS DOOR TO THE STREET LOBBY BEYOND. A PERSON PASSED BY AND THE SOUND OF FOOTSTEPS DIED AWAY.

THROUGH THE VORTEX SHE HEARD DICKIE WHIMPER, AND SHE KNELT BESIDE HIS QUIET BODY AND HELD HIM CLOSE AND CRIED WHILE HE STOOD PASSIVELY IN BEWILDERED SYMPATHY. SHE FELT THE HAND ON HER SHOULDER AND JUMPED UP.

"OH, LOU, IT WAS YOU. WHY DID YOU WALK BY?"

"I WAS SO BUSY THINKING OF WHAT I COULD SAY - HOW I COULD ASK YOU TO FORGIVE ME, PERHAPS TO LOVE ME AGAIN - I JUST FORGOT TO TURN IN."

SHARON LAUGHED AND WIPED THE TEARS FROM HER CHEEK.

"BUT, LOU, I DIDN'T HEAR THE BUZZER. HOW DID YOU GET IN?"

"I'VE GOT MY KEY, GOOSE. I NEVER GAVE IT UP," LOU'S EYES SMILED.

"OH, DARLING," SHARON BREATHED, AND THEY WALKED CLOSELY TOGETHER INTO THE APARTMENT AND SHUT THE DOOR. DICKIE HOPEFULLY WAGGED HIS TAIL FOR A FEW MORE MOMENTS AND THEN, CONCLUDING THIS WAS NOT THE OCCASION FOR BITS OF HAMBURGER, HE REGRETFULLY BUT GRACEFULLY WADDLED DOWN THE HALL.

## *Here and There*

DR. EDMUND BERGLER, PSYCHOANALYST RENOWNED FOR HIS DIATRIBES AGAINST HOMOSEXUALS, DIED EARLY THIS MONTH IN NEW YORK. DR. BERGLER IS CREDITED WITH BEING FIRST TO REPORT A "CURE RATE" FOR HOMOSEXUALS, CURE BEING MEASURED BY LASTING CONVERSION.

HIS MAJOR CONTRIBUTION WAS THE CONCEPT THAT THERE IS BUT ONE BASIC NEUROSIS WHICH IS THE OUTCOME OF UNAVOIDABLE INFANTILE MISCONCEPTIONS OF REALITY. ALL NEUROTIC DIFFICULTIES CAN BE TRACED TO THIS ONE BASE AND ITS MECHANISM IS "UNCONSCIOUS PLEASURE IN CONSCIOUS DISPLEASURE" - OR PSYCHIC MASOCHISM, ACCORDING TO DR. BERGLER'S CONCEPT WHICH HE DETAILED IN 23 PUBLISHED BOOKS, INCLUDING "1000 HOMOSEXUALS".

\* \* \* \* \*

ONE OF THE GREAT THINGS ABOUT THIS COUNTRY IS THAT ANY AVERAGE CHILD CAN GROW UP TO BE A STATISTIC. IN FACT HE CAN GROW UP TO BE A WHOLE SET OF THEM.

ACCORDING TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE'S "THIS WEEK MAGAZINE", THERE IS SCARCELY A FACET OF YOUR LIFE THAT HASN'T BEEN PROBED BY QUESTIONNAIRE, DIGESTED BY GIANT COMPUTER, INDEXED BY DEWEY DECIMAL SYSTEM AND HUNG AS A GRAPH. THE CENSUS BUREAU ALONE COLLECTED 75 MILLION INDIVIDUAL STATISTICS ON FAMILY LIFE LAST YEAR AND NO FEWER THAN 10,000 INDEPENDENT SURVEYS WERE MADE OF THE TASTES, HABITS, VIEWS AND BEHAVIOR OF AMERICA'S HOUSEHOLDS.

THEY HAVE COLLECTED SUCH FASCINATING ITEMS AS: WE AS A NATION ATE 3,000 CARLOADS OF RUTABAGAS LAST YEAR; MANY AMERICANS ARE OF THE OPINION THAT THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE IS A "SCHOOL FOR CONGRESSMEN'S CHILDREN"; 6,000 MAILMEN WERE BITTEN BY DOGS LAST YEAR; 40,000,000 KITES WERE SOLD IN THIS COUNTRY LAST YEAR - BUT FOR ONE REASON OR ANOTHER ONLY 1,000,000 GOT INTO THE AIR, ETC.

WHAT DOES IT ALL UP TO? WELL, WE'LL GIVE YOU A FINAL STUNNER: ONE AMERICAN MAN OUT OF 25 WOULD RATHER BE A WOMAN. AND ONE AMERICAN WOMAN IN EVERY 6 WOULD RATHER BE A MAN.

\* \* \* \* \*

FROM THE L.C.E. NEWS' "REPORTER IN L.A." COLUMN: "THEY SWEAR IT HAPPENED IN L.A. . . . AN OFFICER, INTENT ON ENTRAPMENT, SITTING NEXT TO A CUSTOMER, STRUCK UP A CONVERSATION, LEFT THE JOINT AND AS THEY WENT OUT THE DOOR SAID, 'YOU ARE UNDER ARREST' EACH TO THE OTHER. IT DOES NOT SOUND POSSIBLE, BUT THEN IN L.A. ANYTHING IS POSSIBLE."

# DOB CONVENTION

## Make Your Reservations Now

THANE WALKER, PSYCHOANALYST AND DEAN OF THE PROSPEROS ACADEMY IN HAWAII, AS BANQUET SPEAKER AT THE DAUGHTERS OF BILITIS' SECOND NATIONAL CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN HOLLYWOOD JUNE 23-24, 1962, WILL UNDOUBTEDLY ANSWER DR. RALPH H. GUNDLACH'S CHALLENGE, WHICH APPEARED IN THE JANUARY ISSUE OF THE LADDER UNDER THE TITLE, "IN OPPOSITION TO DRS. WALKER AND BERGLER ON HOMOSEXUALITY."

THE CONTROVERSY AROSE WHEN DR. GUNDLACH TOOK EXCEPTION TO SOME OF THE REMARKS CREDITED TO DR. WALKER IN THE LADDER'S COVERAGE (OCTOBER, 1961) OF THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY CONVENTION HELD IN SAN FRANCISCO LAST SEPTEMBER.

JESS STEARNS, AUTHOR OF THE SIXTH MAN, WILL APPEAR ON A PANEL FROM THE ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY. OTHERS EXPECTED TO APPEAR WITH MR. STEARNS WILL BE A HOLLYWOOD PRODUCER AND SOMEONE IN TV PROGRAMMING.

MRS. SUZANNE PROSIN, SAN FERNANDO STATE COLLEGE GRADUATE, WILL PRESENT THE RESULTS OF HER RESEARCH ON SOCIOLOGICAL PAIRINGS, A STUDY OF 20 LESBIAN COUPLES WHO HAVE BEEN TOGETHER MORE THAN A YEAR. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AS TO THE BASIS OF THIS STUDY, SEE PAGE 21.

ALSO PLANNED IS A RELIGIOUS PANEL AND A DISCUSSION OF THE MODEL PENAL CODE WHICH HAS BEEN DRAWN UP BY THE AMERICAN LAW INSTITUTE.

SO - MAKE IT A DATE! CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS WILL BE AT THE HOLLYWOOD INN, 6724 HOLLYWOOD BLVD., HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA. REGISTRATION FOR THE FULL PROGRAM ON SATURDAY, JUNE 23, INCLUDING LUNCHEON AND THE BANQUET, WILL BE \$12.50. SEND THE FULL AMOUNT NOW - OR USE OUR EASY-PAY PLAN (\$5 NOW AND THE BALANCE BEFORE CONVENTION TIME) TO DOB NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 1232 MARKET ST., SUITE 108, SAN FRANCISCO 2, CALIFORNIA.

AVOID THE RUSH. MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS NOW! EVEN BETTER, PLAN A CALIFORNIA VACATION. THE DOB LOS ANGELES CHAPTER, AS HOSTESSES, WILL OFFER THEIR ASSISTANCE IN TRAVEL, HOUSING, AND ENTERTAINMENT PLANS.



**Daughters of BILITIS**  
INCORPORATED

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS and San Francisco Chapter: 1232 Market St., Suite 108, San Francisco 2, California

New York Chapter: P.O. Box 3629, Grand Central Station, New York 17, N.Y.  
Los Angeles Chapter: 527 Hazel St., Glendale, Calif.

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