

attachine

REVIEW

Third Issue

May-June 1955

50c

New article by James Barr...

UNDER HONORABLE CONDITIONS



Mattachine Society, Inc.

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UNSOLICITED PROPAGANDA

Worth reading is a folder issued by the American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. It tells the threat of Communism to voluntary service organizations.

"By infiltration, the party hopes to succeed where an open appeal has failed," the leaflet says. It tells how many organizational and community leaders who never before had received Communist literature in their personal mail have been startled to find themselves on the mailing list of the Communist party today.

Communists themselves know the importance of applying such tactics. One of their own pamphlets says, "The central question before us is, of course, the need to influence the masses within the bourgeois-led mass organizations. This can be done only if we become a part of these organizations."

In line with the Society's "Aims & Principles," in which the organization's strong opposition to Communism is voiced, the American Jewish Committee pamphlet is pertinent and timely. Some Mattachine area councils have received mail from Communist sources. More may come in the future.

The Mattachine Society endorses the stand taken by the American Jewish Committee in calling attention to the Communist danger, particularly as it is embodied in presentation of sub-themes appealing to minority groups.

To fight the danger, alertness and vigilance in all levels of our own and similar organizations are required to give meaning to the declaration made at the formation of the Mattachine Society: "...unalterably opposed to Communism and Communist activity, and (the Society) will not tolerate the use of its name or organization for any Communist group or front."

Copies of the booklet may be obtained upon request by writing to the American Jewish Committee.

—BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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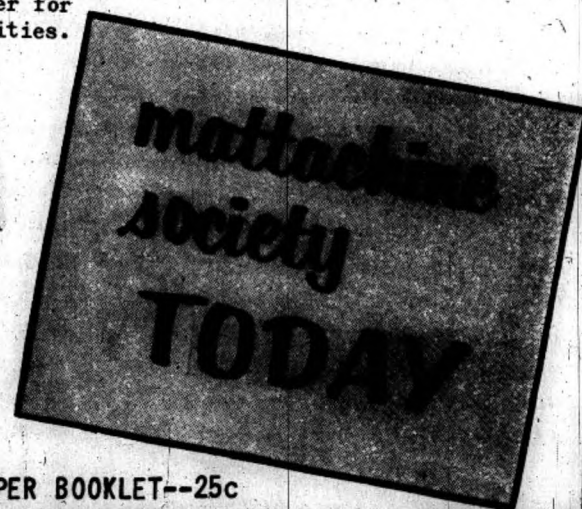
Included are General Information, Aims & Principles, Pledge, Contributor Plan, History of the Society, How to Form a Chapter and a Directory of Chapters and Areas. With copies of "Mattachine Society Today" and the organization's "Blue Book" (Constitution, By-Laws, Articles of Incorporation, policies, etc., also available at 25c per copy) you and your friends can organize a chapter of the Mattachine Society and aid its program. Get complete information when you order booklets at 25c each from:

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NOTE: General
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booklet is
16 pages,
lithographed;
"Blue Book"
is 25 pages,
mimeographed



PRICE PER BOOKLET--25c

spring clean-up in MANHATTAN

New York had no sooner started to shake off the dull grey drowsiness of winter in mid-March than the police department swept into action with its 2nd annual "Spring Clean-Up." Across the West side, and through Greenwich Village, uniformed squads fanned out during the first of warm evenings marking the coming of Spring, and arrested 69 men and women on various charges—aimed at discouraging the reappearance of "hoodlums and undesirables." A similar action in August 1954 resulted in the arrest of 715 persons during one weekend alone, according to Deputy Chief Inspector Byrnes in the New York Post.

Disorderly conduct, "peddling," and suspected prostitution (in only one case) were the charges leveled at those arrested. Facts in the newspaper were meager, but the technique of "assembly line justice" was deplored by the New York Civil Liberties Union. From that organization, a spokesman said:

"The arrest of persons because they MAY commit a crime at some future time, or of those who have already paid their debt to society because of a past offense, is completely alien to our free society. There can be no question but that such high-handed methods violate the due process provisions of the U. S. Constitution."

Although the mass arrests of last summer resulted mostly in dismissals when the cases reached court, the raids and arrests of "loiterers, vagrants," etc., had an effect desired by Police Commissioner Adams: It kept the people off the streets and out of parks in the evenings.

At one point, Magistrate Balsam in Lower Manhattan Court complained, "The roundup makes it dangerous to step out for a breath of air these days." He then dismissed vagrancy charges against four youths who were arrested when they went out for coffee after a bridge game, it was reported in the Post.

Mattachine REVIEW

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Editorial Direction-Publications Director, Mattachine Society
 Business Manager _____ D. Stewart Lucas
 Art Director _____ Mel Betti
 Production Director _____ Rod Holiday

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James (Barr) Fugate



release from the navy UNDER HONORABLE CONDITIONS

James [Barr] Fugate publicly discloses his correct name for the first time here as the author of an article related to the sex variation theme. Pronouncing his last name "Few-gay-tee," Barr lives in a small Kansas town. The author is a veteran of five years service in two wars in the U. S. Navy, serving both as enlisted man and officer. Here he describes the ordeal of the homosexual who has been apprehended within the Armed Forces, with the investigations and allegations based entirely upon the fact that the subject had written two books which dealt with homosexuality.

Announcement has also been made recently by One Magazine that a new play by James Barr has been published by One in a limited first edition. Interested readers may learn details from the publisher [see page 44].

"Lieutenant," asked the Naval Intelligence officer sitting behind his desk holding a copy of a novel entitled *Quatrefoil*, "who is James Barr?"

"I am James Barr, sir" I replied, and thereby unleashed the investigative forces of the ONI and FBI on a hunt that was to last eight months, and give me one of the most nightmarish experiences of my life. The time was during the Korean conflict; the place a Naval base overseas.

"Then," said the officer throwing the book on the desk, "your usefulness to the Armed Forces is at an end. You may expect a General Court Martial, a Dishonorable Discharge and perhaps a term in prison—if we prove what we suspect about you from the contents of this book." He got to his feet. "There are two Intelligence officers in the next room, waiting to question you."

It is at this point, I've been told, that the accused homosexual in the Armed Forces is most likely to go to pieces. This first attack, though not a surprise (for any homosexual who is intelligent enough to be in uniform knows the possible dire consequences of his position) does come as the climax to innumerable hours of nerve wracking thought on his situation. Within these next few hours, often only minutes, a full confession is usually extracted from the sexual deviate, including as many names and addresses as the man can supply, and he quietly agrees to accept whatever degree of punishment his questioners offer him. This is the usual pattern, for he is at the mercy of experts, men who have been trained to dispatch his kind with a minimum of time and effort. These men know how best to arouse his greatest fears, his shame, his disgust for himself, his terror of ridicule both for his family and friends. Everything is

so arranged that he hasn't the staying power of the proverbial snowball in hell. And later, in the Officers' Club bar, his inquisitors will gather for a few drinks, a few laughing comments on this latest one, and he will have joined the ranks of outcasts that society consents to let live only because, as yet, it cannot stomach the idea of outright mercy killings for degenerates, so called. Perhaps one day soon, if the voters follow the neo-fascist promptings of their more reactionary leaders, they can bring themselves to do more than merely robotize with lobotomy, but as of today American concentration camps are not yet formally open for business, though undoubtedly their blueprints are already in an advanced stage.

This is the present pattern. It may vary, but always it is the same. The first accusation is almost enough. A little evidence, circumstantial or otherwise, can bring forth the necessary confession, and punishment follows swiftly. Since World War II if the accused plays ball with this particular Big Brother, he may escape a court martial and a prison sentence of up to twenty years, but his discharge will be prefixed with either "Medical" or "Undesirable." He is a cancerous sore that has been cut from the healthy body of his nation's fighting force. That's how official public opinion describes him. There are no extenuating circumstances, no pros and cons on this question. The law is clear. That he may shoot a rifle with outstanding accuracy, that he may know the workings of a radio or radar shack, a filing system or a hundred other vital jobs with enviable competency is given no consideration. The Armed Forces prefer to fight his wars for him, rather than tolerate his help, and his presence. He is not fit to wear a uniform. If

he wants to die for his country, let him do so at home with the women and children. "This mister, is a man's outfit!" No war slogans or propaganda pitches apply to the homosexual.

I knew all this, and worse, when I volunteered to return to active duty as a reserve officer in the Navy during the Korean crisis. Idealistically, and perhaps foolishly, I felt I should volunteer so another man could stay at home with his wife and children, or hold down a vital job in civilian industry. I was wrong. My offer, though accepted at first, was not to be appreciated.

"You're either crazy," said my attorney, "or else you've a martyr's complex as big as a mandamus writ. "If they learn you're James Barr, they'll hang you as high as Hamen. Have you forgotten the pressure they brought to bear on your publisher to learn your identity when your first book hit the market?"

I hadn't.

From homosexual friends, some who were wealthy and socially prominent targets for blackmail, "Your actions may well endanger others as well as yourself. You owe your friends something too. Don't do it."

My psychiatrist, who had suggested I write my first novel as a key to solving my problems at the time, said bluntly, "Of course, I can give you a clean bill of health, but are you sure this desire to go back into the Navy is not a kind of dodge to get out of your forthcoming marriage?"

He is a far smarter man than I am, but I hope he was wrong on that one.

Ellen, the girl I was to marry, said, "You know that homosexuality is often a state of being that one can grow out of as well as into. You know how far the episode four years ago is behind you. You know how

much progress you have made and I know it, but will that be good enough for something as big and insensitive to such subtleties as the Navy? If you must go back in, let's be married first. No one can refute the word of a man's wife on that subject."

Naturally I had to refuse that offer, sincere and selfless as it was. I'm old fashioned, I believe every man should fight his own fights, if he can.

My last bit of advice came from a retired admiral who had proved to be an excellent friend during my previous four years in the Navy. "No. It isn't a good idea, in spite of the honor of your intentions. As you know, there are many powerful, but petty men in the services who regard their bailiwicks as their private police states. They can be almost omnipotent in their brief circles. With your pride and outspoken personality, you are sure to run afoul of them sooner or later, and they'll use this episode in your past, if they learn of it, as a whip against you." His words were almost prophetic.

On my thirtieth birthday, I returned to active duty and was sent immediately to a base in Alaska.

It is difficult for me to decide objectively what kind of an officer I was, but I'm certain I was as good as the average, maybe a bit better. There was never any difficulty in the office or with my co-workers, but after work my actions could have been open to various criticisms, though never because of any latent or overt sexual behavior on my part. As are most homosexuals, I am naturally an introvert. I dislike shallow demands on my privacy, particularly by people who play cards as if it were a primary aim in life, prefer gossip to the more thoughtful strata of conversation, and often drink to

excess from boredom or frustration. The bulk of military society being what it is, needless to say, I preferred my own company to most of that offered on the base. This seems to be a sin in the Services, where conformity is believed to be as essential as a Ford assembly line. In spite of the danger of such behavior, I spent much of my off duty time in my quarters writing or reading from the flow of books and periodicals that reached me from all over the world with each mail from the States. To escape Navy cuisine, which can be ulcerous, I usually drove into a village five miles away for dinner at a little restaurant owned by a former chef of the Los Angeles Athletic Club who catered to hunters up from the States and made the most of the regional game and sea food, and a surprisingly good wine cellar. Again, there was some resentment of this on the base. But life, in spite of the danger signals, was as pleasant as one could make it under such circumstances, and above all, I had the satisfaction of knowing I was doing a difficult job well. I knew I was making a desirable contribution to the social pattern of my time.

My first fitness report was a source of great pride to me. This "report card" made on all naval officers at regular intervals by their superiors had me listed with "Superior" and "Outstanding" marks, and under "General Remarks" I was described as "competent and most cooperative, a pleasure to have in this activity," in short, a fitness report any officer would have been proud to countersign. It was signed by an Annapolis man, a captain known for his exceptional abilities among his colleagues.

A month later, my activity was transferred, on paper, from the District to the Base, and as is customary,

a new fitness report was completed by my new superior, an old mustang commander who had almost thirty years of active duty. Since I had worked with him previously and he knew me fairly well, the new report was almost identical to the first. This gave me two good ones to offset what happened less than a week later when ONI learned of the books I had written. A new fitness report was made at the direction of the base executive officer. In the same qualities—Reaction in Emergency, Ability to Command, Comprehension, Perspective, Loyalty, et cetera—in which I had graded so high only a week before by two men who knew the Navy well, I was now listed by a fellow reserve officer as "Fair" to "Poor," and under "Remarks" it was noted that "subject officer is totally unsatisfactory. Recommended for disciplinary action pending full investigation." The story was plain. As a supposed heterosexual, subject officer was more than acceptable: as the author of two books that treated homosexuality as something less than the crimes of the insane, the same officer was intolerable. The fight I had expected had begun, and from this first piece of chicquetry, I knew it would be a nasty one.

When I returned to my quarters after my first questioning, which lasted about four hours, I noticed everything had been searched. Among other things, several private journals of detailed notes and impressions were missing. In one of these I had written of a high ranking officer's wife, "She seems to have a well defined face for each of her personalities. Sober, she tries to be a good mother to her children. Intoxicated she recalls one of those women seen behind the windows of shabby tenements who taps on the pane with a

(Continued on page 39)

ATASCADERO STATE HOSPITAL

by R. S. Rood, M. D.



Although a maximum security hospital was contemplated for many years by the Department of Mental Hygiene, the Atascadero State Hospital is the newest institution of the Department. The first patients were received on June 16, 1954, and the formal dedication ceremonies were held on June 20.

The history of the institution, briefly, is that its 1200 acre site, near the community of Atascadero, was selected and purchased in 1946. The basic plot plan for the hospital was conceived in 1949, and the details were developed by the State Department of Architecture and further elaborated by the private architectural firm of Criz and Williams during 1949 and 1950. The "prime mover" for the establishment of the hospital was the late Chris N. Jespersen, for many years the State Senator for San Luis Obispo County.

The institution was designed as a maximum security hospital and is built on the plan that all the facilities and wards open onto a central communicating corridor, so that there is ample room for patient movement within a secure area. The present capacity is 1100 beds, but the maintenance utilities allow for an expansion to 1500 beds. Approximately 60 percent of the beds are in single rooms. Construction costs were about twelve million dollars.

The patients will consist of adult males with a history of criminal offense, who have been selected for hospital and medical treatment of the personality causes for their offenses. There will be about 350 criminal insane in residence, and about 650 sex-

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Recently opened in California. Atascadero State Hospital is located near the Pacific Ocean about half way between Los Angeles and San Francisco. This state institution is described here in a special article written for *Mattachine Review* by its superintendent and medical director. It is hoped that future articles on the subject of California's treatment of the sex offender may be published here, pointing up the benefits and progress of individual psychiatric and group therapy treatment in achieving rehabilitation of patients.  
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ual psychopaths. These cases occur in California at the monthly rate of about ten criminal insane and thirty-five sexual psychopaths. At the present time our population consists of 900 cases.

The State budget provides for 390 employees, and the yearly cost of operating the institution will be approximately \$1,500,000, or about \$1500 per patient.

We feel that the concept of approaching the sexual psychopaths from the medical point of view is sound, and that the law selecting the cases for treatment is well drawn. We feel that hospital treatment for these cases will make them less likely to repeat their offenses than would a similar time in prison. The law also permits us to hold indefinitely any patient whose mental condition we believe would make him dangerous to be released. On the other hand, any patient who is a sexual psychopath and is unamenable to treatment

and an obstructive influence in the program, we can recommend to the courts for transfer to the prison system.

Our treatment program is similar to the programs of the other State hospitals. We emphasize particularly industry, recreation and group therapy. The work of the chaplains in the religious field is also of benefit to many of the patients. The sexual psychopath patients, being sane and alert, suggest a great deal of the program themselves, and have developed a noteworthy system of self government, with ward committees, etc.

The two basic problems which must be solved to run a maximum security hospital as a hospital rather than a prison are first, to have the power to select which of the sane offenders are treatable in the hospital setting, and second, to maintain a medical and therapeutic approach toward these patients, once they are selected. As I have suggested above, the law, and also our very fine co-operative relation with the State Department of Corrections, permit us to select the sane offenders who will not be disrupting to our program.

With regard to the second problem, since society considers the offenses of our sexual deviant patients so serious, there is a temptation to handle them as punishable rather than treatable. This problem, its basis and its solution (which suggests the general theme of the Atascadero State Hospital) is elaborated in the following excerpt from an employees' news letter:

"To protect this hospital from developing a prison-like character, we should understand some of our own psychological hazards to effective treatment presented by our special program. It is naturally difficult to adopt a whole-hearted psychothera-

peutic approach to sane child molesters and exhibitionists—the majority of our patients. Some of us may feel that in so doing we are condoning their offenses. Others may question their own morality unless they feel some contempt and scorn.

"A simple comparison may help in this problem. When we see a surgeon carefully repair a bank-robber's wound, we do not conclude that he condones robbery. Likewise, we do not condone the offenses of our patients.

"However, that we do face a special problem, more complex than the surgeon's becomes apparent when we consider that the surgeon may feel hostility and contempt for his patient, without spoiling his operation. The wound heals, regardless of what he thinks of the patient. But for us to be similarly angry with our wrong-doing patients is self-defeating, because it prevents our form of treatment, which is psychotherapy. Hostility and contempt are incompatible with mental treatment. We cannot work improvement in the person we reject.

"It would be helpful, therefore, to find a quality in our patients worthy of respect. I suggest that most of them, in curious contrast to many who would destroy them, have a spirit which the moral and scientific outlook of our culture considers the most respectable of all: They feel ready to improve.

"Our first part, then, is to be ready to accept these patients as persons worthy of improvement. Without this there can be no treatment. Without treatment, we no longer have a hospital; we have a prison."



the problem of **APPEARANCE**

by Isocrates

From the time when de Chevalier d'Eon, the diplomatist duellist who turned into a duenna, intriguing the court and astounding the bourgeoisie of London, Paris and Petersburg, the spirited man who, doubling parts, chose at times to appear as *la femme spirituelle*, the woman of wit, this particular personality-riddle has proved a pretty problem for psychologists.

The type has usually been dubbed transvestists, a Latin neologism for once, instead of our customary Greek solocisms. Still the diagnosis is not exact and as the symptom conceals a difficult and important aspect of human psycho-emotional make-up, it is worth a moment's examination. For the word transvestist, which is a dismissal of this informative aspect of the psychology of clothes, itself exposes one of the fundamental weaknesses of our language and logic. For ours, as the semanticists have been hammering into us for almost a generation, is a crude instrument for thinking about actuality. Its main limitation is that it ties itself to an either-or position. It does not like grades, still less a continuum, and indeed, until the mathematical breakthrough of the Leibnitz-Newton calculus, it was almost impossible for us to deal with unbroken series or modulates. So we have Good or Bad, Right or Wrong, True or False. Of course Chinese has its Yang and Ying as its ultimate. But in this case the Yang and the Ying are two aspects that must ever interchange—not in a dualistic opposition and conflict but a fertilizing union.

This rooted dogma of dualism has made our Western tradition not only

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Author of this article is an internationally prominent writer on subjects of sociology, political science, religion and history. He is also an authority on the psychology of costume. Writing here on a topic prepared especially for *Mattachine Review*, he examines the significance of transvestism as it fits into the evolutionary scheme of changing mankind.  
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unscientific but cruel. Ulpian, the silver-Latin legalist, who as one of the most influential codifiers of Roman Law, had enormous influence on our mores, as he shaped a series of tribal taboos into an instrument of execution to be employed by the Western world down to the present day. Ulpian, the Third Century Jurist ruled among other arbitrary dualisms that a human being must be either a male or a female. If the position of full male became obviously untenable then the creature need not necessarily be slaughtered. But it must at once be instated as the opposite, a female. For to remain neuter—or "uter"—that was monstrous and required destruction. To which of course the answer of Natural Science is, "Why?" If Nature produces intergrades (and the power we call by that neutral name emphatically, and with remarkable persistence, does) how can we call them unnatural. Nor have we any reason or right to drive them to be one or the other of the two extremes to which they do not naturally belong.

But what has this rather obvious psychophysiology to do with the particular issue of transvestism? A great

deal. The isophyl is a clear case—perhaps the most striking and significant of Neoteny—a necessary new word which we will have to learn. Neoteny is the capacity to retain unspent the unspecialized energy which specialized creatures expend in their specializations—and so become imprisoned and paralyzed in such specific specialities. All the mammals are an example of a degree of Neoteny for they have retained, and used for greater freedom, some of the earlier amphibian articulation. All the primates—the great apes are even more striking evidence of Neoteny. For they have gone beyond all other mammals through the retention of the generalized, child-like form. In turn, man is even more remarkable in this respect so that (as L. Bolk has coined the phrase) "man is the foetalization of the ape" and Cope has named the whole process, "The Law of the Survival of the Unspecialized." Further when we study the development of all highly developed social groups, we see that they have transcended the biological limitations of the family and create the new larger unit of social heredity, the community. To do this they produce mid-types, true worker-types. Among the

insects because their complex and smooth-working societies are nevertheless (as far as we can judge) arrested, the worker carriers of the social heredity are themselves made out of atrophied females. Man, on the contrary, and because of society is "polyphyllal," lives by experiment and develops by exploration. He is the undeveloped or uncommitted-unspecialized type which carries on the social heredity, and obeying Taylor's Law of Scientific Management, keeps the mores and the psychology in growing balance to match with the continually advancing physical sciences. This type is then and must be Neotenic. That is to say that as man is foetal as regards the ape, and so, because he retains into childhood (e.g. continued brain-growth) what the ape abandons at birth, so is it possible for man to have a civilization. And as that civilization rises from being traditional to become scientific, it again advances, must advance and can only advance by producing types even more open-minded, more Neotenic. The old counsel of the Gospels "Become like a child" we now see is charged with an evolutionary insight and factualness till now never suspected. Psychologists and psychiatrists often say they are puzzled by the large and rapid increase of isophyllia and view it with baffled distress. They would not be if they were not too specialised to be aware of present evolutionary information. But even more grave than their ignorance of this essential discovery (of Neoteny), and the more blind and far more damaging ignorance and prejudice of the legalists and the state at large, is the ignorance of the isophylls themselves. Owing to this blindness to their own nature, half of this huge minority seems to be trying to turn itself into "he-men,"



and the other in despair of this hopeless disguise strive to transform themselves into "she-women." Hence the remarkable symptom of transvestism. The isophyl is a Neotene, that is to say he retains the balance and the binary nature of unspent evolutionary potential. For man of all the animals, he alone has in him unspent evolutionary energy because he is still unspecialized, still not a species. And man can only release this power to further evolution if he continues the process he followed when he became man and ceased to be, in anywise an ape. Man must again become still younger, cling more tenaciously and longer to his newness (which is precisely what Neoteny means) and develop further variety. Hence the Neotene now, the isophyl must recognize his position and accept his role. It is not easy. Evolution never has been. But it is worth

while. And refusing to recognize one's status does not alter it but only makes it completely frustrating.

The transvestist is then one who at least has the courage to signal, if with mistaken colors, his dilemma. He is seeking with a kind of courageous desperation to find his true colors under which he may honestly sail. Arthur Koestler and many other shrewd observers of current mankind, recognizing Communism's complete failure as an ideology and its degeneracy into a despotism, have foretold that a new dedicated order may arise. Such orders, such fraternities signalize their work by their uniform. The particular problem of transvestism will be solved when this need of self-recognition is recognized by the isophyl, and, knowing himself, he can see his place in evolution and for humanity.



The block of granite which was an obstacle in the path of the weak, becomes a stepping stone in the path of the strong.

—Carlyle

The people to fear are not those who disagree with you, but those who disagree with you and are too cowardly to let you know.

—Napoleon

WORTH QUOTING...

EQUAL DIFFUSION OF HOMOSEXUALITY: That homosexuality is inherent in the human organization is proven by its uniform diffusion in all centuries and under all skies, among all nations and all occupations within all cultural stages. Homosexuality is not limited to the *genus humanum*, but investigation has proven that among all sexually-divided species of the animal and plant kingdoms there exists always a group of individuals which have the intersexual form and which are attracted, not by heterosexual, but by homosexual partners.—*Magnus Hirschfeld, N. D.*

THE TERM "HOMOSEXUAL" as used in psychoanalysis has come to be a kind of wastebasket into which are dumped all forms of relationships with one's own sex.—*Clara Thompson, N.D.*



the invert and his JOB

(This article appeared in a recent Chicago Area Council Newsletter. It was prepared after a chapter there had concluded a series of discussions on the topic. At present, members of this chapter are sponsoring a series on "Ethics of the Sex Variant," which it is hoped will be published in the near future--Editor.)

Whether or not a homosexual is able to integrate himself successfully into his job situation depends a great deal on the kind of job he holds. An even greater problem than integration into the formal business organization is participation in the informal or social sub-organization that is present in nearly all job situations.

These were two conclusions drawn during two related discussions on the effect of sexual deviation on job relations sponsored by Public Relations Chapter 118, Chicago. Participants were asked to explain what effect, if any, their own deviation had on their business life, and whether they felt it affected their chances for future advancement in the organization.

No one could say that his sexual inversion presented no problem in this respect, although it had minor importance to some. All agreed that it was wise to keep one's sex interest as deeply submerged as possible on the job.

Degree of integration on the job is related to the type of work. Professions requiring creative ability or strong talent are apt to be more tolerant of deviates than other less specialized fields. Thus an actor, dress designer or musician (to use examples) can be an invert and still feel less pressure to conform to heterosexual standards than does an insurance salesman or a bank clerk. Some professions, it was mentioned, seemed to attract variants more than others, and for this reason are more tolerant, it was offered.

Traveling jobs seemed to offer the deviate greater opportunity for success than one in which success is fastened to a reputation of being a "pillar in the community." Variants have an advantage in performing traveling jobs, because they are generally unburdened by worries of home and family, and thus can devote full energy to the job at hand.

The problem of the deviate in a job situation which puts great emphasis on the social sub-organization can be most difficult, the group concluded. If he finds himself in an employment situation in which he must rely heavily upon heterosexual social contacts to be successful, the variant as a rule would be wise not to continue there, but rather seek a position in which such social contacts are less important. On the other hand, by making a conscious effort, the deviate can (if he feels the job is worth it) do much to fall in with the social requirements of his job. How far he goes in

this direction, of course, would always depend upon how much sacrifice he is willing to make for his job. If "playing a part" during working hours produces tenseness or nervousness, it was agreed that here, again, the deviate should seek other employment, for the tenseness would hinder his success.

The group suggested that variants who have difficulty in adjusting to a job situation are often those who have allowed the drive for sexual satisfaction to dominate other aspects of the personality. In this case, the job—along with everything else—is subordinated to pursuit of emotional satisfaction. Those who have achieved a degree of job stability have found that satisfaction in this helps to offset sexual frustration.

Other comments included statements that some parts of the country seem to be more tolerant of sex deviates than others; deviates are likely to find it easier to adjust in a large city than in a smaller community where their behavior must constantly undergo scrutiny.

Finally, the group admitted that being constantly called upon to explain "bachelor" status was an annoyance, regretably sensitive in some business organizations which pass up top-notch talent because of an insistence that employees conform in every way.

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toward uniform justice . . .

the coming MODEL PENAL CODE

by
Mackennith Fingal, LL.B.



The American Law Institute, founded in 1923 and with headquarters in Philadelphia, has finally launched into a project it has had under consideration for some 20 years.¹

This drafting of a model penal code, now made possible by a grant of funds from the Rockefeller Founda-

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This article is lengthy, but nevertheless significant and important. More and more attention is being focused today upon the hopelessly uncoordinated morass of laws in the several states, a problem that is exceeded only by the antiquity of many of the statutes. In Canada, only a few weeks ago, a uniform penal code was instituted throughout the Dominion, which was a great forward step toward enlightened justice. Some 400 offenses were abolished outright; all common law offenses were similarly erased. A new pattern of jail terms was set up on the basis of a realistic evaluation of the seriousness of the offense. The author of the following article will be remembered for a review of North Carolina sex laws in the previous issue of the Review. Other articles by him will appear in the future.  
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tion, has been in process for approximately two years and still has several years to go. It is engaging the efforts of some of America's most distinguished lawyers, jurists, sociologists, psychiatrists, and other scholars and professors, and when completed will recommend itself to the various legislatures as an example to follow.

The Mattachine Society and the American homosexual have a natural and rightful interest in this model code—an interest which should be made distinctly manifest, for no laws are more anachronistic or more greatly in need of revision, repeal, or modification than those pertaining to the sex deviate.

The truth is that penal or criminal law has been shamefully neglected. Although of vital importance, the finest intellects of the bar have shied away from it and have busied themselves instead with other and more financially rewarding branches of jurisprudence.² Yet the "need for revision is real."³ A long time ago Thomas Jefferson said:

Some men look at constitutions with sanctimonious reverence and

deem them like the ark of the covenant, too sacred to be touched. They ascribe to the men of the preceding age a wisdom more than human, and suppose what they did to be beyond amendment. . . . I am certainly not an advocate for frequent and untried changes in laws and constitutions. . . . But I know also that laws and institutions must go hand in hand with the progress of the human mind. . . . As new discoveries are made, new truths disclosed, and manners and opinions change with the change of circumstances, institutions must advance also, and keep pace with the times. We might as well require a man to wear still the coat which fitted him as a boy, as civilized society to remain ever under the regimen of their barbarous ancestors. . . .⁴

American criminal law is based largely upon the common law of England, brought to these shores by our ancestors during the seventeenth century. Unfortunately, the common law is a hodgepodge and conglomeration of Roman law, Catholicism, custom, and the experience and precedents of English judges. Actually, the common law originated in the the German forests about the fifth century, A. D., was later transmitted to England, and developed there until about the time of Elizabeth I, when a good deal of statutory law began to be enacted. Our criminal law deals in such common law concepts as malice aforethought, *mens rea* ("evil intent"), freedom of will, etc., the doctrine of *stare decisis* (judicial precedent) has such a hold upon judges that once a precedent has been established, it excludes experience thereafter; so that freedom to make new decisions accord with changing mores and scientific findings is virtually impossible, since this freedom

narrows down through the centuries from precedent to precedent.⁵

Despite all this, however, some changes do occur now and then in our criminal law. Time was when apostasy; i. e., total renunciation of Christianity by one who has embraced it, was a crime and severely punishable. On the other hand, at common law kidnapping, duelling, abortion, forgery, bribery, conspiracy, perjury, and libel were mere misdemeanors, but today are felonies. At common law, a crime was punishable by death or forfeiture of property. Today, of course, there are few forfeitures and the death penalty is usually reserved for treason and murder.

Our statutory law has become an amorphous mass of innumerable laws, some vague, some inconsistent with other laws, and many superseding and amplifying the common law. While each State has the right to make its own laws, it is still difficult to understand why divorce should be so much easier to obtain in Nevada than in New York, or why a "sex pervert" would get perhaps no more than 90 days in jail in New York but in Nevada might possibly get a life sentence.

The American Law Institute, though, may be able to correct this situation. Its Tentative Draft No. 1, of May 1, 1953, is extremely interesting. On pages 1 to 6, the "Plan of the Code," still "incomplete and tentative," is set forth. Part I, Article 1, Section 1.09, for example, will deal with double (former) jeopardy. In Article 2, there will be sections dealing with the elements of culpability, ignorance, liability based upon behavior, mistake, intoxication, entrapment and *de minimis* violations. One section of Article 3 is on consent. Article 4 takes up the important question of responsibility and how this

may be affected by mental defect or disorder, the legal effect of a finding or verdict of irresponsibility, release from commitment, etc. Article 5 proposes to give recommendations on inchoate crimes—as, for instance, solicitation, attempt, conspiracy. Article 6 is on matters relating to the disposition of cases, such as probation and suspended sentences. Article 7 will discuss the criteria that should be weighed by courts in sentencing, suspending sentence, imposing a fine, placing one on probation, etc.

Part II will deal with "Specific Crimes." This Part is "still in preparation."

Part III is concerned with such matters as time and method of paying fines, revocation of fines, short- and long-term imprisonment, parole, psychiatric examination of one condemned, the effect of conviction on civil rights, and recommendations on the death penalty.

Part IV will take up the administration of institutions, parole and probation.

Tentative Draft No. 2, of May 3, 1954, has little to say on anything that would pertain specifically to sex. It does state, however, at page 3, that one of the "general purposes of the . . . sentencing and treatment of offenders" is to "promote the correction and rehabilitation of offenders." Another purpose is to "safeguard offenders against excessive, disproportionate or arbitrary punishments." Still another is to "differentiate among offenders with a view to a just individualization in their treatment." And another is to "advance the use of generally accepted scientific methods of knowledge in the sentencing and treatment of offenders."

Thus the Code would confer discretionary powers upon the court in the administration of justice. Generally speaking, the "provisions of the Code shall be construed according

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to the fair import of their terms ... The common law rule was that criminal laws should be strictly or conservatively construed, which is usually thought to be to a defendant's advantage. However, in California, where there are no common law crimes but where there must be a specific statute on the books before conviction of a given crime, the Penal Code provides that criminal statutes are "to be construed according to the fair import of their terms, with a view to effect its objects and to promote justice."⁶ Other States where criminal laws are not strictly construed are Arizona, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota and Utah. But in North Carolina, for example, and most of the States, the court can look to the common law should there be no specific statute on the books, though in either event there must be a strict or conservative interpretation for the defendant.

The model Code would classify crimes as felonies (with three degrees), misdemeanors, and petty misdemeanors.⁷ There would be three degrees of murder and two classes of manslaughter; but Wisconsin at present has three degrees of murder and four of manslaughter, plus negligent homicide, though this will be changed by her new criminal code which goes into effect on July 1, 1955.⁸

No decision has yet been reached as to "whether ... death or life imprisonment should be required or permitted in any case ..."⁹ The Code would provide that the court take into consideration the "nature and circumstances" of the crime committed and impose sentence accordingly. Thus, what might at first appear as a first degree felony might be reduced to a third degree felony, or a

third degree felony might be reduced to a misdemeanor.¹⁰ Also, one prosecuted, say, for a third degree felony might turn out to be an alcoholic, in which case the prosecution would be dismissed and the offender given civil rather than criminal commitment.¹¹

Tentative Draft No. 2 refers to the need for avoiding the present "vagueness, if not quackery, involved in many current rubrics, such as 'psychopathic personality,'"¹² This is, indeed, of extreme importance. Terms such as "psychopathic personality," "sexual psychopath," "psychoneurotic," etc., have been variously defined by the psychiatrists. During World War II some homosexuals were put in "IV-F" for being "psychoneurotic" or having a "psychopathic personality." The present Nebraska law provides that if the jury or court finds an accused to be a "sexual psychopathic person," he must be committed to an institution for treatment until cured and if never cured, he apparently remains there for life.¹³ Nebraska's statutes also provide that whoever shall "debauch the person or deprave the morals" of a minor or "lewdly" "fondle or massage" one under 16 shall be guilty of a **felony** upon the first conviction, and if a second offense is committed a psychiatric examination is required before sentencing. Should this examination disclose that the person is a "sexual psychopath," he must be confined in a mental institution for an indefinite period, which may extend to life.¹⁴

So while we are seemingly on the road to progress in the field of penal law legislation, adjudication, and administration, we must be on guard lest a switch is made from long and vengeful prison incarceration to prolonged and indefinite incarceration in a mental institution. The case

of **Durham v. United States**¹⁵ in the District of Columbia, decided July 1, 1954, in the United States Court of Appeals there, points up the necessity for such vigilance. The new precedent-shattering insanity rule in this celebrated case is so broad that virtually any one could be pronounced insane, because it even covers "reflection" and "brooding" and "an accused is not criminally responsible if his unlawful act was the product of **mental disease or mental defect.**"¹⁶ The Court went on and stated that it used "disease" "in the sense of a condition which is considered capable of either improving or deteriorating" and used the term "defect" "in the sense of a condition which is not considered capable of either improving or deteriorating and which may be either congenital, or the result of injury, or the **residual effect of a physical or mental disease.**"¹⁷ (emphasis supplied)

Criminal laws are not what they were during the common law era or even two centuries ago. We now have such pseudo-scientific things as the sexual psychopath laws, the indeterminate sentence, parole, and probation; yet even these are not enough. Needed is drastic revision or repeal of a great many statutes. Though there is often pressure for the passage of new laws, seldom does anyone urge the repeal of old ones.¹⁸ Jerome Hall, professor of law at Indiana University, Bloomington, and author of several legal works, including works on criminal law and criminal responsibility, writes as follows:

... There has been a considerable increase in psychiatric knowledge in this century, raising difficult questions regarding certain rules of criminal law. Much knowledge of sexual deviation has been added; and, however one may crit-

icize particular theories in this field, it is clear that the law on sexual offenses has been neglected ... sound revision requires a thorough use of the empirical knowledge provided by the sciences and social disciplines.¹⁹

In the agitated area of sexual offenses, it must be obvious that the limitation of inquiry to cases and statutes is grossly inadequate ... Adequate, defensible controls can be invented only if the relevant facts are known, together with the available knowledge of the personality of sexual offenders, the etiology of their offenses, and so on. We shall never know enough facts and psychology to satisfy every doubt, but before officials are empowered to imprison human beings for many years, every possible effort should be made to provide legal controls which are defensible on rational grounds.

There are proven methods of exploring social problems and there are sound ways of discovering and appraising the relevant empirical knowledge.²⁰

With reference to many of the problems that need to be faced in criminal law revision there are available published studies, collections of data, statistical reports, expert opinions, and, not least, the experience of judges and lawyers in specialized areas ... In other areas, however, the facts and the necessary knowledge are not readily at hand, waiting to be tapped.²¹

The question is, what are the Mattachine Society and the American homosexual going to do about "the facts and the necessary knowledge" which are "not readily at hand,

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waiting to be tapped"? We must not sit idly by when we have so great a contribution within us to make. Moreover, to sit idly by and to take matters supinely as we have done in the past will merely cause our critics to pay less attention to revision or repeal of unjust laws against us. Let us, therefore, give our utmost to the cause and the opportunity at hand. The day of the pioneer is obviously not over.

During this century only Wisconsin ²² and Louisiana ²³ have made any attempt to revise their penal codes. And even these revisions have done little to keep the homosexual from living in daily fear.²⁴ For this reason we must bend every effort, make ourselves available to the American Law Institute, and voice our opinions and wishes.

For example, there is much we can say about civil rights and the misconceptions and bigotries of the heterosexual world, including those

of legislators, judges, and the police. We shall ask for exact definitions of terms, for laws "should not attempt to define sexual psychopathic personality, since no concise psychiatric classification exists..."²⁵ We shall seek revision of sexual psychopath laws, such as that which the State of Washington now has, wherein it attempts to define a "sexual psychopath" as "any person who is affected in a form of psychoneurosis or in a form of psychopathic personality, which form predisposes such person to the commission of sexual offense in a degree constituting him a menace to the health or safety of others, and who is not mentally ill or mentally deficient."²⁶ We shall seek laws which do not make illegal the commission of homosexual acts entered into with mutual consent by those who have attained their majority. We shall seek obliteration of the words "pervert" and "perversion" in sex laws (when referring to homosexuality) and ask

that the words "invert and inversion" be substituted in their stead. Likewise, the expression "crime against nature" in many statutes has no scientific basis and should also be removed. There is need for revision of rehabilitation statutes such as that in California, ²⁷ to the end that rehabilitation will not be essentially meaningless or a farce and so that once the probation is completed one will not be branded a criminal the rest of his life.²⁸ The registration requirement for the Californian "convicted... of... lewd and lascivious conduct...; or... determined... a sexual psychopath..." or "released on probation"²⁹ is obviously unduly burdensome as well as fruitless in its effects so far as homosexual people are concerned.

We can see, therefore, that much needs to be done.

Professor Hall, mentioned *supra*, states that in "no field of law are the prospects of great achievement more promising than in the criminal law."³⁰ Let us hope that he is right. By doing our part, and with an enlightened model penal code, we can make certain that his prediction is right.

¹ Herbert Wechsler, "The Challenge of a Model Penal Code," 65 *Harvard Law Review* 1097 (1952)

² *Ibid.*, p. 1098

³ Frank J. Remington, "Criminal Law Revision: Codification vs. Piecemeal Amendment," *Nebr. Law Rev.*, Mar. 1954, p. 407

⁴ Saul K. Padover, *Thomas Jefferson on Democracy*, p. 67. New York, Penguin Books, Inc., 1946.

⁵ Rt. Hon. Lord Macmillan, *Two Ways of Thinking*, p. 19. Cambridge, Eng. Univ. Press, 1934.

⁶ *Calif. Penal Code*, Sec 4, (1949)

⁷ Tentative Draft No. 2, p. 6.

⁸ *Laws of Wis.*, Vol II, 1953

⁹ Tent. Draft No. 2, p. 12.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 28

¹¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 29-30

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 43

¹³ *Rev. Stat. of Nebr.*, Sec. 29—2901-7 (1953 Cum. Supp.)

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Sec 28-929 (1953 Cum. Supp.)

¹⁵ 214 F. 2d 862. For the "indefinite period" requirement, see n. 57, p. 876.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 874-75.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 875.

¹⁸ Remington, *op. cit.*, p. 398

¹⁹ Jerome Hall, "Revision of Criminal Law—Objectives and Methods," *Nebr. Law Rev.*, Mar. 1954, pp. 388-89.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 393.

²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 395

²² *Laws of Wis.*, Vol II, 1953

²³ *La. Code Crim. Law and Proc. Annot.* (1943)

²⁴ Both Wisconsin and Louisiana's revised codes provide for a maximum of five years' imprisonment, the latter State giving the court power to sentence at hard labor. *Laws of Wis.*, Vol. II, 1953, Sec. 344.17; *West's La. Rev. Stat. Annot.*, 14:89 (1951)

²⁵ *Final Report on California Sexual Deviation Research*, March 1954, p. 36. Printed by the Assembly, State of Calif.


²⁶ *Rev. Code of Wash.*, 71.06.010 (1951) See also: Karl M. Bowman and Milton Rose, "A Criticism of Current Usage of the Term 'Sexual Psychopath,'" *Am. J. Psychiat.* 109:177-82 (Sept.) 1952

²⁷ *Calif. Penal Code*, Sec. 1203.4 (1953)

²⁸ See Richard C. Donnelly, "The New Yugoslav Criminal Code," 61 *Yale Law Journal* 536-39 (1952), in which the California Rehabilitation Law is shown to be of actually little value.

²⁹ *Calif. Penal Code*, Sec 290 (1953)

³⁰ Hall, *op. cit.*, p. 395



a Minneapolis father discovers HOMOSEXUALITY

Like many others in the U. S., an unnamed Minneapolis father who figured in the following incident, probably never gave a passing thought to homosexuality.

So often the subject is not mentioned in American families, because if the parents do know anything about it, they invariably categorize it as something which always happens "somewhere else," and never among their own.

Only when the "dread malady" strikes them do they indicate any concern—and then the orientation is usually established.

Cedric Adams writes a daily column in the Minneapolis Star and Sunday Tribune called "In This Corner." He was fair and bold enough recently to let his column become a sounding board for the homosexual problem which arose in a family in his city. With high praise for the intelligent approach made by Columnist Adams, the Review here-with releases the "sound and fury" which followed.

The subject was introduced this way on Sunday, February 27:

I DON'T HAVE the answer, but I do have the initial warning that should alert every last one of us to a social danger in our midst. It happened to a father right here in Minneapolis. He was courageous enough to act. He was also astute enough to sense the evil. I hope you read his letter. It's one of those that obviously has come from within—shocking it is, and yet so vital. If publishing the letter does nothing more than point a finger at the condition, it will then have served its purpose. Here is the letter exactly as I received it:



"DEAR CEDRIC: My wife and I have two sons and a daughter approximately the ages of your children. We have considered ours a typical American family. The daughter is in high school, the two boys attend college. Very recently I was shocked to learn of a well-established vice condition flourishing and allowed to continue right in our city of Minneapolis. The police so far have done nothing to stop it. Maybe they can do nothing...

"THIS CONDITION seriously affected the life of my younger son—and perhaps the lives of many other young sons. Because of the distasteful nature of the condition, I am not going to reveal our names. But something corrective should be done...

"OUR YOUNGER SON (we'll call him Jack) is 20 years old. Until the last few months he has been a regular boy. He has a fine appearance, was a high school athlete, was interested in all sports, even took an active interest in church affairs...

"RECENTLY WE NOTICED Jack had dropped his girl friend as well as his former school and church friends. He began an association with a strange group of fellows. They

appeared decent enough outwardly, yet we could detect something that gave the impression they were a totally 'wrong' group. Jack spent fewer evenings and week-ends at home. His college studies suffered. In the past, Jack had always brought his problems to the family. Suddenly he had grown apart from us. We felt he was hiding something of which he was ashamed . . .

"MY WIFE AND I were concerned, yet we were determined to let Jack bring his problem to us. He failed to do it. Finally, I decided to talk to him. I got nowhere. I suspected Jack had joined a group of dope addicts . . .

"I HIRED A RELIABLE private detective in desperation. As a matter of fact, my family physician advised it. I was amazed at the findings of the detective. Jack had not become a dope addict, but instead had fallen in with a large group of active homosexuals frequenting several Minneapolis public bars and so-called supper clubs. The detective pointed out that there were police officers in two of the bars during one of his visits. Moreover, he said most of the clubs were operating almost exclusively for homosexuals with just a sprinkling of on-lookers present . . .

"MY WIFE AND I were greatly concerned, as you might well imagine. We wondered if we had failed in the proper upbringing of our son. I confronted Jack with the findings and, at the request of our family physician again, we sent our son to a psychiatrist, with whom I visited myself. The psychiatrist informed me that Jack had not been an active homosexual. The doctor said Jack's upbringing had been normal and that it was his opinion he had simply fallen in with the wrong group . . .

"THIS GROUP had interested Jack as it had interested many other normal young sons. These boys were actually 'taught' homosexuality just as one learns to become a dope addict, the doctor informed me . . .

"JACK TOLD US this had been his first experience. He had been introduced to it through another university student. Now Jack is completely ashamed of his venture, he's proud of his parents once again and has left the group completely. We're proud of him and happy, of course, to have him back with his family and his former friends . . .

"BUT HOW MANY other Jacks are there or will there be if this sort of thing is permitted to operate and grow? The detective admitted that these practices had been in-

creasing greatly here within the last few years, that certain bars and clubs are exclusive hangouts for homosexuals, that no curb whatsoever has been placed on them. He supplied me a list of the places he knew that had been encouraging that kind of patronage. That list I have sent to Mayor Hoyer . . .

"OUR SON HAS BEEN salvaged. It's my earnest hope that others—all of them—may be, too. I hope you will be fearless enough to do something to bring the whole situation to the attention of both the public and our authorities. Here is a force as deadly in its operation as anything in the world. Something should be done. Can't you spearhead the drive with publicity at least?"

Signed—A MINNEAPOLIS FATHER.

The answers began on March 1:

A FATHER'S LETTER printed here Sunday having to do with a homosexual problem of his 20-year-old son has produced a wave of reaction, some from the public, some from the University of Minnesota and some from our own Minneapolis police department. While the situation is still fresh, This Corner wants to extend to Thomas R. Jones, superintendent of the Minneapolis police department, an opportunity to discuss some of the charges made by the father of the son involved. I ran that letter on Sunday for two reasons: I think the situation needs some airing and I was convinced that this father, and perhaps many others, need a little straightening out on the whole problem. Superintendent Jones did exactly what I hoped he would do. He took the bull by the horns and in a very straightforward manner did his best to pinpoint the mistakes of the parent involved. I spent two hours with Chief Jones in his office yesterday and came out with this statement from him:

"THE OBVIOUS INDICTMENT of the police department in your Sunday column is unjustified and without basis of fact. You omitted the names of the bars because of the possibility of damage suits against your newspaper. The writer of the letter you published had no evidence which would be admissible in a court of law to prove the accusation and inferences made in his letter. Police officers are also bound by that same restriction and cannot name individuals or establishments or make arrests of either unless they are in possession of provable facts which would be admissible in courts to prove that a crime has been committed . . .

"THE ACT OF HOMOSEXUALITY is defined as sodomy in our state statutes and is a felony. Both parties involved are equally guilty in the eyes of the law and can be sentenced to a term in the state penitentiary. However, one may not accuse another of such activity unless he is in possession of such facts that would prove the commission of the crime. This applies to any law violation and you'd be doing a public service by bringing this to the attention of your readers. Police officers cannot name individuals or establishments or make arrests until they can prove a crime has been committed. A group of suspected homosexuals frequenting a bar does not constitute a violation of the law. There's no evidence that a crime has been committed. Now, take the father's statement that the police have done nothing to curb the situation. That's a complete misstatement of fact. Only last week a night club was told to discontinue an act because the police department strongly suspected that objectionable individuals made up a majority of the show. We do not want that kind of attraction. An identical case was similarly disposed of two years ago ...

"THE FATHER WHO WROTE the letter didn't even suggest that he ever made an attempt to bring his suspicions, or complaints to the proper authorities—his police department. He states that his privately hired 'private eye' saw police officers in two of the spots he visited while making his investigation. The duty incumbent on every citizen to bring cases of law violations to the attention of the proper authorities is even more binding on parties holding special police commissions, such as private detectives. They take an oath to enforce the law and to assist law enforcement bodies in every instance of law violation that comes to their attention. It's the duty of our police officers to patrol bars, to look for law violations, but the mere presence of a group of homosexuals in any bar is not evidence of violation of the law ...

"I CAN'T HELP WONDER whether the father of the son in question had ever taken the time or trouble to caution or advise his son about some of the sins or pitfalls of the world in which we live. It's my suspicion that he, like so many others, is trying to excuse his dereliction of family duty by trying to place the responsibility for his son's yielding to temptation on the police department. This neglect of family duty, in my opinion, is the greatest single cause of juvenile delinquency. Why haven't this father and you and your column and the newspaper you refer to as a 'family gazette' taken a more active stand in endeavoring to give our city enough police officers to carry out the many duties and responsibilities expected of them instead of waiting for lightning to strike home before doing something about it. We have a vice squad of five men to patrol a city of more than half a million. Our whole department has fewer officers per thousand population than the average for all cities in the United States over 10,000 population. Minneapolis has the lowest incident of homosexuality of any city of its size in the country. Don't let your readers get the wrong impression from letters which do not present the facts."

The reply of Police Superintendent Jones was followed the next day with a brief excerpt from a letter written by a psychology professor at the University:

"GENERALLY SPEAKING, FATHERS and mothers are always well-advised to take to a school counselor students who experience behavior and emotional problems. The teacher, the counselor, and the parent have much in common and can be of help to each other. If the boy, referred to in the letter of Feb. 27, is a student in any Minnesota college or university, I am certain that even now the appropriate college counselor would be very pleased to discuss the matter with the father and mother and that much good would result if the parents of this or any boy would take advantage of this available assistance. —E. G. Williamson, dean of student affairs and professor of psychology, University of Minnesota."

HOMOSEXUALS HAVE THEIR SAY, TOO...

Adams concluded his discussion of the subject on March 4 with a presentation of statements out of letters written by homosexuals themselves. He printed them without comment:

THE HOMOSEXUAL PROBLEM, as touched off by the letter here from a Minneapolis father, sparked by an answer from Thomas Jones, superintendent of police in Minneapolis, and supplemented by an official suggestion from the University of Minnesota, has brought one of the greatest mail responses This Corner has had in several months. In order to be completely fair about the charges and the countercharges, perhaps we should give the homosexuals their chance. The following excerpts from letters are submitted without comment. The opinions expressed are those of the authors of the letters. Please bear that in mind.

"I AM SHOCKED that you, of all people, should stoop so low as to use a letter for a vicious and cowardly attack. Did the father in question ask his son who forced him to go to those bars? The boy was an incipient homosexual seeking his own kind. That son received his homosexual bent from one or both of two factors—heredity or environment. The father should know he was responsible on both counts. Why did you pick on one minority for a scathing attack? Why not work toward a happy integration of all men into a society we can be proud of rather than striking at minorities on senseless grounds and forcing them underground?"

"I'VE BEEN A FAN of yours for 20 years, but all of that is shattered now. You have thrown ethics to the wind in attempting to editorialize on a subject about which obviously you know nothing. How can you call any situation alarming, shocking, a social danger, worthy of investigation? Homosexuality is as old as history itself. Many great men and women have

been homosexuals and yet lived very useful and worthwhile lives by contributing some of the best works in art, literature and music. No man ought to pass judgment on another man's way of living. If a man or a woman is born physically abnormal, why not try to help them? If they prefer to be with people of their own sex, why not leave them alone? I am really sincere when I say that I think both you and the Minneapolis father made a vicious attack on an innocent minority of our society. And you class them with thieves, dope addicts and other social misfits. You would have done better to study the situation before you attacked. Careless words, thoughtlessly spoken, can leave scars that never heal. It is so easy to hurt instead of help."

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"HOW STUPID, RIDICULOUS and narrow-minded can you get? It's regrettable that so many so-called normal people know so little about homosexuals and their problems. I've been around for quite some time. And I have yet to find anyone who has been 'taught' to be a homosexual. One may be enlightened on the activities of a homosexual, but unless one has a natural inclination it's doubtful he will become one. Either he will be repulsed by the whole idea or he will experiment with it and if he finds it's where he belongs, he'll stay with it. No one taught me to be a homosexual. When I approached the age of 17, I realized what I was, accepted the fact and have been content with it ever since. My parents know that I am a homosexual. They're completely understanding ...

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"FEW OF THE THOUSANDS of us in the city are mentally ill. Most of us know what we are and are content to be so. All we ask is to be understood and left alone. I have two suggestions for you and others similarly concerned. Read the book, 'The Homosexual in America,' by Donald Webster Corey or a magazine called, 'One,' published in Los Angeles. Before the citizens in this area lose their minds worrying about their children becoming homosexuals, let them read the above material and do a little serious thinking. I don't mean to imply that homosexuality is not a problem, but I do say the problem will not be solved by closing the places we frequent or by sending us off to mental institutions or a workhouse or a prison."

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"MAN TENDS TO IGNORE this problem in ignorance. The basic chemistry of the human mind and body are born in delicate balance, particularly in the formative years of youth. Disillusionment, emotional insecurity, domination or indifference of a parent tend to upset this balance. There is no sure cure for homosexuality. The taboos of society tend to restrain the victims to secret. Thus is delayed much needed help and perhaps sealing forever the door to a happy life. May I give this advice to parents: Get to your children early in life with the facts and pitfalls of life. Enlighten yourselves—that you may look down in mercy. The homosexual will probably remain until long after our generation is forgotten. If found among your loved ones, give help, aid, treatment. Do not cast them out. Their sorrow is already greater than any you can inflict."

BOOKS

IRONY has a field day

DEMON OF NOON, by Gordon Merrick. New York: Julian Messner, Inc., 1954. Reviewed by Robert Kirk of Chicago, gratitude is expressed to the author for what is honestly observed and well written in his book, but nevertheless, something known before: That the development or misdevelopment of human sexuality is a complicated drama, in which there are possibly no villains, but only well-meaning, tragically mistaken heroes.

ALTHOUGH the melodramatic implausibility of several of its episodes and characters gives this novel the tone of high-grade soap opera, its central moral theme is a serious one and well enough developed by the author to constitute a comment on life which merits examination.

The plot takes us through some 13 years in the life of Stuart Cosling, a well-meaning man who, attempting to live by a set of admirable (if unrealistic) premises, is ironically thwarted at every turn by the persistent "facts of life." He blunders into misery for himself and those close to him—his wife and son. He wants first a simple life, close to the soil, independent of the artificialities of civilization. Ironically, he buys a tract of land on a peninsula in Southern France, which becomes a busy tourist center within two years. This not only brings civilization to his doorstep, but forces him to abandon farming and become one of its wealthiest members.

The moral paradox of his life is more deeply ironic, however. Stuart follows a *laissez-faire* policy in matters of convention and morality. Respecting the moral freedom of others, he grants them the liberty which he demands for himself. He has never formalized his relationship with his own wife with a marriage ceremony, believing that the only necessary bond is the natural one of love. He has abandoned prudishness with his family, exposing them to his frequent displays of nudity, and his son, Robbie, to the propinquity of his sexual relations with his wife.

He has an affair with a young girl of the village, elaborately reasoning that this has no real moral connection with his deeper relationship with his wife, and granting her the same freedom. The irony is that his wife and son are dependent people, in need of a strong hand to guide them; but Stuart's policy of non-interference drives them into a hostile isolation from him. As the years pass he is dimly pained and puzzled that Robbie is turning out to be an unfriendly "mamma's boy" and his wife a possessive mother, but

a combination of guilt over his infidelity and lack of moral will keeps him from interfering. He is shocked, of course, when he discovers his son's homosexuality and in his shock and unbelief sends away Robbie's beloved, thus totally alienating the boy and propelling him into a defiant life of reckless sexual amorality.

Only a sinister enough villain is needed to descend upon these demoralized relationships to produce the catastrophe implicit in them, and the author is not long in manufacturing one. An incredible German of the international set, one Carl, arrives to offer Stuart's wife the flattery and security of a strong man, and she leaves with him. Then, after the fall of France, Carl again appears, this time with Robbie in tow, as a spy. Stuart, utterly horrified at his son's total lack of conscience, is moved to perform the first positive action of his life: He shoots Carl, stunning his son into realizing for what is apparently the first time that homosexuality does not absolve him from moral decency, and the two go off together to fight for the Allies.

Aside from these absurdities of the plot, the study which this novel offers of the mistakes of a father and their demoralizing effect upon his son does constitute a plausible comment on the genesis of homosexuality. In so many fictional case studies of the subject, the repressive, tyrannical father has been held up as the arch-villain. Now Gordon Merrick shows us that the opposite extreme of tolerance and permissiveness can lead in the same direction.

OF FRIGHT AND FLIGHT

THE TROUBLED MIDNIGHT, by Rodney Garland. New York: Coward-McCann, 1955. Reviewed by Donal Norton, San Francisco.

To the growing literature of sexual deviation Mr. Garland has added two valuable but widely divergent books. The Heart in Exile, his first work, offered a freshly slanted picture of one type of homophile which left the reader with the not unpleasant feeling that all is not suicide, mayhem and degradation in our little minority world.

The reader of that first book will undoubtedly be expecting a further frank cross-cut of "life as we know it;" but, I'm afraid, he will be disappointed. For here, in a novel primarily occupied with a political problem, the author only incidentally touched the homophile theme, treating it as casually as other activities of man which weave inextricably through the fabric of society—as say, religion, politics or tastes in food.

A minor scandal of a few years back concerned the deflection of two diplomatic corps members to that "land of milk and honey" behind the Iron Curtain. Troubled Midnight handles a like theme. Told in the first person, by a heterophile, the story concerns two sexual deviants who have high position in the British government. One is an out and out homophile; the other, bisexual in drive, but increasingly unable to withstand the homophilic side of his nature.

(Continued on page 37)



pan & fan

Review Editor:

Received the magazine...it's excellent! Enjoyed the James Barr article thoroughly. It is so true in every respect. People expect homosexuals all to be swishes with high voices to which most of us object. The public is amazed to learn that we are ordinary human beings. Many homosexuals have attained highest professional honors, and some have become our greatest athletes...the public just cannot understand how we can be normal and yet so many of us are. I shall enjoy reading every issue.

—Mr. C.C.B., New York

Review Editor:

The Review is excellent! You are off to a good start. I hope that you will try to keep it as much like an "intellectual or scientific" journal as possible. Your second issue has personality closely bordering that of One Magazine. Forget the color, flash and sensationalism...journals from professional organizations do very well without all this. I know that you are trying to appeal to a different kind of reader than One otherwise there is little justification for your existence.

—Miss (Social Worker), California

Review Editor:

I have received my copy of the Review and I congratulate you on a serious contribution to the dissemination of the truth which lives up to the high principles of your organization. Here's hoping for the ultimate triumph of justice and reason over the prejudice and ignorance of today.

—Mr. B.J.R., Texas

Review Editor:

Enclosed is my subscription to the Review, also please continue to send newsletters. I would like to further your work any way I can.

—Mrs. J.W., California

Review Editor:

As a "Most-of-the-time" resident of Paris, I could not help but have learned about the Mattachine Society. Begin a year's subscription with best wishes for a most successful future.

—Mr. J.S., Orleans, France

Review Editor:

I liked the second issue very much. However, it did seem to follow the legal line almost exclusively. But the articles were well written and interesting. My one big criticism, though, is that it seemed a bit like One Magazine—not much, but a bit.

—Mr. D.O., California

Review Editor:

Having studied and worked in the field of psychopathology for some time, I hold definite ideas concerning human beings and their personal habits. Most of these ideas conform to the teachings of Dr. Sadler (whose basic teachings many psychiatrists accept as authority). I believe that most people are born bi-sexual. Environment, mores and numerous other factors tend to influence the person toward homo- or hetero-eroticism. The old mythology and dogma which most people accept as a normal part of their lives will not be changed in a great overnight sweep, but I feel that it will become of much less importance within the scope of my years. You may publish my name.

—E. A. Jackson, New Jersey

Review Editor:

I first became interested in your Society through friends in San Francisco. Frankly, while on the way to the first meeting I attended, I was skeptical of the whole idea. But I can assure you that after listening to the speaker and discussion which followed, I find myself in accord completely with your aims.

I know that many, many people feel as I did—believing themselves to be completely lost and alone in a minority that society in general does not understand. But your organization has given me a different outlook on life and can do the same for others. That's because we can express our own personal problems at meetings, and at the same time, learn much by listening to the ideas of others.

Mattachine is, I sincerely believe, an answer to my problem of many years standing. I have long searched for a group to which I could belong and have the opportunity to establish a happier life, find peace of mind, and seek equality for persons like myself.

The discussion group speaker said that each of us has a cross to bear, and if we bear it in the right direction and with the proper attitude, then we can develop ourselves into stronger individuals who can contribute much to human society. In this respect, I intend to devote as much time as possible helping the Mattachine Society. And to others like me who wish to further your own cause and obtain acceptance for our minority group, I say this: Please consider the fine opportunity offered by the Mattachine Society wherever its chapters are located.

—Mr. A.D., California.

(Editor's Note: The above letter represents an individual opinion, but it is identical to many such opinions expressed to the Society. It reflects a willingness to help resulting from participation at a public discussion group, such as has long been the basic service function of the organization and its chapters. Not everyone, however, can attend these meetings. For them, a "Contributor Plan" has been announced by the Board of Directors to permit them to aid the Society's program. For details of this plan, see page 46 of this issue of the Review.)

Review Editor:

Have just finished reading the second issue of Mattachine Review from cover to cover. Congratulations on maintaining interest with balance and comprehensiveness; self-criticism and criticism of society, professional research and grass-roots opinion, international scope, signed contributions. Mattachine Review fills a unique place in homophile literature and deserves wide support. I liked Mel Betti's cover and the Mattachine emblem, too.

—Mr. F.F.K., Puerto Rico

* * *

SELECTED PARTS OF LETTERS ARE PUBLISHED, BUT NO NAMES ARE REVEALED UNLESS THE WRITER SO REQUESTS.. HOWEVER, CORRECT INITIALS AND STATE IN WHICH WRITER RESIDES ARE LISTED IN ALL LETTERS PUBLISHED.

In the Next Issue....

The fourth (July-August) issue of Mattachine Review will continue the topic of the homosexual who has been in military service, taking up with the legal question of veteran's benefits where James Barr's efforts to obtain a discharge (in this issue) left off. Don't miss this factual discussion of "The Homosexual Veteran."

"Accepting Yourself" might be the best title for an article by a West Coast woman psychiatrist who lectured to a Mattachine discussion group recently. The article is a condensation of her lecture, and that was her subject. You'll find it forthright, challenging and down-to-earth.

May was convention month for the Mattachine Society at Los Angeles, and for the first time a series of public panel discussions on legal, legislative, research and public relations projects were presented. These will be combined for a single report.

Promised for the next issue are additional articles presenting viewpoints of female homosexuality, and a protestant minister's discussion of the subject. Lively departments of letters, quotes, book reviews, criticism and opinion will also appear as usual. The issue will conclude with a brief but revealing message to parents everywhere—"An Open Letter to Mr. and Mrs. America."

Watch for it on newsstands—or better, subscribe to the Review for your own personal copy. The next issue will be out July 15.

Mattachine NEWSREEL

AREAS LIST ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

Here is a list of regular activities held in various areas by chapters of the Mattachine Society, Inc.:

LOS ANGELES—Discussion meeting, 8:30 p.m., 3rd Wednesday of each month; Orientation meeting, 8:30 p.m., 1st Friday of each month. Address, 357 N. Belmont Ave.

SAN FRANCISCO—Discussion meeting, 8 p.m., 1st Thursday of each month, 1830 Sutter St.; Monthly dinner and business meeting, 7:30 p.m. each 3rd Thursday evening at restaurants to be announced.

CHICAGO—Meetings announced locally through area newsletter but generally held on alternate Tuesday evenings. There are three active chapters, each holding independent discussion groups during the month.

LONG BEACH—Two active chapters in this area hold regular monthly discussion meetings and other events, but a regular schedule has not been released. Forthcoming meetings announced in Area Council newsletter.

(Persons residing in cities where Mattachine Chapters are located should write to the area council concerned for latest information on public meetings. See Directory, on page 43 of this issue for addresses.)

TO STUDY POPULAR ATTITUDES TOWARD HOMOSEXUALITY

Educational Chapter 116, Chicago, has announced that it will conduct research into the attitude of the average person toward homosexuality in America through intensive study of a wide selection of mass media for specified periods. Other chapters are at work on projects, too. Public Relations Chapter 118 is studying the ethics of the homosexual; Research Chapter 120 is continuing with its major project of securing a sociological profile of the socially adjusted homophile. A brochure designed to inform the average citizen of his rights under the law, is also in preparation under the direction of the Chicago area legal chairman and the legal advisor there.

PSYCHIATRIST ADDRESSES DISCUSSION GROUP

Accepting yourself is the greatest challenge facing the invert and variant today, stated Blanche Baker, M.D., Ph.D., San Francisco psychiatrist, when she addressed a public discussion group in that city last month. Dr. Baker advised her listeners to look to themselves individually and collectively for the first answers of acceptance before expecting great strides of understanding to emerge from society as a whole. She praised the serious efforts

of the Mattachine organization as a beginning in the important process of developing higher responsibility among homosexuals who sincerely want to see their present plight and future outlook improved.

CHICAGO NEWSLETTER RESUMES PUBLICATION

After being out of print for three months, Chicago Area Newsletter resumed publication recently in an attractive format with 12 pages of reports of discussion groups, book reviews and other reports of activities within the area. Among the items was the announcement that the corporation papers of the Society had been filed in Illinois, with the aid of Miss Pearl Hart, Chicago attorney and legal advisor of the three active chapters in the city.

TELEPHONE SERVICE ANNOUNCED BY SAN FRANCISCO

EXbrook 7-9773 is the new telephone number of the San Francisco Area Council. Service on the telephone is provided only in evenings after 7 p.m. week days, and 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturdays. The Society's publications director may also be reached at the number.

ADDITIONAL DEALERS NOW HANDLE REVIEW

Several news dealers listed in the "Where to buy it" directory on page 19 of this issue are listed for the first time. In addition, another dealer in Long Beach now handles the magazine, but the address was not available at press time.

MONTHLY ORIENTATION MEETINGS HELD

In order to inform newcomers about Mattachine aims and purposes, Los Angeles chapters now conduct monthly "orientation meetings" at the area office in that city, 357 N. Belmont Ave., at 8:30 p.m. on the first Friday each month. The entire session is a question and answer period.

OF FRIGHT AND FLIGHT (Continued from page 32)

The sudden fright and flight of the two forms the framework of a rather tense cloak-and-dagger thriller, with the teller of the tale aiding the government in an all-out effort to recapture the two men and return them to England.

Mr. Garland has been successful in avoiding one of the besetting sins of homophilic literature—the too-intense, introverted over-balance that so often makes it an exaggerated example of special pleading. It is a mark of success, I believe, for a writer to be able to handle the theme in full perspective, neither over-emphasized nor under-played. While not a great book in the field, it is a worthwhile one, if for no other reason than that it offers a healthy influence to the others who are handling the subject and who may need a dose of objectivity.

...AND THE BRIDEGROOM WAS A GIRL!

By Anatole James



(The following article appeared in Vennen Magazine, Copenhagen, Denmark, March 1955 issue. The author is British, and his story is printed here because it presents an attitude that is almost, if not equally prevalent in the U. S. Readers are urged to comment upon the subject--especially women themselves.)

The recent case of two women going through a marriage service in a church in London has, once more, afforded interesting sidelights on the ordinary person's reactions to female homosexuality.

There has been much comment, and that which I have personally heard has been amused comment about it; "Why shouldn't they do this if they wish?" "What harm have they done anyway?" "Whose business is it but their own?" With all these questions I, of course, am in complete agreement. But it is not without interest to speculate what would have been the reactions and comments had the case been two males.

A long term of imprisonment would most certainly have resulted, preceded by fulminations, anathemas, and abuse from the presiding judge or magistrate. It is true, in the case of these two women, the magistrate talked about their "unnatural passion." But he alone, so far as I know, is the only person to use this quaint language.

In Britain, female homosexuality is at least regarded with utmost leniency, while the male variety is regarded as being worse than murder.

In my opinion one of the main reasons for this paradoxical state of affairs is the behaviour of so-called scientists, psychologists and psychiatrists who are...usually on the lookout for an opportunity to "cure" male homosexuality, while it seems they are quite content to leave the female alone. They glibly chatter about male homosexuals showing signs of degeneration and mental upset, etc., and have even gone so far as to talk about homosexuality among cosmeticians! These gentry have much to answer for, so far as the angry reaction of the vast majority of people regarding male homosexuality is concerned.

It is quite untrue to maintain the Victorian Age was far more intolerant regarding male homosexuality than the present. Until 1885 there was no law forbidding male homosexuality, apart from sodomy, and this applied equally to a man and a woman indulging in sodomy, even though the man and woman were husband and wife. So long as both practising males did so in private, with consent and over the age of 13. Queen Victoria lived only another 16 years after 1885, and had been on the throne for 48 years before male homosexuality was made a criminal offence. The Offences Against the Person Act of 1861 was applicable only where force was used or where one of the parties was under age.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PROBLEM OF THE SEX DEVIATE

and

PARENTS, CHILDREN AND THE SEX MOLESTER

The above titles are names of two books issued by the MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF OREGON, and published by the Oregon Coordinating Council on Social Hygiene and Family Life, Portland, Oregon.

In "An Introduction to the Problem of the Sex Deviate," Cutris E. Avery, director, E.C. Brown Trust, and professor of education, University of Oregon, presents in understandable terms basic information about the sex variant, and reflects the point of view held by most scientists who have studied the sex deviate and the problem he can create in society.

The second booklet, "Parents Children and the Sex Molester," answers these questions: Why are we so upset about it? Just what is 'sexual molestation'? How serious is the danger? What can we do to protect our own children? What can we as citizens do to protect every child?

THESE BOOKLETS ARE RECOMMENDED READING FOR EVERYONE!

Address inquiries to:

MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF OREGON
229 Park Building
Portland, Oregon

"UNDER HONORABLE CONDITIONS"

(Continued from page 9)

quarter to attract the attention of passersby." Of an officer, known for his pomposity, I had set down, "—yet he seems to be particularly careful crossing corridors and sidewalks, as if he is afraid that someone might carelessly step on him." Such things, though rightfully reserved for the ONI vaults, but nevertheless injected into the appreciative stream of base gossip, did my case no good.

To my surprise, I was not relieved of all duties and sent back to the States on the next plane. Instead, I did my usual work and my case was put in the hands of an ex-yeoman-lieutenant in Intelligence, who quizzed me at regular intervals and whenever a bit of additional information arrived via coded communications. As might be expected, a deep

seated antipathy would develop between any man being investigated on this charge and his investigator, who had announced publicly that he had "begged for this particular job because he hated queers so much," except that in our case, the antipathy had been born the day I arrived on the base.

Lieutenant F was one of those men who wears a position of some importance (and Intelligence men are as important as any other) as a bobby-soxer wears her first high heels—rather wobbly but with definite notions about her new status in the adult world. He was the kind of officer who, after two hours at a bar, explains to anyone willing to listen, the use of the hypodermic syringe in obtaining the fingerprints from a body after decay has set in, or similar grisly bits of information he may have gleaned from his betters. Living two doors down the hall, he was the kind of neighbor who wakes you out of a sound sleep at four a.m. to borrow all your bourbon, scotch and rye to keep the drinking end of a poker game going in his room, and then never remembers to say thank you, or return the borrowed. Lacking even a high school education, securing his commission during the war when they were easy to get, and entering Intelligence through a back door while a friend held it open for him from the inside, this was the man who asked for, and was given charge of my investigation. Needless to say, any natural inclination to cooperation on my part wilted. For his part, he was determined to prove me guilty of not only homosexuality but anything else he could uncover that might offend his private sense of Good and Evil. For instance, he was certain that I was a Communist sympathizer because of the following: (a) my college transcript showed I

had studied the Russian language as an elective; (b) I had books by Koestler, Turgenev and Gorki and recordings of Shostakovich and Mussorgsky in my room; (c) I was fond of quoting the more colorful passages of G. B. Shaw, and (d) I was an admitted Unitarian, "and everyone knows they're a bunch of Atheists and pinkos!" Naturally, reasoning of this sort was as laughable to me as it was frustrating to him.

This impasse lasted for four months. Each time I requested to be transferred back to the States, and a Navy psychiatrist, he countered with, "I've got him on the ropes, chief. Just give me another week and I'll give you a complete confession! Names, addresses, everything!" Rediculous as it sounds now, here in the safety of my home, then, and overseas, with a possible GCM awaiting me with my peers possibly as opinionated and vicious as this man, the situation often had a Kafka-like atmosphere about it at times that was not always easy to dispel.

But his real strong point was my personal knowledge of homosexuality, evident throughout both of my books. On this he hammered away.

"Are you homosexual?"

"I don't know. You tell me."

"Were you ever homosexual?"

"Yes. Once."

"Tell me about it."

Silence.

"Why did you write the books?"

"To record and clarify an experience, a state of mind."

"What state of mind?"

Silence.

"Are you homosexual now?"

"I don't know. I don't think so, but I don't know. Let me talk to one of your psychiatrists. We'll go along with whatever he says."

"That has nothing to do with it."

"It has everything to do with it."

"Who did you know in the Navy that was homosexual?"

Silence.

"Do you know so-and-so?"

Silence.

"Who do you know now that is homosexual? Anywhere? Anyone?"

Silence. For four months, cat and mouse, and silence.

Then, the end came with unexpected swiftness. One evening, in the officers' bar, after a particularly fierce session, he approached me while drunk, started cursing me, progressively lost control of himself and at last slapped me across the face. Fortunately there were eight witnesses present, much to their horror. I noted the time and took the names of everyone present, including bartenders. At last the whip he had been using on me was mine, even though my hands were still tied.

Under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, the man could have been court-martialed on the two counts, if I chose to petition the captain of the base to do so. But such men have friends as devious as they are. Instead, I made a bargain. If he were transferred out of Intelligence, I would not have him court-martialed. The agreement was made and two days later I was back in the States—and another four months wait.

Apparently with the idea of giving me enough rope to hang myself, I was put to work on TAD orders at a base in the outskirts of a large, West Coast city where I had many friends, both homo- and heterosexual, and given the freedom to visit them as often as I chose. Of course, my every movement was carefully noted.

Explaining the situation to those friends with whom I had spent so many pleasant months previously, and with their welcome on this basis, I lived the life I had lived with them before ... evenings and weekends

in their homes, or in the mountains skiing, dining out, seeing plays downtown and out at the university, going dancing, the usual life I like to lead in a large city where I've many good friends.

At the same time I prepared to defend myself, with the aid of civilian lawyers, in the court martial I had been promised. I was determined not to go to prison if possible.

At the end of four months, and eight months after I had first requested it, I was suddenly given an interview with a Navy psychiatrist. We talked for about twenty minutes and he told me he was prepared to offer me a compromise, a "General Discharge Under Honorable Conditions," which would be neither an Honorable Discharge on one hand, nor Medical nor Undersirable on the other. It would be no complete victory for either side, but it would save me the tremendous expense of outside legal aid and possible imprisonment from a court martial decision, whereas the Navy would be saved the preparation of a long trial involving many witnesses and the possible unpleasant publicity that was certain to be available to any news source that wanted it. As my attorneys pointed out, to convict me for having written books, or for acts committed during a previous enlistment, or from guilt by association would be a very unwise move on their part. On the other hand there was possible evidence that I had been homosexual, and I had re-entered the Navy without telling them of my writing activities or my homosexual past.

I accepted the compromise, and on my thirty-first birthday I was once again a civilian, wiser but sadder, as the saying goes.

Appraising that year now, I am not sorry for the experience for sev-

eral reasons. I learned firsthand the strength and the weaknesses of the system against which I must fight the rest of my life. Oddly enough, I made as many sincere friends as implacable enemies within the Navy, though the number of the first group was dwarfed by the second.

Most important was the change in my attitude toward homosexuality. For the first time in my life it was not a completely personal issue with me. Whether I wanted to do so or not, in defending myself I was forced to defend the rights and concepts of a group numbering hundreds of thousands. In becoming familiar with their multi-faceted tragedies, hopes and goals, my own became almost insignificant. For me, homosexuality was at last a workable part of a progressing society. Morally or biologically right or wrong, I realized it was a force to be dealt with, rather than isolated or ignored or suppressed.

The most regrettable aftermath of the episode was the dissolution of my engagement to Ellen, for I was forced to tell her, "Because I have been shown that one step in that direction is enough to damn me in the world's eyes, and there can never be a chance to redeem myself completely, you would have to share my opprobrium the rest of our lives." Knowing her so well, I knew it was not a wise request for such a woman, or her children. The search was not over.

And the experience brought sharply into focus one very timely question that should be asked repeatedly of the people of this country. It is this, "Are we so rich in manpower that we can afford to discard thousands of able bodied young men who are capable and willing to defend their country simply because they are sexual deviates?"

The unthinking will answer

promptly, "We must, or else run the risk of contaminating many hundreds of thousands of normal, healthy young men!"

But is this true?

Are the convictions and inclinations of heterosexuality so uncertain and unstable in the average normal man that mere exposure to homosexuality makes possible complete turnabouts?

If necessary, cannot the same laws that control all sexual activity apply both in and out of the service, and yet make available a heretofore untouchable block of manpower?

Recently, in the July 16, 1954 issue of U. S. News and World Report, there was an article, complete with a two-color graph, showing the calculated available man power in Russia and the United States. In 1950, quoting the graph, Russia led our country 21.9 million to 17.1 million, or 13 Russian males of military age for each 10 Americans. In 1955, the figures had widened to 15 Russians for every 10 Americans. In 1960, the prediction is for 18 Russian men of military age for each 10 Americans!

Is homosexuality a question of morals versus pragmatics? If so, how untouchable will the homosexual American male appear to the military leaders in 1960, if another crisis develops? Or when atomic warfare reduces our homes to radioactive shambles? Is there no compromise? Are homosexuals to be regimented only for factory and farm work, or a role similar to that of the conscientious objector? Can we defend ourselves and our families and friends with guns only as untrained recruits fighting from the rubble of cities and the fence rows of an occupied American countryside? Can we not be given military training — even if we must be segregated into groups of our own kind?



CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Notice of change of address should be sent not less than two weeks prior to the date change becomes effective. Send the address at which copies are now being received and the new address at which you wish to receive copies.

DIRECTORY

The Mattachine Society, Inc., Office of the Board of Directors
Post Office Box 1925.....Los Angeles 53, Calif.

mattachine REVIEW

MANUSCRIPTS—for publication in this magazine are solicited. At the present time, such manuscripts, articles, reviews, etc., must be accepted on a no-fee basis. Manuscripts not accompanied by postpaid return envelope become the property of Mattachine Review.

ADVERTISEMENTS — accepted only from publishers and/or authors of books, magazines and periodicals related to the research field of the Mattachine Society, Inc. Rates upon application. Publisher reserves the right to reject any and all advertising.

PUBLICATIONS—The following Mattachine Society publications are available upon order: From the Board of Directors, "The Mattachine Society Today," two booklets (third in preparation), each 25 cents. First booklet tells general information, history, aims and principles of the Society; second contains the constitution, by-laws, articles of incorporation, pledge and policies for legal, legislative, public relations, publications and research departments. Third booklet, when issued, will contain administrative structure, reporting forms, information on how to conduct discussion groups, form chapters, etc., and other material of value to group leaders. (All booklets mimeographed; all are mailed first class)

AREA COUNCILS

Los Angeles Area Council
Post Office Box 1925.....Los Angeles 53, Calif.
San Francisco Area Council
Post Office Box 259.....San Francisco 1, Calif.
Chicago Area Council
Post Office Box 3513, Misc. Mart Post Office...Chicago 54, Ill.
Long Beach Area Council
Post Office Box 1232.....Long Beach, Calif.

NEWSLETTERS

Area newsletters are published monthly by each area council listed above. San Francisco and Chicago areas charge \$1 per year subscription in advance. Los Angeles and Long Beach areas accept contributions to help defray cost of publication and mailing. All newsletters are mailed first class sealed.

FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONS & PUBLICATIONS — Belgium: Centre Cultural Belge, Postbox 30, Ixelles 1, Brussels (no publications)

Denmark:

(a) Forbundet, Postbox 1023, Copenhagen. Publishes monthly magazine, "Pan." (b) Ganymedes Samfundet, Postbox 848, Copenhagen (no publications). (c) Internationalt Forbund for Sexual Lighed, Postbox 242, Copenhagen (no publications). (d) Vennen. Homofil Organization, Postbox 809 Copenhagen; magazine, "Vennen," monthly in Scandinavian languages, some German and English, \$3.50 per year by regular mail, \$4.50 per year mailed first class sealed.

France: Cercle de France, 162 Rue Jeanne d'Arc, Paris XIIIe; magazine, "Arcadie," monthly in French, \$9 per year.

Germany: (a) Gesellschaft für Menschenrechte, Neustädter Strasse 48, Hamburg 36; magazines, "Hellas," monthly, and "Humanitas," monthly. (b) I.F.O., Außer der Scheifmühle 67, Bremen, publishes "Der Weg,"

monthly, address Colonnaden 5, Hamburg 36. (c) Verein für Humanitäre Lebensgestaltung, Arndtstrasse 3, Frankfurt-am-Main. Magazine, "Der Gefährten," monthly, address as above. (d) Independent publication: "Dein Freund," monthly, Kleine Freiheit 25, Hamburg-Altona. Holland: (a) International Congress for sexual Equality, Post Box 542, Amsterdam; periodical, ICSE Newsletter in English, French and German, \$3.00 per year. (b) Cultuur en Ontspanningscentrum, Post Box 542, Amsterdam; magazine, "Vriendschap," address above, \$4.00 per year. Norway: Det Norske Forbundet Av. 1948, Postbox 1306, Oslo. No publication.

Sweden: Friends-Club, Box 1710, Gothenburg, no publications; Riksförbundet för Sexuellt Likabehandling, Postbox 850, Stockholm, no publications.

Switzerland: "Der Kreis (Le Cercle)," organization and monthly magazine (since 1936) in German, French and English, \$7 per year. Address: Postbox 547, Zurich 22, Fraumünster, Switzerland.

India: "International Journal of Sexology," Dr. A. P. Phillay, O.B.E., M.B.E.S., publisher, Whiteway Bldg., Bombay (monthly).

(PLEASE NOTE: Persons subscribing to the above publications must obtain international bank drafts or money orders negotiable in the foreign country concerned. Where no subscription price is listed, advance inquiry by airmail, enclosing unstamped self-addressed envelope is recommended. The Mattachine Review assumes no responsibility on behalf of any organization or publication listed above.)

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LEARN FOR YOURSELF the high and serious purpose of this unique service organization. Write to the Board of Directors TODAY!

(See also page 3 for information about obtaining copies of the Society's information booklet: MATTACHINE SOCIETY TODAY)

LET'S KILL IDLE RUMORS(Continued from outside back cover)

could contribute more fully to the culture and life of their communities as responsible citizens once the fears and doubt many of them possess are removed. We believe it a God-given right of every man to be able to live without persecution, no matter what his sex expression may be, as long as it causes no harm to others. We further believe there is an all-embracing "order" in the universe which may prove that everything that exists does so for reasons which man may not yet understand. We do not judge those who do not agree with our concepts of morality, for to do so would place us in the position of God, himself. In our judgment of others we often find we have but condemned ourselves.

5. The Mattachine Society does not represent or speak on behalf of all sex variants, nor does it admit to membership all who knock on its door. We realize that only the serious thinking person over 21 years of age, whether a sex variant or not, will represent the Society in the proper manner and bring no discredit upon it. Because the subject is delicate emphasis is on quality, not quantity of membership. However, we do realize a responsibility for those less fortunate who have not had the advantages of mature development—the uncomprehending youngster whose parents fail to recognize or face the problem and the rebellious person unwilling or unable to accept and understand himself as well as his fellow man, for instance. These people can and must be helped to find their place as productive citizens in the community.

6. There is a reason for sex variation. It must be found. The answer lies chiefly in the variant himself. Through group therapy discussions, the Society is attempting to apply preventive medicine, so to speak, in meeting the problem. These activities also serve to integrate individuals as constructive adults able to face realities of daily living. We hold it significant that these persons themselves should be the ones to accept this serious task instead of the persons most vociferous in blindly condemning the conditions of sex variation. The Society has gladly accepted this responsibility for the benefit of the public, and looks with eagerness to the day when those of professional standing will aid us in increasing numbers.

7. Discussion groups have offered a keen insight into the thinking and activities of the variant and have shown that it is a problem shared by every person in the family as well as the entire community. Individuals have been able to accept themselves for their own worth and to formulate an adjustment and behavior pattern acceptable to society and compatible with recognized social institutions. These people have learned that they must contribute to the community and not withdraw into an invert society of their own.

8. The Mattachine Society attempts to achieve its program through evolutionary methods, and is committed to a policy of allowing the truth to stand of itself. Truth needs no pressure group, for it is real and lasting. We are not defiant in any attitude, but patient and understanding as we seek the support of all who desire to help achieve a better life for all, in a constructive and law-abiding manner.

Let's KILL Idle Rumors About Mattachine Aims...

a public statement by the
BOARD of DIRECTORS

It is with full awareness of our social obligation as members of the human community that we make this statement on behalf of the Mattachine Society, Inc., in order to explain more fully the aims and principles of the organization. This statement should also help to dispel the fiction, rumor and half-truths that have sometimes been circulated about the Society in the past, and clear clouds of fear and doubt in the minds of many people who are interested, but afraid to become associated with the organization in any way.

1. Mattachine members fervently believe that the future will see a realization of their unbounded faith in the idea that intelligent understanding and a logical, realistic approach to the problems of human sexuality will result in a solution to the many facets of the problems which face Americans today.

2. The Society does not condone nor does it condemn sex variation in any form. It faces sex variation as a reality and one in which the community has prosecuted and persecuted the "symptom" rather than the "disease." The public has a right and duty to provide self-protection. We earnestly support law enforcement aimed at preventing sexual indecencies in public, forbidding sex relations between adults and minors, especially children, and prevention of the use of force or violence. But in our duty of self-protection, we believe there is a corresponding obligation to assure full rights and equal justice under the law to sex "offenders" whose activities have caused no real harm to our social order, and to dispel false ideas and discrimination resulting in denial of civil rights to which every citizen is entitled.

3. We realize that prejudices inherent in most persons today are the result of centuries of teaching and belief. The program of the Society is primarily one of education for all society, including the sex variant himself. This is a long-term project, because even yet, science cannot tell us what causes many forms of variation such as homosexuality, or define the many facets which comprise the subject. Through research in this field, the Society looks forward to the day when facts about sex will replace ignorance and fiction. Not until each human being knows and accepts himself will we be able to approach a solution to our common problems and lay aside emotion, derision and bigotry along with our hypocritical double standard.

4. Until that day arrives, we must be concerned with what we can do in the present. We do not believe that society is helping by denying or casting out a very large minority (as many as 15 million men and women, for instance, who are predominantly homosexual) who with assistance and understanding

(Continued on inside back cover)