

# **mattachine** **REVIEW**

**MARCH 1956**



# **SPECIAL ISSUE**

# Mattachine Society, Inc.

POST OFFICE BOX 1925

MAIN POST OFFICE

LOS ANGELES 53, CALIFORNIA

**New**

## Monthly Publication For Subscribers Only

Some time ago we discussed the possibility of a monthly publication, but in general put the idea aside for the time being because it was (a) too expensive, and (b) we didn't have time to get out 12 "solid" issues per year on our present schedule. A third reason not mentioned was that we wanted the regular bi-monthly issues to remain on newsstands for the full 60 days in order to get maximum sale from them.

But we have now decided upon a "transition plan" whereby effective immediately, the REVIEW will actually become a monthly. Here it is:

1. The regular bi-monthly issues will continue for subscribers and newsstands as in the past. Thus February, April, June, August, October and December 1956 issues will be the "big ones," with 48 or more pages of articles, features, departments, letters, etc. The April issue is now complete and included with this mailing to subscribers.

2. A series of smaller issues will be published for the "in-between" or alternate months--March, May, July, etc.--and mailed to subscribers only. These special issues will not appear on newsstands. They will be included in bound volumes at the end of the year as long as the supply lasts. This March

issue is the first to be produced for general mailing under this new plan. A special issue was produced in January 1956. It was a salute to One Magazine on the occasion of its 4th Annual Institute, but was not printed in sufficient quantity for distribution to all subscribers. Some extra copies of this issue are on hand, and will be mailed to those subscribers who request it and send 25c to cover cost of handling and mailing.

What will these special issues contain? This issue is an example: Editorial comment, some letters, reprints of items of significance which may not be suitable for publication in a national edition, and so on. We intend to develop the special issues as time goes on into a kind of "national newsletter" about the Mattachine Society and the field in which it is working. Your comments will be welcome and instrumental in deciding the course this special issue will follow. Let's hear from you.

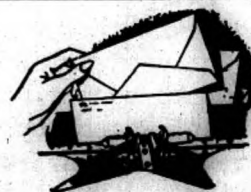
The **MATTACHINE REVIEW** is published by the Mattachine Society, Inc., a non-profit, non-partisan organization founded in the public interest for the purpose of providing true and accurate information toward the solution of problems of human sex behavior.

Cover illustration from **VRIENDSCHAP**, Amsterdam

Volume II - 2nd Special Issue, 1956

### ADDRESS OF THE REVIEW

Please address all communications concerning the REVIEW direct to the Publications Department, Mattachine Review, at 693 Mission Street, San Francisco 5, California.



### 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.

## NEW YORK CHAPTERS ELECT OFFICERS

Officers were chosen at the March 6 meeting of the New York Chapter of the Mattachine Society. This new group, organized late in 1955, plans to concentrate efforts on obtaining material for the Review, and in particular will examine foreign magazines with a view to translating articles of significance from them. The regular August 1956 issue will carry at least four such articles, at which the New York group is now at work translating.

## "OPEN LETTER" BOOKLET IN PREPARATION

The publications and public relations departments of the Mattachine Society are now at work preparing an "open letter" information booklet for distribution to police departments and other public agencies which might have occasion to question or investigate the organization. Publication of this booklet is expected to be completed for initial distribution at the annual convention, to be held May 11-13 in San Francisco. Copies will be available to Mattachine Review subscribers when announced.

## CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION LOOKS INTO MASS ARRESTS

Attorneys of the American Civil Liberties Union of San Francisco were present at a March 1 preliminary hearing in San Mateo County, Calif., which followed a mass arrest of some 90 persons among more than 200 present in a tavern which was visited with a raid in February. Authorities arbitrarily selected fewer than half of the persons present and booked them under two misdemeanor charges, one of which was under California's "Vag Lewd" statute. Many who appeared at the hearing demanded trial by jury after pleading not guilty to both counts. The affair was considered significant enough by ACLU Executive Secretary Ernest Besig of San Francisco that he included the following editorial in the March issue of ACLU News:

*mattachine* **REVIEW**

## Alleged Homosexuals Victims Of Lawless Mass Arrests

Seventy-five alleged homosexuals were arrested by 35 peace officers last month in a raid on Hazel's Inn, Sharp Park, San Mateo county, on February 19 and charged with vagrancy. After being fingerprinted and "mugged," the men were released on \$50 bail each.

Those arrested are scheduled to appear in court on March 1, although it is expected that many of them will forfeit bail. Precisely what their crimes are, except being alleged homosexuals, is obscure.

As far as can be ascertained, none of the patrons of the tavern were misbehaving or breaking any laws when the arrests occurred. The complaint seems to be that these men were making the tavern a "hang-out." Of course, there is no law against that, so long as their activity was lawful.

Newspaper reports declare that the raid was led by Sheriff Earl Whitmore. He shouldered his way through some 200 persons in the one large room, jumped up on the bar and shouted:

"This is a raid!"

Participating in the raid were Sheriff's deputies, Army military police, Alcoholic Beverage Control agents and Highway Patrolmen.

Patrons of the tavern, according to newspaper accounts, were ordered to line up in single file and pass before a group of officers at the rear door.

The report goes on to say that "Those recognized by undercover agents as having shown homosexual behavior were ordered to step to one side and they were loaded into a van parked outside." The others were released.

The Sheriff is quoted as saying, "The purpose of the raid was to make it very clear to these people that we won't put up with this sort of thing."

Whitmore said an attempt would be made to prosecute those operating the establishment for permitting dancing without a license and dancing on Sunday without a license (two separate offenses) and for possible violations of the liquor laws. On the other hand, it is difficult to understand what reasonable cause there was for arresting the patrons.



The raid is similar to one in North Richmond a couple of years ago. Only, in that case, the victims were a minority race—Negroes.

The ACLU is investigating the matter and the local staff counsel will appear on behalf of some of the alleged homosexuals at the court hearing.

In many respects, this West Coast raid parallels a similar action in Baltimore (and actions in other cities) recently. There, 162 persons were arrested and, according to later newspaper reports, police were scored by the bench for disregard of individual rights in their handling of law enforcement. The following item appeared in the Washington, D. C., Evening Star on November 25:

## Legislature Probe Of Mass Arrests In Baltimore Urged

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25 (AP).—Delegate Jerome Robinson, Democrat of Baltimore, will ask for an investigation of the tactics used in a police raid shortly after James Hepbron became police commissioner.

Mr. Robinson said yesterday he would demand that the Baltimore City delegation to the Gen-

eral Assembly look into the Pepper Hill Club raid last October 1 in which 162 persons—both club employees and patrons—were arrested.

Nearly all were acquitted of charges.

Such mass arrests were criticized two days ago by Circuit Judge James K. Cullen who censured the police department.

Police Commissioner Hepbron agreed with the judge and promised it would not happen again.

Mr. Hepbron said the department's policy against such wholesale arrests will be "reiterated, re-emphasized and, if necessary, re-enforced."

\* \* \*

WOULD RE-PRINTS BE IN ORDER?

Several on the staff who saw the original and the reduction of "Bohemian Saturday Night," a pen and ink drawing by Bruce Balfour, appearing on pages 26-27 of the April issue of the Review, suggested that we should print it again, but in a size suitable for framing. The original is 11x22 inches. Would readers let us know if they would like reprints on 11x17 paper, suitable for framing? We would expect such prints to sell for one dollar.

# NOW...

# Mattachine REVIEW



## EVERY MONTH

### For Subscribers Only

**CURRENT AND NEW SUBSCRIBERS WILL  
RECEIVE 12 ISSUES DURING 1956....**

**JANUARY**--Special issue saluting ONE's 4th Annual Institute (Sent only on special request with 25c enclosed for handling and postage. Copies limited)

**MARCH**--National newsletter; Comment on mass arrests; Suggested homophile behavior code

**MAY**--Reports and program notes of Mattachine's 3rd Annual Convention at San Francisco

**JULY and SEPTEMBER**--National newsletter editions with special features and comment

**NOVEMBER**--Annual "Christmas Bonus" issue with special features

**PLUS**

**6 REGULAR, BIG BI-MONTHLY ISSUES WITH  
OUTSTANDING FEATURE ARTICLES, DEPARTMENTS,  
BOOK REVIEWS, LETTERS AND COMMENT.**

ALL SUBSCRIBERS WILL RECEIVE EACH MONTHLY  
ISSUE AT NO INCREASE IN SUBSCRIPTION RATE  
AT PRESENT TIME.

make your SUBSCRIPTION  
DOLLARS BUY MORE



Rates for new subscriptions will probably be increased  
in the near future. But for the present, the REVIEW  
will accept new and renewal subscription orders at the  
regular rate of \$2.50 per year. Current subscribers  
may extend their subscriptions up to 4 years at the  
present rates.

NOW IS THE TIME TO EXTEND YOUR SUBSCRIPTION  
AND MAKE GIFT SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR YOUR FRIENDS  
--BEFORE RATES ADVANCE!

ONLY THE SIX REGULAR BI-MONTHLY ISSUES WILL  
APPEAR ON NEWSSTANDS

mattachine REVIEW

#### SUBSCRIPTION ORDER FORM

**Mattachine** **REVIEW**

693 Mission Street - San Francisco 5, Calif.

Please enter my subscription for ( ) years, beginning  
with the ( ) current ( ) next issue. I enclose  
( ) check ( ) money order ( ) cash at the rate of  
\$2.50 per year ordered (Maximum order: 4 years)

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ ZONE \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_

I am over 21 years of age. SIGNED \_\_\_\_\_

#### SUBSCRIPTION ORDER FORM

**Mattachine** **REVIEW**

693 Mission Street - San Francisco 5, Calif.

Please enter my subscription for ( ) years, beginning  
with the ( ) current ( ) next issue. I enclose  
( ) check ( ) money order ( ) cash at the rate of  
\$2.50 per year ordered (Maximum order: 4 years)

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ ZONE \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_

I am over 21 years of age. SIGNED \_\_\_\_\_

## NOTE TO SUBSCRIBERS

For the present, mailings of the monthly issues will be combined, with two editions in a single envelope.

Introduction of the "in between" issues marks the first step in the Review's program to step up to full monthly publication, with twelve issues per year, all of which will appear on newsstands also.

The staff will endeavor to constantly improve all issues of the magazine, and get it to every reader on time.

The speed with which the Review attains full monthly publication depends upon the support it gets from its readers. You can help by obtaining every possible subscription. As always, all subscriber copies are mailed in plain, sealed envelope with first class postage. All names of subscribers are absolutely private; no authority can obtain them for any purpose.

Subscribers may also plan now to order the next bound volume containing all 12 issues for 1956. Announcement of price and other details will be made later in the year.

# Mattachine REVIEW

**693 Mission Street  
San Francisco 5, California**

mattachine REVIEW

## Rehabilitation or Punishment?

Over the past few years in every newspaper, penal and otherwise, at some time or other we have read various editorials dealing with the modern penal approach to rehabilitation. All have been timely and well-written, but it seems there is one fact all have overlooked. That fact is that the law itself makes no provision whatever for rehabilitation.

Our law is peculiarly designed. Based on the original Mosaic law, it supposedly provides for three things—protection, prevention, and punishment—protection of the individual, prevention of crime, and punishment of the criminal.

Punishment is self-evident under the law. Every statute is geared toward that end. Protection, however, is quite another matter. The law books in the prosecutor's library mean little when one is faced by a knife in a night-drenched alley. One must fight—win, lose or die—then seek the law. The law in itself will never protect, because it does not prevent. It only suppresses, and that after the crime.

It would follow that if law neither protects nor prevents, except through retributive fear, then it must serve only one purpose...punishment. And we do not even punish our children today. Instead we are taught to adopt an attitude of helpful understanding toward them. Why then should the criminal continue to suffer under the existence of an atavistic criminal code? After all, is he anything but a child, socially speaking?

Rehabilitation should be the stalwart young giant of a modern criminal law, instead of the adopted child of an outmoded criminal code, for only through rehabilitation can the law suc-

ceed in its aims—the prevention of crime and the protection of society.

And how shall a criminal be rehabilitated?

The criminal in prison can be rehabilitated only if he is taught a means of livelihood which is suited to his abilities and personality. This means more schools and industries, modern and efficient, as well as a change in attitude toward the criminal.

Luckily this state is ahead of most. But the advancements that have been made are due only to an enlightened administration and a few far-seeing individuals. The law has not compelled them to act. Many changes have come into being and many more are in store for us. But sooner or later there will be a saturation point beyond which administrators cannot go, except if the basic law be changed.

Prison industries mean prison products, and those products must be disposed of to pay the cost of the program. This the law particularly provides against being designed to protect outside competition. Rehabilitation, to be effective, must combine the treatment and the guilt-finding phase of criminal procedure. Again the law is specifically against this. The judge is both jurist and physician, a sort of amiable anachronism in the criminal code, a practicing specialist without license.

Great schemes are on the threshold of things to come, but unless the repressive criminal law of today is changed into the preventive criminal law of tomorrow, they will continue to be only shadows on a dim horizon.

There is great need for a penological WPA, sanctioned and directed by law.

Editorial from MENARD TIME, published at Menard (Ill.) Penitentiary.



As this special issue goes to press (and, incidentally, it followed the April 1956 issue into print), we have just received an article from a man just released from four years and four months imprisonment. He says it's rather odd "that so little has been written concerning the advisability of imprisoning the homosexual at all" and tells the net results of such incarcerations, including the marks left upon these individuals and the effect upon heterosexual members of prison. This author also describes cases of rape within prison walls, a concept seldom considered in connection with this particular crime. Don't miss this personal story in the June issue.

## Third Sex Is Increasing, Says Doctor

A St. Louis physician said Tuesday he is completely convinced a third sex—the neutral gender—is rapidly increasing in numbers.

Dr. William H. Masters said members of the third sex are "former males and females" whose sex glands fail to secrete adequate hormones during the aging process.

Although there is marked variation among individuals, he said, some women reach the stage before they are 50 and some men, not until after 70. Women average 15 years ahead of men, he said.

Dr. Masters said members of the neutral gender have passed the reproductive age and suffer from senile physical and mental symptoms.

Other investigators have described them as persons developing a distinct lack of the usual characteristics of their

sex. They suffer from a loss of interest in their appearance and in cleanliness.

Dr. Masters said the injection of a combination of the male and female hormones, testosterone and estrogen, brought significant improvement among 75 percent of a group treated.

Dr. Masters, of the department of obstetrics and gynecology of the Washington University School of Medicine, described the therapy in a prepared paper at the annual clinical meeting of the American Academy of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

He said a controversy exists among doctors whether the artificial administration of sex hormones is desirable as a general thing. He added, however, that the constantly increasing life span is placing more men and women into the third sex category.

In its annual report for 1955, the Institute for Sex Research, Bloomington, Indiana, listed some 20 topics for projected publications, for which data has already been gathered. Trustees of the Institute are Alfred C. Kinsey, Wardell B. Pomeroy, Paul H. Gebhard, Clyde E. Martin, Alice W. Field and J. Douglas Short.

The copyrighted report stated that the Institute (as of June 30, 1955) had secured some 18,000 sexual histories, representing a broad cross section of American males and females. In addition it has made studies into sex behavior of other mammals, as well as studies of American sex law and sex offenders.

No statement has been given as to just which study will be published next by the Institute, says Dr. Kinsey, and listing of the following four titles must not be construed as next in order of publication.

However, in the field of normality, law and offenses, these projected studies have been listed by the Institute:

1. Sexual Normality and Abnormality—An extended consideration of the confusion resulting from the diverse usage of these terms in statistics, in biology, in moral and legal codes, and in social philosophy.

2. Sex Offenders. An intensive study of persons who have been convicted in some 3500 instances as sex offenders (every type offense).

3. Sex Law. Comparative study of statutes in 48 states; analysis of decisions of review courts.

4. Administration and Enforcement of Sex Laws. A study methods, procedures and policies, including probation and parole programs.



# READERS write

## TOWARD A HIGHER STANDARD OF INDIVIDUAL BEHAVIOR AND ETHICS

Review Editor:

Only now I finished reading the Review, February issue, for the first time and I'm impelled to write this letter which you may publish if you wish. Many great tides of social reform over the centuries did not reach earlier fruition because of nebulous and varied objectives among their first crusaders. Perhaps your task is insuperable for accomplishment in our time, but it certainly is a positive step in the right direction. The vast unorganized and misunderstood society of homosexuals everywhere is perhaps dominated in the majority by emotionally unstable and disorganized individuals whose inner and social conflicts prevent them formally organizing and presenting their cases to society in a realistic and effective manner, and there is rabble in the ranks.

I believe your objective is to gain social and legal acceptance of intelligent and responsible homosexuality. Attainment will require gargantuan feats of reeducation among homosexuals toward personal and moral integrity and social responsibility and in conventional society, wheels within wheels of realignment of social, religious and moral attitudes.

Let's forget the time factor and accept that these reforms can be brought about and start by requiring all homosexuals of our society to abide by suggested principles of belief and conduct similar to these:

1. After deepest and profound meditation, I accept—and without shame—the fact that I am homosexual in my natural sexual desires.
2. I believe myself to be a true child of my Creator and entitled to the respect due a good citizen in the family of man with all rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, so long as I do not intrude upon the rights and principles of others.
3. In daily humble prayer and meditation I attempt to rid myself of all resentments toward myself and others, realizing always that resentment precedes lack of understanding and loss of human dignity, which is priceless to me.
4. I will apply my inherent standards of good taste at all times in public and disdain those who shock and flaunt conventional tastes in public by dress, grooming, manners, speech and general flagrant conduct.
5. I do not seek promiscuous and transient emotional experiences, nor do I consort with persons of known low moral caliber, non-adults, or persons who do not live by these standards of conduct and principles.

*mallachine* REVIEW

6. As I regard my personal life as my own and do not welcome intrusion, likewise I respect the rights of others to privacy, so do not engage in salacious gossip at any time or place.
7. I believe I am a good citizen and wish to shoulder my responsibilities and do my part to make the world a better place in which to live.

You ask for editorial policy suggestions. May I suggest that you never accept anything for publication which would not be acceptable and meet with understanding of any religious, medical or psychiatric group or organization? I believe you should deal only in clinical fact and be as quick to condemn homosexual practices that intrude on the rights of others as you are quick to defend the legally and socially crucified, non-intrusive victim of society. I believe there are too wide areas of general disagreement among many groups ever to print articles using religion or psychiatry as a basis for justification... Stick only to facts, for the truth will make us free. Edit your material as though the Review were going into every public library in the world, and someday it will!

—Mr. L. A. B., California

## THANKS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

The Publications Director and the Review staff take this means of publicly thanking contributors who have recently aided the Review project with checks in amounts up to \$100. Most of these contributions, to be sure, have been in lesser amounts, \$5 to \$20, but they have been important in putting the magazine on a firmer financial basis.

To the other readers who have offered help, we solicit your aid. Let it be in the form of additional subscription orders, a new newsstand outlet, manuscripts, or cash gifts—all such help is vital to the continuation and growth of our magazine.

## FEATURE ON AUTHORS PLANNED

In future "special issues" which all subscribers will receive, we plan to publish a series of brief articles about several authors whose work has appeared in the regular editions of the Review.

This series will tell a little more about the background, professional experience and outlook of the people who choose to write professionally and otherwise in the sex behavior field.



## WHAT HAPPENED TO THE BOUND VOLUME?

We know that readers who ordered the 1955 bound volume are wondering why they haven't received it. The fact is, we are told, that binding is now finished, and shipment from the binder's is expected immediately. The books will then be rushed into the mail and into the hands of persons who ordered them. Thanks for being patient.



## U.S. SECURITY PROGRAM A BAR TO PROGRESS

LEE A. DuBRIDGE, *president of the California Institute of Technology, in THE YALE REVIEW:*

**H**OW are we going to determine who can be trusted to work in the areas of weapon technology where there are secrets to be kept? By the very nature of the problem criteria cannot be laid down and adopted once and for all. Conditions change. When a war is on and lives are at stake we are, oddly enough, willing to take more of a risk in order to get the job done quickly. People who served competently during the war were disqualified later from classified work. The very term "risk" itself implies a danger not fully defined.

Every human being is to some extent a security risk. No one is perfect; no one is immune to being deceived or blackmailed or tortured into giving information; no one is certain never to commit a slightly careless act in handling secret material. At the same time there are urgent jobs to be done. If we trust no one with secrets, then there will be no secrets—for secrets are invented in the brains of fallible human beings. If we disqualify every compe-

tent but slightly "imperfect" scientist from working for the government, then we shall surely fail to survive as a nation in the modern world.

There is a crying need today for a reformulation of the concept of a security risk. You may fire a man convicted of petty larceny; but you should not call in the security board. All we are trying to do is to exclude people who might, directly or indirectly, give information to an enemy.

It is often said that security procedures may be justifiably arbitrary because, in any case, "federal employment is a privilege, not a right." As far as most scientists are concerned, it is neither a privilege nor a right, but only a patriotic duty. Often scientists are not paid at all for their advisory services. Yet the government needs good scientists and ought to offer positive inducements to them.

There is a danger of losing classified information and we must adopt reasonable precautions. There is also a danger of losing the technological race for military security. We need to find a balance between these two risks which is more advantageous than at present to the safety of the U.S.

50

APRIL 1956

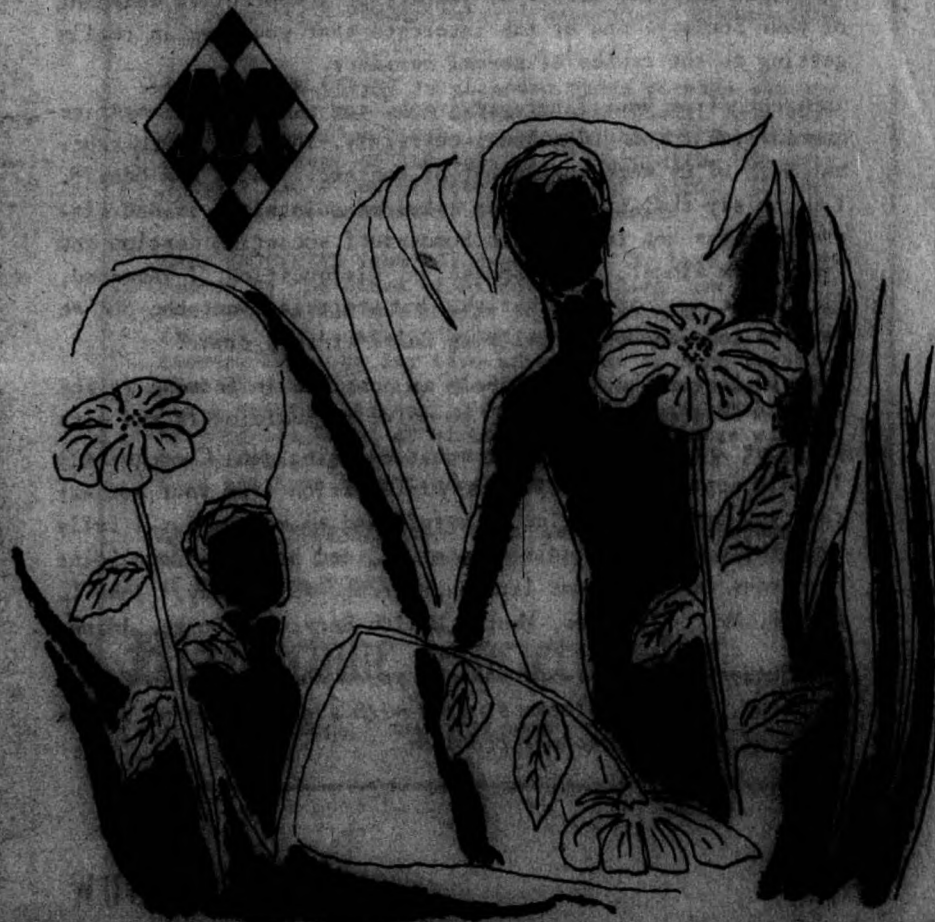
IN THIS ISSUE...IMPORTANT READING FOR EVERYONE!

JAMES (BARR) FUGATE: HOMOSEXUALS v. CHILD MOLESTERS

JUSTICE JESSE W. CARTER: YOUR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

DR. DONALD J. WEST: IT'S TIME TO CHANGE SEX LAWS

EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES AND HOW THEY AFFECT HOMOSEXUALS



# Mattachine Society, Inc.

POST OFFICE BOX 1925

MAIN POST OFFICE

LOS ANGELES 53, CALIFORNIA

## IDAHO MENTAL HEALTH DIRECTOR REPLIES

In the February issue of the REVIEW, a letter to John L. Butler, M. D., Director, Mental Health Services for the State of Idaho, was published here. In it, the chairman of the Mattachine Society urged that Dr. Butler and others in his field spearhead a professional drive to get at the causes of homosexuality. A recent homosexual scandal in Boise brought the issue to light, since severe prison terms were handed out to participants, and this method of correcting the problem had been scored by criticism from Dr. Butler. His reply follows:

Dear Mr. Burns:

Thank you for your letter of January 5. I appreciate learning of your Society, and of the interests that you have in really getting to the causes of sexual variance.

Apparently from your first paragraph, you assume *TIME* magazine quoted myself and Judge Young correctly. This was partly true, but both of us were quoted out of context. On my own behalf, I might say that the reporter asked me pointblank if one alternative was not to just let homosexual societies develop and leave them alone. In response to his question, I answered, "Yes, that is one alternative, but certainly not the one we want to consider—especially in Boise at this time."

I would like to be as much help as possible in getting at the roots of this social problem, to solve it judiciously and with the best interests of all communities being met. Consequently I would appreciate receiving any information from your Society that you may feel of value to myself and to my staff... I fully sympathize with your criticism of me, and hope that our joint resources can make some little progress.—Sincerely, John L. Butler, M.D., Director, Mental Health Services, Boise, Idaho.

Dr. Butler also mentioned that he spent three years in Europe recently, and while there studied with a group working in the field of special sexology problems.

## Close by or far away . . .

YOU may participate!

Join the Mattachine Movement by becoming a

## CONTRIBUTOR

**YES, THAT'S RIGHT.** Persons interested in aiding the program of education, research and social action of the Mattachine Society may now participate formally by becoming a "Contributor," regardless of where they reside.

**CONTRIBUTOR STATUS** is accorded those persons who pay a \$10 annual fee on a calendar year basis. This payment includes an annual subscription to Mattachine Review, a copy of the booklet, "Mattachine Society Today," and a Contributor's receipt card. It does not indicate membership status, however.

**MANY INQUIRIES** from all over the U. S. have been received by the Board of Directors asking how a person may aid the Mattachine program in areas where no chapter is located. Becoming a Contributor is the answer. Then, at any time after four or more persons over 21 years of age elect to do so, they may apply for a chapter charter after communicating their intent to the Board of Directors and compliance with a few simple regulations. Persons forming a chapter need not have been Contributors previously.

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

# Mattachine Society, Inc.

POST OFFICE BOX 1925

MAIN POST OFFICE

LOS ANGELES 53, CALIFORNIA