In This Issue...

BRANSON FOUNDATION

A NEW APPROACH TO OLD PROBLEMS
THROUGH FAMILY SURROGATE
COUNSELING, RESEARCH AND
REHABILITATION FOR SEX OFFENDERS

AFTER A ONE-DAY DEBATE...

Wolfenden Shelved
In British Parliament

PERSON-TO-PERSON PERSONAL...

Very
Important
Call
mattachine REVIEW

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Mattachine Foundation established in 1950 at Los Angeles, Calif. Mattachine Society formed in April 1953, and chartered in March 1954 under corporate laws of State of California as a non-profit, non-partisan educational, research and social service organization, founded in the public interest for the purpose of providing adults with true and accurate information leading toward solution of problems of human sex behavior, particularly those of the homosexual adult. The REVIEW is available on many U.S. newstands, and by subscription at $4 per year in the U.S., its possessions, Canada and Mexico; $5 per year elsewhere. Single copies, 50 cents each. All issues mailed first class sealed in plain envelope.

MANUSCRIPTS: Original articles, reviews of current books, letters, comment and significant opinion are solicited on a no-fee basis for publication. Where return of manuscript is desired, first class postage should be included. ADVERTISEMENTS: Accepted only from publishers and/or authors of books, magazines and periodicals containing homosexual and related sex behavior subjects, and from sellers of books in this field. Rates upon application. Publisher reserves right to reject any and all advertising.

COMING SOON: A new mail-order book service specializing in selected paper back titles, including many novels never before offered by mail from publishers in the U.S. Selections will also include new and used paper editions of standard fiction and non-fiction works on homosexual themes, etc. Watch for announcement of titles—in a future issue of this magazine.

Fourth Anniversary Issue

WITH THIS ISSUE Mattachine Review enters its fifth year. It was four years ago that the first edition of this bold little magazine came off the press, charting an uncertain course in a field full of hazards. The homosexual subject with which it is concerned was nothing but a safe bet as an educational topic for any publication to challenge. SINCE THEN there have been 44 editions (monthly since November 1955), 1,758 pages and more than 88,000 copies placed in the hands of readers over the nation and the world. We like to think this project has been of value, even though every realist tells us that we have made only a beginning.

BUT THE CLIMATE is slowly changing. More and more spokesmen in high places in the U.S. and England are calling for a change of law, understanding of sex variations, and acceptance of the fact that such variety is a normal phenomenon. Evidence to support this thinking is accumulating day by day. Spreading the word about it is the job which the Review hopes to accomplish at an accelerated pace and with greater effectiveness in the future.

AS THIS COMES ABOUT, more and more thinking adults in all walks of life will see the single basic aim of the Review as a goal which must be achieved on the grounds of basic human values and freedoms. We must soon repeal those outmoded laws governing private sex behavior between consenting adults where no force or harm is present. These laws, in the words of a prominent English physician who is head of the Homosexual Law Reform Society in London, are as stupid and ineffective as they are primitive and brutal.

YOU CAN HELP ADVANCE MATTACHINE AIDS AND PRINCIPLES. If you live at a distance from established Area Councils, or if you otherwise choose not to participate actively, then become a subscribing member! See details on page 15 of this issue.
No Action on Homosexuals Yet: Mr. Butler Sets Out the Problems

BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVE

WESTMINSTER, Wednesday

After twelve months' public consideration of the Wolfenden report, the House of Commons tonight debated the proposals it contains for dealing with homosexuality and prostitution.

No conclusion was arrived at apart from an agreement to "take note of" the report on a Government motion. Without announcing any decision on proposed changes in the law, Mr. Butler, Home Secretary, said the Government wanted to be fortified by the opinion of the House.

He hinted that legislation now in preparation would include higher penalties for men who lived on the immoral earnings of women, but would not include new provisions affecting homosexuality.

Mr. BUTLER opened the debate by moving: "That this House takes note of the report of the Committee on Homosexual Offences and Prostitution."

It was a little over a year, he re-called, since the report was received but he did not think the interval had been useful.

It had since been widely read and had stimulated discussion and thought on topics which people so far had been tempted to ignore. It was not altogether easy to consider both parts of the report in one debate. The two parts had not much to do with one another.

It was important at the outset to make it clear that questions of theology and morals were outside the committee's terms of reference. The House's main concern would be to decide whether recommendations on changes in the law were to be accepted.

He reminded Members that Parliament had a dual function. It was partly deliberative and partly a legislative assembly.

THE PERENNIAL DILEMMA
CONTROL BY LAW

The subject considered by the Committee had raised in a most acute form one of the perennial dilemmas of organised society. That was how far the law should seek to regulate the behaviour of individuals.

He thought all would agree there was a sphere in which the conduct of individuals must be controlled by the sanctions of the law, both in their own interests and the interests of others, and in the interests of society at large.

It would equally be agreed there was a sphere which it was proper to leave to the dictates of the individual's conscience. "I mean the individual's conscience as fortified by the teachings of religion and the generally accepted standards of the society in which we live."

3-FOLD FUNCTION
Protecting Citizens

He thought dispute arose in defining the limits of those two spheres. In the Committee's view the function of the law regarding sexual behaviour was three-fold:

1. To preserve public order and decency.
2. To protect the citizen from what was offensive and injurious.
3. To provide sufficient safeguards against exploitation and corruption.

"I personally do not have any difficulty in ascertaining that the law should be framed or held as it is so as to preserve public order and decency. I should have thought that there is general agreement that the law should provide safeguards against exploitation and corruption."

ANCIENT PROBLEM
What Is Injurious?

On the second function he thought there was the greatest difficulty. The House would have to make up its mind in the debate.

"This raises the issue, what is offensive and what is injurious. What kinds of conduct, in the words of the Committee, are so contrary to the public good that the law ought to intervene."

"Is homosexual conduct between consenting adults a vice injurious to society, or is it a matter, entirely for the private conscience of the parties concerned, or questions have been with us since the beginning of time in every nation."

In Ancient Greece, at times, this practice was accepted and even admired. In other societies, including those permeated by the Christian ethic, it had been considered as an unmentionable evil and visited with the severest penalties.

In this country the extreme form of homosexual conduct had been condemned by criminal law for over 400 years and in lesser forms for the last 70 years.

SIN AND CRIME
RESPONSIBILITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL

The Committee had drawn a sharp and valid distinction between sin and crime. Applying the definition of the criminal law, they concluded that while private homosexual conduct between consenting adults might be a sin, and was commonly so regarded, it ought not to be a crime.

Their view argued that to carry the criminal law beyond its proper sphere was to undermine the moral responsibility of the individual. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Church Assembly, by a majority, had emphasised the importance of maintaining the fundamental right of man to decide on his own moral code even to his own hurt.

PREVENTING HARM
Duty to Society

"In a free society there are few things more important than to sustain the sense of individual responsibility. But this argument can be accepted as a reason for leaving homosexual conduct to the private conscience only if one is convinced..."
that society would not be harmed by so doing.

"This is a proposition many people, after giving due weight to the Committee’s arguments and the views of the Churches, still find great difficulty in accepting." The following arguments appeal to many: -

"The first is that the homosexual group is small and there are such groups, may tend to drift in and corrupt those who are ordinarily not attracted to this way of life and capable of living normal lives, but are led by curiosity, weakness or purely mercenary motives into homosexual society."

While it might be argued that escape from such a group was easier if its activities were not illegal, it was equally arguable that resistance to its attraction was stronger in the first place. Its activities were illegal as well as immoral.

"If we were drawing up a code for the first time, what should we make this a criminal offence? I am in some doubt whether we might or might not.

"But what to decide now is shall we remove the existing prohibition on it, with all the consequences which it would produce, closer to the correct diagnosis of the present position and the best approach to the future?"

The committee had gained ground, and he did not think it was fair to the Wolfenden Committee, that the committee desired to legalise homosexual conduct. That gave the sort of impression that they wished to do it easily.

"In fact, what they wished to do was to alter the law not expressly to encourage or legalise such practices but to use them, like adultery and other sins, from the realm of the law."

"Education, education and time are needed to bring people along to understand that point of view."

"The other has doubts, from inquiries and researches I have made, many Members and many people outside would misunderstand the removal of the prohibition as implying, if not approval, at least condonation by the legislature of homosexual conduct." (Hear, hear.)

MAJORITY VIEW

Change Unjustified

Many people outside the influence of religion found no other basis for their notions of right and wrong but in the criminal law. Could we be sure that if the support of the criminal law were removed from these people they would find any other support?

"What is clear to me is that there is at present a large section of the population which strongly repudiates homosexual conduct and whose moral sense would be offended by an alteration, or in proposing legislation to carry with implied approval or tolerance of what they regard as a great social evil."

"Therefore the considerations I have indicated satisfy the Government that it would not be justified, on the basis of opinions expressed so far in proposing legislation to carry out the recommendations of the Committee." There were sporadic cries of agreement.

HUMAN SUFFERING

Scope for Blackmail

Much human suffering derived from the operations of the present law. It provided scope for blackmail.

It often resulted in prison sentences which should be the last state worse than his first. His personal experience of visiting prisons showed how unsuitable in many cases a prison sentence was for redemption of a person of this sort.

He hoped the debate would do something to get rid of the idea that we were coming towards the type of reform which might be accepted. In this field we needed more knowledge of the little cause or extent of homosexual conduct and could not judge adequately of any action that might be taken.

The committee had drawn attention to the need for research and he was hopeful of meeting this need subject to the needs of other forms of research.

REDEMPTION OF PROSTITUTES

FEW OPPORTUNITIES

Mr. Butler dealt next with prostitution. All would agree that this was a trade they would like this country to be free of, who became a prostitute, with the entailed degradation and misery, was a reproach to our society.

The Committee was in no doubt that nowadays prostitution was a way of life, and operated on because it suited a particular woman’s personality, freed her from irksome routine and gave more earnings.

A woman no longer adopted that way of life because there was no other open to her and the opportunities for rescue were consequently limited.

"We have a duty, particularly to the young, to bring every means of redemption to bear before prostitution becomes a settled habit. The law might take steps to assuage tendencies in that direction, and we had a lot to learn in dealing with this problem."

"The committee had recommended the removal of the penalty leading to street offences should be reformulated to eliminate the requirement to establish innocence, and it would be possible that their finding should be accepted.

"In any definition the woman must be described as a procurer and if the police can perform their duty of identification, finally, it is necessary of conviction without any shadow of doubt."

CONViction BASIS

Mr. Silverman’s Joints

Mr. Silverman (Soc. Nelson and Colne) suggested that such a definition involved the certainty that in a disputed case the record of the defence witness would have the weight of the evidence on which the prosecution relied for a conviction. How can we morally justify treating as a crime the sale of a thing without treating the buying of it also as a crime.

Mr. Butler agreed that the first question raised a serious point. If a Bill were considered Mr. Silverman could vet it, and the Committee proposed the police and the public are doing what the Government has done.

Mr. Butler observed: "On what evidence is the man to be guilty? With the possible exception of the kerb-crawler, who drives about in a car for the purpose, the man does not normally loiter. He has no need to do so."

"He appears once on the scene and is gone. In the rare cases where
EXPLOITATION
BY MEN
BIGGER PENALTY

The man who exploited a prostitute by living on her immoral earnings presented a different and in some respects easier problem. The majority of the committee considered the present maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment inadequate. Mr. Butler went on: "My own feeling is that if it is decided to take action on these matters, as it may well be, the observations of the majority on this question are not firm enough."

"I have no doubt we should accept the reservation of Mrs. Cohen, Mrs. Lovibond and Lady Stopford in which they recommend that the maximum be increased to five years."

He hoped that would be "a consolation and balance for some other things we shall have to do." But it would require a good deal of consideration.

NO SOLUTION
Premises Difficulty

He would like the advice of the House about dealing with premises. The Committee recommended that magistrates should be empowered to make an order determining the tenancy. He was seeking for the tenant to assign it to a person approved by the landlord. Obviously this was a problem of peculiar difficulty.

"We shall be disappointed if this was not the case."

GOING TOO FAR
"Panic" Warning

"It would be a pity if we embarked on panic legislation without a good deal of preliminary consideration. I am not convinced we should go as far in some respects as the Committee suggests."

When the report appeared he was in favour of much less and even imprisonment for persistent offenders. He was still in favour of much heavier fines but opposed to imprisonment.

This should be reserved for those who organised prostitution and profited from it. He was opposed to imprisonment for prostitutes for three reasons:

1. More women would plead not guilty and courts, already overcrowded, would become unworkable.
2. Prison could not absorb any substantial increase of population.
3 Crime was contagious. He did not wish to make prostitutes thieves, or thieves prostitutes. If there was to be detention it should he in the interest of the woman, for redemption rather than punishment.

PROVING ANNOYANCE
A Legal Fiction

He was disappointed in Mr. Butler's apparent acceptance of the Committee's recommendation that need for proof of annoyance should be dropped. That need was at present a part of the law, and part of the sordid charade played out in our courts between the police and the woman.

"But if that fiction were abandoned there would be danger of innocent women being charged. There might be a grave threat to personal freedom."

It would not be impossible to devise a form of words to ensure that if a woman solicited a man and he accepted her solicitation, he should be made in some way an accessory to the fact.

The effect of all the proposals would be that they would not cure the disease. They would merely conceal the symptoms.

The result would be bad in so far as it would censure the work of the police officers and might well produce a new crop of thugs batten on prostitutes and profit at their expense. The disadvantages far outweighed the advantages.

"I believe the effect of these proposals would be that many prostitutes would give up their activities, or that dealing with prostitution than on that dealing
crimes.

They were all embarrassed by the shame of our streets. But they had to preserve a sense of proportion.

LIVING UNDER SHADOW OF LAW
HARSH EXISTENCE

On homosexuality, Mr. Greenwood said: "What we have to decide is whether it is morally wrong, or for some reason not understood, are practising homosexuals should live their lives under the shadow of the law and at the risk of the blackmailers."

"I believe that life is harsh enough for these people without society adding to their burdens. The fact that the law is largely under-enforced, and indeed largely unnecessary, is certainly no reason for retaining it. I am fortified in my view by the fact that it is shared by many of the great religious leaders of the country."

He would be more prepared to accept the status quo if he felt that the committee made an effective contribution to preventing homosexual practices or deterred those who indulged in them. He was not likely to cure a homosexual of his perversion by sending him to prison as a cure would be by incarcerating him in a hospital.

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LETTER TO M.P.
"Living in Dread"

Mr. MONTGOMERY HYDE (C, Belfast, N.), said that nearly 200 witnesses gave evidence to the committee, but not a single prostitute. He had received a letter from a homosexual, who wrote:

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Two of my friends, if they are sober, are as well behaved as any individual I know. But if they have drunk they revert to these homosexual tendencies. I cite this as proof that, by control and discipline one can get some sort of hold over these tendencies.

PADDDINGTON RAIDED.

Wrong Woman Seized
M. PARKIN (SoC., Paddington N.) had doubts about the recommendation on prostitution. The obligation to prove annoyance. The wife of a constituent was walking near her home when a police van swept down on a particularly notorious part of Paddington.

The police bundled every woman in sight towards it. Several of the experienced prostitutes ran away and his constituent's wife was half-way into the van when one said: "Don't take her, she's not right."

Mr. DANCE (C., Bromsgrove) asserted that it was the sentimental psychiatrist and supported that kind of feeling which increased the great danger of homosexuality. Too many people are thinking of looking into the mind of the homosexual rather than looking at the repugnance caused to millions of decent people.

Condonation of these sorts of offences had led to the downfall of the Roman Empire and of Nazi Germany. A burst of laughter from Opposition M.P.'s interrupted Mr. Dance and the Speaker gestured good-humouredly towards Sir Winston Churchill in his customary seat below the gangway.

This prompted Mr. HALE (C., Oldham W.) to interject: "Is it not correct that had a psychiatrist looked into the mind of Hitler particularly into the deficiency in his thyroid gland, we might not have had any of this trouble at all?"

NOT INCURABLES.

Must Keep Law
Dr. BROUGHTON (SoC., Batley and Morley) who practices psychiatry, said that in his professional experience patients who had been deprived of the love of one or both of their parents in childhood had suffered feelings of isolation and worthless. There was need for research into the mentality of the men who resorted to prostitutes.

About homosexuals, he said: "If they did not have this fear of punishment they might elevate the practice to a cult. They meet in groups and considerable trouble is taken for the seduction of others."

Another psychiatrist, Dr. R. BENNETT (C., Gosport and Fareham) said he had done a good deal of practice at the request of courts in investigating the state of mind of homosexuals. They could not be regarded as "hard and fast incurables." It would be disastrous to abandon the law.

Mr. JAY (SoC., Battersea N.) protested that penalties for homosexuality in private among consenting adults infringed a basic principle of personal freedom. Nevertheless, the State had a right to interfere with the conduct of an individual unless that conduct had some effect on some other people.

WOMEN'S VIEWS.

Training The Child

Mrs. EMMETT (C., East Grinstead) said that in regard to prostitution the annoyance was not so much that of a woman speaking to a man as the annoyance to the public by the number of prostitutes now haunting the streets. She thought they should proceed as recommended in the report.

She thought fines should be increased and there would not like to see imprisonment as the only alternative for a third offence.

All the suggestions made so far had been made for the repression of prostitution. They had gone the wrong way about sex education in schools. The "two bachelor Ministers of Education" should consider setting up a special committee to inquire into what methods were necessary to bring up not just educated youngsters but future parents.

THE "LOVE BIRDS."

Demand for Equality

Mrs. MANN (SoC., Coatbridge and AIRPORT) asked: "This is what Wolfenden offers you: Prostitution of male by male in public places. You can set up, as love birds anywhere."

At present it was no offence for a woman to take an apartment and entertain her gentlemen friends by habitual prostitution, though it would be if two women did it. The inclusion of male was part of equality with the female. (Laughter).

Mr. BLACK (C., Wimbledon) said that the leaders of various churches had been more or less equally divided on the proposals with regard to homosexuality. He thought that among the rank and file there would be a considerable majority against the proposals. (Cheers from both sides of the House).

Mr. HALE said he was anxious to be tolerant but he did not support the claim that homosexuality was near as widespread as suggested.

PERSONAL TRAGEDIES.

State Should Intrude

Mr. RAWLINSON (C., Epsom) declared that as a member of the Bar he had seen the personal tragedies which arose from homosexual cases. "There do exist private realms into which the State should intrude. The removal of the law from the Statute Book would be against the public interest at this time.

He suggested there should be prosecutions only by leave of the Attorney-General. Prison was useless for such offences as it was for attempted suicide and for incest.

The Rev. LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS (SoC., Abertillery) said he did not accept the hysterical notion that to allow homosexuality between consenting adults in private would lead to wild orgies, but he would have no mercy on homosexual adults who offended against young boys and lads.

Mr. YOUNGER (SoC., Grimsby) urged on the Government greater care and cautious experiment rather than the full recommendations of the report which had been brought legislation to the House.

MR. RENTON.

PSYCHIATRISTS' VERDICT.

RETENTION OF LAW

Mr. RENTON, Under-Secretary, Home Office, replying for the Government, said that in regard to homosexuality the Government was interested to see that during the debate the only two practising psychiatrists in the House were against the committee's recommendation that homosexuals be tolerated but that genuine minority it might foster the growth of that larger group.

The general was of most members of the public and most members of
COMMUNITY OF TWO MILLION
COMMITTEE'S FACTS

SIR HUGH LINSTEAD

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would have sexual equality with the female." (Laughter).

Mr. BLACK (C., Wimbledon) said

that the leaders of various churches

had been more or less equally divided

on the proposals with regard to homo­

sexuality. He thought that among the rank and file there would

be a considerable majority against

the proposals. (Cheers from both

sides of the House.)

Mr. HALE said he was anxious to

be tolerant but he did not support

favouring a corps d'élite of sexual

preferences. He placed a strong

claim that homosexuality was

nearly as widespread as suggested.

PERSONAL TRAGEDIES

State Should Intrude

Mr. RAWLINSON (C., Epsom) de­
clared that as a member of the Bar

he had seen the personal tragedies

which arose from homosexual cases. "There do exist private realms in

which the State should intrude. The

removal of blame from the State

from the Statute Book would be against

the public interest at this time.

He suggested there should be prosecu­
tions only by leave of the Attorney­

General. Prison was useless for such

offences as it was for attempted

suicide and for incest.

The Rev. LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS
(Soc., Abbertillery) said he did not accept the hysterical notion

that homosexuality was a disease.

Besides, men with unalterable

tendencies, homosexuals included

the public and most members of

the House. (Cheers from both

sides of the House).

PSYCHIATRISTS' VERDICT

RETENTION OF LAW

Mr. RENTON. Under-Secretary,
Home Office, replying for the Gov­
ernment, said that the Government

was interested to see that during the

debate the only two practising

psychiatrists in the House were

against the committee's recom­
mandation that homosexual be­

haviour in public places by consen­
enting adults should not be illegal.

Besides, men with unalterable

tendencies, homosexuals included

vast numbers with tendencies which

they managed to control. If the

Government were to legislate to

protect and absolve that genuine

minority it might foster the growth

of that larger group.

The instinct of most members of

the public and most members of

the House.
both Houses would decline to accept the Wolfenden proposals. "Nevertheless there are some homosexuals who cannot help themselves, but others can be helped and we shall consider what more can be done for them."

**EVENLY DIVIDED**

**Old Problem Remains**

On prostitution, the real point was whether they wanted the streets cleared or not. "I have tried to take a poll, and opinion was rather evenly divided on that point."

"The most important question is how we can prevent the needless flow of young and sometimes beautiful girls, many from good homes, reaching this terrible market. The fact that the problem is old makes it no less of a challenge."

"In our opinion, provisionally formed and subject to what has been said in the debate, the sanction of imprisonment, even though it is only intended in the last resort, will go a long way to help. Girls will be reluctant to enter into a way of life which will lead to prison."

Mr. Osborne (Soc., Yardley) and Mr. Cole (Nat. Lib. C. Beds. S.), also spoke.

The motion to take note of the report was carried without dissent.

The House rose at 11.30 p.m.

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**SARAH CHURCHILL STARS IN HOMOSEXUAL FILM**

**SARAH CHURCHILL, Sir Winston's 44-year-old daughter, is to make a film come-back. She will co-star with Anthony Quayle and Andrew Ray in "Serious Charge," a blackmail drama about homosexuality. Miss Churchill—whose last screen appearance was with Fred Astaire in "Wedding Bells" eight years ago—will play a frumpish spinster.**

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**PERSONALS**

**YOUNG voice student, tenor, greatly needs sponsor. Tel. replies to UX6-0000.**

BY C. V. HOWARD

(Above ad actually appeared in a large newspaper recently, unchanged except for the telephone number.)

**A Very Important Call**

"Hello."

"Hello. Is this the chap who advertised for a sponsor?"

"Yes, it is. Who is this please?"

"Would you like to tell me what you had in mind? I mean, what you mean by a 'sponsor'?"

"Well, what I'd like to find is someone interested in helping somebody like myself continue his studies. I haven't much money and I need a place where I can have my room and meals and possibly a bit of spending money in exchange for whatever I can do in return. I mean like getting the meals; doing the housework and whatever you want me to do."

"If I see. Actually that's just about what I have in mind, too. I have a nice apartment—it's not big—there's only one bedroom. But I've been thinking about taking someone in with me if I can find the right type of person. But naturally it would have to be exactly the right type of person for it to work out. So, how about going ahead. Tell me about yourself. Maybe something can be worked out that will give us both what we want."

"Well, my name is Dennis and I'm nineteen and my home is in Lovina Beach. That's a little town about a hundred miles from here. I just graduated from high school last year and I moved here about a month ago in order to take voice training."

"Just out of high school, eh? A big athletic star?"

"No, not actually. I'm not beefy enough for football. But I did all right in swimming and basketball."

"How tall are you, Dennis?"

"I'm six one and I weigh a hundred and seventy two. I don't mean this to sound like I'm bragging or anything, but I have a 42-inch chest and a 28-inch waist. I guess I'm what you'd call pretty well built."

"It surely sounds like you are. You sound like a real cover man."

---

**Sex and Censorship**

the NEW magazine that calls a spade a spade, challenges the censor, opposes the brain-washing going on in the fields of literature and art. Fully illustrated and documented. Subscriptions, $6 for 12 bi-monthly issues.

First issue of SEX AND CENSORSHIP appeared in November 1958. It has drawn favorable comment from all parts of the U. S.

**JANUARY ISSUE NOW AVAILABLE on newsstands coast-to-coast.**

Send 50¢ for a copy by mail, or $1 for first and second issues to:

SEX AND CENSORSHIP, Room 406, 693 Mission St., San Francisco 5
"Cover man? Oh, you mean those little body-building magazines?"

"You've seen them then?"

"Oh, sure. But I hardly ever buy any of them. But I'm not that good. My skin isn't smooth enough. Unless I'd shave. Golly, my chest looks like a polar-bear rug in photographs. What did you say your name is, sir?"

"Well, Dennis boy, you certainly don't sound at all like what they say about tenors. Maybe it isn't true what they say about tenors."

"Oh, I'm a tenor all right. But I guess I really don't look like they are supposed to look like. Everyone says I look a lot like what Fred MacMurray must have looked like twenty years ago. And I guess I do a little-bit and I'm kind of counting on that to help when I've had more voice study and try to get into musical comedy. And I don't mean that to sound conceited either—it's just that I know that build and appearance and stuff like that are important for stage work."

"I don't think you're going to have much trouble. Sounds to me as if you'll do all right—really all right—in just about everything including b--- I mean in whatever you end up doing. How do you like living up here in the city? It must be quite a change from Lovina Beach. Do you miss the old home town?"

"No, I don't actually. I never seemed to fit in with the fellows down there. And weekends were always pretty boring. Never anything to do except camp or cruise."

"Pardon me, Dennis. What did you say? A truck just passed by and I'm not sure I heard you right?"

"I said there was never anything to do on weekends but camp or go cruising. You see, my Dad had this little boat and sometimes we'd go up the coast and camp when the weather was nice."

"That's different. I didn't get what you meant at first. Camp or, uh, cruise. I mean—well, reeeally!"

"I'm sorry, I really didn't mean it that way. I guess the word cruise does sound like a great big yacht or something. I wasn't trying to try it on or anything. Hell, it really is just a little boat."

"Well, it doesn't sound as though you did have many gay times down there. I mean really gay, like the times you can have here. Or maybe you haven't discovered the places here yet. Bars and like that."

"Oh, sure. I've discovered them. But I can't get in because I'm still only nineteen. There's a place on Ellis I'd sure love to make some night. Looks like they really live it up in there."

"You mean the Catch-All? That's my favorite place!"

"No, the one just a couple doors further out. I've seen some real cute girls in there. The Catch-All looks real interesting to me, too."

I'd love to go to both of them some time."

"Well, look, Denny—we don't seem to be coming to much of an understanding. At least I don't. I don't mind telling you that you sound like a real nice guy—just the kind of a fellow I'd enjoy having around twenty-four hours a day. But a couple of things bother me so let's get them cleared up. What about your folks? Would they be likely to think it was queer for you to move in with another man and get free board and room? How about you, yourself? Would you feel that it was kind of a queer arrangement? It really would be sort of queer in a way for we'd be sort of crowded. Like I said, there's only one bed, and ..."

"Oh, my gosh, don't let that bother you. It sounds wonderful to me personally. And it would mean so doggone much to me that I'll knock myself out to make it up to you. I'll bring you breakfast in bed. I'll scrub your back. All you'll have to do is tell me what to do and I'll do it. Anything, honest to God. Please."

"Well, I've got to admit that it sounds mighty attractive. In fact, kid, you've got me sold. But you're sure it will be all right with your family. They won't think it's sort of peculiar?"

"Heck no. They'll be tickled to death. But I don't even have to tell them if you don't want me to. Dad is tied up just about twenty-four hours a day and he and Mom never get up here. He's the sheriff there and ... hello. Hello! Operator. OPERATOR! We got cut off. Will you please see if you can get my party back? It's very important! I mean, it was a VERY important call.

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ONE'S 1959 MIDWINTER INSTITUTE
EVENT OF THE YEAR
January 30 - February 1 Three Days of Program and Fun
Write for Information and Reservations
PLAN NOW TO BE THERE
One, Incorporated, 232 South Hill St., Los Angeles 12, Calif.

SUBSCRIBING MEMBERSHIP—Open to all persons over 21 years of age seriously interested in aiding solution of human sex behavior problems. Participation in activities of established Mattachine Area Councils not required. Principal purpose of subscribing membership is to provide the organization and its publications with vital financial support. Included are subscription to Mattachine Review (monthly) and Interim (quarterly). Fee, $15.00 per year. Please make check or money order payable to Mattachine Society, Inc., San Francisco 5, Calif. Subscribing members may attend meetings of the Society and its Area Councils, but may not vote unless qualified to active membership by payment of local dues and accepted by Area Council concerned in accordance with local rules for active membership.
Calling Shots

This new department will endeavor to report to readers some of the behind-the-scenes activities of the Mattachine Society, and tell news of trends in the sex education field which do not always find their way into print, but are nevertheless interesting and worthy of attention. In effect, "Calling Shots" will be a sort of monthly sweep-down from the editor's desk.

INQUIRIES ABOUT MATTACHINE

Within the past week, two of many, inquiries about the Mattachine Society came from distant but interested parties whose queries we are proud to receive. A staff psychologist on the faculty of Fordham University, New York, asks for copies of our publications catalogs and folders. The Maricopa County (Arizona) Medical Society, referred to us by the Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Clinic of the University of California School of Medicine, San Francisco, has inquired to obtain copies of the Homophilic Bibliography being published, also wants to know the meaning of the word Mattachine, and seeks other information. This is to be compiled, states the president of this organization, into a project called, "Prescription Aids for Recovery," a program being designed to supply both physicians and laymen (or patients at the physician's recommendation) any type of literature covering any phase of the homosexual subject from medical, legal and social viewpoints, to be issued in booklet form. The idea is to assist individuals with literature which will help persons with socio-sexual problems to "live" with their problems. We are glad to supply assistance to this noteworthy project.

BROADCAST HEARD ON WEST COAST

Two hours of panel discussion on the subject of "The Homosexual In Our Society," aired over KPFA-FM, Berkeley, November 24 (See December Review) was well received, it appears. Moderator Elsa Knight Thompson of the station staff reported that no panel broadcast on any "controversial" subject, on KPFA, has ever before equalled the almost 100 letters of response from listeners. Unbelievable also is the nature of this response: Almost all favorable.

This interest in the homosexual topic caused the station to re-broadcast the program on December 29, and in addition, KPFA and Pan-Graphic Press have together issued the full transcript of the program in booklet form (36 pages, $1 per copy). Tapes of the broadcast have been sent to Mattachine Society Area Councils. Readers residing in those areas should watch local Mattachine Newsletters for dates when they will be played. In addition, copies of the tapes have been placed in the hands of several psychiatrists, research psychologists, and in the Institute for Sex Research, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. Time Magazine also ordered a copy of the tape, but has not yet published any comment.

INTEREST HIGH AT PUBLICATIONS SEMINAR

More than 30 persons attended the first annual Publications Seminar & Workshop at San Francisco on December 6. Sponsored by the Publications Department of the Mattachine Society, staff representatives of the Review, One magazine, the Ladder (Daughters of Bilitis, Inc.) and the new Sex & Censorship magazine participated. Wallace de Ortega Maxey, editor of Sex & Censorship and author of a new book, "Man Is A Sexual Being," spoke on the inroads of censorship at the afternoon session. He listed a dozen critical areas over the U.S. where local groups are applying pressure on city councils and state legislatures to restrict books that people can read. He also told of a trial in Fresno, Calif., where a publisher was charged with distributing three obscene titles (the trial, since concluded, resulted in complete clearance of one title, and a deadlocked 9-3 jury vote for acquittal on the other two). This trial, he pointed out, showed the high cost of justice in the U.S. today: The publisher had to put up $15,000 in cash in order to go to court to defend himself.

An afternoon panel with staff representatives of four sex education publications delved into many of the problems of the "little magazines" and their struggle for existence. San Francisco Attorney Morris Lowenthal, handling the appeals of two bar-cafes whose licenses were re-
voked because of the establishments were alleged to be hangouts for homosexuals, described the workings of state legislatures which sought to whistle away individual rights of citizens through indirect means. For instance, it is not against the law to be homosexually oriented, but it is against the law for a homosexual to be served an alcoholic beverage in California. The state's present law, Lowenthal declared, was unconstitutional, since it reverses a state supreme court decision of 1951 which held that if law-abiding homosexuals could be denied the right to patronize a bar or restaurant, the same denial could be extended to Methodists, Democrats or any other group someone didn't happen to like.

**MEMBERSHIP REACHES HIGH MARK**

The vice-chairman of the Mattachine Society reported a total of 248 memberships at the close of 1958. While this total was a long way from the 6 to 9 million members reported from time to time during the past four years (beginning with absurd statements made in Confidential magazine in 1954), it nevertheless represented the largest paid membership of the Society during its first decade of existence. San Francisco led the Areas, followed by New York, Los Angeles, Denver, Washington, Boston and Detroit in that order. A growing subscribing membership total had reached 66.

Compared to a year ago, the story was an exciting gain. At the close of 1957, total membership was 133, of which only 15 were subscribing members.

But viewed in the light of the Society's minimum budget for 1959, the figure was far short of the goal set for this new year. A minimum $10,000 budget has been set for the year, which means income must be increased 33% over 1957 and 1958 totals. This new amount must come from three sources: dues from new members, additional magazine subscriptions, and voluntary contributions and pledges. The demand and appeals for legal, social and counseling services are already beyond the Society's ability to furnish them. Calls for assistance and cooperation from public and professional agencies are accelerating. Workload on the small volunteer staff is now almost overwhelming. So you know who we are counting on to give more substance to Mattachine as a worthwhile educational, research and social service project during the coming New Year.

To a similar degree, the same problems faced by the national office are of equal concern in the localities where branch offices are operated across the U. S. These dedicated groups are realistically striving to give meaning to our aims. They expect no miracles, but they do serve the fullest support of interested adults in these communities. Don't disappoint them.

**INDEX SUPPLEMENT AVAILABLE**

A 24-page booklet containing the complete index of Volume IV for 1958 is now available. Previously this index has been included in the January issue. This time, however, it is available free to subscribers who request it and send 8c in stamps for it, preferably affixed to a 6x9 (business size) addressed envelope.

The 1958 volume, complete with index, will be ready for shipment on February 1. At the time of binding, a limited number of volumes for 1955, 1956 and 1957 will also be bound. Price is $7 each, prepaid, and with a 4% sales tax required from California residents. We suggest that orders be sent now to be assured of early delivery.

**LIBRARY GETS A PRESENT OF 225 VOLUMES**

There are now more than 800 volumes in the Mattachine Library at San Francisco following the gift of some 225 volumes in December from a California resident. The additions represent mostly reference and non-fiction works, with a number of books in which the sex variation aspects is minor or incidental. The gift included extra shelves to accommodate it, and the donor, bless him, rose to that occasion also by prefabricating the lumber required and delivering it for installation. Cataloging is in process by the librarian. This outstanding gift is acknowledged with sincere thanks of the Board of Directors.

**READERS WRITE**

**REVIEW EDITOR:** This is a plea for acceptance of the homosexual in Canadian society...so that we can openly march under our own colors in every social sphere, among our "work-mates, in our unions and in the neighborhoods; where we live, where we work, and where we make our homes. If it is truly the free society that socially conscious persons desire and say it is, then immediately efforts should be made to undertake the snarl of social tensions that result from the officially inspired disgust, nay, hatred, of the homosexual in Canada...—Mr. V. S., British Columbia.

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Toward the end of spreading our educational efforts in Canada, the Mattachine Society has already enlisted memberships from several interested persons in your province. We hope to announce a unit of the organization in Vancouver soon.

**REVIEW EDITOR:** After listening to last night's broadcast discussion over KPFA (November 24th), I am interested in finding out something more about the Mattachine Society and its work and method of carrying on that work, as well as your magazine. Certainly any part you may have had in bringing about the programming of yesterday's radio production deserves compliments for the contribution thus made toward wider public education.—Mr. J. E., Calif.
I Ontario.

Editor's Note: Home Secretary Richard A. Butler told the House of Commons during the 1-day debate on Wolfenden recommendations recently that public opinion was not yet ready for this change (on homosexual offenses) which has been backed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, and other church leaders, medical associations, etc. This happened even though it was pointed out that present laws breed much of the blackmail to which homosexuals are subjected. England's maximum life imprisonment penalty, therefore, still applies to some homosexual offenses. Outside of Parliament, several British leaders who supported the Wolfenden recommendations have stated that lawmakers may be loath to act favorably on this matter for a decade. Politicians, they say, are too behind public opinion, and don't dare catch up for fear of losing votes when up for re-election.

Editor's Note: The Review would like to hear from potential translators who can put the above articles in English, providing an examination of this material indicates it has value for the Review's readers.
The great XVII Century Japanese writer, Saikaku Ibara (also written Ebara and Ehara), wrote a number of superb short stories dealing with homosexuality, fifteen of which have appeared in English translations. Nine stories, identified by a letter (a) in the list below, appeared in "Quaint Stories of the Samurai," selected, translated, and privately published (500 copies) by Ken Sato in Paris in 1928. From Sato's larger French edition, thirteen stories, identified by the letter (b), were translated into much better English, and under different titles where duplications occurred, and published as "Comrade Loves of the Samurai" in E. Powers Mather's anthology, "Eastern Love," where it appears in Vol. II of the 3-volume edition published in New York by Liveright in 1930 or in Vol. VIII of the 12-volume edition published in London by Rodker the same year. A later reprint by Fawcett, A Crest D-199, also entitled "Eastern Love," contains only the three stories indicated by the letter (c). Finally, the single story, "Gengobei at the Mountain of Love," appears in the collection "Five Women who Loved Love," translated by W. Theodore de Bary and published in Tokyo by Tuttle in 1957. Perhaps it should be added that, in spite of the title of the collection, "Gengobei" concerns a male homosexual, not a Lesbian.

1 (a) The Love for His Dead Friend's Sake.
2 (b) Love Vowed to the Dead.
2 (a) The Final Reward for His Long-Cherished Love.
(b) At Last Rewarded for his Constancy.
3 (a) A True Friendship After a Feud.
4 (a) A Buddhist Priest's Letter to His Friend in Kyoto About His Coming Love Affair.
(b) Letter from a Buddhist Priest Telling His Friend That His Lover Comes To Him.
5 (a) All the Friends Died by Hara-Kiri.
(b) All Comrade Lovers Die by Harakiri.
6 (a) He Followed After His Lover, After He has Killed Him in Tortures.
(b) and (c) He followed His Friend Into the Other World, After Torturing Him to Death.
7 (a) He Died to Save His Lover. and (b)
8 (a) A Young Lad's Soul Follows His Lover Into Travel.
(b) and (c) The Soul of a Young Man Smitten With Love, Follows His Lover on a Journey.
9 (a) A Sad Love Affair Between Two Enemies.
(b) The Tragic Love of Two Enemies.
19 (b) They Loved Each Other Even to Extreme Old Age.
11 (b) and (c) A samurai Becomes a Beggar Through His Love For a Page.
12 (b) An Actor Loved His Patron, Even as a Flint Seller.
13 (b) He Rids Himself of His Foes With the Help of His Lover.
14 (b) Love Long Conceived.
15 Gengobei the Mountain of Love. (To Be Continued Next Month)

Something is being done for youthful offenders at the
BRANSON FOUNDATION
Family Surrogate Counseling - Research and Rehabilitation

By Helen Kitchen Branson, M. A.

As a sociologist with a nursing background, I look back on the last ten years and realize that like Topsy in UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, our research and rehabilitation program has "just growed." It began, really, when a psychiatrist who operated a small private sanitarium, because of the shortage of nurses, hired me in spite of my visual handicap, to be his night charge nurse. The majority of his patients were psychotics, but a few character disorders were treated. His interest was with the acutely disturbed patients, and he was eagerly welcoming any assistance from the nursing staff with the individuals having character disorders. At his suggestion, I took into my home two patients with whom I had unusual rapport. In the family setting, and, of course, under the psychiatrist's guidance, the rehabilitation program began.

From two clients to several hundred a year, our program has grown. It has formed a part of our graduate research at the University of Southern California where the sociology department befriended us in spite of our lack of sight. As both my husband and I progressed in our work, we realized that the chief problem was not rehabilitation, but research. Little or nothing is known in the character disorder field. Research has been scattered, and frequently inadequately handled. In an attempt to combine research and rehabilitation, we expanded our residence projects and kept careful records of everyone who came and went. The family atmosphere has been maintained throughout, and the counseling has been voluntary and not a requirement for residence.

Non-resident counsellees have also been seen, and their records, too, have furnished grist for the research projects.

Private endowment capital is needed to sponsor the longitudinal study which will include offenders, their wives, their mothers, and their children. Three main phases will be undertaken in the research—sexual psychopathy; narcotic addiction; alcoholism. Workers will include specialists in the field of child guidance, sociology, psychology, sociometry, family counseling, and medical sociology. One of the major sections of the research will be concerned with a twenty year study of children in homes where one or both parents suffer from a compulsive emotional disorder.

The securing of private endowment funds requires the establishing of the research integrity of an organization. Branson Foundation, Inc., has existed but one year, although its private research projects have been underway for ten years. Recent regulations condemned the building in which the residence project was conducted. This has been discontinued until other quarters can be obtained. The clinic, however, continues to operate. But it must be enlarged before a major research project can be undertaken.

Two months ago this ambitious project seemed but a dream to come true some five or ten years from now. That was when $150,000 seemed the only figure within reason to obtain the needed facilities. Then $25,000 was agreed upon, and this, too, was a staggering goal for an unknown private charity, barely able to support itself from gifts, fees, memberships, and board and room payments of clients.

Then came the day when the owner of the property agreed on a rental program. The goal came down to $7,200 for capital funds. Pledges came in for money beyond this basic goal. But the original $7,200 is still in the process of being accrued. Less than $10,000 stands in the way of a major research into the origin and development of these vital problems! When the facilities have been set up and in operation for six months, sufficient funds are available to conduct the work.

No gift is too large or too small for Branson Foundation. If you believe that the young offender can be helped, and that compulsive problems are made, not born, you believe in the hope for youth which is the theme of Branson Foundation. To assist these young people, we must have facilities to provide the emotional learning processes in a substitute family atmosphere. The young offender has many opportunities to bring his problem under control. The older offender frequently finds counseling helpful because he can come to an understanding of himself and resolve the inner conflict as to which life pattern is best suited to his situation. But we can not carry on this work without
funds. We must prove to government financing agencies and private en-
dowment capital that those most vitally concerned are willing to do
their part.

For further information, address: Branson Foundation, Inc.,
205 Stevenson Building
30 North Raymond Street
Pasadena, California

THE HEMLINE CRISIS

From the LONDON DAILY MAIL

"I tell you frankly, Ronald—if anyone comes
in here messing about with me hemlines, I'll
SCREAM!"
INFORMATION FOLDERS

Two folders, designed to be used as companion mailing pieces, are available from national headquarters of the Mattachine Society and its branch offices. They are “In Case You Didn’t Know” and “What Has Mattachine Done?” The first outlines the homosexual problem in the U.S. and describes the purpose of the Society; the second tells how the Society is dealing with the problem and what the organization is doing. Prices are: 100 for $1.50; 50 for $1.00; smaller quantities, 3 cents each. Unless specified otherwise, orders will be filled with equal quantities of each folder.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS

THE CIRCLE (DER KREIS)

Published monthly since 1932, in French, German and English (no translation duplications); contains photos, illustrations and art reproductions. Rolf, editor. Annual subscriptions $11 first class sealed. Bank draft or cash to Leserzirkel Der Kreis, Postfach 547, Fraumunster, Zurich 22, Switzerland.

DER NEUE RING

DER NEUE RING—Monthly review in German. Contents include literary and scientific articles, photos. Subscription rate, DM 7.00 per year (DM 29.60) sealed, orders by International Money Order. For sample copy send seven international reply coupons. Address: Verlag Gerhard Prescha, Alsterchaussee 3, Hamburg 13, Germany.

ICSE NEWSLETTER

Mimeographed English edition, published bi-monthly by International Committee for Sexual Equality, Jack Argo, editor. Annual subscriptions, $5. Address Postbox 1564, Amsterdam, Holland. (Single copies 50 cents each --may be ordered from Mattachine Review.)

VRIENDSCHAP


ARCADIE

Monthly literary and scientific review in French, A. Baudry editor. Subscriptions $9 per year. Address 162 Rue Jeanne d’Arc, Paris 13, France.