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attachine ^{50c} **REVIEW**

Casting a Spotlight on Human Sex Problems --- For **THINKING ADULTS**

In This Issue...

JANUARY 1959

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...

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Mattachine Society, Inc.

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mattachine REVIEW

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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 anything but a safe bet as an educational topic for any publication to challenge.

SINCE THEN there have been 44 editions (monthly since November 1955), 1708 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 realistic appraisal 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 natural 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 out-moded 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 ineffectual as they are primitive and brutal.

YOU CAN HELP ADVANCE MATTACHINE AIMS 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.

Wolfenden Shelved In British Parliament

In London on November 26, the House of Commons debated the principal issues of the widely-discussed Wolfenden Report, in which it has been recommended that the laws prohibiting consenting sexual acts between adults in private be discarded. The result: No action yet. "Public opinion is not yet ready for a change of law," the British legislators declared.

British newspapers covered the event, but the giant headlines proclaiming homosexuality a "vice" were missing. The press, it seems, is becoming accustomed to the subject, and with so much of it in print for the past two years, homosexuality is beginning to wear thin as a source of sensationalism.

The special correspondent of the *DAILY TELEGRAPH*, writing from the parliamentary halls of Westminster, covered the day's discussion as well as anyone. So significant is the report that we have decided to publish it here in full. This is exactly what appeared in that London newspaper on the morning of November 27, 1958:

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 safeguard against exploitation and corruption.

"I personally do not have any difficulty in assenting to the first, 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 in private injurious to society, or is it a matter entirely for the private conscience of the parties concerned? These 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 abhorred 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 full 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, and I understand there are such groups, may tend to draw in and corrupt those who are ordinarily bi-sexual by nature 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 if its activities were illegal as well as immoral.

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

"But what we have to decide now is shall we remove the existing prohibition on it, with all the consequences of so doing. Here we come nearest to the correct diagnosis of the present position and the best approach to the future."

The impression had undoubtedly 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 make it easier.

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

In my opinion, education and time are needed to bring people along to understand that point of view. There is no doubt, 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, hears.)

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, of the law seeming to imply 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 operation of the present law. It provided scope for the blackmailer

It often resulted in prison sentences which made the victim's 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 educate opinion towards the type of reform which might be accepted. In this field we needed more knowledge. We knew little of the cause or extent of homosexual conduct and could not judge adequately the consequences 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 without. Each girl 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 deliberately chosen 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 ought as far as possible to assist towards this end, although it cannot itself achieve it."

WARNINGS AND ADVICE Scottish Example

If they were warned at an early stage, and we had a lot to learn from Scottish practice in this, and put in touch with one of the voluntary organisations, they might turn back before accepting prostitution as a settled way of life.

If despite warnings and advice the girl continued on this path and had to be brought before the court, everything possible should be done to see she received from the probation service and other social services all the assistance they could provide.

She should be given every encouragement and practical help to abandon the life before she got accustomed to it. "We propose to practise every art of redemption we can in dealing with this problem."

The committee had recommended that the law relating to street offences should be reformulated to eliminate the requirement to establish annoyance. He believed their finding should be accepted.

Stressing the need to clean the streets he said: "I don't believe this would be hypocrisy or simply keeping up appearances."

SHAME OF STREETS POLICE DIFFICULTY

"I have been impressed by the shame which decent people feel at the state of streets in the West End, Paddington and Stepney, to take only three areas; and their fear for the well-being of young people who live in or pass through these streets."

It was possible for the police to do something, but a police drive could do no more than move on the trouble. In every case it bobbed up elsewhere.

The situation was far more serious in the areas he had mentioned and around some of the main railway stations in London than in any other part of the country. There were manifestations in some other big cities but not to the same extent publicly.

The Government had been preparing legislation. Before introducing a Bill it would like to be fortified by the opinions of the House. He had

looked at the Committee's recommendations in the hope of finding some way to improve on them but so far had not succeeded.

It was essential to find means of reconciling the ethical or moral approach with the practical. If the Committee's findings were accepted many people would feel it was inequitable that the woman should be punished and the man should not.

He was predisposed to sympathise with that point of view. Many thought the present law relating to street offences was archaic, harsh and unjust to women.

It was useless to create new offences which could not be enforced. It would be worse than useless to re-define the law about soliciting in terms which would add to the difficulties of the police.

Any new definition must satisfy two main points. "It must not expose the innocent woman who behaves indiscreetly to arrest and it must not impose on the police an impossible burden of proof."

"To protect the innocent woman it must be an ingredient of the offence either that she is a known prostitute or that she has solicited with a degree of persistence indicating a habit or way of life. If that does not happen it would be possible for an innocent woman making a rendezvous with a man to be caught."

"In any definition the woman must be so described that the police and courts can perform their duty of identification and finally, it necessary of conviction without any shadow of doubt."

CONVICTION BASIS Mr. Silverman's Points

Mr. SILVERMAN (Soc. Nelson and Colne) suggested that such a definition involved the certainty that in a disputed case the record of the defendant would be part 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 ventilate the matter.

On the other point 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

It is a man who persistently importunes women he can be prosecuted under the Sexual Offences Act. Usually it is not the man's persistent presence that is offensive and injurious but that of the woman.

If the criminal law takes account of that it is not imputing greater moral guilt to the woman or punishing one party and failing to punish another. It is merely taking account of the facts. It is almost impossible for the authorities to identify the man but it is comparatively easy to identify the woman."

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 adequate.

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 conclusions 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 or requiring the tenant to assign it to a person approved by the landlord. Obviously this was a problem of peculiar difficulty.

He did not think they had been able to solve it. They based the recommendation on the existing provision for a summary order for possession by the convicting court.

The Government had come to the conclusion that this procedure was defective because it overrode the rights of innocent sub-tenants. To devise new procedure would involve awkward and almost impossible dovetailing of the criminal and civil law. He did not see a way at present to provide a reasonably speedy and

effective remedy.

It would be a tragedy if legislation to deal with prostitutes fell on some innocent sub-tenant who happened to occupy the same building.

He did not think the practical problems raised by the Committee's recommendations presented insuperable obstacles to legislation. There was a great deal to be said for legislation on prostitution.

"There are great difficulties in our path. There is the one final great moral difficulty of whether, when we take action to clear our streets, we are doing anything in the end, to do away with the evils, difficulties and tragedies of prostitution."

MR. GREENWOOD

TOLERANCE FOR MINORITIES APPEAL TO MEMBERS

From the Opposition Front Bench Mr. GREENWOOD (Soc., Rossendale) said his party did not propose to state an official view. His speech in no way committed the party.

He hoped that in the debate Members would "extend tolerance to each other and compassion to minorities in our midst who are denied the happiness and fulfilment which is the lot of most of us." He found it more difficult to make up his mind on the part of the report dealing with prostitution than on that dealing with homosexuality.

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

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 heavier fines 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 guilty and courts, already overworked, would become unworkable;
2. Prisons could not absorb any substantial increase of population.

3. Crime was contagious. He did not want to make prostitutes thieves, or thieves prostitutes. If there was to be detention it should be in special institutions for redemption rather than punishment.

PROVING ANNOYANCE A Legal Fiction

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

"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 mixed. They would not cure the disease. They would merely conceal the symptoms.

The result would be bad in so far as it would facilitate the work of the vice rings and might well produce a new crop of touts battenning on prostitutes. But the advantages far outweighed the disadvantages.

"I believe the effect of these proposals would be that many prostitutes would give up their activities, others would retire from public view."

"There would be less temptation to women to join the profession and less temptation to men to patronise them. I believe there would be a good deal less annoyance to pedestrians and residents."

LIVING UNDER SHADOW OF LAW HARSH EXISTENCE

On homosexuality, Mr. Greenwood said: "What we have to decide is whether men who, for some reason we do not understand, are practising homosexuals should live their lives under the shadow of the law and at the mercy of the blackmailer."

"I believe that life is harsh enough for these people without society adding to their burdens. The fact that the law is largely unenforced, and indeed largely unenforceable, 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 present law made any effective contribution to preventing homosexual practices or deterred those who indulged in them. "One is as likely to cure a homosexual of his perversion by sending him to prison as of curing a drunkard by incarcerating him in a brewery."

"I believe that ultimately this reform will come. I am saddened by the fact that it should only come after a still greater toll of human misery has been extracted by society."

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:

"I do not wish to pretend I am good, but I am like many homosexuals cursed with this thing from the beginning. God knows the fight I have put up against it, and I am only one of many who have lost each time."

"It seems ridiculous for two men who wish to live together in their own home to be classed as criminals and sex maniacs. I know men and women who have committed far worse acts than homosexuality who looked upon us as worse than if we were murderers."

"It is all right for people to condemn us so much. They have no idea of the fear and dread we live in all the time in case our friends find out or we are caught. I know the Hell I lived in when the police came, and I am still living in Hell now."

"You seem to be cut off from everything, and cannot get employment, just because I was cursed with this homosexual trait. I was no more able to get rid of it than a man can get rid of cancer."

Mr. Hyde commented: "I do not think that, after having read a letter of that kind, there is anyone who could not feel some spirit of sympathy."

He felt uneasy about the "annoyance proposal" with regard to prostitution. "It could mean that any woman walking up and down Bond Street and looking into shop windows could be picked up at the whim of a police officer and charged with soliciting."

Mr. W. J. EDWARDS (Soc., Stepney) said there were different types of prostitutes. The prostitute in the West End hotels was different from the one on the West End street, and she was different from the one

to be found in the East End streets. It was the worst type which went to the East End.

A prostitute was fined £2. For dropping a piece of paper in Commercial Road she could be fined £10 under the Litter Act.

SIR HUGH LINSTEAD COMMUNITY OF TWO MILLION COMMITTEE'S FACTS

SIR HUGH LINSTEAD (C., Putney), a member of the Wolfenden Committee, said they had not come lightly to their conclusions. They came reluctantly to the recommendation that in the last issue it should be possible for a magistrate to send a prostitute to prison.

He did not think any would want to defend what they proposed in regard to homosexuals on the basis that it was a disease. It had none of the indexes of a disease.

If they took the lowest estimate they had to realise that they were dealing in this country with a community of not less than two million. Of those roughly half were men and half were women; half were practising and half were chaste.

There could be no danger of extending the practice if the law was altered, because homosexuality arose out of causes apart from the criminal law. It was fixed in people at an early age and the law would make no difference to a man's tendencies.

"MALIGNANT CANCER" Mr. Bellenger's View

MR. BELLENGER (Soc., Bassetlaw) said: "I reject the recommendations in regard to homosexuality. Whatever arguments can be put forward on logical grounds, they are overwhelmed by moral considerations and the public interest."

Those who practised the "cult" in private were "a malignant cancer in the community. If this were allowed to grow it would eventually kill what is known as normal life."

"I believe that humanity would eventually revert to an animal existence if this cult were so allowed to spread that, as in ancient Greece, it overwhelmed the community at large."

MR. W. SHEPHERD (C., Cheadle) said that most soliciting in London streets could be eliminated if night courts were instituted. It would also relieve pressure on the day courts.

"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."

PADDINGTON RAID, Wrong Woman Seized

M. PARKIN (Soc., Paddington N.) had doubts about the recommendation on prostitution to eliminate the obligation to prove annoyance. The wife of a constituent was walking near their 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 girl said: "Don't take her, she's not grafting."

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

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

This prompted Mr. HALE (Soc., Oldham W.) to interject: "Is it not correct that had a psychiatrist looked into the mind of Hitler or 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 prostitutes were women who had been deprived of the love of one or both of their parents in childhood.

They suffered feelings of isolation and worthlessness. 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. Neither the State nor the criminal law 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. But she would not like to see imprisonment as the only alternative for a third offence.

All the suggestions made so far had been negative 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 Airdrie) declared: "This is what Wolfenden offers you: Procurement of male by male in public places. You can now 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 so. The male was now demanding 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 favouring a corps d'élite of sexual perverts. He did not accept in toto the claim that homosexuality was nearly 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 this offence 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 at all for homosexual adults who offended against young boys and lads.

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MR. RENTON

"PSYCHIATRISTS' VERDICT' RETENTION OF LAW

MR. RENTON, Under-Secretary, Home Office, replying for the Government, 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 recommendation that homosexual behaviour in private between consenting 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

to be found in the East End streets. It was the worst type which went to the East End.

A prostitute was fined £2. For dropping a piece of paper in Commercial Road she could be fined £10 under the Litter Act.

SIR HUGH LINSTEAD COMMUNITY OF TWO MILLION COMMITTEE'S FACTS

Sir HUGH LINSTEAD (C., Putney), a member of the Wolfenden Committee, said they had not come lightly to their conclusions. They came reluctantly to the recommendation that in the last issue it should be possible for a magistrate to send a prostitute to prison.

He did not think any would want to defend what they proposed in regard to homosexuals on the basis that it was a disease. It had none of the indexes of a disease.

If they took the lowest estimate they had to realise that they were dealing in this country with a community of not less than two million. Of those roughly half were men and half were women; half were practising and half were chaste.

There could be no danger of extending the practice if the law was altered, because homosexuality arose out of causes apart from the criminal law. It was fixed in people at an early age and the law would make no difference to a man's tendencies.

"MALIGNANT CANCER" Mr. Bellenger's View

Mr. BELLENGER (Soc., Basset-law) said: "I reject the recommendations in regard to homosexuality. Whatever arguments can be put forward on logical grounds, they are overwhelmed by moral considerations and the public interest."

Those who practised the "cult" in private were "a malignant cancer in the community. If this were allowed to grow it would eventually kill what is known as normal life."

"I believe that humanity would eventually revert to an animal existence if this cult were so allowed to spread that, as in ancient Greece, it overwhelmed the community at large."

Mr. W. SHEPHERD (C., Cheadle) said that most soliciting in London streets could be eliminated if night courts were instituted. It would also relieve pressure on the day courts.

"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."

PADDINGTON RAID Wrong Woman Seized

M. PARKIN (Soc., Paddington N.) had doubts about the recommendation on prostitution to eliminate the obligation to prove annoyance. The wife of a constituent was walking near their 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 girl said: "Don't take her, she's not grafting."

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

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

This prompted Mr. HALE (Soc., Oldham W.) to interject: "Is it not correct that had a psychiatrist looked into the mind of Hitler or 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 prostitutes were women who had been deprived of the love of one or both of their parents in childhood.

They suffered feelings of isolation and worthlessness. 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. Neither the State nor the criminal law 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. But she would not like to see imprisonment as the only alternative for a third offence.

All the suggestions made so far had been negative 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 Airdrie) declared: "This is what Wolfenden offers you: Procurement of male by male in public places. You can now 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 so. The male was now demanding 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 favouring a corps d'élite of sexual perverts. He did not accept in toto the claim that homosexuality was nearly 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 this offence 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.

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The instinct of most members of the public and most members of

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.

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.

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."

"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 lay 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."

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 whittle 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 counselling 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 de-

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 8¢ 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 1956 will also be bound. Price is \$7 each, postpaid, 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 required 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 make our homes. If it is really the free society that socially-conscious persons desire and say it is, then immediately efforts should be made to untangle the snarl of social tensions that result from the officially inspired distaste, nay loathing, of the homosexual in Canada....
—Mr. V. S., British Columbia.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Toward the end of spreading our educational efforts in Can-

ada, 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.

REVIEW EDITOR: Isn't it sad the House of Commons would not agree to accept the recommendations (on Nov. 30th) of the Wolfenden Report: such a lot of labour had been put into it. Still, it was a beginning. The thin edge of a wedge, so to speak. I had firmly believed that the law would be changed; everybody of importance seemed to uphold it. —Miss I.M., England.

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 in England (and elsewhere) are subject. 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 that far behind public opinion, and don't dare "catch up" for fear of losing votes when up for re-election.

REVIEW EDITOR: I think the REVIEW is extremely well-edited, well-written, informative and enlightening. I am planning a Master's thesis on male homosexuality. It is perhaps the field most needing a "fresh" approach... Dr. Hooker's articles, in this regard, are most interesting. She is about the only one who has been extremely encouraging and enthusiastic and who has done work at least tangentially related to what I will be doing. —Mrs. B.D., Colorado.

REVIEW EDITOR: Thanks for the August copy and the friendly letter. I have a lot of written material related to our subject, works compiled over many years. Unfortunately all is in Serbo-Croatian language—original articles and items collected from different viewpoints and from different continents. Some of this material would probably aid the cause of justice in today's world. Have you a translator available? I am not a capable person for such. —Mr. K.S.B., Ontario.

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.

REVIEW EDITOR: I am rather surprised to learn that total Mattachine membership is only about 250 persons. With an estimated 10 to 15 million people predominantly of homosexual interest in this country alone, there is a terrific potential. Considering that a good many of these would, for one reason or another, not wish to belong, there must be thousands who—if they knew about Mattachine and the Review—would be very much interested. I only discovered Mattachine myself about two years ago in some very small print in *Physique Pictorial*, thanks to my interest in bodybuilding. Isn't there some way of advertising in nationally circulated magazines? Telling your friends is fine if you have some who are interested. To the best of my knowledge I have no homophile friends: to spread the word to. —Mr. C.K., Illinois.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We wish there was an easy answer to the problem posed. Mattachine Review has been advertised in a few general publications of limited circulation on rare occasions during the past four years but with often disappointing results. Moreover, many, many attempts to advertise in larger magazines, newspaper book sections, etc., have resulted in outright rejection of our copy. Therefore, acceptance of our copy is a first hurdle; getting the money to pay for it is a second. Constructive suggestions from readers on this are solicited.

REVIEW EDITOR: Did you read the story from Oregon about the life imprisonment verdict on a morals charge involving a 16-year-old and a fellow of 23? The latter got the book because of two previous convictions. Not that we condone contributing to delinquency of minors, but the minors many times importune and perpetrate the acts. I think the penalty here shows a predisposition of some courts to all but execute those who deviate from the "norm" in a sexual sense. They are less vigorous in their penalties for arsonists who threaten young and old alike, or those convicted of statutory rape (where the girl may be also 16 or even younger.) —Mr. R.B., Oregon.

REVIEW EDITOR: Mr. J.D., Ohio (see letters, December issue) sounds like someone interested in a possible Mattachine Area Council. In the Cleveland area, I have three willing persons who need to be joined by two more to form a new Mattachine unit. Will they respond favorably? —Mr. H.S., Ohio. (Cleveland Suburb)

REVIEW EDITOR: I particularly liked "Dragons, Anyone" in the December issue. Whoever H.L.S. is, he writes very well, in

a deceptively casual style. I also liked the book review, Teleny, partly because Noel Garde followed my theory that book reviews should be used to get across information and entertainment rather than just critical exercise. —Mr. R.H., New York.

REVIEW EDITOR: Thank you for the article on Cavafy "The Last Alexandrian" by Philip Jason in your November issue. It is well and informatively written and tells excellently of Cavafy's imagery. But for all the merits of the article it might have appeared in any other monthly as well. Apart from two quotes the article leaves out all the beauty, the fire and hell, the furtiveness

of our love, so eloquently found in Cavafy's poetry. If the aim of an article on a great homophile poet is to incite the reader to read the poems in question I personally think the article has missed this aim. It doesn't matter to me as I have read Cavafy's Collected Poems in the English edition mentioned in the article but I would all the same like to point out to your readers that these poems deserve to be read by all who have a feeling for great poetry—not for the sake of their "Weltanschauung" but for the fact that here are the most beautiful and most outspoken homophile poems written in centuries. —Mr. R.B., Switzerland.

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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 Samurais," 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, "Gengo bei 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 Concealed.
 15 Gengobei the Mountain of Love. (To Be Continued Next Month)

Something is being done for youthful offenders at the

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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 grown." 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.

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