



REVIEW

NOVEMBER 1959

FIFTY CENTS



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MATTACHINE SEMINAR SERIES

SMEAR DRIVE BY CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR

Cover Subject:

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MAX LERNER

New York, July, 1959

the Vice Squad of the District of Columbia police. It is a curious fact that the ordeal of Peter Wildeblood should stand at the end of a circuitous train of events stretching from Oscar Wilde's blunder in pushing a libel suit, and taking a wide detour through the American security syndrome in the McCarthy era, and the episodes involving the atomic spies, until it reached two young men in London in their private, if also shabby and unhappy, relationship. History sometimes has a crazy logic and wild indirection of its own, and those who seek rationality in it will be frustrated.

As the author points out the British and the Americans stand almost alone, in the modern world, in their archaic legal prohibitions in the area of homosexuality and their fitful spells of intensity in carrying them out. They manage these things much better, for example, in Norway, Sweden, France, and the Netherlands. It is clear, of course, that the British and American laws on sexual offenses come from much the same sources in legal and religious history, and the barbarity of the statutes is also similar, although in America their absurdity has mostly meant their non-enforcement.

In at least one respect the British case is worse than the American: the British, as C. H. Rolph has pointed out, know terribly little in a factual way about the extent of the problem. To be sure, the police records show a dramatic tenfold increase in "reported offenses" in the quarter-century between 1931 and 1955. But this may not prove much more than greater police zeal and greater public awareness of the problem. The British have never had a Kinsey statistical study, as the Americans have—a study which, whatever its inadequacies, offered massive evidence that homosexuality is not a matter of the wilfulness of a few, to be broken by the police and the courts, but a widespread phenomenon which in its origin and its life-history is related to the emotional structure of the family and to other deeply rooted elements of contemporary life. What the British do have, to complicate the problem, is the "public school" tradition which the author movingly describes, which takes a boy away from his family at an early age, and

brings him up in an all-male society, where brutality is all too frequent.

In one respect, however, the British are ahead of the Americans. Since this book was written, the Wolfenden Committee has issued its report, which deals with homosexual offenses as well as with prostitution. It is notable that the committee recommendations jibe almost exactly with the basic position taken in this book. While agreeing that homosexuals who exploit minors must be punished, as well as those who make a nuisance of themselves in public places, the Report draws a sharp line there. Private homosexual relations between adults, it says, are their own private affair, and the police and courts would do well to keep out and leave them alone.

I might add that this represents what has been for some years the weight of opinion among psychologists, psychiatrists, welfare workers, legal thinkers, churchmen, and other serious students of sex and society on both sides of the ocean. Yet it has not prevailed to bring about a reform of the criminal law on sexual offenses in either nation. Even in Great Britain the Wolfenden Report is still only a Report, and none of the major parties has dared take the risk of pushing it into legislation. Judging by public opinion polls, the popular mood is still against making a formal change, although I agree with Wildeblood that in many concrete cases the people as a whole are more compassionate and understanding than their officials.

Much then still remains to be done in clarifying public understanding of this agonizing problem. My own study of it makes me believe that there is a greater chance for success from psychiatric treatment than Wildeblood seems to believe. In America, at least, there is a cautious but growing confidence among psychiatrists that the situation is not hopeless. But if further progress comes, it will be because of the fierce honesty and the stoic courage in books like this one.

MAX LERNER

New York, July, 1959

Chester Alan Arthur III, writer of the letter below to Albert Ellis, Ph.D., is a grandson of a former president of the United States. Mr. Arthur has written a book, "The Circle of Sex," now ready for publication. In the book, he sees a variety of sexual types in males and females blending into one large circular continuum, and describes these types in terms of the hours on a clock. These varied types, Mr. Arthur says, are a part of a natural scheme, and represent heterosexual and homosexual men and women, from the slight to the extreme in each. Mr. Arthur's letter was prompted by a critique by Dr. Ellis which appeared in the June 1959 REVIEW.

DEAR DR. ELLIS....

My dear Dr. Ellis: Just now I have read with interest your pontifical, ex-cathedra (and therefore, no doubt, infallible) pronouncement on the opinions of my friend, Blanche Baker, M.D., Ph.D. Having also been a good friend of a predecessor of your name, but of a much humbler, calmer and seeking mind—Havelock Ellis, M.D.—I cannot help wondering what that wonderful old man would have thought of your cock-sureness. I can see that humane, loveable smile, and hear him mutter: "I wonder how he can be so certain that he is right?"

I met Havelock Ellis through his close friend and fellow Fabian, Edward Carpenter. I can remember Havelock's saying, during our first talk in that book-cluttered study in Brixton sometime in 1923, "People who think that all homosexuals are neurotic ought to meet Eddy (Carpenter). A saner, more balanced, happy, contented man I have never met. And yet he has never felt the least desire for intercourse with a woman, though many attractive women have tried to go to bed with him."

I had met Edward Carpenter through Mrs. Despard, sister of Lord French, sometime Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. My wife and I were dining in a house near Dublin shared with Maud Gonne (to whom Yeats wrote most of his poetry). Mrs. Despard was asking me whom I had come all the way across the ocean to sit at the feet of—Yeats? Dunsany? A.E.? I replied that if I had hero worship for any one man in the British Isles it would be Walt Whitman's disciple, Edward Carpenter.

"Oh, Eddy!" the old lady exclaimed, "Dear Eddy! I walked with him at the head of 80,000 people in Manchester, marching for women's suffrage. It's so ridiculous of people to think that all homogenic men hate women. There is no one more beloved by the working class of both sexes than Eddy. Women particularly feel his warmth, his sympathy, his tolerance, and, above all, his inward peace." (This opinion is shared, by the way, by the great Canadian alienist, Maurice Bucke, M.D.)

Mrs. Despard had somehow mislaid Carpenter's new address, so she gave me a letter in care of the Independent

Labor Party in Sheffield. There, in the industrial heart of England, I was asked to tell several hundred workers why I, as an American, was so pro-Irish Republic. And I was amazed how I was cheered even though I pulled no punches. Next day I went down with some members to Guildford, and they pointed out Carpenter's cottage.

He received me as a long-lost son, not because of Mrs. Despard's letter, not because his trip to America to see Whitman had been during my grandfather's administration, but because he recognized in me a kindred spirit yearning toward real democracy, toward a sane, humane attitude toward all minorities—women, Negroes, Jews, homophiles. My then wife, niece of the Columbia biologist, Edmund Wilson, liked the old man as much as I did, and later became an equally close friend of Havelock Ellis, who later gave us a letter to a "Design for Living" trio in Switzerland, rather like his own triangular arrangement with his wife and Olive Shriner. He was so pleased when Noel Coward's play came out, and said he thought people of the future would be freed from the taboos of Noah's Ark—that everything must always be "two by two."

Carpenter was by no means the only completely homophile man I have met who was happy and well-adjusted. But our ridiculous prejudice makes it impossible to name the ones still alive or with relatives. If every single homogenic or ambigenic person had the courage to admit his own feelings as Edward Carpenter did, the world would be indeed astonished. And yet

nothing happened to him, even though he states in his biography which one of the "histories" in Havelock Ellis' book is his (Carpenter's). It is the furtiveness forced by society on people without the extraordinary courage of Carpenter that makes these people neurotic and unhappy. When the attitude of society changes, you will find that homophiles will be just as balanced and happy as anyone else.

Havelock Ellis agreed with me that originally it was a question largely of geography. In Greece, a rocky country with many inlets of the sea, not fertile enough to support a large population, and where so many of the men were sailors, sex was considered for its re-creative value as well as its pro-creative. In Palestine, at that time part of the "Fertile Crescent," the Hebrews were constantly in fear of being enslaved by Egypt or Assyria, every sex act had to be procreative. Look at the complacency with which Jehovah regarded Lot's daughters' getting their father drunk so that they might conceive by him!

I do agree with you that Dr. Baker makes an untenable statement when she says that homos are "almost universally gifted people." This is like saying that all Negroes can sing.

(Editor's note: Dr. Baker prefaced that remark with the important qualification, "But the people who come to me—I would say that almost universally my homosexuals are the artists, the gifted people, etc.). Here she is, like the great Freud (I quote Havelock Ellis) "prejudiced by her clientele." the brainless little faggots who cre-

ate society's prejudice are unable to afford her prices, just as the happy, adjusted homophiles like Edward Carpenter have no need to go to psychiatrists or analysts. But Dr. Baker's over-statement does not approach the questionableness of your pronouncement that "homophilism is not a biological but distinctly a psychogenic problem." How about the hermaphrodites I was allowed to examine at Dr. Hirschfeld's Institute before Hitler destroyed it? How about the many individuals who are women in all but organs—narrow shouldered, delicately boned and tenderly fleshed? Obviously these physical traits are no more inherited than the femaleness of a daughter or the maleness or non-maleness of a son.

The part of your diatribe against Dr. Baker, however, which amused me most (one has to laugh in order not to cry) was that whole paragraph asserting that any doctor who claims that there are adjusted homophiles is suspect of being homophile himself. I quite agree with you that the average man is "plurisexual"—but how about that exclusive heterophile who may be "limited to one or two major forms of sex outlet because he is irrationally, fearfully fix or fetichistically restricted by certain ideas or behavior habits which he learned at some earlier time in his life" (from the Epistles of St. Paul, perhaps)?

Dr. Kinsey, with whom I spent many a pleasant hour of conversation (he never pontificated) when I was teaching at San Quentin, said that his studies indicated that the man who

could not be aroused by stimulus from a male was as rare as the male who could under NO circumstances be aroused by the stimulus from a female, and therefore just as "queer" as the complete homophile. Dr. Kinsey would not agree with you at all that there were no adjusted and happy homophiles, and a more "normal" heterosexually-slanted male I have never met. My friend, Douglas Short, a very happily married parole officer at San Quentin who later joined the Kinsey associates, stayed with Dr. and Mrs. Kinsey in their home in Indiana, and told me that a happier, more devoted couple would be hard to find. Like you and me, Dr. Kinsey believed that most men were plurisexual, but he knew of many cases on both ends of the "norm" which managed to be quite well adjusted.

What makes you and Dr. Henry shine with such a lesser light than Dr. Havelock Ellis or Dr. Kinsey is this cocksureness. For instance, your reference to our mutual heterogenic friend, Dr. Harry Benjamin, "who sincerely, AND I'M QUITE SURE WRONGLY, believes that transsexualists... may be fully adjusted."

Clearly, with you, as with Woodrow Wilson, there are only two choices—your way and the wrong way. How can you be so sure—in a science which is still in its infancy? Was Achilles maladjusted because he adored Patroclus? Or Hadrian because he deified Antinous? Or Shakespeare because he wrote passionate sonnets to a boy, the "master-mistress" of his passion? Did it ever occur to you that Dr. Baker's femipine intuition might

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be right where your masculine imagination might be wrong? Women are so often right for the wrong reasons! Neither you nor I nor anyone is really in-

fallible—not even the Pope of Rome nor the Dictator of Russia. The more we know, the more we find out that we don't know.—C. A. Arthur.



MATTACHINE SEMINAR SERIES

Hal Call

"Mattachine Seminar Series" will be launched in San Francisco with a day-long second annual Publications Day program on Saturday, December 5. An afternoon panel discussion will be devoted to the topic, "Should Americans Read About Homosexuality?" and a featured speaker will be presented after an evening banquet. A third part of the program will be centered around a display of various publications related to homosexuality and other sexological subjects: American and European homophile magazines and publications, books, popular sex guides, and entertainment publications with an accepted erotic appeal. Also to be displayed are the periodicals most often made the object of local clean-up campaigns on newsstands in the U. S. today. Merits of these publications will be discussed.

The afternoon panel and evening dinner will be open to the adult public, while the periodical discussion

will be held for Society members, the press, and representatives from scientific and academic fields interested in sexological problems.

A special program folder for the event will be issued late in November. Fees for the program will be \$6.50 for the entire day, or \$4.50 for the dinner and \$2.00 for the afternoon panel program.

In 1960, additional programs for the Mattachine Seminar Series will be staged. Departments of Legal Affairs, Research and Social Service at San Francisco each are planning similar day-long programs to be held 60-90 days apart during the year ahead.

Addresses and comments of speakers on all of these programs will be taped and where possible transcribed and published in booklet form so as to distribute this material to a large number of interested readers.

For December 5, advance reservations are required. These should be made to the national headquarters.

Mattachine Becomes Involved in the San Francisco Election Campaign and Sues the Candidate for Slander After an Unprecedented . . .

Smear Drive

Comment by Wes Knight

On October 7, Mattachine Society at San Francisco found itself in the middle of a campaign for the election of the mayor of the city.

Assessor Russell L. Wolden, seeking to unseat Mayor George Christopher, blasted the charge in a weekly advertising newspaper, the *San Francisco Progress*, that San Francisco, under the Christopher administration, had become a haven for sex deviates, and the national headquarters for "their organization." Named as the culprit for a "sordid situation" was the Mattachine Society, which had, it was implied, moved its headquarters to San Francisco because of a friendly climate created by the city and its police. Purpose of this was to discredit the incumbent Mayor.

These charges were also aired on a radio station with the added bit that Mattachine "conducted classroom instruction" for deviates, and published literature of the "most lurid, disgusting and distasteful sort." It was alleged that Mattachine corrupted teenagers so that none were safe in the city.

Police officials and staff writers of the city's three daily newspapers

swiftly entered the scene to learn (1) the facts about Mattachine; (2) about the resolution passed at Denver which had become a political instrument unintentionally, and (3) who was responsible. William P. Brandhove, listed as a Wolden campaign worker, admitted he "infiltrated" the organization (Mattachine) in August as a member for the express purpose of the "exposure" he was then apparently engineering. Newspapers reported that Brandhove was a turnabout witness, police informer, minor political light, ex-communist, and had a long record in labor union upheavals.

The Society itself was explained without bias to the public through the daily press. But the political drama was on: every day for almost two weeks, Mattachine was mentioned in the news (one printed comment was, "I didn't know that Mattachine was running for Mayor").

Two newspapers called for Wolden to withdraw from the race as unfit as a candidate. The third said stay in—let the voters send him to defeat.

All three newspapers published devastating editorials and cartoons, many of the editorials on the front

pages. Upshot was that Wolden then accused the press of trying to chop his head off.

Meanwhile, attorneys volunteered to aid the Society and a suit for slander seeking damages of \$1,103,500 was filed against Wolden. Handling the case for the Society was Walter Winter, a young San Francisco attorney.

Fortunately for the Society, which had never in its 10-year history sought sensational publicity, but rather had steadfastly striven to avoid it, there were three officers on hand whose names could be used to speak for it. Hal Call, Don Lucas and Henry Foster, Jr., acted as spokesmen and their names appeared in print throughout the affair while Mattachine was in the news.

No members resigned because of the sensation. In fact, several joined. In addition many hundreds of calls were received—mostly serious inquiries, but with a number of the inevitable calls from crackpots and cranks.

As this goes to press, the suit is still in process. Depositions from Wolden and Brandhove, originally called for before the election (Oct. 26), were postponed until Nov. 5, and then postponed again by Wolden attorneys.

Then came the election, with its crushing defeat for the candidate who had introduced the sex issue: Mayor Christopher, 141,464; Wolden, 90,268.

"Morning after" comment in San Francisco newspapers was unanimous—Wolden's slamming charges that the

city was a haven for sex deviates had really backfired as predicted for almost a month. Voters didn't go for it. In the thumping defeat, Wolden got only 39% of the light vote cast.

Comment on the result was pointed in the press. Wolden was supposed to have been blessed by the Democratic party (albeit the election was non-partisan) which had 222,000 registered party voters in the city. He was supposed to have had the backing of the 250,000 union workers of the city. But they either switched in the voting booth, or stayed away from the polls. Nevertheless a total of 251,246 ballots were cast, equivalent to 70.6% of the total registration.

Earl C. Behrens, veteran political editor of the *Chronicle*, said: "There was great public resentment to the Wolden camp's charge that the administration coddled homosexuals..."

The *Chronicle* also reported on November 4 that "Wolden's backers blame each other for the defeat." Publicist Harry Lerner, campaign manager for the loser, bore the brunt. His was the responsibility, it seemed, for blasting the "sex deviate" issue which was centered about the Mattachine Society.

Backers of Wolden decided to "shut Lerner up" after the initial blast on the sex deviate charges and did. However, trickling efforts to keep this alive were pursued for a full month until the election.

Small throwaways and postal cards and items in a throwaway weekly advertising paper were used by Wolden campaigners who thought they had an

issue of merit.

San Francisco *Chronicle's* post-election editorial cartoon showed a dejected and rejected Wolden astride an angry donkey which exclaimed, "End of the trail!" (Wolden had run as a Democrat in a non-partisan election; the city has 222,000 registered Democratic voters.)

The morning *Examiner* also had slicing comment and Wolden was the butt. "The election represented an enthusiastic vote of confidence in the Mayor, and a public repudiation of the reckless campaign staged by the Wolden camp in an effort to win votes...through the use of shock tactics."

Elsewhere it stated that "Wolden, in attempting to unseat Christopher, played one of the wildest games in the memory of local political observers...a welter of charges which included such accusations as the one that San Francisco has seen homosexuality run rampant under the administration of Christopher."

The combined evening *News-Call Bulletin*, under the headline, "Easy Win for Christopher," described Wolden's campaign as attacking the Mayor as a man "whose administration had provided a lenient haven for homosexuals." It added that "in the final weeks, Wolden's guns were firing mostly at the city's three newspapers because they editorially indorsed his opponent and took him to task for his sex deviate charges."

Columnist Jack McDowell in the *News-Call Bulletin* stated that Wolden "was clobbered when three items

backfired." His dumping...was due to Wolden's failure to find an issue "that really stirred Joe and Suzy San Francisco's emotions." The colossal boo-boo, he said, was the "sex deviate bit."

"This thing, instead of helping Wolden, backfired. From a practical standpoint, there is little a mayor or his police chief can do in eliminating sex deviates. The cold legal fact is this: it just isn't a crime to be one." Their acts, unless committed under certain (and documented) circumstances are not a cause for arrest, McDowell said. "San Franciscans are urbane folks. They know that." McDowell concluded that Wolden's tactics slurred not just a group of people, but the city itself—unforgivable in San Francisco.

* * *

At any rate, the Society, although damaged by the erroneous innuendo and inference of a candidate, had become well-known in the city where its headquarters were located. The truth was also clear: Mattachine had its headquarters in San Francisco because its former national office in Los Angeles had virtually closed when leaders there followed other interests. With the establishment of a San Francisco Area Council in the early months of 1953, and the creation of the publications department at 693 Mission Street in 1954, it was logical that the "home office" was moved here on January 1, 1957. And to the many hundreds of persons who had been aided by the Society's referral and social services, there was

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gratitude for its existence.

On the following pages, excerpts from San Francisco newspapers are

reprinted which show some of the high points of the news coverage accorded this incident of unintended involvement in an election campaign:

THE INITIAL BLAST!

San Francisco Progress ★ Wed.-Thurs., Oct. 7-8, 1959

Sex Deviates Make S. F. Headquarters

'Enlightened' City Rule Earns Praise

A just-completed survey of vice conditions in San Francisco discloses that this city, during the Christopher administration, has become the national headquarters of the organized homosexuals in the United States. It is a sordid tale, one which will revolt every decent San Franciscan, but one which the San Francisco Progress believes is of vital importance to our city, and therefore must be told.

The survey was made in an effort to determine the truth or falsity of George Christopher's claim that he has given the people a "clean city."

The facts are that some of the big call-girl operations and a number of minor bookmakers have been put out of business. But in their place another form of vice — homosexuality — has been allowed to flourish to a shocking extent, and under shocking circumstances.

Mayor Is Praised

Last month at a convention of deviates in Denver, Colorado, a resolution, passed unanimously, praised the mayor of San Francisco — by name — for an "enlightened administration" which has permitted the group to flourish here.

Here is a notarized copy of the official resolution unanimously adopted on September 7, 1959, at the Denver convention of sex deviates praising Mayor Christopher for creating a favorable climate in San Francisco for their activities.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS the goals of the Mattachine Society call for tolerance and understanding of the problems and rights of certain minority groups within a community, and

WHEREAS the Mattachine Society is cognizant of basic constitutional principles in America which guarantee these groups the rights of lawful and peaceful expression of their sincere aspirations of improvement and acceptance of the sometimes different groups, and

WHEREAS the Mattachine Society is deeply appreciative of the efforts of law enforcement authorities in San Francisco based upon an officially administered entity, enlightened, and just City Government and Police Force,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED that the Mattachine Society go on record as recognizing and expressing its appreciation to Mayor George Christopher and Police Chief Thomas Cahill for their persistent and consistent efforts to conduct their administration with these high ideals foremost in mind and congratulate them for favorable results in the sociological problem areas.

STATE OF COLORADO

CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of September 1959.

Darlene Ambush
Notary Public

My Commission expires May 5, 1963

The national organization of homosexuals in this country is known as the Mattachine Society, Inc. It holds a state charter.

Mattachine was formed originally in Los Angeles in 1950.

At the Denver meeting, San Francisco was chosen as the 1960 convention site of the Mattachine Society, Inc.

This photographic reproduction of a section of the Mattachine Society's official publication shows San Francisco to be the national headquarters of the organization.

mattachine DIRECTORY

National Headquarters

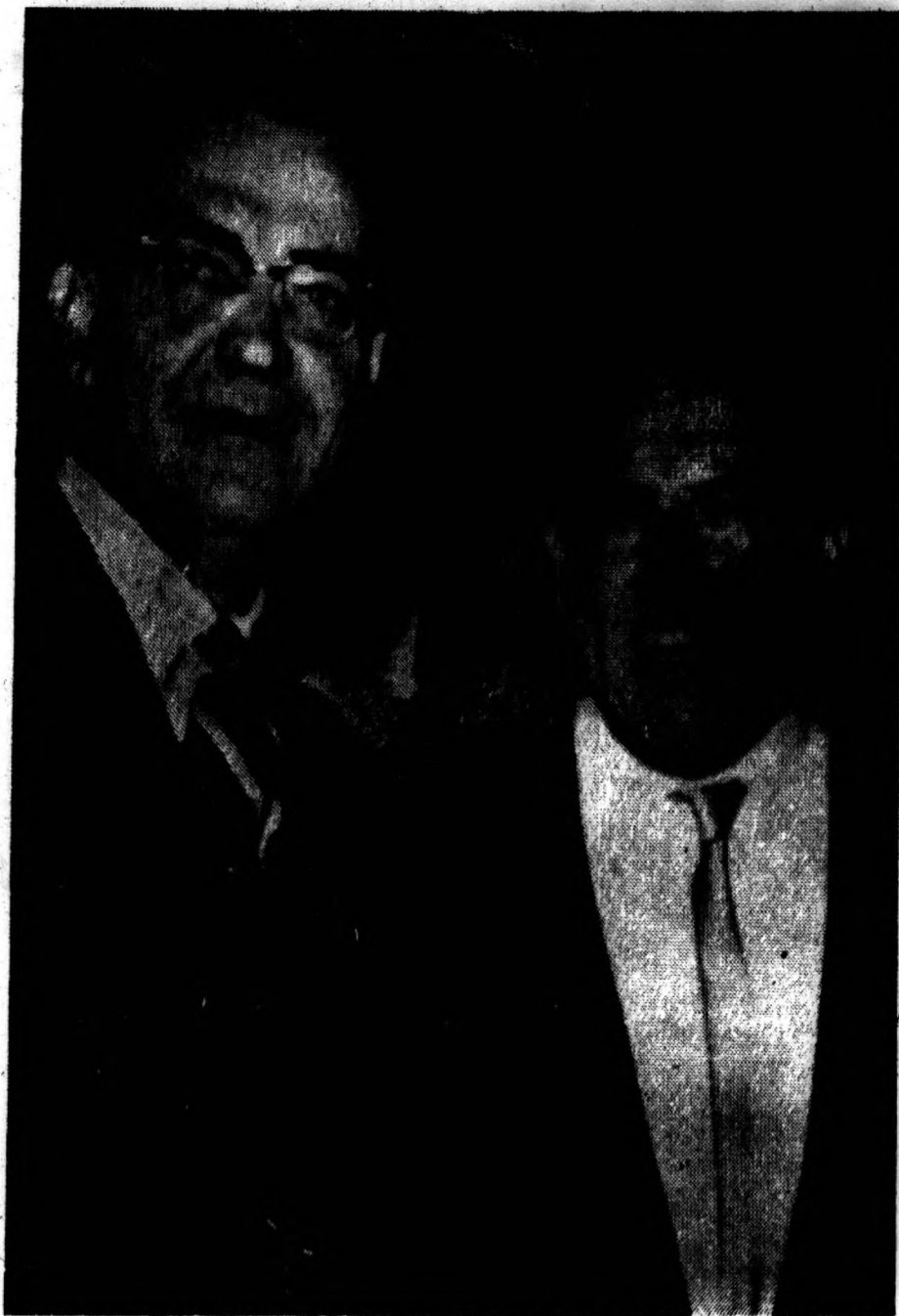
MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC., 693 Mission Street, San Francisco
5, Calif. Tel. EXbrook 7-0773

(Continued on page 21)

SOME SECRET WEAPON!

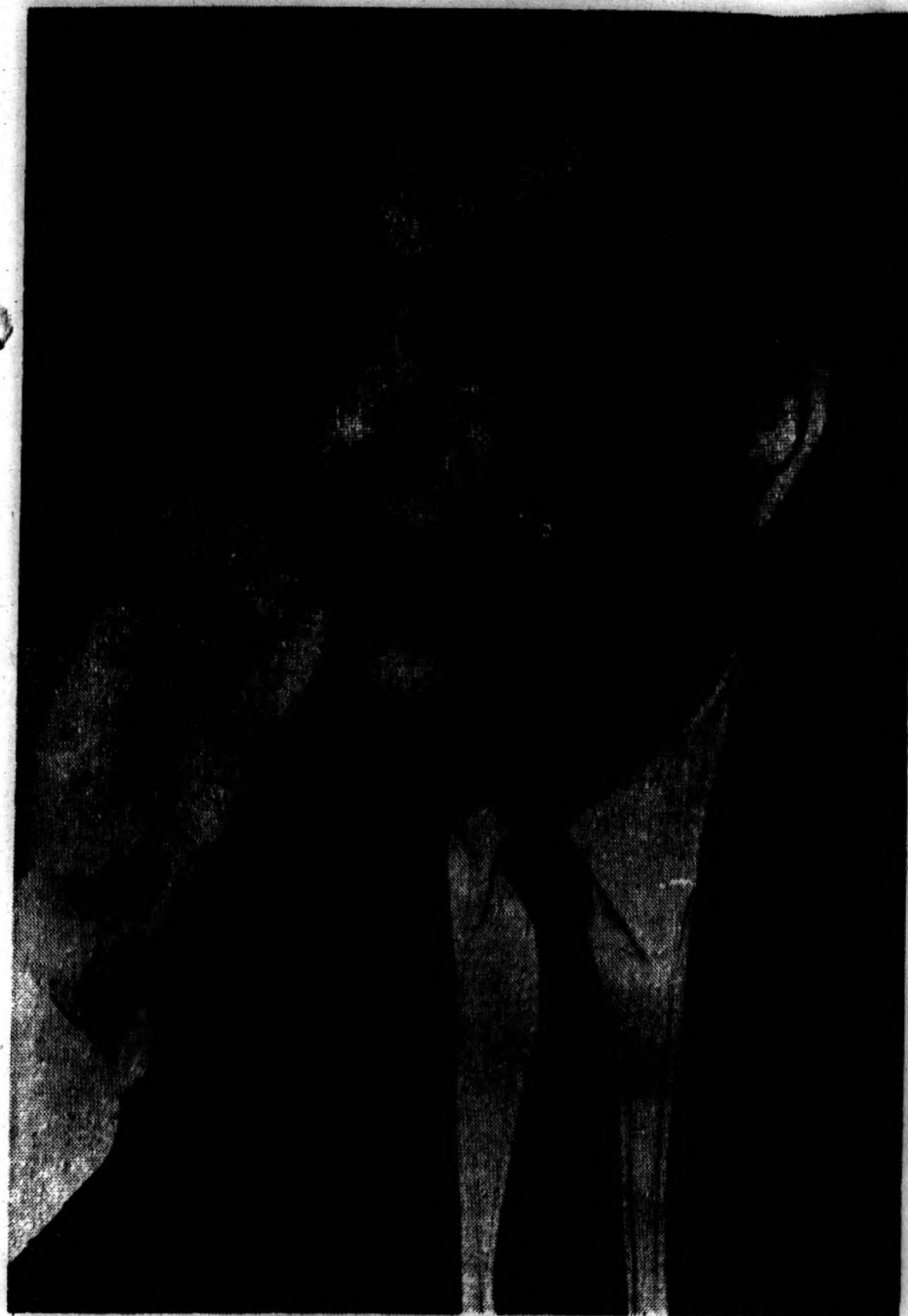


Editorial Page, San Francisco News-Call-Bulletin

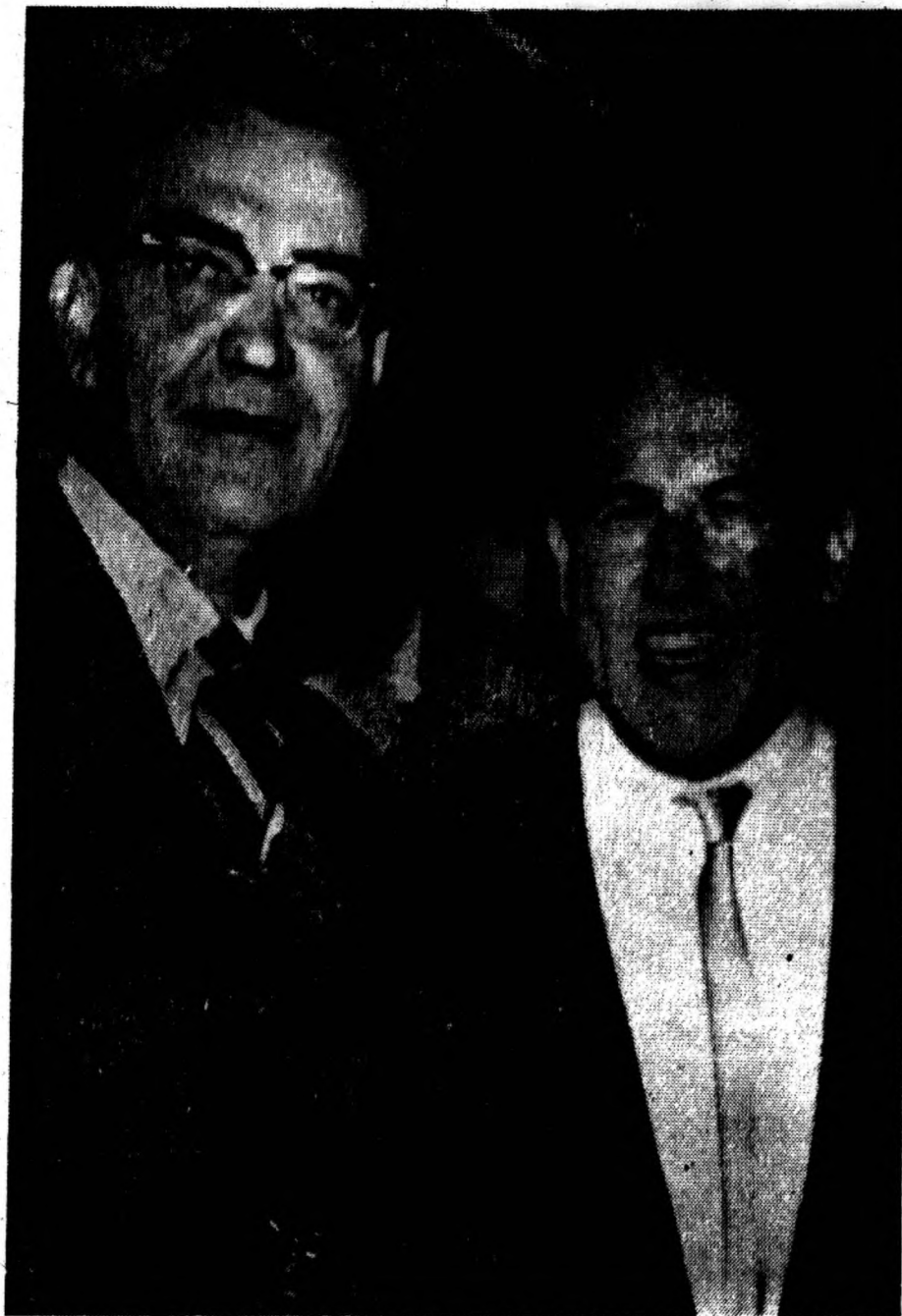


TOGETHER at the opening May 1 of Russell L. Wolden campaign headquarters at 47 Kearny st. are William P. Brandhove, left, and the candidate for mayor. Brandhove is the supplier of

data on the Mattachine Society injected by Wolden into the campaign. Wolden insisted yesterday he had never met Brandhove and "I wouldn't know him if I saw him."—News-Call Bulletin

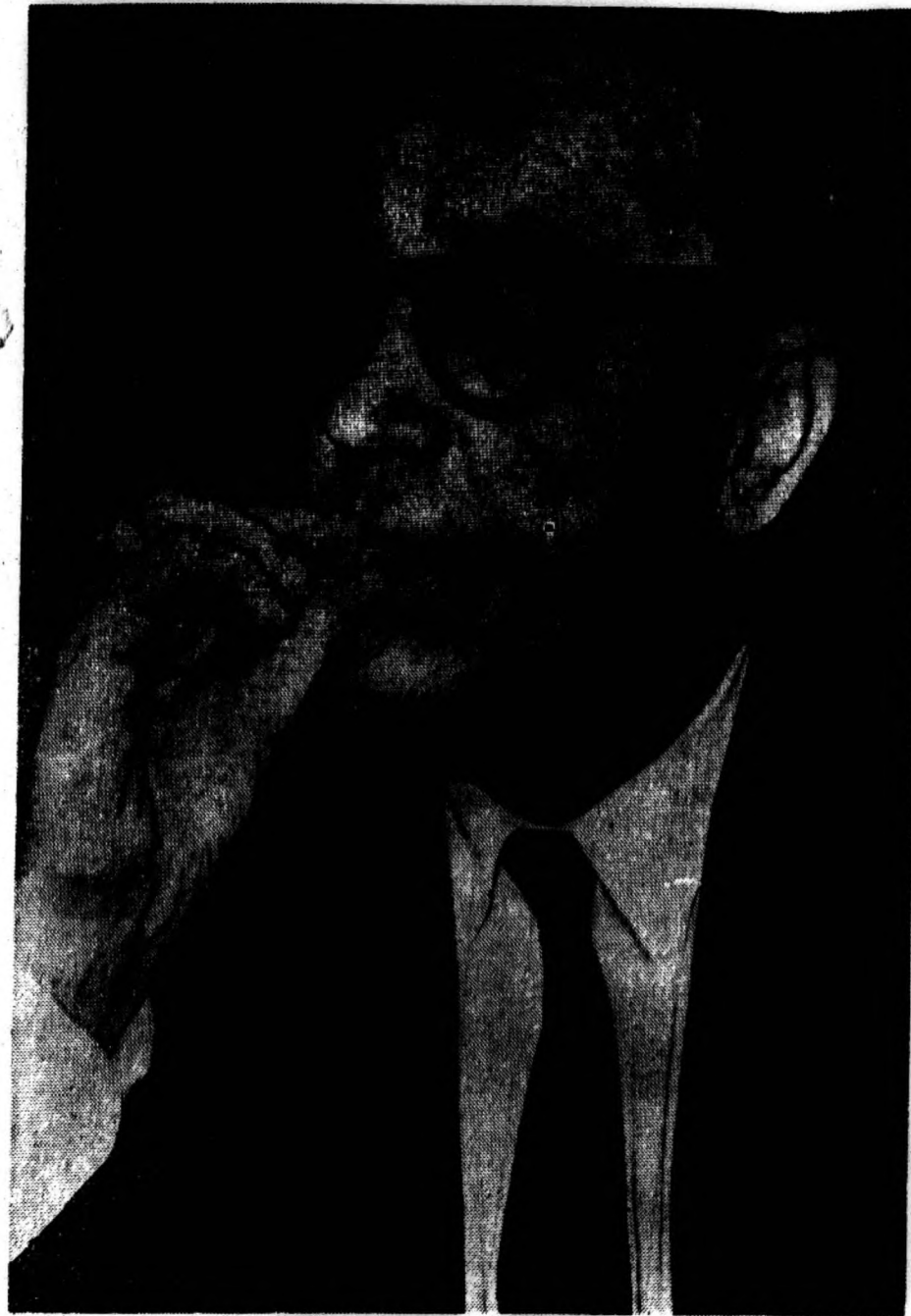


WILLIAM PATRICK BRANDHOVE
"I Was There in a Special Capacity . . ."



TOGETHER at the opening May 1 of Russell L. Wolden campaign headquarters at 47 Kearny st. are William P. Brandhove, left, and the candidate for mayor. Brandhove is the supplier of

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WILLIAM PATRICK BRANDHOVE
"I Was There in a Special Capacity . . ."



Editorial Page, San Francisco CHRONICLE

"Want some feelthy campaign issues?"

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"This is a matter of grave concern for every parent," Russell L. Wolden, assessor and candidate for mayor, declared today. "It exposes teen-agers to possible contact and contamination in a city admittedly overrun by deviates."

"For a city administration to permit this situation to exist is nothing less than scandalous."

"The whole rotten mess cries for investigation."

Sex Deviates Soar

Mattachine moved its national headquarters to San Francisco in 1957, apparently seeking a more "beneficial climate" for its activities.

It has found such a climate.

The number of sex deviates in this city has soared by the thousands since then, while other communities in this area have virtually eliminated them.

Under the regime of Christopher, his police commission and police chief, the number of tenderloin bars and other establishments which cater exclusively to homosexuals also has increased enormously.

Out of 100 places surveyed in the downtown district, 27 were found to be hangouts of this kind.

They include bars, night clubs, after-hours spots that run until six in the morning, several hotels, steam bath establishments, and cafes.

No Neighborhood Immune

They are to be found principally in the tenderloin, Fillmore and waterfront districts, but no neighborhood is immune.

Some of the bath establishments are used as houses of male assignation.

All of the places are "pickup joints" where homosexuals are on the prowl for "dates" and new contacts.

Some cab drivers steer customers to these places and get commissions on them from the doormen or managers.

Inside can be seen crowds of young men, carrying on homosexual flirtations.

They move from these places to nearby theaters where they accost normal young men and boys on the street.

Cancer Is Growing

Police wander in and out of these places every night and should be perfectly conversant with what is going on.

Yet this unsavory wicked situation is allowed to fester and spread like a cancerous growth on the body of San Francisco.

To return to the Mattachine Society —

The transfer of its national headquarters from Los Angeles to the more friendly climate of this city becomes more significant on examination of its policies and purposes.

These are set forth in the organization's constitution and by-laws and in a brochure it has issued under the title of "Mattachine Society Today."

Secret Society

The latter says the society started out as the Mattachine Foundation, Inc., but admits that this was a "secret and non-democratic" society. It is still a clandestine organization, except for the disclosure of its officers as required to get a state charter.

The applicant for membership must take the following pledge:

"I pledge myself:

"To uphold the constitution, by-laws, aims and principles and policies of the Mattachine Society, Inc., and unconditionally to respect the anonymity of members of the Society."

The pledge is set forth in the constitution and by-laws of the society.

Recruiting Cited

In its efforts to recruit members, the society emphasizes the secrecy, and a couple of other points, in this passage from the brochure, "Mattachine Society Today":

"During the entire existence of the Mattachine movement, fear and apathy have been the main ingredients to growth of the society. Experience has proved that neither are valid reasons for anyone to hesitate to affiliate or support the organization and its projects.

"As concerns fear, it may be stated that no membership list, mailing list or list of subscribers is ever made public . . .

"As concerns apathy, the general feeling of disinterest in our work suddenly strikes home to many persons when through some innocent or careless incident they become victims of the stigma, prejudice and ignorance surrounding our out-moded sexual attitudes.

Objectives Named

"This may hit one through conflict with the law, undesirable discharge from the armed forces, sensational publicity, loss of job or 'discovery' by friends, relatives and associates."

Here are some of the objectives of Mattachine, as set forth in its articles of incorporation "to further and gain acceptance of the belief of sexual equality for all people . . ."

"To . . . conduct medical, social, social hygiene, pathological and therapeutic research of every kind and description and to publish and disseminate the results of such research as widely as possible.

"To sponsor, supervise and conduct educational enterprises to promote among the general public an interest, knowledge and understanding of sexual equality . . ."

Aims And Principles

More forthright objectives are printed in "Mattachine Society Today" in a section called "Aims and Principles."

Here are some of those:

"To secure the active cooperation and support of existing institutions such as psychology departments of universities, state and city welfare groups, mental hygiene departments and law enforcement agencies in pursuing programs of education and integration . . .

"To contact legislators regarding both existing discriminatory statutes and proposed revisions and additions to the criminal code . . . so that laws may be promulgated with respect to a realistic attitude toward the behavior of human beings.

"To eliminate widespread discrimination in the fields of employment, in the professions and in society, as well as to attain personal social acceptance among the respectable members of society.

'Law-Abiding Manner'

"To dispel the idea that the sex variant is unique, 'queer' or unusual . . .

"To accomplish this in a law-abiding manner, the society is not seeking to overthrow or destroy any of society's existing institutions, laws or mores . . .

In short, Mattachine wants to establish social equality for homosexuals among respectable people by changing laws, social concepts, and far from incidentally, the basic tenets of the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish religions.

It is impossible to legislate social acceptance or religious principles.

Mattachine, however, disclosed just how it would like to change the laws at the society's last national convention, which was held in Denver over the Labor Day weekend.

Clarified By Talks

There it was clarified by various speakers that the homosexuals want revised laws which would give what they call "consenting adult males" (and females, too, for that matter) the legal right to indulge their homosexual desires in privacy.

Among the San Francisco speakers at the convention were Harold L. Call, editor of the Mattachine Review, which has its offices in the national headquarters at 693 Mission St., and Dell Martin, national president of the Daughters of Bilitis.

The Daughters of Bilitis are sort of a woman's auxiliary to Mattachine, the men's homosexual organization. Miss Martin addressed the assemblage on "Problems of the Homosexual Woman."

Bay City Men Elected

In the election of officers at the convention, three San Franciscans were elected to the positions of national chairman, secretary-general and treasurer-general.

Another speaker was James Kepner Jr., of Los Angeles, chairman of a magazine called "One, Inc."

An advertising folder sent out by "One" contains reproductions of the covers of several of its editions. These bear such title announcements as:

"I Am Glad I Am a Homosexual." "Religion and the Homosexual," and "Something About a Sailor."

Or, simply, "The Homosexual Magazine."

No Apology, Claim

In its own behalf, the folder says:

"Without apology, ONE expresses the viewpoint of the homosexual about the many serious problems facing him today and seeks ways to solve those problems . . .

"ONE assumes homosexuality to be a healthy, natural and indispensable part of society."

ONE is supported by an organization called the Friends of One and is widely distributed in San Francisco. It publishes short fiction pieces about homosexual romances between men. Another publication, called Interim and put out by Mattachine, contains in its June quarterly edition a review by ONE of Mattachine's "Educational Handbook."

Concerning the educational handbook, ONE says:

"Classroom instruction is but one of the many suggested activities, which include the spoken word, the written word, the arts, research (along many lines) . . ."

The suggestive parentheses are the publication's.

Here From L.A.

In its brochure, Mattachine Society Today, the organization makes this rather dubious and diffident statement:

"The Society is NOT a homosexual organization, but is one interested in the homosexual problem. Non-homosexuals DO belong to it." (The caps are the Review's.)

This is the organization that has arrived in San Francisco's midst from Los Angeles to enjoy the "enlightened" — Mattachine's own word for it — policy of the Christopher administration.

(In their next week's editions the San Francisco Progress newspapers will reveal how San Francisco was selected to host next year's Mattachine convention.)

From the NEWS-CALL-BULLETIN,
Thursday afternoon following:

'Mystery Man' Seen In 'Smear'

By YANCEY SMITH
News-Call Bulletin Staff Writer

The shadowy figure of William P. Brandhove, a minor San Francisco politician, emergency today as the man behind a smear attack on Mayor Christopher.

The News-Call Bulletin learned that Brandhove was the man who won adoption of a pro-Christopher resolution at a recent convention of the Mattachine Society, a small group dedicated to the problem of homosexuality.

This resolution was published yesterday in a chain of neighborhood newspapers supporting Assessor Russell

L. Wolden's campaign for mayor.

IT WAS USED as the springboard for an all-out smear campaign claiming that the Christopher administration had been been tolerant of "organizing homosexuals" — permitting them to flourish in San Francisco.

Wolden repeated the charges in a radio speech here last night.

Brandhove was involved in Congressman William Mailliard's hot 1948 fight against Frank E. Havenner.

BRANDHOVE circulated "affidavit" claiming Mailliard had engaged him to smear Havenner.

The following year he figured in a like furor in Havenner's campaign for mayor against Elmer E. Robinson, and more recently in the James Tarantino-Rudy Eichbaum blackmail conspiracy case.

Brandhove, a onetime
mattachine **REVIEW**

Tarantino employe, at one point in the involved case signed an affidavit retracting previous grand jury testimony given against the defendants.

HE ALSO was involved in waterfront union affairs in the '40s as a purported "rank and file" leader in the ILWU, and he was involved in a dispute with the Fenney state un-American activities committee.

The committee once ordered Brandhove jailed for contempt.

Officials of the Mattachine Society here said they feel they may have been "used" for political purposes and intend to interrogate Brandhove.

Donald Stewart Lucas, national secretary of the society, said Brandhove joined the organization's local chapter in August only a few weeks before the Labor Day weekend convention in Denver.

LUCAS SAID that Brandhove presented the resolution at a meeting of the San Francisco group before the convention and asked them to sponsor it.

"We thought it was just an innocent expression in favor of tolerance in San Francisco," Lucas said. "We had no idea that it was intended or might be used for any political purpose."

Harold Call, a member of the society, said he personally submitted the resolu-

tion was presented by Brandhove.

The local chapter was surprised when a notarized copy of the resolution appeared in the neighborhood newspapers and investigated.

They found that Brandhove had telephoned Mrs. Darlene Armbeck, a Denver notary who had been a stenographer at the convention, asking her to send him three notarized copies, care of the Count Down Magazine, San Francisco.

Lucas said that yesterday, when queried about the story, insisting he didn't know anything about it.

Another delegate, Henry Foster Jr., said he noticed Brandhove was "spending money as if it was going out of style" in Denver.

Foster, expressing shock, added:

"I thought he was sincerely interested until all this came out."

He said he definitely feels that the organization had been made a cat's paw in a political campaign.

BRANDHOVE himself was not immediately available to explain how Mayor Christopher's name came to be in the resolution.

He had been staying here at the Grand Hotel, Turk and Taylor sts., but checked out last night leaving no forwarding address.

Wolden himself said he had only a hazy recollection of the name Brandhove.

"Vice Issue Was Planted by a Wolden Supporter,"
Was Friday Morning's CHRONICLE Headline:

Praise of Mayor's Policy On Deviates Engineered By Ex-Police Informer

By George Draper

Assessor Russell L. Wolden's plan to inject the issue of homosexuality in the mayoral campaign came apart at the seams yesterday.

He made his muddy charges in a speech on Wednesday. But they boomeranged sadly when it turned out that the whole mess was a plant by a behind-the-scenes operator in the Wolden campaign.

In a radio speech, Wolden claimed San Francisco has become the national headquarters for organized sex deviates.

To support this claim he cited a resolution passed last month in Denver by the Mattachine Society, an organization dealing with the problem of homosexuality.

SLANDER SUIT

(The Society replied with a \$1.1 million slander suit against Wolden. See Page 4.)

The resolution, as made public by Wolden, praised Mayor George Christopher and Police Chief Thomas Cahill for their tolerant attitudes towards sex deviates.

It turned out yesterday, however, that the resolution was planted with the Mattachine Society.

The mysterious figure who worked the resolution through the Society during its Denver convention turned out to be William Patrick Brandhove.

EX-COMMUNIST

Brandhove was once a Communist, later a loud ex-Communist—and built up a long police record during both periods. More recently he has been performing chores for the Wolden campaign since its launching early this year.

He attended the Denver convention as a delegate and served as parliamentarian during business sessions.

The use of the Mattachine Society resolution was branded by Mayor Christopher as "the sorriest event in San Francisco's political history."

"In a blind drive for office
mattachine **REVIEW**

my opponent has degraded the city," Christopher said.

"Under no circumstances would I covet any office so much that I would stoop to maligning somebody," Christopher told a meeting of the 21st District Democratic League last night in a candidates night speech.

Brandhove told The Chronicle last night that he attended the Denver convention but had absolutely nothing to do with the controversial resolution.

WHY HE JOINED

"I'm not a homosexual but I joined the Mattachine Society only to find out about its activities," he said.

Brandhove's continuing interest in the resolution, used as a campaign device by Wolden, was illustrated by the fact he telephoned Denver only ten days ago and ordered some copies of the resolution sent to him in San Francisco.

The copies were forwarded to him by air mail, special delivery and one of these appeared Wednesday in a neighborhood newspaper.

Darlene Armbeck, stenographer and notary public, who sent the copies of the resolution to Brandhove, told The Chronicle these were the only copies which have so far been released.

Brandhove, according to Mattachine Society officials, joined the society last August.

A DELEGATE

He paid his \$16 dues and attended the convention on September 4 as one of 50

delegates of the tiny organization from some 12 states.

In fact, Brandhove was registered at the Albany Hotel in Denver where the convention was held and where most of the delegates stayed.

Harold L. Call, the society's director of publications, said yesterday that Brandhove's room was right next to his.

"Brandhove's room became sort of the headquarters for the San Francisco delegation," said Call.

One evening, said Call, about six members of the society's executive committee met with Brandhove in his room.

At that time, Call said, Brandhove presented a draft of the resolution praising Christopher and Cahill.

"We thought it was unacceptable," said Call, "because it was tantamount to a political endorsement of Mayor Christopher and Chief Cahill."

During the discussion on Brandhove's suggestion, Call said, someone asked Brandhove why he was so interested in having the resolution passed by the convention.

"He told us," said Call, "that he was asked to do it by San Francisco Police Sergeant Ted Dolan and another police officer named Murphy."

POLICE SERGEANT

Sergeant Dolan, assigned to the personnel staff at the police academy, denied he had called Brandhove in Den-

ver to make any such request.

"He called me from Denver and wanted to know if I knew anybody in the Denver police department," Dolan said.

Sergeant Dolan said he was opposed to Christopher four years ago but "I'm staying out of this one."

REWORDED

Call said the executive committee carefully reworded the Brandhove resolution to place greater emphasis on their principles and less upon official personalities.

"This reworded resolution was made because the society sincerely appreciated the honest police administration in San Francisco in contrast to that in many cities where homosexuals are blackmailed by the police," said Call.

Members of the Mattachine Society executive committee who heard Brandhove urge acceptance of the resolution included Call, Carl B. Harding, Henry Foster Jr. and Donald Lucas.

HE STARTED IT

Call, Lucas and Foster yesterday gave statements to police saying that Brandhove had, in fact, initiated the idea of the controversial resolution.

Brandhove openly boasted yesterday that he is a Wolden supporter but denied he has ever received any pay from the Wolden camp.

He acted as a host at the opening of the Democrats for Wolden campaign headquarters at 47 Kearny street

early last May, he said.

Also, he said, he has talked on behalf of Wolden to all his friends.

WOLDEN AIDE

Brandhove said his attorney is Ralph Taylor, who also happens to be Wolden's campaign treasurer.

Taylor, Brandhove said, was given the copies of the Mattachine Society resolution which Brandhove received from Denver.

"I told him to make sure it's used," Brandhove said.

Taylor had gone hunting yesterday and could not be reached for comment.

Brandhove said his survey of sex deviates has been financed by himself from his savings and his small disability pension.

Brandhove also said that he paid from his own pocket for the trip to Denver for the Mattachine convention.

Harry Lerner, Wolden's campaign manager, said of Brandhove:

"He was never hired by me to do anything. He was never paid a nickel so far as I was concerned."

Wolden himself could not be reached for comment.

LAST SPRING

Acting Police Chief Al Nelder, who is investigating the Wolden charges, said Brandhove told police last spring that he was associated with the Wolden campaign.

Brandhove's automobile has been plastered with Wolden stickers.

Attorney Emmet Hagerty, chairman of the Democrats

for Wolden, said Brandhove volunteered for a job but was turned down.

Brandhove's police record includes at least eight arrests since 1930, when he was picked up in Jersey City, N. J., on a charge of sodomy.

In 1946, he received a six-months suspended sentence for being drunk in a public place.

Brandhove is known to the police and the underworld as an unreliable stool pigeon.

He was most recently in the news in the extortion trial in 1953 of gossip magazine publisher Jimmie Tarantino and bar owner Rudy Eichelbaum.

TARANTINO

Brandhove, who worked as a salesman for Tarantino, then became a stool pigeon against Tarantino for the police.

Then, he gave Tarantino an affidavit repudiating the things he had told the police. Then, he switched again and repudiated the pro-Tarantino affidavit.

Back in 1948, Brandhove popped into the news in connection with a smear attempt against Congressman William Mailliard.

At that time an affidavit was circulated in which Brandhove admitted being an ex-Communist and claimed—without success—that Mailliard tried to get him to run against Mailliard's opponent, Franck Havenner, and smear Havenner as a radical.

TENNEY COMMITTEE

Brandhove appeared before the old State Un-Ameri-

can Activities Committee headed by Senator Jack Tenney and named a number of people as Reds.

Later, Brandhove became anti-Tenney and charged the committee used him to smear Havenner when Havenner was running against former Mayor Robinson.

Brandhove refused to answer questions before the Tenney committee at this point and was arrested for contempt.

Wolden Sued for Slander

Assessor Russell Wolden was slapped with a \$1,103,500 slander suit yesterday by the Mattachine Society, which said he called it an organization of "sex deviates."

The Society, whose local headquarters are at 693 Mission street, said it was mentioned on radio and in the press by Wolden during one of his campaign speeches.

The suit said Wolden "wrongfully and maliciously . . . declared (the Society) was organized homosexuals . . . and exposed teen-agers to contact with homosexuals."

Wolden's remarks were made Wednesday in a radio attack on Mayor George Christopher, his opponent in the race for Mayor.

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mattachine **REVIEW**

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The suit said Wolden "wrongfully and maliciously . . . declared (the Society) was organized homosexuals . . . and exposed teen-agers to contact with homosexuals."

Wolden's remarks were made Wednesday in a radio attack on Mayor George Christopher, his opponent in the race for Mayor.

The complaint maintains the society is an educational, research and social service organization devoted to publicizing the problems of homosexuality and to helping individuals "with this tremendous social problem."

Meetings are held and literature distributed among the 99 San Francisco members who meet once a month.

Attorney Walter T. Winter, who filed the suit in Superior Court called Wolden's alleged words "disgusting." He said the Society wants \$1 million in exemplary damages, \$100,000 in general damages and \$3500 for loss of income in dues and donations which will result.

Mattachine Society—How It Got Its Name

The Mattachine Society, which sued Assessor Russell L. Wolden for \$1,103,500 charging slander, tells in an official society publication how it got its name:

"The Mattachines were court jesters, teachers, fools—in the original sense of the word," the magazine's foreword states.

"They lived and moved in circles of the nobility. They dared to speak the truth in the face of stern authority, regardless of the

consequences. And they were men of wisdom."

In the damage suit, the society says it performs

educational, research and social service functions in helping the community better understand sex problems.

Wolden Charge Hit by Demos

Two top local Democrats criticized fellow Democrat Russell L. Wolden yesterday for making morals cases an issue in the mayoralty campaign.

Jack Morrison, candidate for Board of Supervisors, didn't name Wolden but attacked charges "designed to capitalize on the public abhorrence of morals offenses." He said they reflect an "opportunistic and irresponsible attitude toward the voters of San Francisco and toward the office of Mayor."

Franklyn K. Brann, chairman of the Democrat Club

for the 22nd Assembly District, chided that "I didn't know the Mattachine Society was running for Mayor."

In a radio talk Wednesday night, Wolden charged that the Mattachine Society, which he described as an organization of sex deviates, had passed a resolution praising Mayor George Christopher for San Francisco's "enlightened and just city government."

Democratic Assemblyman Phillip Burton of San Francisco also reportedly was distressed by the Wolden charges.

An Editorial

Get Out, Wolden!

Russell L. Wolden has slandered San Francisco in a radio speech containing an amazing perversion of fact and has thus disqualified himself as a serious candidate for mayor.

He should withdraw from the campaign.

The speech was the most distasteful pottage of slime, innuendo and falsehood ever cooked up and piped into San Francisco homes at the dinner hour.

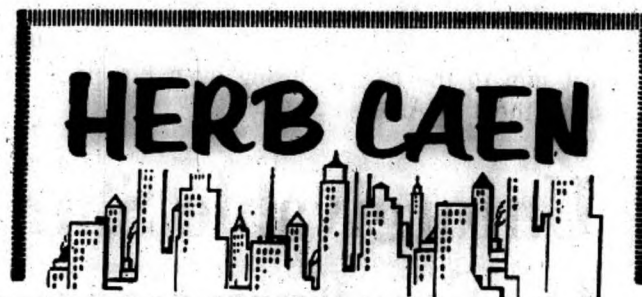
His wild charge that a moral offender finds easy tolerance in San Francisco is a resort to the extremes of irresponsible demagoguery and an affront to the truth.

Wolden has deviated from the path of political responsibility and shown himself incapable of the role of sober civic servant.

He has insulted San Francisco with gross and desperate distortions.

He should get out of the race.

(Appeared on page 1, NEWS-CALL-BULLETIN)



These Foolish Things

Overheard at the Matador: "Wolden isn't worried any longer about winning for Mayor—he's worried about losing for Assessor!"

Wolden Should Withdraw

EDITORIAL

Assessor Russell L. Wolden has put himself beyond the pale of decent politics by his effort to inject the shoddy issue of homosexuality into the mayoral campaign.

His charge that San Francisco officially condones flagrant moral corruption is preposterous. The public knows this and recognizes the Wolden maneuver as nothing more than the ranting of a hysterical candidate facing defeat. His campaign having largely collapsed, Wolden was evidently determined to use any means to get his name mentioned.

He has succeeded. The notoriety he has acquired has left its embarrassing mark. He has degraded the good name of San Francisco. A man who would recklessly and spuriously do this shows himself unfit for the office he seeks.

Wolden should apologize to the people of San Francisco and withdraw as a candidate for Mayor. To stay longer in the race might well subject him to the risk of losing even his claim to serve them as Assessor.

Unforgivable Slur On San Francisco

Editorial stand of the SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER:

RUSSELL L. WOLDEN set out this week to smear Mayor George Christopher. He succeeded only in smearing the city he professes to love, the politi-

cal party he professes to embrace and, most of all, himself.

Some kind of mud-slinging attack by Mr. Wolden was expected. For weeks it has been apparent that his opportunist campaign was finding little favor with the voters. He is facing defeat. Disappointed candidates often lose their sense of balance and resort to mud. But this wasn't mud. It was filth.

Mr. Wolden went on the air and told the citizens of San Francisco at their dinner hour that their city has become a haven and a national headquarters for sex deviates, that these deviates are among us in such hordes as to be an immediate threat to every decent citizen—and that Mayor Christopher is, of course, to blame for it all.

Homosexuality is a complex police and medical problem in every community, large and small, and has been from the beginning of time. The San Francisco Police Department deals with it firmly, as it should be dealt with. The situation here differs not one whit from that in any large city of like size and makeup. It is a subject as universal as it is unpleasant and unresolved.

Mr. Wolden's taking of this socio-police problem to make of it a piece of political sensationalism was an act of the most sordid and unforgivable kind.

He stigmatized the city he claims to love so much that he wants to run it as Mayor.

He grossly offended the tenets of political decency of the Democratic Party that he so recently joined, and that he has tried to wrap around his person in a partisan campaign for a nonpartisan office.

He condemned himself by revealing how desperately he wants to be Mayor, and what lengths he would go to in his effort to win that office.

The preceding pages of material reprinted from San Francisco newspapers represents only a fraction of the tremendous volume of news items published on this local political incident. Purpose of presenting

these reprints is to give REVIEW readers a partial picture of the show which placed Mattachine in the spotlight, and the fairness with which the responsible city press informed the public about the affair.

READERS *write*

REVIEW EDITOR: Enclosed is a year's subscription — sorry it is not for 2 years or that I cannot afford at this time to become an "active" member at \$10 the year.

Your data re the Denver convention concerning publicity in the local papers makes very interesting news and shows that the editors of these papers are hep to the timeliness of the problems which were to have been presented and were presented at the convention in September.

I probably would not be too interested in the affairs of the homosexuals and lesbians except that they seem to be so obviously discriminated against and for no sensible reason — considering the knowledge educated people now have about behaviorisms and the so-called aberrations or abnormalities of human behavior.

Obviously too, from the record of the past, homosexuals and those so oriented by choice or otherwise, have contributed greatly to human progress in all fields, from the most aesthetic down through the most ruggedly utilitarian and masculine. It is so too that many men who are essentially masculine in every way are also of a homosexual or bisexual bent. And this should not be held against them. As the London "Listener" and "New Statesman" commented recently: "Listener", July 30, 1959, "Immorality & Treason" by H. L. A. Hart re the Wolfenden Report, it is high time that, despite what one may individually think on the matter, it is only fair, sensible, timely to amend laws so that sexual behavior between consenting adults is considered a private matter and not within the law's province. The only exception would be if there is grave public danger. As a student of human behavior with a master's degree in education and many courses in phases of behaviorisms, I feel greatly interested in your magazine's programs for a decent and speedy discontinuance of discrimination against the homosexually oriented of whatever sex. —Mr. J.M.P., Oregon.

REVIEW EDITOR: Although I have not long been a subscriber to the REVIEW, I have followed the last several issues with inter-

est. One tendency that I find with a number of the articles and letters to the editor is a regrettable one — several times it has not been just a tendency but quite explicit. Many of these individual writers seem to be seeking license rather than sexual equality before the law and within the mores of society. This would be, in my interpretation of the Society's aims, a perversion of the purpose of the Mattachine Society.

When any person begins to consider matters that involve his emotions and passion, he is not apt to think so soundly and lucidly, even though apart from an actual situation that would directly provoke the thinking immediately. No one but a moral anarchist would seriously support the substitution of license for equitable regulation, acceptance and toleration. Not even the important philosophers of the ancient Greek world would give approbation to a concept of this type.

One of the troubles with many homophiles is that being socially censured, they begin to feel that they are a "peculiar people" in the sense of a special group and, therefore, not bound to the ordinary restrictions and observances of the society in which they live. Unfortunately, this attitude is too often transferred from the sphere of sexual activity to an irresponsible attitude toward the ordinary course of living.

With any position comes responsibility, and if the homophile wants a respected position within the community, he or she must be willing to accept the responsibility that is justly placed upon any and every member of the community. It may be because of the severity of contemporary attitudes towards the homophile, but all too often too many of them lead extremely self-centered lives quite apart (and in a world of their own) from the community at large.

The members and supporters of the Mattachine Society should take heed lest they consciously — or unconsciously — confuse or substitute acceptance and legal equality with license. Unfortunately, too many people who do not understand the purpose of such groups as the Society are opposed to

them because of this very fact. Let's make sure that there is no obscurity about the aims of this group.

In closing I might add that the views expressed above are equally applicable by and large to heterosexuals as well as homosexuals. —Mr. R.P., Colorado.

REVIEW EDITOR: Why is it that the Mattachine REVIEW and ONE always warmly offer their pages to Dr. Albert Ellis when they would hardly do so to Dr. Edmund Bergler. If there's a substantial difference between the two, it's purely on a personal level: Dr. Ellis being a charming and warm-hearted sort, Dr. Bergler cold and arrogant and so hate-filled as to seem in greater need of psychiatric treatment than most of his patients.

But on the impersonal level — the level of their dogmas — is there anything to choose between the two sets of preposterous, counter-scientific tripe dogmatically repeated and repeated ad nauseum?

Dr. Ellis: There's positively no scientific evidence of congenital homosexuality. All homosexuals have an inherent capacity for enjoying heterosexual intercourse of which they stupidly deprive themselves by virtue of their being neurotic, and they're all neurotic. I can cure any of them who want to be cured and make them truly normal, i.e. spend half their sex life in bed with men and half with women.

Dr. Bergler: There's positively no scientific evidence of congenital homosexuality but there is of my own favorite evil spirit — masochism. Homosexuals are all — absolutely and simply — masochists who have found that homosexuality provides the supreme outlet for their masochism. I can cure any of them who want to be cured by getting to the root of their masochism.

Aside from the blatant asininity of both dogmas, they are both "backed up" by just plain lies: 1) The alleged lack of scientific evidence of congenital homosexuality which they both know perfectly well abounds in the studies of hundreds of sexologists and other professionals; 2) The alleged unfailing "cure" which many amongst your readers can probably expose for the lie it is from their own experience.

Dr. Ellis has now added a new gimmick: If the conclusions of a brilliant and widely respected sexologist are contrary to Dr. Ellis', it is because this man must have been an active homosexual. Has anyone else ever made this allegation about Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld presented by Dr. Ellis in the June 1959 Mattachine Review? But even if this startling revelation were

true, is it not a colossal piece of impudence to assert that a brilliant sexologist who devoted a lifetime of worldwide research to the subject, who was in contact with thousands of homosexuals and thousands of leaders in medicine, psychology, sociology and ethnology, who wrote and edited scores of books, periodicals and articles, and established a world-renowned institution, that such a man should be less capable of reaching appropriate conclusions about homosexuality than a presumably active heterosexual like Dr. Ellis. This new twist of the "smear" technique serves only to further the gulf between the techniques of science and those of psychiatry. Noel I. Garde, New York.

(Many letters were crowded out of this issue of the REVIEW. More will appear in December, including a reply from Allan Ginsberg to Dr. Karl Meninger's letter in our October edition.—Ed.)

COMING NEXT MONTH:

special book reviews
poetry supplement
calling shots
regular articles & features
— missed in this issue

mattachine REVIEW



VILLAGE BOOK SHOP issues regular lists of new and out-of-print books relating to the homosexual theme. If you would like to receive these lists at no charge as they appear, ask for our latest list no. 21A, featuring an excellent reproduction of the cover of the novel, CHORUS OF WITCHES.

village book shop,
116 christopher street
new york 14, new york

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I probably would not be too interested in the affairs of the homosexuals and lesbians except that they seem to be so obviously discriminated against and for no sensible reason — considering the knowledge educated people now have about behaviorisms and the so-called aberrations or abnormalities of human behavior.

Obviously too, from the record of the past, homosexuals and those so oriented by choice or otherwise, have contributed greatly to human progress in all fields, from the most aesthetic down through the most ruggedly utilitarian and masculine. It is so too that many men who are essentially masculine in every way are also of a homosexual or bisexual bent. And this should not be held against them. As the London "Listener" and "New Statesman" commented recently: "Listener", July 30, 1959, "Immorality & Treason" by H. L. A. Hart re the Wolfenden Report, it is high time that, despite what one may individually think on the matter, it is only fair, sensible, timely to amend laws so that sexual behavior between consenting adults is considered a private matter and not within the law's province. The only exception would be if there is grave public danger. As a student of human behavior with a master's degree in education and many courses in phases of behaviorisms, I feel greatly interested in your magazine's programs for a decent and speedy discontinuance of discrimination against the homosexually oriented of whatever sex. —Mr. J.M.P., Oregon.

REVIEW EDITOR: Although I have not long been a subscriber to the REVIEW, I have followed the last several issues with inter-

est. One tendency that I find with a number of the articles and letters to the editor is a regrettable one — several times it has not been just a tendency but quite explicit. Many of these individual writers seem to be seeking license rather than sexual equality before the law and within the mores of society. This would be, in my interpretation of the Society's aims, a perversion of the purpose of the Mattachine Society.

When any person begins to consider matters that involve his emotions and passion, he is not apt to think so soundly and lucidly, even though apart from an actual situation that would directly provoke the thinking immediately. No one but a moral anarchist would seriously support the substitution of license for equitable regulation, acceptance and toleration. Not even the important philosophers of the ancient Greek world would give approbation to a concept of this type.

One of the troubles with many homophiles is that being socially censured, they begin to feel that they are a "peculiar people" in the sense of a special group and, therefore, not bound to the ordinary restrictions and observances of the society in which they live. Unfortunately, this attitude is too often transferred from the sphere of sexual activity to an irresponsible attitude toward the ordinary course of living.

With any position comes responsibility, and if the homophile wants a respected position within the community, he or she must be willing to accept the responsibility that is justly placed upon any and every member of the community. It may be because of the severity of contemporary attitudes towards the homophile, but all too often too many of them lead extremely self-centered lives quite apart (and in a world of their own) from the community at large.

The members and supporters of the Mattachine Society should take heed lest they consciously — or unconsciously — confuse or substitute acceptance and legal equality with license. Unfortunately, too many people who do not understand the purpose of such groups as the Society are opposed to

them because of this very fact. Let's make sure that there is no obscurity about the aims of this group.

In closing I might add that the views expressed above are equally applicable by and large to heterosexuals as well as homosexuals. —Mr. R.P., Colorado.

REVIEW EDITOR: Why is it that the Mattachine REVIEW and ONE always warmly offer their pages to Dr. Albert Ellis when they would hardly do so to Dr. Edmund Bergler. If there's a substantial difference between the two, it's purely on a personal level: Dr. Ellis being a charming and warm-hearted sort, Dr. Bergler cold and arrogant and so hate-filled as to seem in greater need of psychiatric treatment than most of his patients.

But on the impersonal level — the level of their dogmas — is there anything to choose between the two sets of preposterous, counter-scientific tripe dogmatically repeated and repeated ad nauseum?

Dr. Ellis: There's positively no scientific evidence of congenital homosexuality. All homosexuals have an inherent capacity for enjoying heterosexual intercourse of which they stupidly deprive themselves by virtue of their being neurotic, and they're all neurotic. I can cure any of them who want to be cured and make them truly normal, i.e. spend half their sex life in bed with men and half with women.

Dr. Bergler: There's positively no scientific evidence of congenital homosexuality but there is of my own favorite evil spirit — masochism. Homosexuals are all — absolutely and simply — masochists who have found that homosexuality provides the supreme outlet for their masochism. I can cure any of them who want to be cured by getting to the root of their masochism.

Aside from the blatant asininity of both dogmas, they are both "backed up" by just plain lies: 1) The alleged lack of scientific evidence of congenital homosexuality which they both know perfectly well abounds in the studies of hundreds of sexologists and other professionals; 2) The alleged unfailing "cure" which many amongst your readers can probably expose for the lie it is from their own experience.

Dr. Ellis has now added a new gimmick: If the conclusions of a brilliant and widely respected sexologist are contrary to Dr. Ellis', it is because this man must have been an active homosexual. Has anyone else ever made this allegation about Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld presented by Dr. Ellis in the June 1959 Mattachine Review? But even if this startling revelation were

true, is it not a colossal piece of impudence to assert that a brilliant sexologist who devoted a lifetime of worldwide research to the subject, who was in contact with thousands of homosexuals and thousands of leaders in medicine, psychology, sociology and ethnology, who wrote and edited scores of books, periodicals and articles, and established a world-renowned institution, that such a man should be less capable of reaching appropriate conclusions about homosexuality than a presumably active heterosexual like Dr. Ellis. This new twist of the "smear" technique serves only to further the gulf between the techniques of science and those of psychiatry. Noel I. Garde, New York.

(Many letters were crowded out of this issue of the REVIEW. More will appear in December, including a reply from Allen Ginsberg to Dr. Karl Meninger's letter in our October edition.—Ed.)

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