



mattachine REVIEW

MAY 1962

FIFTY CENTS



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**HOMOSEXUALITY FROM THE PSYCHIATRIC VIEWPOINT
HOODS SEEKING KICKS MEAN DANGER TO ALL
VIEWS OF THE DAMNED--CHRISTOPHER ISHERWOOD**

--and other features

Calling Shots

NEW CONTENDER FOR TITLE OF 'FAIRYLAND CAPITAL'

Los Angeles (especially Hollywood), New York (the Village, Times Square and Third Avenue), San Francisco (North Beach and almost everywhere) and Chicago (Near North Side and Hyde Park) have all been declared "homosexual saturation spots" in one way or another by writers, reporters, politicians and vice-chasers time and time again. Admittedly, a large number of homosexual men and women may live in these places. Just as many homosexuals, percentage-wise, may also live in Tallahassee (in spite of a recent purge with barbaric severity), Ann Arbor or even Sterling, Colorado (which chased eleven homosexuals out of town not long ago).

In March, however, a new contender to the title of "homosexual capital" came into the spotlight—San Antonio. It got that accolade from the military. Here is how Columnist Paul Thompson, in his "Top of the News" in the San Antonio *Express* enlight-

ened the heroic Alamo City and kept Texas' record intact for having the most of everything:

"There are so many homosexuals in San Antonio that the city in military circles is known as 'Fairyland, U.S.A.'"

Police Capt. G. E. Matheny made that statement at a meeting of Alamo Kiwanis Club yesterday. He said afterwards: "I brought up the subject because homosexuals do lot of recruiting among boys, and the problem gets bigger everyday."

As a military town with thousands of unattached men moving in and out, San Antonio draws more than its fair share of limp-wristed camp followers.

"In addition, some homosexuals are in the service. When discharged, they tend to stay here," said Matheny. "The total number of homosexuals keeps going up."

He refused to speculate on just what the total would be at this point, confining himself to the term "very considerable".

"Sex perversion is like dope—once hooked, it's too late to change. The whole thing is psychological," Matheny said, explaining: "Older males get hold of juveniles, show them sex pictures, indulge in sex talk, sometimes even pay them to cooperate."

"When the pattern is established, juveniles find it almost impossible to think of sex any other way. And then later on, they do their own recruiting."

So-called "art" magazines sold at

(Continued on page 19)



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Homosexuality

FROM THE PSYCHIATRIC VIEWPOINT

By W. Lindsay Neustatter, M.D., B.Sc.(Psy.), M.R.C.P., *Physician in Psychological Medicine, the Royal Northern Hospital, London. Reprinted from MAN AND SOCIETY, 32 Shaftesbury (Room 29), London, W.1.*

PREJUDICE ABOUT HOMOSEXUALS has existed for a long time, and it is necessary to study the psychology of the homosexual in conjunction with the psychology of those prejudiced against him, since the interaction between the two itself constitutes part of the homosexual problem. Representative of the intolerant and inaccurate views expressed about homosexuality are statements like: "homosexuality is an unnatural vice," "it is a dreadful disease." As prejudice is usually not founded on fact or logic, the answer to these assertions must invoke both.

Whether or not homosexuality is a vice lies outside the doctor's field, but, to those with a scientific training, it seems pertinent to ask why this particular type of vice is to be punished by Draconian penalties, as Mannheim puts it, when the heterosexual philanderer, who brags about illegitimate births, and who may infect an unborn child with syphilis, goes unpunished. There is no logical reply to this question, and the fact that the courts seem to be using imprisonment much less is no mitigation, for the maximum penalties still exist.

How far it is unnatural is a question of definition. How far is a deviation from the usual unnatural? That homosexuality only exists in humans is not supported by facts: animals will indulge in homosexual practices. Homosexual inclinations are found in some individuals from the earliest stirrings of sex, which may occur in infancy. According to the view of the Wolfenden Committee it is not a disease, an opinion founded chiefly on the fact that, apart from their sexual deviation, many homosexuals show no abnormality of character or personality, though of course they react to the knowledge that they seem 'queers' to those heterosexually inclined. The view that homosexuality is a kind of mental illness probably arises as much as anything because it may be associated with psychopathy. But in psychopaths homosexuality is only one facet of a generally disordered and anti-social personality, and it is because these individuals are psychopaths, not because they also happen to be homosexuals, that they are fundamentally disordered.

The causes of homosexuality are obscure. There is evidence to suggest a genetic predisposition, as Kallman's work on identical twins seemed to show—namely, that there is a far greater coincidence of homosexuality in uniovular than in biovular twins. (Interestingly, the skin cells of certain individuals are those of the opposite sex, though there seems to be no correlation between this and homosexuality). There may well be a glandular basis, but in our present state of knowledge this is speculative. Rare cases of change of sexual drive in women associated with supra-renal tumours have been reported, but otherwise there is nothing factual to go on.

Various psychological theories of causation are held, for example, over mothering: bringing up children, especially boys, as if they were of the opposite sex. Freud postulates that inhibitions cause a hold up in psycho-sexual development, when it is passing through a latent, and sometimes overt, homosexual stage, round about puberty. Stekel believes that the boy who feels rejected by his mother may develop a hatred of women, and a consequent switch of love to his own sex.

Seduction in youth is often put forward as a cause. Hubert and East found that seduction had often occurred, but it so often turns out that it is because the boy is a willing victim, that it cannot be regarded as truly causal. That of course is not to say that the seduction of children, whether homosexual or heterosexual, is not most undesirable, as it may have a permanently harmful effect. Sometimes the harm is that a taste for such behavior is acquired or emphasized. In other cases the harm springs from the guilt which such an experience engenders, and, where the child has been sexually assaulted, it is most important to treat the incident in a matter of fact way, and to try and dissipate guilt and alarm.

Clinically, homosexuals vary considerably. Some are very masculine in appearance, others feminine both in appearance and manner. Clifford Allen insists that these types are not anatomically different, but different in their mannerisms. Some homosexuals are active, some are passive. They cannot easily be distinguished, and the most masculine looking men often prove to be passive, and vice versa, the same applies in reverse to lesbians.

Homosexuals are to be found in all strata of society. They may be intelligent, they may be dull, they are often artistic. Some are chaste, some are promiscuous, some may indulge in mutual masturbation, some may be sodomists. As so much prejudice surrounds the practice of sodomy, it is worth reminding the reader that the Wolfenden Committee found no significant superabundance of "degeneracy" in sodomists.

Kinsey drew up a scale of sexuality, ranging from complete heterosexuality to complete homosexuality, with intermediate positions. Therapeutically, the differentiation of the 100% homosexual and the bisexual is important, as

the total lack of ordinary sexuality makes the chances of cure virtually hopeless. Where homosexuality has occurred only under conditions where no women are available for long periods, but where women are in fact preferred, there is little therapeutic problem, though indulgence in homosexuality over a long period may exaggerate the sexual drive in that direction.

Presumably some homosexuals are frightened out of overt sexual activity by punishment, or by the threat of it. But for many, such deterrents are ineffective. The most serious penalty is imprisonment, and it is not without the Gilbertian touch to put the homosexual in an all male environment to teach him to control his desires. In fact prisoners often meet other homosexuals in gaol. Thus the wife of a homosexual who had been in prison complained that since her husband was freed the most dreadful men came to visit him, all of whom he had met while in prison.

What can be done to help the homosexual? In theory psychiatric treatment aims at a cure in the sense of enabling the patient to have sexual relations with a woman. In practice, this is a very difficult aim to achieve. In those who have always been completely homosexual, the chances of success are minimal. Peter Scott and Clifford Allen, both very experienced psychiatrists, cite cases where it has occurred, but I have never seen any. In bisexuals, and in those cases where the fault lies in superficial psychological factors—the fear of V.D., an overstrict upbringing about sex, etc.—a swing to normality can be obtained, provided that the inhibitions can be overcome, and that a suitable and understanding partner is available. Some bisexuals are potent with either sex, but they are unlikely to come forward for treatment.

Gland therapy, in my opinion, can play no part in treatment. Male hormones increase sexual desire in men, but do not alter its direction. Female hormones inhibit sexual desire in men, so they can be used to aid self-control. They do not inhibit lesbian desires, nor change the direction of the sexual drive in women.

Often, the only treatment which the doctor or psychiatrist can give is to play the role of understanding counsellor and to help the homosexual in adjusting to his condition.

Homosexuals are often disappointed that this is all which can be offered. But, of course, homosexuality is not an illness, but a natural deviation of sexuality, and it is unlikely to benefit from therapeutic measures. Havelock Ellis went so far as to say that to attempt the cure of a complete homosexual would be as wrong as to attempt the reverse! While seeing what he means, it is hard to go all the way with Ellis in his argument for the real 'objection' to homosexuality is the unhappiness that goes in its wake. But his remark does illustrate the point that homosexuality is not 'unnatural', even

if it implies it is not generally curable. I should add that all psychiatrists would not be as guarded in their views about 'cure' as I am. But for those who feel the therapeutic possibilities are small it is only logical to wish to see the implementation of the Wolfenden proposals.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

CALIFORNIA: One, Inc., 232 S. Hill St., Los Angeles 12; Daughters of Bilitis, Inc., 1232 Market St., San Francisco 2; Hollywood Assistance League, P.O. Box 29048, Hollywood 29; League for Civil Education, Inc., 1154 Kearny St., San Francisco 11.

MASSACHUSETTS: Demophil Center, 15 Lindall Place, Boston 14.

PENNSYLVANIA: Janus Society, P.O. Box 7824, Philadelphia 1.

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CHOOSE TO KNOW!

One of the facts of life is that astrology, divorced from charity and generalized sun sign readings, is true science. Who can afford to deny life the advantage of knowledge? Yet if ignorance were bliss happiness would often be the rule. The twin truth of karma and astrology (cause and effect) reveals fate to whomever will seek to know it thereby. Your inquiry is welcome.

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TERROR IN THE STREETS

HOODS SEEKING KICKS MEAN DANGER TO ALL

By WILLIAM HAZLETT

Reprinted from *ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS* (Denver)

"Cripes man, a guy's gotta do something for kicks."

Kicks to some guys means slugging old ladies, rolling drunks, the beating robbery of service station attendants and liquor store clerks, or baiting and assaulting homosexuals.

To other street criminals it means rape of children, sadistic assaults on apartment dwellers, and malicious attacks on both persons and property.

These are the hoodlums, punks and terrorists Denver police are waging war on in their attempt to stem a rising tide of terror in the streets.

THIN, GANGLY

James B., a thin, gangly youth, is hardly old enough to shave.

He celebrated his 17th birthday in a Denver City Jail cell.

James and 10 of his buddies were nabbed last week for baiting and slugging a man they tagged as a "creep" or homosexual.

James wouldn't be in jail except that his buddies informed on him after they were pinched.

"Man, I guess they just got scared because it was their first time," he rationalizes.

It wasn't the first time for James.

He has a record of arrests for shoplifting and traffic offenses.

He served a short stretch in the state's Lookout Mountain Home for Boys at Golden following one arrest.

LATEST ARREST

The day of his latest arrest started like almost any other day in James' life.

Dressed in the tight black tee-shirt and the shapeless denims which seem to be a uniform of sorts for these teenagers, James headed for downtown Denver from his suburban home.

"I thought I'd look for a job and just kinda wander around.

"I went to a movie, met a friend of mine, and we decided to go over to the Capitol where the creeps hang out," he said.

Why?

"Well, you know man, we were going to roll a couple of those homosexuals. Man, I can't stand those creeps."

When they reached the Capitol, James and his friend were joined by a dozen other boys, ranging from 15 to 18, who had been "dragging around" in a couple of cars looking for excitement.

The group decided to roll homosexuals.

"I wouldn't roll drunks or mess around with purse snatching, but I sure would roll homos, I just can't stand them," James said.

Using one of the group as "bait," the gang set a trap for their intended victim.

When the victim accompanied the one youth to a seemingly deserted area the others attacked him and lifted his billfold.

A fight started and the victim was brutally beaten by several members of the gang. The victim managed to retrieve his wallet and record the license number of one car.

Police rounded up 11 of the gang.

What set of ingredients went to produce this teenage terrorist?

MIDDLE CLASS

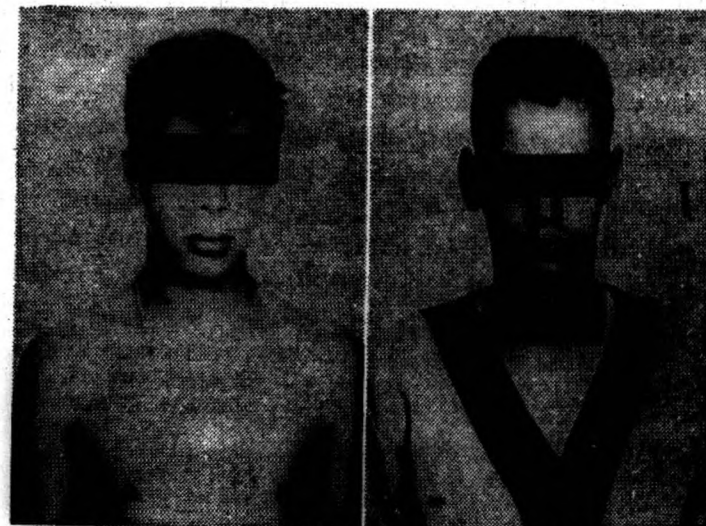
James comes from a middle class home in a nice neighborhood.

His father died when he was younger, but his mother has managed to raise her five sons on income from investments.

James quit school in the eighth grade, but says, "I think I'll go back to school next year, if I get out of this mess."

James says he wants to be an oil broker.

This was the first time, he said, he had ever taken part in the gang's activities.



James B. "... just for kicks."

Jim R. "... generally fouled up."

"Boy, I sure learned me a lesson, and we didn't even get any money. The creep didn't have any," he said.

James stole two shirts in his first venture into crime.

Did he need the shirts?

'JUST FOR KICKS'

"Hell no, man, just like most of the guys I know, I was doing it just for kicks."

Jim R., a native of Yakima, Wash., is 19 years old.

He is in jail on a charge of aggravated robbery.

Jim and a friend "went looking for some dough." They held up a service station operator, kicking him into submission.

They got \$40, but the police nabbed them less than four blocks from the station.

Jim, like James, is another of the "uniformed" teenagers, with the black shirt and saggy denims.

His left arm is tattooed with a picture of a hypodermic syringe and needle.

ADMITS DOPE

He admits use of barbiturates, morphine, marijuana and so-called thrill pills like "yellow jackets and red devils."

Jim says he pulled the robbery to get money for a trip back to Washington to visit a sick sister.

It wasn't his first run-in with the law.

He served more than two years in Washington reformatories as a runaway and car thief. He belonged to a teenage gang which supported "debs" (girl counterparts to gang members), and engaged in "rumbles" (gang fights).

"I guess I was just generally fouled up," he explains.

Jim also is a small guy. He has held jobs as an orchard worker, "pearl diver" (dishwasher) in a long string of cafes, and as a preliminary bout boxer.

His schooling ended in the 10th grade.

BLAMES 'COMPLEX'

Jim blames his trouble on a "persecution complex."

"My family split up when I was three, and I ain't never had nothing since.

"I didn't have nothing as a kid, so I tried to get attention by being a tough guy."

He became a tough guy through miscreant behavior.

Juvenile authorities, psychiatrists, sociologists and police officers have tried for years to pinpoint the reasons behind the street hoodlum's activities.

"Lack of supervision, gang identity, improper parental control, lack of self-discipline..."; on and on the list goes. The answer remains hidden.

Jim says he wants to be a child psychologist someday. There is a strong doubt he can even spell the words.

Gerald W., 23-year-old ex-Marine, was Jim's partner in the service station holdup.

It was his first step in crime.

"Well, I did do a stretch in the Marine brig for going AWOL, and got busted, but this is the first time I tried anything like robbery," he said.

Gerald has been living at a transient hotel in downtown Denver. Most of the time he works as a carpenter.

Next: The Police and the Problem

He met Jim in a pool hall. Together they planned the robbery.

"We needed money, and I was tired of going hungry," he said.

OUT OF WORK

Gerald said he has been out of work since December, and earning a living by gambling.

"You can't live on nothing, and as far as I could see there just was no other way to make it, so we decided on the robbery," he explained.

Gerald has worked as a laborer in sugar factories, as a shop laborer and as a card dealer in a California night spot. He spent three years in the Marines after finishing high school in a tiny town in Eastern Kansas.

He joined the Marines because he couldn't get along with his father.

Where will he go from here?

"What difference does it make? It's too late for me now.

"I'll just have to wait and see."

Not all street hoodlums are teenagers from broken homes. Not all are the products of slum areas in big cities.

BACKGROUNDS VARY

James comes from a fine home, Gerald lived most of his life in a small farm community. Jim worked in the apple orchards owned by his grandfather.

Capt. Lloyd Jamerson of the Denver Detective Bureau says many street crimes are committed by transient hoodlums, too "hot" from previous crimes to look for a job, and needing money for further flight.

Sometimes the assaults are committed by "regulars," old timers to the police who just seem to get into trouble when they have one or two drinks.

A large part of the 408 assaults reported to police in the first three months of 1962 were family fights which got out of hand.

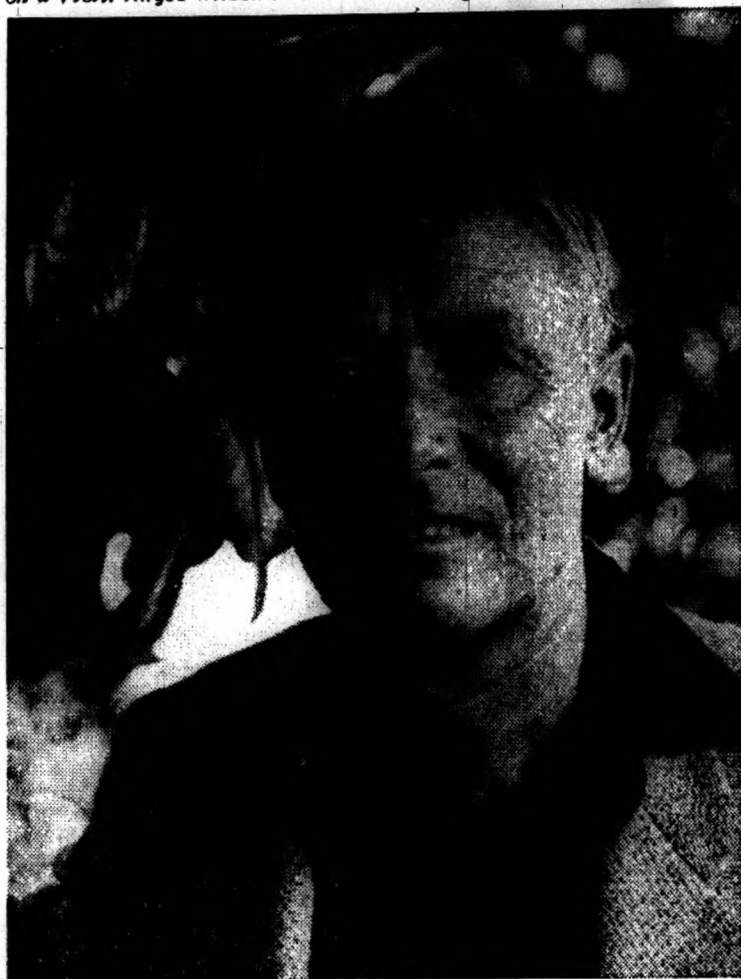
In many cases rapes and criminal assaults are committed by sex deviates or sadistic assailants who seek gratification for twisted desires in violence.

The picture of the street mugger is hard to paint. It is harder still for the public to recognize.

VIEWS OF THE DAMNED

By ANGUS WILSON

Reprinted from *The Observer Weekend Review* (London), the following is a critical review of Christopher Isherwood's latest novel, *Down There on a Visit*. Angus Wilson is the author of *Anglo-Saxon Attitudes*.



Christopher Isherwood

CECIL BEATON

MR. ISHERWOOD'S long-awaited novel, "The World in the Evening," received a hostile Press by English critics when it appeared in 1954. From this generally unfavourable view I strongly dissented. The central theme, it is true, was a failure. Mr. Isherwood had known a deeply felt spiritual experience, but he failed to convey it in the central character, Stephen. As so often in his work where he is striving beyond his powers, he fell into a kind of *lounge* cosiness that was very off-putting. The insufficiency of his intellectual approach, too, became embarrassingly apparent in a book that strove after a Dostoevskian theme.

Nevertheless, in the brilliant creation of two female characters and in the great dexterity of its formal piecing together, "The World in the Evening" was a real advance on his earlier work, indeed it was possibly the first novel that he ever wrote. My review in *Encounter* ended: "Mr. Isherwood has not failed in his promise and . . . he promises even more for the future."

Now, in 1962, after eight years, appears *DOWN THERE ON A VISIT*. It does not, I'm afraid, fulfil that promise. True, there are two advances. The central figure—once again, as in the Berlin stories, "Christopher" himself—changes as the book moves through the years and these changes are conveyed with great subtlety.

This greater self-awareness happily also entails a considerable ironic assault upon Mr. Isherwood's love of cosiness. That slightly arch self-satisfaction which he seems never to have lost about being at home in a

lounge world is now subjected to a salutary battery of mockery by at least two characters whose descent into the pit of despairing moral abandonment goes far deeper (and, therefore, in Mr. Isherwood's "sinning to sanctity" moral scheme is far more promising) than his own more gingerly approaches to the crater.

♦ ♦

THIS ironic purging is implicit in the title, for whereas the various characters around whom he has grouped this retrospect of his life since 1928 have all in different ways gone down into the hell of absolute alienation, he touches these limits only when, in their company, he is "down there on a visit." The central line, then, of spiritual self-discovery is a great advance on Stephen's wobbly interior voyaging in "The World in the Evening." For the rest "Down There on a Visit" seems to me a return to the manner of Mr. Isherwood's early stories; and this regression is inadequate for the enlarged themes that now concern him.

Perhaps it does not matter that the book lacks the new imaginative force which made "The World in the Evening" Mr. Isherwood's first seriously constructed novel. There are many more ways than one of presenting fiction, and presumably one of them may be the type of slightly altered factual chronicle which I imagine "Down There on a Visit" to be. The method, however, has many pitfalls.

In the earlier episodes—Mr. Lancaster, Ambrose, Waldemar—"Christopher," in his various degrees of finely contrasted youthful egotism, stands apart from the other characters as he did in "Mr. Norris Changes Trains," in "Sally Bowles," or any

of the Berlin stories. But in those earlier stories the interest was directly realistic, the beautifully observed characters held us as part of a Berlin in transition, a Berlin of peculiar and potent hypnotic force in which Arthur Norris and Kuno von Prognitz danced their absurd measures. The new characters are no less well drawn and no less convincing, but as pointers to the spiritual pilgrimage of the narrator they seem either inadequate or forced; and, separate and highlighted as they are in the narrative by Christopher's self-absorption, they have insufficient interest in themselves. True, they are variously related to Munich and the coming war, but that war itself is only an episode in the new book, not a culmination.

The first episode, "Mr. Lancaster," has been published as a separate story and in its deft presentation of youth's failure to make sympathetic contact with lonely middle-age it remains distinctly a competent short story—something by Mr. Isherwood out of his Somerset Maugham side. The failure of "Ambrose," the second episode, is more difficult to explain. I suspect that the curious mock pederastic island Utopia which Ambrose in his desolate gaiety builds up had in its original so curious and intense a quality that the author does not realize how seldom his memory has fully conveyed this strangeness to the reader. As a result Ambrose, Geoffrey and the boys come over too often as bores.

♦ ♦

THE third episode—Christopher in England during the Munich weeks—has one particularly disastrous distortion. To have been in the Auden-Isherwood-Spender world may well have been exhilarating and memorable, but the fact remains that the eruptions of "Stephen Savage" (a sly Shelley), the editor John, and

Hugh Weston strike an intolerable note to those of us who know a little about them; and for the general reader these passages must be sheer nonsense.

Especially is this so with E. M. Forster, who as "E. M." is cast (and surely rightly) for the saint's role at that time. Mr. Isherwood's thanks for an influence so apparent in his early work should be offered in some way less destructive to his own art. "The odd-shaped brown paper parcels in which E. M. carries his belongings from country to town and back again" are either too little or too much to convey Mr. Forster's goodness. In any case all this is an annoying coterie cult suggestive of snobbery in an author who is otherwise quite extraordinarily honest and sincere.

All these complaints may seem marginal, but they relate to a central defect: in his cult of the private emotion and the personal relationship, in his honest determination never to leave his own genuine experience, Mr. Isherwood sometimes fails to see that, presented to a general audience, what was personally significant may appear blown up or trivial.

Luckily all these faults are largely redeemed by the long last episode, "Paul." Here the more mature Christopher is engaged enough with the tragic Paul to realise the inadequate depths of his engagement. Paul—"the most expensive male prostitute in the world"—is a fully realised human being, an absolute proof of the value of Mr. Isherwood's concentration on the *louche* world in fiction.

Whether he is practising yoga, working as a pacifist or smoking opium, Paul's involvement is always complete. When the more mature Christopher goes down on a visit to Paul's private hell he does so in earnest and the reader is fully engaged. When the young Christopher falls Mr. Lancaster, Ambrose and Waldemar he also inevitably falls the reader.

EDUCATION

HOMOSEXUALITY DISCUSSED AT SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE BY DR. JULES GROSSMAN

The following brief report of a sex lecture by a member of the faculty of San Francisco State College represents some viewpoints which are seldom expressed, but may be of considerable importance in assessing homosexuality. Dr. Grossman's lecture was reported in THE GATER, daily newspaper of San Francisco State College, in April.

Homosexual relations are not that much different than heterosexual relations. Dr. Jules Grossman told his audience Tuesday, "they are just limited in apparatus."

Grossman, president of the San Francisco Psychological Association and associate professor of psychology here, went on to say that most of the acts engaged in by homosexuals are also practiced in normal relations.

An advocate of the developmental theory rather than the biological theory, Grossman contends that something happens during the development of the child, at the time he is most aware of sex, that causes the deviations from the norm.

He feels that the biological theory, which proposes that the homosexual has an abundance of hormones of the opposite sex, does not explain the whole story.

"While it might account for the active partner in the relationship, it does not explain the Lesbian who plays the female role."

Grossman defined homosexuality as "not so much an attraction toward someone of the same sex as it is fear of a person of the opposite sex."

A child, he feels, normally identifies with the parent of the same sex. When that tie is thwarted, the child turns to the other parent.

Most children or adolescents go through a stage of homosexual experience, Grossman said. In this way he explains that the adult homosexual is actually regressing to childhood behavior. This, he feels, can explain why many homosexuals are married and have children. The act of intercourse brings back anxieties he felt as a child and causes him to seek other relationships.

In fact, Grossman feels that a man having intercourse with a woman, but fantasizing a male partner, is still having a homosexual experience.



ANGELS WANTED — SEE BACK COVER.

BOOKS

A NATION OF LAWBREAKERS AND MENTAL PATIENTS

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOR, edited by Albert Ellis, Ph.D., and Albert Abarbanel, Ph.D. Hawthorn Books. 2 volumes, 1059 pp., \$30.00. Reviewed by Earl Holbrook.

It was inevitable that one day a scientific and definitive sex text—as complete as is possible in the allotted space—would conclude unequivocally that every resident of this country over age 12 is confronted with the choice of becoming a lawbreaker or a mental patient. Those born to rational parents usually become lawbreakers without being concerned or uncomfortable about it.

They do not need to read this encyclopedia, but would enjoy doing so and profit thereby. Those not so fortunate—those who are guilty lawbreakers or frustrated conformers—do need to read it, and it is entirely possible that by doing so they may come a considerable distance out of their quagmires of guilt, fear, anxiety, repression, and general misery.

The beautiful people of the world are those who have and enjoy much sex. The ugly are those who do not.

The concept of lawbreaker vs. neurotic is nothing new. Freud discovered it and was forced at one juncture—he had sufficient persuasion—to equivocate and endorse the fable that sex energy can be misdirected into activities foreign to its nature. Dr. Ellis, of course, has been the most insistent and outspoken contemporary sexologist in support of the axiom that sex freedom is the chief component of human ability, stability, and tranquillity. Indeed, one editor remarked that Dr. Ellis' definition of a neurotic is anyone who does not agree with Dr. Ellis.

That, sir, is everybody's definition of a neurotic.

Most writers and editors of weighty works labor to be ponderous and obscure, hoping that their lucubrations may become the bible of the art or science of which they treat. Not so with the *Encyclopedia of Sexual Behavior*. Brilliantly written and edited to delight the most punctilious grammarian and semanticist, the volume calls a spade a shovel and not a disinterment utensil.

The editors scrupulously have abstained from permitting any direct attack upon those who hold views contrary to sense, reason, and science. Only by inference must it be concluded that the church and its religious superstition

are so enormously guilty of contributing to the general madness. The reader is not told—but scarcely can escape the conclusion—that the authoritarian, the censor, and the moralist are miserable psychopaths and dangerous nitwits.

The encyclopedia generously and impartially includes arguments in favor of such lunacy as chastity and censorship, but the best efforts of the proponents come off cold and weak beside the beauty in the cases against them.

A priceless contribution toward understanding is made by Robert Anton Wilson in a chapter on Modern Attitudes Toward Sex. The writer shows how, through use of the poetic metaphor, the unsuspecting have been trapped hypnotically into the fallacy that sex is at the very best an evil necessity.

But it is too much to expect that the blind can be made to see simply by showing them something. The greatest benefit will be derived from this work by the fence-sitter, pulled one way by natural inclination and the other by exhortations for abstinence. The sex fascist won't expose his dirty mind to these essays, and the permissive individual really doesn't need to. Those who are yet unconvinced either way, however, are sure to be drawn to the side where the fun lies.

No department of sex—a vast and complex stratum—is ignored by the editors. An excellent chapter on education reviews the fallacy of trying to correct conditioning by lectures and the folly of integrating sex instruction into such courses as “family life” with stress on “wholesome” sex, whatever that may be. A definite and workable method is outlined and advocated.

Clear explanations result in clear conclusions on the part of the reader. A history of sex superstitions clarifies causes of today's discomforts. The ancient gods were believed appeased by abstinence during certain conditions. Oddly, the number of gods has been reduced to the same total as the conditions under which sex is legally permissible—a conclusion of no significance, probably, on the part of this reviewer.

The few detectable omissions reflect the great consideration that had to be given to the vast wealth of material in the encyclopedia. Dr. Ellis, in a chapter on Coitus, alludes to a beggarly half-dozen methods in a field of procedure restricted only by the imagination of the participants. Withal, he had the grace to include the basic (horizontal) 69 for those so unfortunate as to have been bypassed by the inspiration.

The Encyclopedia of Sexual Behavior should be included in the education of anyone who intends to live. It should be recommended to legislators and the judiciary, for laws against sex are crimes against nature.

On chastity, Hugo G. Beigel declares, “Sexual abstinence runs counter to human nature and therefore upsets the normal functioning of the organism.”

On pornography (covered in their customary incisive style by the Drs. Kronhausen), Dr. Ellis observes, “In a perfectly mature and permissive

society, pornography probably cannot exist."

For the first time every aspect—integral or adjunctive—of sex activity and thought is presented in one package. The publisher affixes a cautious note that the work is intended for the professional or serious student. But anyone who is excluded excludes himself, for the serious student is anybody who says he is.

The wisdom of no fewer than 100 experts is included, and the Drs. Albert have produced water to which they can neither lead the authoritarian asses nor make them drink. A change in law awaits a change in view on the part of the people, which will result when it is understood that antisocial conduct is a product of insufficient sex—not an abundance.

ALCOHOLISM AND HOMOSEXUALITY

OF THOSE ALONE by Robert Hutton. London: Sidgwick and Jackson. 235 pp., \$3.50. Reviewed by Carl Richter.

This autobiographical novel (written under a pseudonym) is not a literary masterpiece, nor does it claim to be. But it is a sincere attempt on the part of the writer to be honest with himself and with his readers.

Younger readers, perhaps, will be amazed to learn that in truth, "there is nothing new under the sun"—gay or jam. Mr. Hutton, now in his 60's, found people's sex lives in London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, and the Riviera to be much the same as we find them today. And he is of pre-Kinsey vintage.

But he had a special problem—drinking; and after many years of creating misery for himself and all those drawn into his path, he learned about Alcoholics Anonymous and settled down to a life of sorts with the woman who had suffered with him and because of him for several decades. May her golden years reward her!

Mr. Hutton writes in the Epilogue: "From the moment that a person realizes that he is a homosexual, the conflict between instinct and conventional thinking begins. Certain things, which he has been brought up to believe are normal, are impossible for him. Other things, which he has been taught to think wrong, are for him inevitably right. It is not a question of behavior but of feelings, and feelings are something which we can control, but which we cannot change. If I have a hope, it is that in the near future something may be done to make it possible for the homosexual to say, openly: 'This is right for me. This is how I feel. Within my limitations I will live as decently as I can.'

"I am sure that that is what almost all homosexuals want to do, but it is made impossible in the present state of the law for them to do it."

And there is some truth in that.

CALLING SHOTS (Cont'd from page 2) that way" and should not be hounded for uncontrollable quirks.

some city newsstands turn juvenile minds to preoccupation with sex far in advance of their capacity to handle it, according to Captain Matheny.

He said at least two magazines sold in the downtown belt were written and edited strictly for homosexuals.

"They run pictures of men who appeal to other men, and articles have a homosexual flavor." Once a boy grows addicted to this kind of printed matter, said Matheny, he becomes easier prey for the male seducer.

The captain said of law enforcement in "Fairylane": "We can't bother known adult homosexuals when they travel together in law-abiding fashion. We get tips all the time and we know the 'Who's Who' by heart, but our hands are tied unless we catch them soliciting—and that isn't easy. The thing is getting to be a grave problem."

Homosexuals give police trouble in still other ways. Matheny told of the main one: "Young tough guys will lure them on, then roll them and beat them up in some quiet spot. Older men have posed as detectives to shake down homosexuals, who won't report it to us. Many of these perverts are very talented, very intelligent, and hold good jobs. They are an inviting target for shakedown artists."

The question of what to do about a fast-growing homosexual population nettles police all over the country, not just here.

Some folks say they were "born

The cops are sympathetic up to a point. At least two downtown bars and a couple on the fringes of town, for instance, cater almost exclusively to homosexuals without interference. But when normal males are accosted in public restrooms, or when recruitment goes on among juveniles, that's when police move in.

Unfortunately, it's hard to convict the soliciting homosexual and such few as do not succeed in beating the rap are usually out of jail and back on the prowl in a matter of months.

What must Lee Mortimer of the New York *Mirror* (and the "Confidential" books of almost a decade ago, written with the late Jack Lait) think of this brash Texas claim?

We can remember the lines now from *Washington Confidential*: "If you are wondering where your wandering semi-boy is tonight he is probably in Washington... Now we have found where the dull, dumb deviates go."

And in *Women Confidential*, where Mortimer declared, "...if you look at Greenwich Village or New York's East Side you will think the town is full of she-men."

And so on and on. Mortimer isn't the only one to make a buck "exposing" the gay world, and throwing more ignorance and confusion upon a social problem which cries for serious attention, devoid of emotionalism and prejudice.

We can only wonder which big city will be the next to blast this sensa-

tional aspect of universal human sex behavior. In Hollywood, the *Citizen-News* did it in January, perhaps as a strike in the newspaper's effort to establish itself as a metropolitan area daily after two others ceased publication.

Miami has beat the drum also, and there homosexuals are reported to have civil rights denied them in accordance with the whim of many public officials and police.

In Kansas City, Milwaukee, Honolulu, New Orleans, Montreal and Minneapolis, to name a few places where the press has gone on a campaign of outrage within the past few years, citizens have discovered something which a lot of people have known all along: Homosexuals are everywhere. There is neither more nor less homosexuality today than yesterday, only a greater awareness of it. And the problem won't go away by sweeping it under the rug—or sensationalizing it to the heavens.

Last, but by no means least, we take strong exception to Matheny's ideas—as reported by Mr. Thompson—as to how “homosexuals” give police trouble:

“Young tough guys will lure them on, then roll them and beat them up in some quiet spot. Older men have posed as detectives to shake down homosexuals, who won't report it to us...”

My, the police *do* have their troubles, don't they? This type of reasoning, here attributed to Capt. Matheny but also prevalent elsewhere,

whereby the victim is condemned for the crime, is not only a clear and present danger to the homosexual and society at large, but assaults the very citadel of Reason itself! How callow can you get?

MIAMI MIASMA

“Sex Probe May Ask Subpenas,” headlines the *Miami Herald* (April 22), and “Metro Has List of Homosexuals,” announces *Miami News* (April 25).

According to the *Herald*, “Jack Prance, director of personnel of Dade's school board, testified that he keeps a file of former school employees—teachers, janitors, bus drivers, cafeteria workers—who are not re-employable.”

Later, Prance stated, “Homosexuality is a very small factor. Compiling this file of employees and applicants over the past five years has turned up practically everything—from inability to keep a classroom in order all the way to armed robbery and murder.”

We agree that in the above context, homosexuality is a *very* small factor.

The Johns Committee, which may ask the next Legislature to give subpena powers to county school boards, is “investigating homosexuality in the Florida school system.”

It might do well to investigate the “armed robbery and murder” first, and then to learn the difference between good and bad homosexuals before proceeding further along that line.

Or is that the purpose of the subpenas?

The *News* reported that Metro police have a list of 3,000 local persons suspected of being practicing homosexuals.

“Sheriff Thomas Kelly told law enforcement officials that persons on the list are from 8 to 80. He said they tend to stay in groups and had many contacts throughout the country.

“‘I feel that these people are sick,’ he said.”

“He reported 25 morals arrests of adult homosexuals involved with children in the last year.”

But the reader should bear in mind that “adult” can and frequently does mean 21-years-old, while “child” can and frequently does mean only 20. But that wouldn't sound sensational.

“The conference was called by Gov. Bryant with the purpose of informing lawmen of the ‘serious and growing problem of homosexuality and other sexual perversions in the state,’ said Vernon Williams, in charge of training and research for the Florida Sheriffs Bureau at Tallahassee.”

“The governor feels a diligent effort on the part of all agencies to curb the growth of homosexuality is required. But it is not our intention to start a witch hunt.”

The article also stated that the Florida Children's Commission has recommended to the governor better sex education for children, but did not state what “better sex education” might be. Nor have any public officials, as far as we know.

But Williams added that strong preventive programs are needed to curb adult homosexuals from introducing youths into homosexuality, and said it is up to law enforcement officials to carry out Florida's clear-cut laws.

In Florida, as in almost all of our 50 states (except Illinois), homosexual acts are illegal whether involving children or adults, force or invitation, or what have you. It might be well for the persons concerned above to study the Illinois Criminal Code and the reasoning behind it in the course of their investigations.

And do with a little less sensationalism.

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I believe that my book, if it has any effect at all, will do you much more good than harm in the long run. It is always possible that there will be an initial tumult. But those who were your enemies before will not think any the worse of you; while those who are not your implacable enemies may be moved to protest the many violations of your fundamental civil and human rights that I have cited in the book.

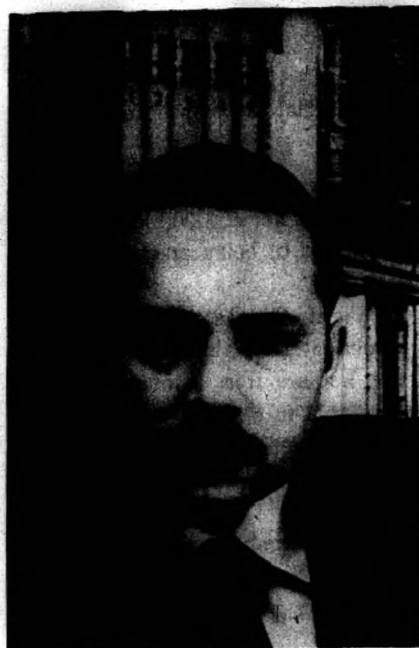
Astonishing details of the constructive and (sometimes) ridiculous efforts of the groups which comprise the "homophile movement" in America today. Says Donald Webster Cory of this book: "To say that no one can be well informed about homosexuality in the U. S. from this time on, without reading this book, is to say the obvious."

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ADVICE TO OLDER HOMOSEXUALS

REVIEW EDITOR: Mr. J. H. D. of Maryland is far luckier than he thinks. He at least has come to grips with his problem and what is more he has discovered the means to his solution, even though he bewails the expense. He knows how to find gay bars and male prostitutes. But what of the man who comes to understand the full import of his latency (puns, always puns!) so late in life that he finds himself inextricably bound up with his heterosexual lifetime? What of the man who doesn't know how to go about being gay, even expensively?

I have been attempting to counsel a man of about my own age, which is to say in his early fifties, whose wife is selfish and infantile and has been considerably less than a wife for a number of years (either because she was dimly aware of his latency and reacted to it, or perhaps, because she was always frigid, though desirous, and hence felt spitefully that he was not giving her her due; at any rate she has so worked on him that by his mid-forties he was virtually impotent with her), and so pushed his latency by disrupting his heterosexuality until his homosexuality which he now believes himself always to have had, erupted into his consciousness. After all, do not all the books say that accepting one's homosexuality is often the thing one fights the most strongly and refuses the most adamantly to face up to, until he must?

In his case, by the time he faced it, it was too late. There were friends and above all relatives, including grown and married children, who would be badly hurt and dismayed if he abandoned his increasingly shrewish wife. He is afraid to habituate gay bars, and in San Francisco all bars are both gay and straight, one hears. He is afraid of being scorned as an "auntie" if he pursues an acquaintanceship with a companion who is gay, and he is afraid of being arrested if he should attempt to strike up one with someone who is actually straight. Several young or younger men

to whom he feels drawn and whom he suspects to be gay, are out of bounds because they are quite manly and if it turned out that they were not gay, he could not bear their contempt, while if they are gay (and thinking themselves successfully masking themselves from someone straight) it would be unbearable to him to disillusion them. Complicated, isn't it?

I have been unable to help him, for I do not know the answers either. I do not know whether he should try to find his way into the gay world even if he learned how to do it. I have advised him, therefore, to increase his preoccupation with the many intellectual interests he now has, to broaden his intellectual companionship to include persons of other ethnic groups, with which he has had only occasional contact, though he has lived abroad, and in general to develop his activities among men with whom he is in rapport, without concerning himself over the overtly sexual aspects. He is still vigorous and, if I take off my bifocals, he looks slim and young; but he is fifty, and more and he has only to look at me with his bifocals to know that at our age we do not really look any longer young, no matter how recently we did so. Inside we feel the same; alas, we do not look timeless. As you said on "The Rejected", men of that age, if they are gay, have usually made their adjustment, found their companions. There are less possible choices, of course, even if they were available otherwise, merely because we have reached that age. Not every homosexual lives to be fifty (not every heterosexual does either—this is no real consolation to any of us who have done so, and it does not console him).

As for J. H. D.'s plaint that younger men should be kinder. Perhaps, if it is true that homosexuals are more sensitive to others' feelings, as is often claimed. Perhaps they should be. But we are making that assumption on facts or on the basis of notable examples of homosexuals who were sensitive and the presumption that anyone who is sensitive is, in some measure, homosexual.

I think I am not insensitive but until now I have had very little awareness of older people as young people imprisoned in old bodies. Young men are not notably interested in older men and to a man in his twenties or thirties, a man in his fifties is "old". Think back, J. H. D.; isn't it true? How many men of your present age did you find attractive or even protractedly interesting when you were less than forty? How many did you find so even when you were in your mid-forties and much closer than you realized to the cut-off point? Even then, a fifty year old man seemed "old", didn't he? You identified with the thirty-ish crowd.

No, I do not think we can expect the younger homosexual to take any pity on the older man. How can we expect him to know that at mid-thirty he is far closer to fifty than he is to twenty? How can we expect him to know what we only just now learned by shocking personal observation — how suddenly and completely one is no longer young? But at fifty there is no denying that the skin has begun to crepe, the contours to show small points of sag. The eyes suddenly cannot see clearly without their bifocals, unless one is one of the lucky ones who had a bit of myopia before and is helped by the increasing need for longer arms. One may have the same physique and vitality he has always had (or nearly), the muscles may bulge as mightily as ever when they are flexed, but alas, when they are relaxed, they droop. The heterosexual man may look on the woman of his own age with a tolerant eye and find her still lovely, but anyone older is *Mother*. To the homosexual as well, the man of his own age may still be a fine figure of a man, but the older man is *Dad*. Once you cross the line, you've had it. Just be glad, J. H. D., that you found out in time to do something about it, even if it isn't all you'd like. Have you tried to find an older companion?

This seems to me to be the only solution for "aging" men, whether homosexual or heterosexual. Seek out the companionship of your own age group; it is both sad and useless to seek youth by clutching at those who still have it. You don't feel any older on the inside, but you look it on the outside. Maybe that old codger over there feels the same way! If one finds out too late that he is and always has been gay, it is as useless to wish he were younger as it is to wish he hadn't ever found out or had found out earlier. One cannot keep oneself from yearning for what one can no longer have, perhaps.

But one is not alone, either. — Mr. A. W. M., California.

REVIEW EDITOR: This is a reply to J. H. D. (March issue). You say that you are an older homosexual who has trouble meeting younger men. Why not stick to your own age group? As for resorting to prostitutes, I think this is the foolish way out; it's expensive and degrading. First of all, an older homosexual should dress as meticulous as possible when he goes to a bar and should strike up conversation with someone in whom he seems interested. Above all, don't rush! You may be rejected, but who hasn't faced rejection? I am 27 but seek men older than I as companions. I go for older men (whom I prefer to call mature) because they seem to want an "extended relationship" and not just a session of a few minutes. I'm sure there are many young men in Virginia who may be interested in you.

One sure way to win over a young man is to invite him to your place for dinner some evening. Above all, be honest, forthright and don't take on phony airs. If you can't be accepted for what you are, your friend isn't worth it. — Mr. D. G., New York.

LIFE 'DOWNUNDER'

REVIEW EDITOR: As you know the *Mattachine* REVIEW has been sent to me for the last six months. Well, a few days ago I received a letter from the customs that a package was being held until I would go in and they would open it in front of me. So I phoned them and the voice at the end of the wire informed me that the package had your address on the outside, so yesterday I went in forarmed with the knowledge that I had a friend at the department. We opened the package and his eyes looked most upset when it was a publication called "*Mattachine*." This is not as bad as *One* or a publication called *Man*, but as your review is banned in this country and the final decision rests further up the ladder, I will have to wait on their decision. The customs could not show me anything that would offend, and as I stressed that it was the magazine of a research group, I did not see any need for the magazine to be banned...

Life "downunder" has a great number of bashings in the parks which circle our city, and on the beach front. And, of course, the old cry when the wrong doers are picked up by the police is that the person that was attacked was trying to

pick them up for an unusual purpose, not withstanding that the bashers are at these places six nights out of seven — out to make a few bob. This is not just going on in Melbourne, but in Sydney and Adelaide, also.

My group have been advising people to be careful what they tell the police if ever questioned, as nine times out of ten, they are convicted from their own mouths. Educating our own can be a great problem, but if we stick together, we would be able to change the laws, but we have too much fear.

The new laws in some of the states could be a blessing. I do hope that they spread throughout the states and then they may be able to be changed here. But the big battle is still to be fought, and each one of us must help do whatever he can to improve the lot of the person that needs help. — Mr. J. W., Australia

MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME

REVIEW EDITOR: Yesterday I had the most pleasant surprise of my life, namely, a friend sent me 4 back issues of your publication. Until then I never knew anything such as the *REVIEW* existed. Naturally I'm interested because I am one of the "outcasts," as we are called here in Kentucky.

I believe that in the past ten years I have gained the knowledge of a lifetime, just in actual experience. I was sentenced to a year at the U.S. Penitentiary in Terre Haute for being one. I have been examined by three psychiatrists and declared an incurable homosexual. Now I live in a community where "sex" in any form is "verboten" and where homos are a completely unwanted breed. I work for \$30 per week because it is the only job I can find and I long for the day to come when I can remove myself from this place. I would love to be a member of the Society and a subscriber to your publication but I am afraid I can't afford it. Not being a member or subscriber I would like to ask if you could guide me as just where can I go to live a peaceful, happy life. At present I live with my friend whom I love very much and together we just want to go somewhere where we can work and live in peace.

Regardless of your advice I do want to say that your publication has brought the first sunlight into my life that has known only darkness and unhappiness for many

years. Please believe me, I am seeking help and assistance from any friendly source. In conclusion, please accept my heartfelt thanks for your time and consideration and I sincerely pray for you in your wonderful work. — Mr. T. G., Kentucky.

REVIEW EDITOR: I would like to express my thanks for the hasty reply to my letter of April 10. I have read every article in the booklet which you were so kind to send me. Also pertaining to the matter of donations to the *REVIEW*. I am sorry to say that I could not send any amount of money to it. As of this date I am still unemployed. But as soon as I can find work I will donate and also subscribe to the *REVIEW*. — Mr. A. K., Kentucky.

THE HOMOSEXUAL INDUSTRY

REVIEW EDITOR: Have just finished reading February *REVIEW*, and found it very interesting, especially Mr. T. P. in Arizona about legal rights in event of arrest — about admitting or denying being a homosexual. That certainly doesn't pertain to L.A. or Frisco. I personally know of two arrests without guilt or admission of guilt. The accused required attorneys on both cases with cost of \$550.00.... If you are right or wrong you are still guilty. This was put to good words on page 4 (Calling Shots) of how power-lusting officials try to control the lives of innocent homosexuals in order to line their own pockets from false arrests and fines.

The broad minded foreign countries accept homosexuals as they really are instead of like criminals. The people here don't understand the homosexual, so to them they are guilty of being a criminal and sought out when a crime is committed. The Society is doing an excellent job. Keep up you chin. I express my thanks and gratitude for everything you have done, or tried to do. — Mr. L. W., Cal.

NOT A GREAT PRICE

REVIEW EDITOR: It is with pleasure that I write this letter. At first, I hesitated to write; but my curiosity became so great that it compelled me to write. Perhaps you would like to know where I heard about the *Mattachine* Society. It was in a book that I was reading, and referred that your headquarters were in San Francisco. I wrote to the Postmaster and obtained your mailing address. I know little of the Society, except that it does much bene-

ficial work in helping those whom society call outcasts to regain self-confidence and live a useful life.

At times I feel discouraged, but I have never lost hope in finding the truth. Beseated with the teachings of my childhood, it is difficult to become a real person.

As I have had experience, I can truthfully affirm that moral ideas and prejudices absorbed in early childhood can have a devastating effect in later years, and to break away from them is the only way to maturity and to real mental health.

The first step to contentment is the recognition of the fact that if that is what I am, that is what I am. I sometimes wish that tomorrow I shall be something else, but the future is not the same as the present. This, in short, is my belief.

Since I am in the Army, the necessity to repress my personal feelings becomes very difficult to bear, but I realize that a sacrifice of another year in the Army is not a great price to pay for living in a country such as ours.

I hope that I have indicated in this letter my desire to know more about your Society. Any comments, or questions that you wish to ask I will be most happy to answer. —Sgt. P. C., California.

MISCELLANEOUS

REVIEW EDITOR: I am sending a letter and information on the Society to a friend who should be able to send some money in if he can overcome his fear of reprisal that may be taken against him economically if it should become known that he supports such an unpopular cause. —Mr. F. C., California.

EDITOR'S REPLY: Thanks for your efforts on our behalf. We desperately need the support, and can assure your friend that names of contributors are revealed to no one.

REVIEW EDITOR: Herewith are membership dues for my husband and myself. We are contemplating a more active support of your undertaking in the future. It looks like you are pursuing the right course and advocating the right principles. We are more than just interested in understanding the cause of sex variation and anxious to put an end to obsolete laws which give opportunity for blackmail and other forms of injustice. Keep up your courage. Many a worthwhile invention has been scrapped just when it was almost successfully developed. —Mrs. L. E., Wash.

REVIEW EDITOR: I am a sophomore majoring in psychology at an Oregon College. This term in psychology, we are doing a research paper on some psychological problem we know little about. For this reason, I chose homosexuality, one of the most misinformed and misunderstood problems today. I am writing to your organization because I have been told that you would send out information on the subject. If this is true, would you please send me any books or pamphlets you feel would help me in my research. If it is not possible for you to send me any information, could you give me any leads as to where I could get the necessary material. —Miss K. S., Oregon.

REVIEW EDITOR: When I wrote the Cosmo Book Co. recently, I received a pamphlet about your Society. This is why I am writing.

I am a student of grapho-analysis, and altho I have graduated some time ago I am still trying to improve my study.

I would like to make myself clear, however that I am not a homosexual nor am I a sensationalist, I am interested in people with socio-sexual problems inasmuch as I would like to study their handwriting.

I do not frown upon anyone of this nature; I believe a person should live his or her life according to one's dictates. I would welcome anyone of your Society regardless of their socio-sexual problems. —Mr. A. H., California.

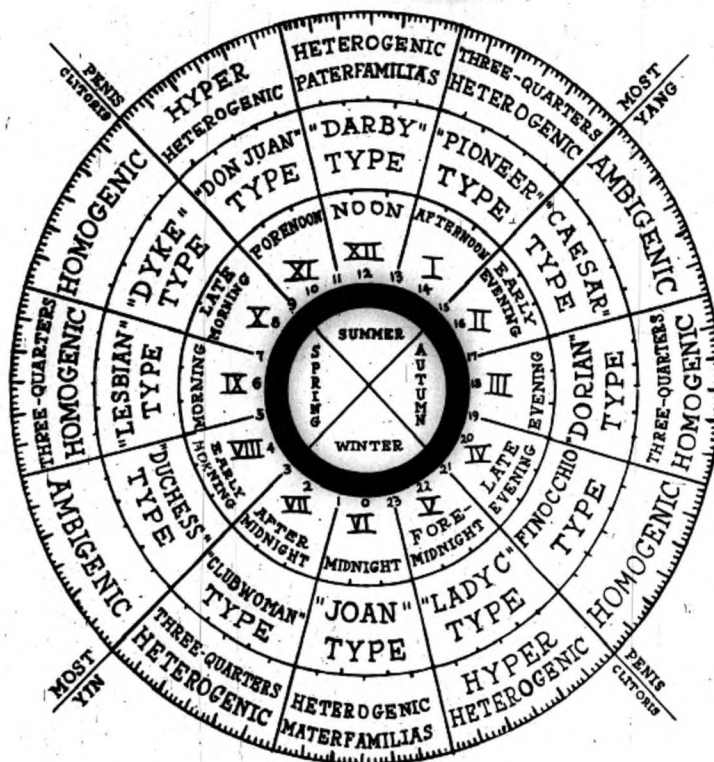
REVIEW EDITOR: Since reading *The Sixth Man*, I feel that I could qualify for membership in your organization, one that I had not known existed before coming across the book... Please be assured that my interest is personal, rather than connected with my position with this newspaper. I am using this letterhead only because I would prefer that any correspondence be directed here, rather than to my home. —Mr. E. C., Washington.

REVIEW EDITOR: If everyone interested would pledge a small monthly sum to your organization I am sure you could expand your good work. The churches have succeeded with this sort of program. Perhaps your organization would grow in the same way. —Mr. R. B., Oregon

REVIEW EDITOR: Please put my name down for a five dollar monthly pledge. Your Society has been a great help to me. —Miss S. B., California.

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