

MAY 1963

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What Do We Want?

I HAVE TALKED and argued with intelligent people in all walks of life who are basically inclined to be sympathetic to us-but who are at a loss to understand just what we want. Some of them are under the mistaken notion that we desire complete liberty to do exactly what we wish at all times. Some of them actually believe that we want:

- 1. The right to prey on teenagers.
- 2. The right to kiss and make love in public.
- 3. The right to convert all heterosexuals to homosexuality.
- 4. The right to do 100% exactly as we please, etc., etc.

These, and other mistaken notions, are firmly held by a large number of otherwise enlightened and intelligent heterosexuals. In such cases I believe we should try to point out that the basic objectives of all responsible homosexuals is almost the reverse:

- 1. The right of adult homosexuals-and heterosexuals-of sound mind, to live and love as they see fit-in the privacy of their own homes.
- 2. The right to free assembly in restaurants, bars and other public places, as guaranteed in the Constitution.
- 3. The right, if otherwise qualified, to serve in the Armed Forces and other branches of the Government, as well as in private industry-without any discrimination.
- 4. The right to campaign for just sexual laws and public enlightenment, including, of course, our right to use the mails and the press so long as we observe the laws against obscenity.
- 5. The right of protection against blackmailers, entrapment officers, and harassing officials-in short, the same rights all heterosexuals desire.

As a rule, these misguided individuals have never seen a copy of the Mattachine REVIEW, and when I show them several copies and point out (Continued inside back cover)



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Cover: GROUP OF TYRANNICIDES, National Museum of Naples. Post Card, courtesy of Noel I. Garde. See BOOKS IN REVIEW.

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Towards a Quaker View of Sex

Due to the fact that this issue of the REVIEW cannot be made available on newsstands because of a shortage of funds, that section of the "Quaker Report" devoted to homosexuality which had been announced for this issue is being reserved for June. Instead, we are presenting Part 2 which immediately follows the Introduction published in the previous issue and precedes the section on homosexuality to be published in June.

The material for the essay was prepared by individual members of the following group:

- E Kenneth C. Barnes, B.Sc., Headmaster of Wennington School, Wetherby.
- E Anna M. Bidder, M.A., Ph.D., Research Worker and Teacher in Zoology, Cambridge University.
 - Richard Fox, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., D.P.M., Senior Registrar, Bethlem Royal and Maudsley Hospitals.
 - Alastair Heron, M.Sc., Ph.D., Fellow of the British Psychological Society; Director of the Medical Research Council's Unit on Occupational Aspects of Ageing.
- E G. Joyce James, Housewife, one-time Marriage Guidance Counsellor, who was unable to attend during the last year.
- E Kenneth Nicholson, M.A., Headmaster, Friends' School, Saffron Walden.
- E Mervyn Parry, Teacher of educationally subnormal children.
 One-time Assistant Housemaster in a Borstal.
 - Lotte Rosenberg, M.D., D.P.M., Consultant Psychiatrist and Child Psychiatrist.
 - Alfred Torrie, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M, Fellow of the British Psychological Society; Consultant Psychiatrist.
 - Keith B. Wedmore, M.A., LL.B., Barrister at Law.
- E And one member who for professional reasons must remain anonymous.

(E = Elder in the Religious Society of Friends)

II. NORMAL SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT

Most people are attracted towards and make love to the opposite sex. To this extent, therefore, our civilization is right to label such behaviour as "normal" and, securing as it obviously does the future of the race, it is right to encourage heterosexuality and to ensure where possible that our children grow up to enjoy full and healthy partnerships with members of the opposite sex. Social pressures are exerted to ensure conformity to one or other heterosexual ideal; but these vary greatly between cultures, with differing consequences upon adult sexual behaviour.

Infancy

Though often thought of as a time of innocence, infancy possesses much erotic pleasure of its own kind. Erections, common in boys of any age, can even be seen in the newly born; and some form of masturbation (see pp. 15-17) in infancy is virtually universal in both sexes. All but the blindest of parents must realise that at times even their under-fives find the stimulation of the sexual organs a source of interest, comfort and pleasure. It may be that the automatic censure which these explorations call forth helps to create sexual inhibitions, or worse, in adult life and so to perpetuate the present cultural pattern.

The experiences of the earliest years are buried deeply—lost beyond our conscious recall—but echoes of those experiences enter into our adult relationships and mould in part the way in which we react to our life situations, to authority figures and to our sexual drives. Meanwhile, parents need not be disturbed by their children's sexual curiosity or infantile practices.

Latency

The stormy years of infancy pass and, as the child learns to please his parents with improved table manners, a dry bed and reasonably clean ears, so he enters the calmer period of sexual latency. Though friendships are primarily with children of the same sex, insatiable curiosity is the keynote here—a curiosity made the more irritating to parents by the usual inability to concentrate for long upon the answers. Parents should deal with questions as and when they arise, and they should answer the question, the whole question, and nothing but the question. There is no need, and it is highly undesirable, to withhold all instruction and then unleash it in one overwhelmingly embarrassing torrent, far too late, in the early 'teens. At the same time there is no need to offer over-sophisticated or elaborate answers at a time when simple ones are just as acceptable. When the child asks where he came from he may only wish to know whether it was from Birmingham or Birkenhead.

No child can be wholly protected from such basic anxieties as those which surround life and death and any parent who gives misleading replies—especially to sexual queries—stands to lose the respect of his

child. Indeed, mistaken ideas about procreation may make it hard for the child, later on, to accept things as they are. Education in sexual matters should be a gradual and continuous process from the time that parents and child are first able to communicate.

Adolescence

With the approach of the 'teens the growing body faces the crisis of puberty. The endocrine system (ductless glands), increasing in activity, pours out sexual hormones leading to the well-known changes in appearance, distribution of fat, deepening of the voice and hair-growth. The organs of reproduction enlarge: the onset of menstruation in the girl and seminal emissions in the boy herald full reproductive capacity. Just as the infant may be seen to have spontaneous erections, so these may also happen in adolescence and in maturity. Most often such erections occur on waking in the morning, and may be followed by emissions. They are quite normal and should cause no concern, though in very rare cases they may be

prolonged and painful, and call for medical treatment.

It is at this stage that the parents' ignorance of the facts of life becomes most dangerous. Most parents do not know that, owing perhaps to better food, children mature at progressively earlier ages, nor can parents accurately recall their own period of puberty. The result is that if they attempt sex instruction at all they tend to leave it until the child is 14 or 15. Some mothers are taken by surprise at the onset of their daughters' menstruation, and others still think boys are impotent until 18. In fact, boys commonly acquire sexual potency about the age of 12 or 13 and, if masturbation to the point of emission has not already taken place, it very soon may. It seems well established that nearly all 14-16 years-olds carry out this practice over a variable period. It is not commonly realised that most girls masturbate as well, though with greater variability. Girls mature even earlier, usually a year or so ahead of boys-menstruation is common at 12 and may begin at 10. What is more, whereas boys develop their sexual emotions and certainly their heterosexual emotions, rather later, girls take an active interest in boys as such at any age after 11.

Any sex information should be given in advance of these events, i.e. well before the 'teens. We should also observe at this stage that (although no reliable modern British statistics whatsoever are available) it appears that the sexual feelings of most boys in the early 'teens tend to be homosexual. It may well be that such feelings find physical expression, at some time, in most boys, but it only takes a glance at the marriage registers to see that such conduct seldom prevents future heterosexual adjustment. Obviously the emotional maturity of normal 14-year-olds does not match their physical capacity. The present pattern of civilization equips young people with an earlier functioning body but, through the need for training and specialization, postpones economic independence. The prospect to many of later marriage makes the impact of sexual problems all

the greater.

The demands of adjustment to a complex world, to a rapidly changing body and to an increasingly competitive educational

system (with anxiety usually reflected from the parents) impose a heavy burden. Adolescence, a time of exploration and uncertainty with its extremes of emotion, its passing passions and changeability. mirrors to some extent the turbulent times of ten years earlier. Half child and half adult, the adolescent is characteristically in a state of rebellion-idealistic or otherwise-against society and imposed codes of conduct. Particularly has this become the case with sexual taboos and in very many 'teen-age communities not even lip service is paid to the traditional ideals of chastity, partly because they see only lip service paid by so many of their elders. When they meet the taboo against premarital intercourse they will often be given as reasons for this that the girl may have a baby, that they are in danger of venereal disease and that it is contrary to Christian morals. It does not take them long to discover that intelligent use of contraceptives, with which most adolescents are familiar anyway, usually (but certainly not always) avoids the first result, and minimises the second; and that most forms of VD can now be successfully treated. On the third point most young men and women are not professing Christians and do not accept that Christian morality has any claims upon them. Moreover, many professing Christians are themselves no longer certain what are the true implications of Christianity for sexual relationships.

It would be tedious to go over the other taboos in the same way: they may be told that masturbation is physically harmful, and can see that it is not; and when their natural bent takes them to homosexual adventure, they can hardly be expected to pause long if the first argument they encounter is that what they are doing is unnatural. Something better then must be found: that something better must be

sincere and soundly based on facts.

Masturbation

Masturbation can occur throughout life, and is practised by both men and women. It is one of the three chief sexual anxieties of adolescence, the others being homosexuality and casual intercourse. Since the Wolfenden Report and as a result of the contemporary frank discussion of sexual matters, the last two are talked of more openly nowadays. Masturbation is still avoided as a subject, both by adolescents and by those whom they might consult. Often the only literature available is that which unfortunately discusses the subject under the name of "self-abuse". It is difficult to exaggerate the suffering induced by the sense of guilt and disgrace, the mental conflict and remorse, that so commonly invest this intimate matter. How rarely is it ever dealt with by parent or teacher, priest or doctor, except in ways destined only to increase the suffering. Much would be saved even by the simple acknowledgement that masturbation is the common experience of the great majority of men at some times, if not of so large a proportion of women.

The list of myths and old wives' tales of the consequences falsely attributed to masturbation is astonishing. These mistaken but popular beliefs have ranged from stooping shoulders to damage to the genitals, and have included insanity, paralysis, acne, excess growth of hair, loss of hair, epilepsy, fatigue, impotence, stomach

ulcers, insomnia, weak eyes, skin rashes and loss of weight. An article in the Journal of Mental Science for January 1962 justly includes these words: "A hundred years ago it was generally believed by the medical profession and particularly alienists (psychiatrists) that masturbation was an important and frequent cause of mental disorder. Today no-one believes this . . . For practical purposes the whole history of the masturbatory hypothesis is contained within the last 250 years. This history is not one in which the present day psychiatrist is apt to feel much pride."

This subject will be repugnant to many, for reasons of which they are probably little aware, even perhaps to those whose vocation it is to counsel troubled people, and they may consequently be hampered in their work by lack of accurate knowledge. If what is written here awakens the conviction that such knowledge is necessary and that the rough and ready method of dealing with the question is not only

futile but may be harmful, it will serve its purpose.

It can firmly be said that autoeroticism (the name given by psychologists to masturbation) is a normal phase of human development, whether is occurs in early childhood, adolescence or adult life. It is not, as used to be thought, an abnormal perversion of the sexual instinct. Masturbation is usually taken to mean manual stimulation of the sexual organs to produce relief of sexual tension, but this definition is too narrow. More accurately it is "the self-production of erotically tinged and voluptuous sensations" which includes a much wider series of phenomena. Masturbation is usually intended to produce an orgasm but it is possible to have masturbation without orgasm and orgasm without masturbation. Indeed, sexual stimulation may result from incidental experiences not in themselves sexual.

The child begins by discovering that thumb-sucking is a pleasureable sensation. Some dentists say that in excess it deforms the palate but nobody would maintain that it is wicked or sinful. In adult life smoking can be a substitute for thumb-sucking. It is a socially acceptable habit despite its association with cancer of the lung. Many are victims of the habit, but they are not considered wicked or sinful unless of course their excess deprives others of needful things.

when it would appear to be compulsive selfishness.

After thumb-sucking a child usually goes on to produce pleasurable sensations from other parts of the body, eventually, by a natural process of discovery, reaching the genitals. The child is not aware of the nature and significance of the pleasure it seeks and obtains. If a "thing" is "nice" the child will seek it. There is no inherent morality at this age; pleasures and self-exploration are regarded as pure and innocent until an adult teaches the reverse. Pleasure may be obtained at this stage not only manually but from contact with furniture or other objects and rhythmical rocking movements may take place. During the latency period between early childhood and puberty genital pleasure may only be occasional; it becomes definite with the onset of puberty. It is at this stage that nocturnal emissions or "wet dreams" as they are often called, are frequently the first clear sign of sexual maturity in the boy.

The remorse and guilt which often follow acts of masturbation are linked with an area of the body which is thought of from infancy

as unclean. In the child's mind, intensely receptive in its attitude to parental injunctions and prohibitions, the idea of unlawfulness becomes definitely associated with interest in the genital and adjoining areas. Another potent factor in causing guilt is the practice on the part of parents, nursemaids and others, of threatening amputation of the child's genitals or hands if it is detected persistently playing with itself. Such threatenings cannot be too strongly condemned for it is from them and from predictions of gross physical injury or incapacity that castration fantasies may take their origin. These, although repressed, may bring anxieties of different kinds in later years. Griesinger has justly said that "the constant struggle against a desire which is overpowering and to which the individual always in the end succumbs, that hidden strife between shame and repentance, good intentions and the irritation that impels the act—this we consider to be far more important than the primary physical effect." "It must not be imagined", added Brill, "that robbing masturbation of its terrors encourages the practice. On the contrary, I have found that as long as the patients dread it and struggle against it, they masturbate twice as often as when they become convinced that it has none of its supposed terrors."

As has been stated already, there is no evidence that the act of masturbation in itself causes any damage, physical or mental. Many masturbate throughout life, especially those who never marry. It is true that masturbation may be in one sense harmful if, for example, it replaces the normal marriage commitment: it might indicate lack of sexual harmony, an immature sexual approach in either partner or latent homosexuality. But there may be occasions in marriage, such as pregnancy or prolonged separation, when masturbation may be a useful relief. When full intercourse is not possible, masturbation with the co-operation of the other partner ceases to be a wholly unilateral act. Again, others may have so strong a sexual urge that masturbation may be a natural and reasonable relief, both to themselves and to their partners in so far as it avoids the making of undue demands. But it must also be stated that for great numbers of people these reliefs are neither necessary nor desired, and abstinence from intercourse for shorter or longer periods comes naturally in a relationship of understanding love.

From the biological standpoint masturbation is not normal if preferred throughout adult life to the reproduction of the species in marriage or mating. Solitary indulgence in sexual pleasure leaves a certain amount of erotic longing unsatisfied; quite often there are pictures in the mind of a fantasied partner in a heterosexual act, leaving an unsatisfied longing and undischarged impulses, resulting in a state of tension. Masturbation can become a habit, and thus comparable to any habit-such as smoking, drinking or drug-taking -which takes over control from the person concerned. The resulting loss of self-respect may constitute a serious problem, and clearly

prevention is preferable to the more difficult cure.

The Young Adult

The conventions of behaviour between young men and women differ in time and place. In this country there has been, in recent

decades, a steady increase in the degree of physical familiarity casually allowed, and in the public demonstration of deeper affections. It is not clear that this freedom necessarily imposes a greater strain upon the young unmarried adult than that imposed by earlier conventions. Undeniably, however, this freedom results in many quite casual relationships reaching a point of stimulation where intercourse is probable. Men and women are now, more than ever before, associated in the work of the world. The very depth women give to their work may bring them into close personal relationship with men, a relationship that may sometimes become "involved" and genuinely loving, though either or both of those concerned may have loyalties elsewhere. As a result, a responsibility is laid upon each individual in a relationship to decide where intimacy should stop; a difficulty which arises in this situation is that, owing to the very different levels of stimulation necessary to arouse individuals, what is hardly affecting one partner may be strongly stimulating the other. Among young unmarried people in this country today there is a very wide range of behaviour, from those who accept promiscuity, to those who, guided sometimes by principle, sometimes by convention, keep themselves chaste for marriage. Between these two extremes, there are young people who treat seriously more or less temporary partnerships.

It would be inaccurate to think of these various types of permissive behaviour as all indicative of degeneracy or total lack of principle. Many young people who take full freedom before marriage would repudiate indignantly the idea that they did not intend faithfulness in married life. It has also to be accepted that loss of virginity before marriage is not now necessarily regarded, either by a girl or by her future husband, as a stigma. With this major change, restraint when it is exercised is as often from choice and principle as from fear.

It is often stated that loss of virginity has a far deeper significance. for a woman than for a man. We believe that this statement needs careful examination. This point of view probably underestimates what must often be a deeply significant experience for a young man, whether the partner in his first sexual intercourse be casual or personally important to him. Again, emotional disturbance in the girl may be due to factors not inherent in intercourse itself; not only to the fear of pregnancy, but to inhibitions and guilt-feelings laid on her by her upbringing. It is often maintained that, for a girl, intercourse is indissolubly associated with the desire for children and a permanent home. This is often true in her long-term picture of sexual relationships, but we do not believe that it need enter at all into the moment of passion, when the desire to give and to receive may be as overmastering in the girl as in the boy. Without the fear of pregnancy, (which modern contraceptives are steadily reducing) without the special guilt-feelings which her upbringing has so often laid on the girl, man and maid are in this situation on equal terms. Either can be frightened, hurt, and damaged by what is for them the wrong kind of sexual experience. It must, however, be accepted as fact that light-hearted and loving casual contacts can be known without profound damage or "moral degeneracy" being the result in either partner. (Continued on page 23)



PAPERBACKS

SADISM-MASOCHISM, William Leslie. A psychosexual analysis including case histories. Certainly a once-over-lightly coverage of the manifestation of sadism and masochism in human sex relationships. Discussed are fetishes, S-M manifestation in religion, prisons, the home, and the armed forces. Even college fratemities and other organizations are hit for their initiation rites which embody aspects of these sexual variations. Interesting, but not a deeply scientific treatise.

ABC'S OF SEX by Jake Lee. Here is a chapter or paragraph treatment of various sex topics actually running the 26 letters from A to Z: Aphrodisiacs, Buttocks, Contraceptives. Dildoes. Erotica. Fetishes. and so on. Q wasn't devoted to "queens," because H was. Instead, Q becomes the Quadrudepal position of interest to married couples. X tells us that the Greek historian Xenophon was quite a sexologist some 400 years before Christ. Y is for Yoga, "that splendid system of control," and Z concludes the work as Zooerastia, a term applied here to describe the varied and energetic life behind the locked doors of the bedroom. And under that heading there is another complete alphabet of topics not discussed in the main body!

THE SONG OF THE RED RUBY by Agnar Mykle. Originally banned in the U.S., after first publication in Norway it is now available in paper edition. This tremendous novel is a frank, moving and always brilliant sexual revelation with a gusto for life and beauty that raises the writing to that comparable to Wolfe and Joyce. Artistic but not obscene—that was the verdict when this book was indicted in Norway in 1957 in that country's first obscenity trial in 70 years. Unexpurgated version includes account of the Norway trial.

THE OPEN SQUARE by Ford Clark. Novel of sex repression and guilt, combined with terror. Harry Keeler was a fine person—so calm and reasonable that he drove his beautiful wife nearly out of her mind and into the arms of the man she needed—a tiger of a man named Ashton. But that was all right with Harry. He needed Ashton, and if you couldn't buy a man's loyalty with money, maybe you could buy it with your wife's body.

75

McCAFFREY by Charles Gorham. Story of the rise and fall of a gifted, handsome youth in New York who runs the tull circle—from poverty, to a male stud in a call house, and to lush heights as the kept lover of an older male homosexual. Terrifying journey along the edge of disaster to the beginning of wisdom. Neither dull nor beautiful! .75

THE X REPORT, compiled from SEXOLOGY magazine. Contains 36 educational articles from previous issues of SEXOLOGY with lasting significance. Authors are leading doctors, sexologists and social scientists. Problem areas covered are those of young people, women, children, the aged; reports are given on illegitimacy, sex in marriage, homosexuality, and sex and the law. .75

THE BLACK BOOK, Lawrence Durrell. Paper edition of a previously listed book out of stock. With rare excitement and literary skill, Durrell introduces a varied rainbow of characters in a Londonhotel setting. Among them are sensualists, idealists, self-searchers and sex searchers, including Tarquin, a homosexual. Astonishingly imaginative and cruelly perceptive, it attacks the smugness of England in the thirties. 1.00

HALF WORLD by Joe D. Bowie. Another treatment of the twilight zone of homosexuality in non-fiction form with interviews, case histories, etc. Included are statements from psychiatrists, police, and the usual "anti-homosexualists," plus, most impor-

ant, what homosexuals themselves think should be done about their situation in modern society.

NORMAL AND ABNORMAL SEXWAYS by Dr. Leo Klein. Case histories of emotional problems relating to alcoholism, exhibitionism, fetichism, homosexuality, nymphomania, impotence, phobias, prostitution, voyeurism and other variations of the sex instinct. Persons described were clinical cases, but their guilt feelings, fears, admonitions and frustrated needs apply to a wide segment of so-called "normal" society .. 75

CLOTHBOUND

SEXUALITY, LOVE AND IMMORTALITY by J. P. Grip. Inquires into the real meaning of love and sexuality, and is a treatise on religion, morals and higher human expression. Most interesting and sound for those seeking greater self-awareness 3.00

BAWDY SONGS AND BACKROOM BALLADS by Oscar Brand. Lusty collection of 42 of America's liveliest folksongs (with music) as sung by the author in his best-selling record series. Ribald classics of outspoken love and physical attraction that have survived for generations-irrepressibly joyful, rambunctious, and yet humorously tender.

CASE AGAINST COLONEL SUTTON by Bruce Cameron. An exciting accusation, investigation and trial of an American career officer in Paris. Reveals the great length to which a dedicated Pentagon hatchet man will go, chasing "queers," but this time he encounters a formidable, cool adversary -who is without doubt homosexual. There is both triumph and disaster in the climax. making this novel unusually fascinating.

EVERGREEN REVIEW (Vol. 3 clothbound), Grove Press. Contains issues 9-10 which were outstanding for Henry Miller on "Defense of Freedom to Read"; a photographic essay on the Erotic Sculpture of Konarak. with many previously forbidden temple carvings shown detailing every possible sexual contact; Excerpt from John Rechy's novel, "City of Night," called "The City of Lost Angels"; Excerpt from Henry Miller's long-banned "Nexus," plus many others. 3.00

Juvenile crime. \$2.00

THESE TITLES OBTAINABLE ONLY THRU DORIAN BOOK SERVICE

THE FLAMING HEART by Deborah Deutsch. Hilary is perhaps the most striking figure in this story. At once shrewd and naive, he is driven by an early experience with a sex deviate into a grotesque way of life from which he first rebels, then accepts, and finally seeks out. \$3.75

THE SERGEANT by Dennis Murphy. This book is an intense, beautifully controlled, and tremendously effective story of the struggle for a young man's soul - the struggle between his unwilling attraction to a powerful and possessive older man and his idyilic, tender love for a girl.

FORBIDDEN LIMERICKS by C. V. J. Anderson. Contains 62 hilarious limericks with sickening drawings by Pablo Kamstra. The dirty words don't appear, since these have "edited" to make them pure. But they can be easily unpurified. Contains a dictionary of expurgated words, and an introduction on pomography, humor and the nature of censorship. Order a dozen for comic Valentines -the price is right.

A THIRSTY EVIL by Gore Vidal. Now out of print, we have been fortunate enough to uncover quite a supply of the British edition of this book. When these are gone there are no more. These are seven short stories, in two of which the twilight realm of sexual inversion is the scene of action. And all of these short stories are unlike any you have read before, Startling, bizarre, powerful, they fathom the depths of the human heart. 3.00

THE TEMPLE OF GOLD, William Goldman. This enormously exciting, passionate, violent and touching book ... though it admittedly talks about sex with no holds barred, and is patked with scenes that shock and even horrify... became an overnight best-seller because it is the truth... the truth about this country's most controversial generation, told by one of them."The GIRL GANGS by Wm. Allen Brooks. The Temple of Gold" is a whale of a book. It shocking problem of teen-age delinquency. can make you laugh. It can break your heart. The whole story with case histories. Girls It may make you shudder. You may not have on the city streets. School girl scandals, the guts to like it. But you had better read .75

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Issue No. 104 APRIL-MAY 1963

KPFA TO BROADCAST VAN DEN HAAG PROGRAM

Dr. Ernest van den Haag, New York University professor of social philosophy, will be presented on KPFA-FM, Berkeley, on Monday, May 13, in a talk, "The Social Setting of Homosexuality." The program is on a tape made through WBAI of New York, when Dr. van den Haag addressed the New York Mattachine group at Freedom House on March 20th. It has been broadcast in New York and has drawn favorable comment.

In announcing the program, Mrs. Elsa Knight Thompson, director of public affairs for Pacifica Foundation, said "Thank you for the opportunity to present this taped Mattachine Society talk. KPFA is heard throughout most of Northern California. In the event there are any individuals or groups whom you would like to notify, please let us know." Time of the broadcast is 4:10 p.m. The station is found at 94.1 MC on the FM band.

In announcing his appearance in March, the New York newsletter stated: "When a psychoanalyst is also a fellow of both the American Sociological Association and the Royal Economic Society, and when his career has included degrees from the State University of Iowa and New York University, as well as study at the Universities in Naples, Florence, and the Sorbonne, and in teaching in half a dozen universities from Minnesota to Austria, such a man's statements on the social setting of homosexuality are bound to have unusual significance for Mattachine....Dr. van den Haag is a practicing psychoanalyst, adjunct professor of social philosophy at N. Y. U., and lecturer in the graduate and undergraduate faculties of the New School for Social Research.... His articles have appeared in periodicals on both sides of the Atlantic." He has written three books, the third of which will appear later this year under the title Passion and Social Constraint.

FIRST LECTURE IN CONTEMPORARY THOUGHT SERIES

Already announced is the summer (June) 1963 publication of the first book in the new "Mattachine Lecture Series in Contemporary Thought," Actual delivery of the lecture, in condensed and discussion-type form will take place on Saturday, May 4, at 2 p.m. in the offices of the Society, Room 309, at 693 Mission Street. The public is invited to attend.

Speaker will be Wallace de Ortega Maxey of Fresno. He is a graduate of the Yale Divinity School, and author of the book Man Is a Sexual Being, which sold more than 60,000 copies. Dr. Maxey's new book (and lecture) will be on "Living Dangerously in Freedom." It

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UNNUMBERED PAGE[S] Should be pp 11-22

deals with what he calls "castrametation"—the pitching of one's camp (in the military sense), and establishing one's existence with aware-

ness in the world-an existentialist approach to reality.

Knowledge, sex and love are principle topics in this philosophical discussion for laymen. "Men and women love because their developed consciousness manifests through their being the indefinable qualities, beauties, goodnesses, passions and faults they admire. However, at no time are they in love with the abstract or the indefinable," he says in a chapter on "The Love Myth." This takes us into "individualized love," a concept which Dr. Maxey explains at some length and with no little revelation to almost everyone.

Love and sex, with man's technological progress, has created the population explosion which Dr. Maxey comments upon at the end

of the book.

"Worship, if you must worship, the beauty of the universe and the 'miracle' of human existence and intelligence. Let our univer-

sities, the seats of knowledge and wisdom, be our temples."

Castrametation deals with self-discovery. It means the opposite of living as a "casual," or a robot conformist on life's "hurdy-gurdy." Casuals are those who have no design, no expectation—human beings who prefer to live as victims of chance, luck or superstition. They neither know themselves nor any human being. The world today is filled with these psychic vagrants, drifters and paupers....they have lost the power of creativity.

Through castrametation, Dr. Maxey points out that cleansing and reconstruction result, and we fit ourselves more intelligently to participate in the space-consciousness. Our thinking habits are directed toward the goal of rejecting outmoded earthbound thinking, and to the ability to unite appearance and interpretation. This will help to break the great "human neurosis" that is spreading like a virus over the en-

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The lecture will offer listeners a thought-provoking experience in a philosophy which has made significant impact in recent years upon many of the world's outstanding thinkers. Don't miss it.

MATTACHINE SPECIAL FUND DRIVE ON

With the Mattachine's 13th birthday in April a new low in finances was reached, making it necessary to launch a special emergency drive for funds. Income, while matching that of previous years, simply has not kept pace with increasing expenses; moreover, demands for time and service from the staff have increased-hundreds of problems come to us, and almost never any solution. The situation had almost reached the same stage which One, Inc., faced a few weeks ago, when it announced that if its friends did not respond with cash and assume some of the tremendous financial responsibility, then there would be no more "One" magazine. The response was gratifying to One, Inc., we learn.

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deals with what he calls "castrametation"—the pitching of one's camp (in the military sense), and establishing one's existence with aware-

ness in the world-an existentialist approach to reality.

Knowledge, sex and love are principle topics in this philosophical discussion for laymen. "Men and women love because their developed consciousness manifests through their being the indefinable qualities, beauties, goodnesses, passions and faults they admire. However, at no time are they in love with the abstract or the indefinable," he says in a chapter on "The Love Myth." This takes us into "individualized love," a concept which Dr. Maxey explains at some length and with no little revelation to almost everyone.

Love and sex, with man's technological progress, has created the population explosion which Dr. Maxey comments upon at the end

of the book.

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JULIAN OF SEX RESEARCH ANNOUNCES

1

EROS AND EVIL

The sexual psychopathology of witchcraft.

by R. E. L. MASTERS

Sexual intercourse of humans with devile was the centra fact of witchcraft. There was also sexual magic used to inflict impotence on males, and frigidity/sterility and abortion on females. In that deluded ers, when tens of thou sands were tortured and put to death, sexual licentiousnes in both fact and phantasy grew rampant, and guilt and terrocombined to inflict upon the sexual life of the West a trauma that still cripoles us today.

ERGE AND EVIL is the first systematic modern study of the sexual behavior of wisches (and witch hunters) and, as such, is a significant contribution to psychological literature. The volume is made still more valuable by the inclusion of the complete text of Sinistrari's Demoniality, one of the

great classics of demonolog

Another dimension is added by an analysis of the witchcraft phenomena in terms of present-day medical and phychological knowledge. It is shown that hysteria could explain many or most of these phenomena, and that other mental disorders could explain still more. The role of intoxicating drugs in witchcraft is discussed, casting further light on the curious and sometimes replusive sexual and other behavior charged to witches.

Particularly interesting is the author's contention the the witch delusion was in large part a collective pornographic phantasy. He shows how completely the theological and lega writing about human-demon sex intercourse most recent interesting to the programable and the dis-

Most important of all, tance and town is an absorbing and often amazing study in the origins and development of Western sexual (or anti-sexual) morals. No other work makes quite so plain the superstitious and often diseased foundation of the sex behavior code by which we are still attempting (unsuccessfully) to live.

Bibliography/index/352 pages

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FORBIDDEN SEXUAL **BEHAVIOR AND** MORALITY

An objective re-examination of perverse sex practices in different cultures.

by R. E. L. MASTERS

From the Introduction by Harry Benjamin, M.D. "Sexology as a branch of science, of medicine and psychology, is coming of age. The Kinsey Reports undoubtedly deserve some credit for this fortunate development. R. E. L. Masters' FORSIDEEN SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND MORALITY and its publica-

tion by The Julian Press is evidence of attained maturity.

"Nowhere in the scientific or semi-scientific literature is anything found that can in completeness and objectivity be compared to the Masters book. It may well be the BIBLE of all future studies of this subject."

R. E. L. Masters discusses with a thoroughness and

objectivity the facts and legend of human-animal sex contacts, the physiology and psychology of homosexual acts, male and female, and examines the data from perspectives absent in most present-day studies on the subjects. In a section on sexual behavior as it is affected by various narcotic drugs and other aphrodisiaes, he presents original and significant material on the effects of the drug mescaline. Negro sexuality and inter-racial sex relationships are dealt with in the light of recent writings and scientific data. The important subject of adult-child sex relations is subjected to an historic and psychologic analysis which lays bare many existing misconceptions in this area.

The author has unearthed hard-to-find facts from books not usually available in their original editions, from works in other languages, never before translated into English, and from all of history to document his analysis of bizarre sexual practices. This book contains not only this vast collection of exotic materials, but also includes many case studies and comments from contemporary scientists in a presentation of present-day sexual practices as they reflect the patterns

expressed in earlier societies. Bibliography/index/431 pages

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THE CRADLE OF **EROTICA**

A study of Afro-Asian sexual expression and an analysis of erotic freedom in social relationships.

by ALLEN EDWARDES and R.E.L. MASTERS

This examination of African and Asian sexual behavior is the eagerly awaited sequel to THE JEWEL IN THE LOTUS, Allen Edwardes' historical survey of the sexual culture of the East. For the present epoch-making study, Edwardes has collaborated with R. E. L. Masters, author of various important psychoanthropological works, including Possibosh SEXUAL SE-RAYOR AND MORALITY and EROS AND EVIL. The result is an immensely readable source book and scrutiny of the crotic practices of peoples whose behavior is all but unknown to most scholars of the West.

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most scholars of the West.

This volume discusses in detail, and to an extent seidom approached in sexologic literature, the whole range of sexual practices found among the peoples studied. The more common practices—coitus, anal and oral interocurs and masturbation — are fully examined; but the authors go beyond this to explore the orginatic rites of sexual cults, the religiously and otherwise motivated mutilation of both male and female genitalis so widely practiced in the East, the absorbingly interesting subjects of Eastern bi-sexuality, ademascichism, and sexual fatalism, and many other curious aspects hitherto known only to a few scholars of the Orient.

Here is also resented a wealth of data on the im-

aspects hitherto known only to a few scholars of the Orient.

Here is also presented a wealth of data on the important subject — neglected by a psychologically-oriented West — of genital dimensions and the effect of discrepancies between male and female genital size upon sexual theories and practices. Eastern crotologists as well as Western, observers are liberally quoted; and many of the inasterpiscae of Arabian and Oriental erotica are also quoted in lengthy excerpts, shedding much valuable light on the activities and attitudes elsewhere described.

There is no comparable work available today, and THE CKADLE OF EROTICA should long be a source book not only for the psychiatrist but for all professionals and students who are interested in understanding the majority of the world's peoples.

the world's peoples.

Bibliography/appendix/index/384 pages

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Other Current Titles from the Library of Sex Research

ABNORMAL SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

By Louis S. London, M.D. A pioneer in the application of Freudian psychology to the treatment of the mentally ill, Dr. London has compiled a comprehensive examination of twenty-three case studies supporting the theory that all psychiatric problems are rooted in sexual disturbances. Dr. London has managed to describe, define and illustrate in medical terms every form of sexual abnormality without restricting the united of the most exchanges to the feld of the problems. the value of the work exclusively to the field of medi-cine. This volume is presented as a reference tool to the psychologist, neurologist, psychiatrist and the gen-

HOMOSEXUALITY

A cross-cultural approach by Donald Webster Cory, There has long been a need for a comprehensive, cultural understanding of this subject which until now appears to have been so severely handicapped by prejudice rather than extended by objective analysis. In this volume Donald Webster Cory re-introduces Edward Carpenter's The Intermediate Sex; offers to the readers the erudition of John Addington Symonds' The Complete Inquiry Into Modern Ethics; the scholarly dissertation of Richard Burton that formed an appendix to The Book of the Thousand Nights and a Might; the anthropological studies of Edward Westermark; as well as many other significant writings that have been virtually impossible to obtain in original editions.

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THE HOMOSEXUAL REVOLUTION

A challenging expose of the social and political directions of a minority group by R. E. L. Masters. The first objective discussion and analysis of both the cults and secret societies of the past, of the Homophile Movement as it exists today — organized to abolish. egal restrictions on invert practices and to achieve ull integration of the homosexual into society.

THE SEXUAL OFFENDER AND HIS OFFENSES

Etiology, pathology, psychopathology and treatment by Benjamin Karpman, M.D. The first major work on the descriptive and clinical aspects of sexual abnormalities since Krafft-Ebing's Psychopathia Sexualis. It goes far beyond any existing work in charting and establishing the background and clinical treatment of sexual deviation. The author's findings, documented objectively in more than 300 meticulously reported case-studies, provide the first methodical basis for a practical program towards broader and more effective medical and legal operation in this area.

"Dr. Karpman (former Chief Psychotherapist at St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C.) devoted his entire professional life to a study of the psychopathology of crime, and is one of the very few authorities on that subject." — Winfred Overholser, M.D. Charts/bibliography/index/737 pages

SEXUAL DEVIATIONS IN THE FEMALE

By Louis S. London, M.D. Seventeen case histories dealing with various distortions in sexual expression. Invaluable data for the psychiatrist, psychoanalyst and the student of these disciplines since the underlying sexual factors of any psychological or psychoaonastic disorder must be studied in order to understand and to treat more effectively any type of mental illness. Dr. London has written extensively on this subject during the past two decades and is the author of six published books and many papers in psychiatric and psychoanalytic journals. In this book he carefully analyzes all of the forms of sexual deviation of the female and devotes several chapters to promiscuity, exhibitionism, nymphomania with vampirism and lesbian love. By Louis S. London, M.D. Seventeen case histories

THE JEWEL IN THE LOTUS

A historical survey of the sexual culture of the East by Allen Edwardes, introduction by Dr. Albert Ellis. The author has drawn his data from first hand Inc. author has drawn ins data from mix made sources: the vast and outspoken sex literature of the East, anthropological studies, and reports of European and Oriental travelers. Every phase of sexual life in the Orient is dealt with — heterosexual, homeasual, autoerotic and bestial. In addition to other revealing information provided in this book the author is gates the religious origins of most sex practices.

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This volume should go far to place this controversial problem on a sounder basis than it has hitherto enjoyed." — Nicholas J. Eastman, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.

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Library Journal. Charts/appendix/bibliography/302 pages \$7.00 helps, counseling aids, etc., cannot be maintained without some greater outside financial aid. It must be remembered that those seeking assistance rarely have money; those with money rarely seek our assistance. And at any rate. Mattachine's social services have consistently been furnished without cost. (But another discussion of one of these functions follows below.) Look into your situation to see if you cannot throw some dollars to Mattachine to insure its continued operation. One of our friends in Arizona did just that (he has never required Mattachine's social service aid, either). Here is a paragraph from his letter:

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Our thanks go to Mr. P., for his consideration. His circumstances are average-not unlike the majority of the rest of us. He managed some help. Will you? It will brighten this dark hour for Mattachine Society.

GROUP THERAPY DISCUSSIONS CONTINUE

Under the congenial guidance of Dr. Gertrude Rothman, the monthly "Group Therapy" discussions continue with a lively interest shown by the 12-15 men and women attending. Next session in the series will be in the office at 693 Mission St. at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, May 14th. All adults are welcome to attend.

In advance of the next session, however, one matter must be clarified. Those attending these sessions are expected to contribute a minimum of \$1,00 for the session, all of which goes into the Mattachine treasury. At the April meeting, with more than 12 persons present, only \$2.10 was collected after an announcement asking for the contribution. On May 14th the contribution will be asked for at the beginning of the session and those not participating in it will be excused.

This rather abrupt plain technique has been resorted to because of the nature of the sessions which do have a professional woman moderator. In the new 15th Annual Report of the George W. Henry Foundation of New York, Dr. Henry has this to say: "Homosexuals are people, with the merits and defects the human animal may possess. Some of those who were given help that cost them nothing behaved as though the help received was worth what they paid for it. And, by the same token, one young man who, when first seen, appeared to be a most unlikely person to respond to anything other than the efforts of an animal tamer, is on the road to useful and productive citizenship." So there it is.

STIFFER OBSCENITY LAWS KILLED AT SACRAMENTO

Proposals for changes in California's obscenity law (Sec. 311, P.C.) which would, in the eyes of Assemblyman Chapel, a sponsor of the bill, and Southern California police, make it easier to get more convictions in the courts, were killed in April by the Criminal Procedures Committee of the legislature.

One of the bills would provide that prosecutors could set up "obscenity juries," and that if nine of the twelve members of these juries in various communities believed something obscene, then pro-



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One of the bills would provide that prosecutors could set up "obscenity juries," and that if nine of the twelve members of these juries in various communities believed something obscene, then pro-

ceedings could be started against it—without the formal proceedings now required. Another bill would have eliminated the requirement that materials judged obscene must be "utterly without redeeming social importance." This latter provision, a standard laid down by the U.S. Supreme Court, would have made California's law automatically unconstitutional had it been passed.

At the April 30 hearing before the committee, the Chapel proposal was laid to rest by a vote of 6-2. Among the voices opposing was a petition of signatures obtained at the Society's offices recently.

OTHER LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS WE SHOULD OPPOSE

All citizens of California should oppose some other legal changes coming up at the present legislative session. Among them are:

1. An effort to change Sec. 647 ("disorderly conduct") so that a specific provision to cover certain acts in "private." This would extend police power (and responsibility) to an intolerable degree.

2. An effort to change California's constitution so that local police and vice officials could cause to be enacted ordinances which went beyond what state law proscribed. (These two preceding "gems" represent the accumulated inspiration of Los Angeles Police officials and editors of the Hollywood Citizen-News.)

3. Amendment proposals to knock down the U.S. Supreme Court authority (through the technique of allowing 2/3 of the state legislatures to pass a federal constitutional amendment which would late require 3/4 of the states to ratify it). Appalling inroads on the upsetting of federal constitutional guarantees of individual freedom are being made in many state legislatures today.

"THE REJECTED" SHOWN TWICE IN NEW YORK

National Educational Television's program, "The Rejected," written by John Reavis and prepared at San Francisco through KQED with some assistance from the Mattachine Society, has been shown twice on New York's educational television station. WNBT played the program on April 1 and April 23, with many letters praising it coming to the Mattachine Society. The program has been presented in many U.S. cities since its first viewing on KQED on Sept. 15, 1961.

EAST COAST ORGANIZATIONS PLAN FALL CONFERENCE

"ECHO," an affiliation of East Coast Homophile Organizations, has announced a day-long conference to be held on the Labor Day weekend (Aug. 31—Sept. 2) in Philadelphia. Groups from Boston, Washington, New York and Philadelphia will participate. Further details will follow.

MATTACHINE PLANS ANNUAL CONFERENCE IN TWO CITIES

Something new in the handling of its annual conference is in planning stage by Mattachine Society, Inc. This year it is proposed to hold the conference in two cities on successive Saturdays in August. Programs will probably be of full afternoon duration, concluding in each case with an evening dinner and featured speaker. Tentative date for the program in Los Angeles is Saturday, August 17; in San Francisco, August 24. Annual board meeting of the Mattachine Society, Inc., will be held near the date of the San Francisco meeting as required by the By-laws. Further details will be announced.

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SAN FRANCISCO 5

(Continued from page 10)

This is not to say that sexual experience is the same for a man as for a woman. For many a man, the experience once finished is complete and leaves him with a sense of release and freedom with which he can turn easily to other things. For the woman, there is also release, but the experience remains with her, and she goes on dwelling in it. This difference is largely biological in origin: for the man, it is release of a localised urge, for a woman the whole system is involved.

This chapter is one of analysis, not evaluation; the problem of freedoms and restraints is discussed elsewere. Few would advocate total sexual permissiveness in our society, and most men and women must, for at least part of their lives, live in adult singleness without

direct outlet for their sexual drives.

The Single Man and Woman

For the single man and woman the position is far from symmetrical, yet there are similarities, greater than is often realised. The urgent drive of physical desire in a man is often thought to have no equivalent in a woman, whose desires are sometimes said to be emotional rather than physical. It should however be recognised that, while some women feel no physical desire till roused by love-play, others can be roused in body as well as mind by outward or inward stimuli

other than a man's words or caresses.

The single man or woman accepting the conventional restraints is without two features of married life: the release of sexual tension and the parental urge. In the man, however, the second of these is often latent, at least until marriage and parenthood, and the recognised deprivation is purely sexual in its narrower sense. For many women the two deprivations are equal, but their maternal drive can find outlet in a score of ways not necessarily associated with children. Home-making is a satisfying outlet for many women: sterile when it stops at polished furniture and spotless curtains, fruitful when it results in a place of welcome. There are, indeed, many single men to whom satisfaction of their parental urge brings a more balanced life. Teachers, religious leaders, good employers and commanding officers. all these and many others, whether married or not, are expressing the parental side of their nature in their daily work, and the way in which this satisfies some needs of the unmarried passes unnoticed. Only a small minority are compensated homosexuals (although the homosexual in each one of us helps us in handling our own sex) but when, as does indeed often happen, a homosexual uses his or her nature successfully in service and care, parental feelings are often also finding expression.

Marriage and Later Life

Much unhappiness is caused by the ignorance and guilt that false attitudes to sex bring to marriage. It is also the case that unconsciously both men and women are polygamous and promiscuous, as a result of drives usually kept in check by restraint which may itself be weakened by many factors of which the person concerned is unaware. Sexual difficulties in marriage are many: some arise from lack of factual knowledge, but most stem from immaturity of the individual who is still partly caught up with fixations to one or other

parent, with consequent guilt in the marital situation. Lack of honesty and sharing of feelings is another factor in marital disharmony. Sex in addition to being a mystery is also an appetite: people can talk quite freely about the foods they like and dislike, and similar frankness in matters of their physical relationships could promote mutual understanding. Each may need the help of the other in learning together the ways of adjustment.

The sexual drive differs in strength and frequency in different individuals, and what is customary and normal in one marriage may not be so in another. Similarly it may differ as between the partners of a marriage, and from time to time within each of them. In all such differences great patience, sympathy and encouragement born of love are required to overcome many disharmonies, both temporary and of long duration. This is probably the point at which to mention the so-called "triangular situation". This is too often thought of as a wholly destructive and irresponsible relationship, the third party being at the very least an intruder and at worst an unscrupulous thief. Its portrayal thus in fiction and drama no doubt contributes to the stereotype, but it would of course be regarded as dull indeed to describe the happy and instructive resolution of such a situation. Not sufficient recognition is given to the fact that a triangular situation can and often does arise in which all three persons behave responsibly, are deeply conscious of the difficulties and equally anxious to avoid injury to the others. Since this kind of situation attracts no publicity and does not end in the divorce court it is assumed not to exist. It is worth noting that in the two-woman/one man situation, the very happiness of the marriage may attract a young girl or a sensitive and responsible woman: the maturity and sensitiveness of the husband can be seen in contrast to the dangers already experienced or only feared—of falling into the hands of a clumsy or merely sex-hungry man. By the same token, it could surely help a nervous youngster to fall in love with a happily-married woman.

The sexual drive continues active until quite late in life; in fact many women find their physical married life more satisfying after the menopause. Their health often improves and they can take up new interests with enjoyment: mature husbands can share in this new beginning. On the other hand, some women who have never been fully adjusted to the physical aspect of their marriage use the change of life to turn away from it altogether, thus creating a problem for their more normal husbands. Similarly in middle life many men realise that they are unlikely to reach the heights for which they had hoped, and may then go through a second adolescence in which they need much special love and understanding on the part of their wives. Husbands and wives who by this time know and understand each other's weaknesses and strengths can rejoice in giving themselves afresh to one another, renewing their confidence in themselves by so doing.

An informal column of reviews of fiction and non-fiction books on themes of sex variation

LITERARY scene

GENE DAMON

MUCH ATTENTION IS PAID to the "big" book about the lesbian or male homosexual. Often overlooked are the frequently better, more literate treatments which deal with the subject less extensively.

There are hundreds of books which fall in this area. Many of these fit into certain patterns or types of treatments. One of the most common, of course, is the adolescent first contact with homosexuality. In books where this is the whole of the plot, the book is likely to fail as a novel from the literary standpoint (this is not always true). Nevertheless, the adolescent area is frequently better handled as part of a book, rather than as a basic plot.

In 1960, Jim Kirkwood published *There Must Be a Pony* (Little, Brown, 1960, Signet PBR, 1962). At first glance this is just another Hollywood novel. Butincorporated in it is the sensitive handling of a boy's first comprehension of homosexuality with the aid of an older, well presented, man.

Peter Coleridge's Running Footsteps, an English novel (London, Elek Books, 1960) uses the device of a dead man guiding a boy to maturity and acceptance of homosexuality. The hero searches for his grandfather's life history and in doing so settles his own problems. There is also an incidental lesbian theme in the novel.

Readers who enjoyed the classic Other Voices, Other Rooms by Truman Capote will enjoy the muted "decadent South" novels The Butterfly Tree by Robert Bell (Lippincott, 1959) and A House Full of Women by Philip James McFarland (Simon and Schuster, 1960).

From the past, Freda Lingstrom's Axel (Little, Brown, 1939) includes a charming treatment of adolescent homosexuality and its more adult ramifications both in boys and girls. Humorously the book is one of those per-

fectly clear and comprehensible titles-yet Aunt Sarah could quite safely read it.

There are many others—some in different general categories which I will group and discuss later.

A man is a man in this world—at least superficially he is accorded this qualification without question regardless of his eccentricities. A woman must still prove herself in many ways. There is still some doubt as to "her place."

All those staunch women who lay down before streetcars won a mixed blessing which is beautifully expressed by the heroine in A Martini on the Other Table by Joyce Elbert (Bantam PBO, 1963).

The "I" of the novel lives and loves in the free-wheeling, let's all join the bed wagon, world.

Her affairs with Ed, Fletcher, Martin, Elinor, etc., are sexual and direct but "hampered" by the "feminine" weakness called love. She is very free, to play, to love, to live, yet she is patently miserable all of the time. It is almost unintentionally funny that she is unhappy because she has no restraints.

This is an excellent book expressing the dilemma of sexuality without purpose in a world and society trained in a desperate anti-sexuality. The necessary end product is guilt. Probably many would not choose her life under any circumstances, but at least since she chose it, it is too bad that she has to be unhappy over it.

She is unable to cope with either male or female and her cry for help is on page 81: "You see, I want to be masculine without being a lesbian and feminine without being a cunt."

There is no resolution in the novel, as there is none in life. The ever present guilt seeps in when one of the characters closes the novel with: "We all lead such secret, shameful lives."

SHORT NOTES: In the March "Les Arts Gai" column, readers were advised to read the Harold Pinter play *The Collection*. It is available from Grove Evergreen Books, 1962, 1963. Other Pinter plays are included and the collection is called *Three Plays*. As a quality paperback it is well worth the price.

Cecil Beaton's new book Quail in Aspic (Bobbs-Merrill, 1963) is a sequel to his very campy My Royal Past (John Day, 1960). This is decidedly not appealing to every taste, but it is very funny.

The Book of the Month has chosen Eileen Bassing's Where's Annie? (Random, 1963) as its selection despite all advance notices implying a lot of male homosexuality. This would have been pretty unlikely a few years ago.

THE EMBARRASSMENT OF MODERN SCHOLARS

LOVE IN ANCIENT GREECE, by Robert Flaceliere. Translated from the French by James Cleugh. New York: Crown Publishers, 1962. 224 pp. 34. Reviewed by William Parker.

Sanity and toleration characterized the ancient Greek view of love and sex. Obsession with sin, guilt, forbidden fruit, or natural and unnatural acts was not a part of their religion or social mores. The broad minded spirit of the Greeks seems to have made some impression upon the author, a classical scholar or international renown. Love and sex in literature, philosophy, mythology, and the law are for the most part discussed without praise or censure in this informative and attractively written study.

Among the interesting tidbits to be gleaned are these: Neither men nor gods in Homer were "addicted" to homosexuality. It was most likely the Dorians who introduced the attitude of uncompromising virility and disrespect for women which created an atmosphere favorable to homosexuality. Eros was the deity who presided over homosexual love as did Aphrodite over heterosexual love. The misfortunes of Laius derived from his love for Pelops' son. Sappho's love for her students "may have been" as platonic as that of Socrates for his. The apotheosis of the male nude "coincided" with the development of homosexuality. In Boeotia actual homosexual marriages occurred, and the tomb of Iolaus at Thebes (he had a notorious affair with Heracles, his famous bisexual uncle) became the scene of ceremonial oaths of fidelity sworn between male lovers. Plato who praised homosexual love in the Republic and Symposium condemned it in his Laws, and Aristotle implied that only the Celts "and other barbarians" favored homosexuality. Hardened bachelors at Sparta were subjected to all sorts

of petty persecutions (such as having to march around naked singing specially composed verses while the whole population, male and female, watched), and at Athens only those whose elder brothers were already fathers could remain unmarried without public censure. So widespread was homosexuality in Chalcis that other Greeks invented the verb "to chalcidize." And so obvious were cruising male prostitutes at Athens that it was said to be easier to hide four elephants under one's armpit than a single invert.

Flaceliere's failure to distinguish between pederasty and ordinary adult homosexuality greatly confuses his whole discussion of inversion. Pederasty (the love of a man for a boy) is seen as being basically platonic and as an essential part of Greek education, "shocking as the fact may appear." Ordinary adult homosexuality is treated as though practiced only at certain prosperous and aristocratic levels—and even there often more as an affectation than something genuine—and as limited in time to the sixth, fifth, and fourth centuries B.C. However, a fair amount of literary and artistic evidence might be cited to challenge this view. Pederasty (homosexuality?) is said to have acquired fresh glory after the lovers Harmodius and Aristogeiton (see cover) slew the tyrant Hipparchus (an interloper) and were hailed for their deed as champions of liberty.

The author's discussion of legal matters is also unsatisfactory. We are told that only in Elis was homosexuality legal, and that most cities had laws against pederasty. Yet, Xenophon is quoted to the effect that in many cities carnal desire for a boy was not unlawful. No adequate documentary evidence is cited, and no distinction is made between condition and act. We are also told that many Greek cities had laws against male prostitution, but that houses did in fact exist and even paid annual taxes.

Though Flaceliere is not denunciatory of homosexuality—he even makes a feeble attempt to explain its existence—he nonetheless makes his own views quite clear, especially in his concluding pages. "The truth is" that pederasty is a vice encouraged by abnormal social conditions and that homosexual prostitution and the physiology of homosexual practices are "unpleasant" subjects. We are also informed that there is no connection between homosexuality and the great achievements of the Greeks because homosexuality alone, being physically sterile, cannot be productive and because it was merely a contingent and transitory accompaniment of the spirit of Greece. (One wonders, had the Greeks not accomplished much, would their homosexuality have been blamed?)

A final and abiding thought: in ancient Greece "the love that dares not speak its name" spoke loud and clear, often to the great disgust or embarrassment of modern scholars and moralists.

Letters from readers are solicited for publication in this regular monthly department. They should be short and all must be signed by the writer. Only initials of the writer and the state or country of residence will be published. Opinion expressed in published letters need not necessarily reflect that of the REVIEW or the Mattachine. Society. No names of individuals will be exchanged for correspondence purposes.

REVIEW EDITOR: There seems to be considerable confusion surrounding the the issue of who, if anyone, has access to induction center information forms for the armed services. Do you know if employers of any nature, for instance, have access to reasons for induction refusal, such as declared homosexual or neuropsychiatric referral, past or present? No one else seems to have decisive, definite answers in this very vital issue to young people today.—Mr. P.A., Califomia.

EDITOR'S REPLY: Selective Service Office at San Francisco says that FBI has access to the files which would show reasons for refusal of induction, but not other law enforcement agencies and investigators, except where permission is granted by the registrant himself, and then files must not be removed from the office where permanently kept.

REVIEW EDITOR: In the January issue of the Review there appears a letter from a Chicago attorney which inquires into the possibilities of forming a society similar to Mattachine in Chicago. In a few days I shall be moving from Dallas to Houston, and the attorney's letter made me wonder if there might not be a homophile organization in Houston. If not, do you know of any interests in such a venture?

May I take this opportunity to tell you how much I enjoyed the January issue of the Review. I was particularly glad to see the debut of David Layne's "Les arts Gai." Mr. Layne has a way of writing which makes one feel that all contemporary art is homophile! It is very refreshing.—Mr. S.H., Texas.

EDITOR'S REPLY: There is no related organization in Houston to our knowledge. We would be glad to assist the establishment of such an organization if there are those interested and willing to do the work.

REVIEW EDITOR: Your letter on the plight of Mattachine is, of course, distressing. The idea of calling it quits is unthinkable. Too much has been gained and far too much remains yet to be done. The need, even if unappreciated by so many, is too great to let so valiant an effort as has been thus far performed go by the boards. Ways must be found to continue. For the moment I include a contribution of \$100.—Mr. T.P., Ariz.

EDITOR'S REPLY: Thanks, indeed, to you and four others who responded with a total of \$475 to our special letter plea. Combined with \$126,50 received in contributions from an appeal made in April Review, the total reached \$601.50. We are grateful for this help, but there remains a problem: Contributions currently cover only about one tenth of the amount urgently needed now to pay debts and keep Mattachine operating!

REVIEW EDITOR: "The Rejected" television program is on Channel 13 out of New York as I write this... It's a fine program, but I'm afraid not enough of the general public will bother to see it. I loved Margaret Mead on the program, and the lawyer advocating a change in sex laws.—Mr. R.P., New York.

REVIEW EDITOR: There is a proposed new "Sexual Psychopath" law in Texas which will most likely embrace all sexual offenses dealing with homosexuality. It is my impression that the present law has a mandatory minimum 15 year sentence for anyone convicted of a homosexual offense of any kind.—Mr. T., Texas.

EDITOR'S REPLY: Our interpretation

is that the minimum is two years, the maximum 15 years, in Texas for conviction of sodomy, and oral copulation with man or beast. A further interpretation applies the statute to women (Sec. 10.524, PC 1952).

REVIEW EDITOR:... I do like your magazine, I would not be storing seven years issues of it if I did not. And at times I refer articles to friends. Unfortunately I have not been able to get any subscribers, mostly because they feel someone might open their mail. And facts or logic have not changed their minds on this matter... I lived in Washington, D. C., from about 1948 to 1956 and was there when the great Richard Nixon

started to prove how many spies were in the federal government. I have a considerable amount of newspaper clippings on the firings of homosexuals by Civil Service Commission, the dispute between the Commonwealth, and District Attorneys and the D.C. judges on handling of homosexual trials, plus many of the "revelations" of the so-called "smut" magazines—Confidential on homosexual activities of famous personalities.

If your collections are limited in these fields and you would definitely have some need of it for research or future reference, please advise me which you have need of, and what manner it should be sent through the mails, 1st class or what?—Mr. R.H., Pennsylvania.

OTHER U.S. ORGANIZATIONS WORK-INGIN THE FIELD OF SEX VARIANCE

Los Angeles Mattachine Society, Inc., 806 South Robertson, Los Angeles 35, California. OL 5-9665.

Daughters of Bilitis, Inc., 1232 Market St., San Francisco 2, Calif., UN3-8196. One, Inc., 2256 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles 6, Califomia, RE5-5252.

Mattachine Society of New York, 1133 Broadway, New York 10, N.Y., WA4-7743-

Mattachine Society of Washington, P.O. Box 1032, Washington 1, D.C. Janus Society, 34 South 17th. Street, Room 229, Philadelphia 3, Penna.
Demophil Center, 15 Lindall Place, Boston 14, Massachusetts.
Dionysus, P.O. Box 382, Fullerton, California.
League for Civil Education, Inc., 226 Embarcadero, San Francisco, Calif., SU1-8361.
George W. Henry Foundation, Inc., 49 West 29th St., New York 11, New York.
National League for Social Understanding, P.O. Box 29048, Hollywood 29,

THE CREATIVE MINORITY—Equality is not at issue here. Equal franchise, equal pay, the end of legal and civil discriminations against women have been, though fought for, inevitable. What is at issue is the recognition of minorities, among which creative women and non-aggressive men are the largest—far larger, I repeat—than we think. That this recognition must extend to, and include, the homosexuals at either end of the spectrum, goes without saying. Whether these manifestations of human complexity or, if you will, deviation, are desirable is not the question either. They exist, they are here, they will not go away, they may even increase. The point is to make them productive instead of destructive, to recognize what values they have, to incorporate them openly and without prejudice into our society. For it is the refusal to accept and even value their difference from the norm that causes unhappiness and ultimately harm.

California.

-MARYA MANNES, Author, New York City. Quoted in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

WHAT DO WE WANT? (Continued from page 2)

the above objectives, and one or two others, they invariably change their minds about our goals and homosexuals in general.

Of course, there is always a minority who maintain that these are just our "public" views and not what we really want. They are, unfortunately, buttressed in their mistaken notions by the tiny number of homosexuals who would like to see all barriers broken down and all sex laws repealed. If they had their way, the homosexual would be the first to suffer the inevitable reaction.

For the good of all of us, let's keep our objectives on a sensible plane and work for a just world where homosexual and heterosexual can live together in peace and harmony. Homosexuals are here to stay—and so are heterosexuals—so, while campaigning for ourselves, let's convince the straight citizen that he has nothing to fear from us.

Such a policy cannot help but enlighten and encourage our brothers and hasten our liberation from the dark ages of persecution and the fear of prosecution.

-Tom WILSON, New York

FROM OUR POINT of view in psychiatry, trying to understand the unconscious... is the only way we can make sense out of a lot of behavior. The psychiatrist thinks of the personality as being like an iceberg with only one-seventh of it showing. The major portion of the personality is submerged in the unconscious so that we are not aware of the aspects within that large part of the personality.

Our unconscious has much to do with our likes and dislikes and our behavior. We are only able to get along in this world because we use certain kinds of reactions which defend us from other personalities with their likes and dislikes—automatic responses that help us adjust to each other. At times most people dive into their own private foxholes. The stress which forces such action may create mental symptoms. Each of us at some time or other has an emotional reaction that quite legitimately could be called a symptom of an illness. Without much cause we get overly distressed; we get depressed; we get too excited. We have blue Mondays and black Fridays. We are disagreeable to anybody around us. We develop headaches that have nothing to do with anything in the skull or the brain. All these "symptoms" can be emotional in origin.

-WILLIAM C. MENNINGER in "The Therapy of Friendship"

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