



SEPTEMBER 1957

52nd ISSUE

SAN FRANCISCO AREA COUNCIL

**mattachine
newsletter**



Lectures in Review

The July, 1956 public lecture, given by a San Francisco resident, dealt with transvestism. The speaker gave a general description of its historical background and its nature, explaining that it can vary in its manifestations from the man or woman who sometimes surreptitiously wears some portion of the opposite sex's clothing to the one who goes everywhere completely dressed in it. He also stated that the transvestite is not necessarily a homophile; as a matter of fact, he, or she, is most often either heterophile or asexual, that is, completely devoid of feeling toward either sex. A vivid description was also given of the great sense of loneliness and isolation that afflicts such people, one even greater than that experienced by such homophiles, since the transvestite usually has fewer people of the same sort to fraternize with.

The essential point made was that there is an urgent need for heterophiles, and even many homophiles, to understand that the transvestite is neither a freak nor a person who has consciously and voluntarily decided upon his special tendency. He is simply a human being motivated by an overpowering unconscious drive, and should be judged solely in terms of what he, or she, is as a person rather than being lumped with his fellows under a general category and condemned without a hearing.

Mr. Ernest Besig, the Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California gave the August lecture. The first part of his talk was a description of the work of the Civil Liberties Union in giving legal aid and advice to members of minority groups whose civil rights as American citizens have been infringed upon.

He felt that the homophile is a member of such a minority group and described the aid the Union was giving several who had been involved in a raid in the Bay area a few weeks before his lecture. The Union was not concerned about homosexuality as such, it was concerned as to whether or not the civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution to

persons accused of being homophiles and of "lewd and lascivious conduct," were being infringed upon.

Among other things, he stated that it was his personal belief that any person of liberal tendencies who becomes a government employee at the present date is taking a calculated risk. If he is not discharged as a "security risk" then the charge can be lack of "suitability." The shade of difference between the two is a fine one. Security risks are judged on an assumption of guilt and the government has to furnish proof of its charges with unsuitable persons. In either case the resulting blot on one's escutcheon makes it hard to find future employment.

The September speaker, Basil Vaerlen, the San Francisco psychotherapist, discussed "The Need for a Permanent Relationship." His view was that permanent homophilic relationships are possible, but can only be achieved through careful planning.

Two males who live together must realize that the masculine sexual drive is different from the feminine one, so that both persons will have to make compromises, instead of one making most of the concessions, as is customary between men and women in our society. Failure of most such relationships, he felt, could be traced to boredom and/or possessiveness. All too often there are only a limited number of contacts with other people, with one of the partners becoming jealous and over-possessive.

If a relationship is to last both must realize that the same standard of fidelity cannot be expected from a man as a woman, the male of the species being essentially polygamous and having a need of reassurance that he is still attractive to others. Above all, he stated, the best type of relationship should be a "cooperative adventure in growth." Cooperation includes constant compromise and a continual willingness and awareness of seeing and understanding the other person's viewpoint. This, in turn, produces a sense of excitement and adventure that keeps the relationship ever alive. These he felt, are the things that must be built into a homophile relationship if it is to be a successful one.

Dr. Alfred Auerback, Chairman of the Committee on

Mental Health . . . and Assistant Clinical Professor of Psychiatry at the University of California delivered the September lecture. The greater part of his talk was devoted to a resume of the historical side of homosexuality, starting from pre-Classical times and coming down to the present date.

While as an analyst he regarded it as indicative of immature sexual development, he stated that there are persons who seem to make a mature emotional adjustment to it. In his early days he had worked to "cure" his homophilic patients, but now he settles for helping them to learn to accept themselves.

Mr. Kenneth Zerwin, the San Francisco lawyer and planned speaker for October was unexpectedly unable to return from a European trip in time. As a substitute a taped recording of a panel discussion made on the TV program "The Open Mind" was played, and commented upon by the member of the New York branch who had made it.

The main reaction of the San Francisco audience was astonishment that the New York program's discussion should be so remarkably similar in content to talks and discussions given by our group, both in the questions asked and the solutions offered. It almost made it seem as if there is some sort of universal trend toward the same views by all authorities. The one thing the group could not help wondering was whether or not this trend is going on in all walks of life all over the country, or whether it is simply restricted to certain legal and medical circles.

Mr. Zerwin gave the November talk. Among other things, he described the legal situation both in the United States and in the different European countries he had visited in regards to homophiles. One fact mentioned by him was especially interesting; in Russia a lawyer serves no real function, since there all such activities are taken over by the state. In view of this and the other factors described in a recent article in the last issue of the Review, it seems as if the American homophile has an infinitely better time of than the Russian one, who cannot even get adequate legal counsel to defend himself.

Alice La Vere, Consulting Psychologist with the Personal Adjustment Bureau spoke in December. After describing the many misconceptions concerning homophilia, she stated, "While it is true that some homosexuals are compulsive neurotics,

some suffer from schizophrenic tendencies, many are paranoid. . . many are well-adjusted and stableminded individuals." After 22 years of experience of counseling emotionally disturbed individuals her personal view was that prevalence of mental illness is found to the same degree in heterosexuals as homosexuals.

While many attempts have been made to "cure" the homosexual, or rather, to change his sexual bent, "To date this search has been in vain; there is no demonstrable cure of this natural phenomenon." Her concluding statement was, "My personal experience is about all I can trust in this controversial situation. I have found that when the negative mental reflexes are exchanged for constructive and positive ones, individuals on either side of the sex line improve their attitudes and efficiency, and gain success and peace of mind."

Mrs. Eleanor Van Leeuwen, a San Francisco social worker and director of a local parent-cooperative nursery, launched the 1957 series. Her talk primarily concerned modern methods of child-raising and coping with its problems.

Among other things, she described a new movement afoot in the P.T.A. to aid parents to clear up their own personal problems, since very often the child's emotional difficulties can only be resolved by the parents resolving theirs. According to her, the parents find doing so slow and painful, but the results are of great benefit to both themselves and their children.

She also discussed modern methods of sex education and stated that it is definitely important to children to know that they have a role to fulfill in the creation of babies. It is especially important for the boys as well as the girls to know that they too have an extremely responsible part in it, and it is also important to have an awareness of the child's wish to know about such matters when it appears and to give a satisfactory answer.

Those present at the meeting noted how though the talk did not ostensibly deal with homosexuality, yet most of the persons present seemed to feel that all this was relevant to their own lives. Whether or not homophilia originates from a disturbed home condition is not wholly certain, but most certainly most of the persons present came from such homes, and found Mrs. Van Leeuwen's replies to questions invaluable as an aid to self-understanding.

In February Mrs. Bernice Engle, assistant to Dr. Bowman of the Langley Porter Clinic, discussed the legal and social

condition of the homophile. Her essential thesis was that it is improving.

Among other things, she cited a Roper poll made in Louisville in 1951 that showed that the greater proportion of the citizenry questioned favored hospital treatment for sex offenders, with the younger men and the college-trained ones being the ones most often in favor of it. Interestingly enough, this happened when a local sex crime had made lurid local headlines only a week before.

A survey made of all the responses of most of the lower house and all of the upper house legislators of Connecticut, which had been chosen by researchers as a typically average state, showed that a little over half of the legislators felt that the present laws against sodomy and "unnatural offenses" should be kept unchanged, while a little over twenty-three per cent felt that they should be modified. The fact that even that amount, she said, were willing that they should be changed seemed to her a sign of progress. Forty-five per cent of them, responding to a query concerning Kinsey, stated that his reports are of value to them as legislators.

It seemed to Mrs. Engle that these and other facts she cited showed that changes for the better are taking place, though they are not necessarily quick ones. In conclusion, she stated that special attention should be given by Mattachine Society members and friends to all cases reported where Kinsey is cited as an authority, since she believes that their number will steadily increase as time goes on.

Dr. Leona Bayer, the San Francisco physician, spoke about biological factors affecting sexual and personality development in March. She said that the main trend in the sociological field at the present date is toward the view that sexual behavior is primarily the result of cultural conditioning. Among other studies, she described one that had been made of a large group of pseudo-hermaphrodites. Of the group six per cent were homosexual and four bisexual. The remainder followed the sexual pattern of the sex they had been reared as belonging to, whether or not they really did, medically speaking.

She also described two Bay area studies of female obesity in which she has participated. In both studies a careful examination of backview photos of the women studied showed that they readily divided themselves into several basic categories, the three main ones being masculine, hyper-feminine,

and bisexual. It had been found that the sexual drive is strongest in the persons possessing sharply differentiated sexual characteristics and least so in the less sharply differentiated types. It had also been found that the strongly sexed person is the one most likely to turn to overeating as a form of emotional compensation.

Dr. Bayer also inclined to the view that body build strongly influences personality development. We evaluate ourselves according to the way those around us regard us. And, if there is a discrepancy between the way we actually are and the way we ought to be, much inner conflict and unhappiness can result.

As an example, she described one young patient of hers, a transvestite. As a child he was small and slight. He came of a family where the parents and other children were large, bulky persons. The discrepancy between the way they were and the way in which he was unlike them and yet felt he ought to be had, she suggested, strongly determined the sexual role he had eventually settled upon.

Mr. Gavin Arthur, the writer and sexologist, gave a description of his "Circle of Sex" theory in April. His view is that sexual differentiation does not proceed in a straight line, with individuals finding themselves somewhere between the two opposite poles of extreme masculinity or femininity. He suggests rather that it is more like a circle, with many shades of gradation between different basic types, and with each type of man having his complementary feminine type and vice versa, on the opposite side of the circle, or "clock" as he termed it.

Since his paper giving a full outline of his theories and his description of the different types is shortly due to be published, the Newsletter editors refrain from giving a full description of his lecture. They also refrain on the grounds that his gift for telling vivid and sometimes startling incidents concerning the individuals he cited as basic types is impossible for anyone else to equal. When it is published they will gladly notify the Newsletter readers, who will be well-advised to read it. The descriptions of Gertrude Stein and Radclyffe Hall alone will make it worth their while.

The May lecture was delivered by Dr. Carlo Lastrucci, social psychologist and instructor at San Francisco State College. Discussing the sexual impulse, Dr. Lastrucci explained that his orientation to sexual behavior was bio-

logical, rather than religious or philosophical.

In his student days he had been struck by an instructor's remark, "Actually, you know, sexual behavior is purely voluntary." To confirm or disprove the hypothesis he had consulted famous endocrinologists and other authorities. Among other things, he had also collaborated in a study of prisoners who had been castrated. It was found that suggestion and expectation played a very strong part in the frequency of orgasms. Those men who had expected their sexual activity to diminish had it do so, those who expected it to increase had it do so.

The researches of such pioneer anthropologists as Margaret Mead and more recent workers like Clellan S. Ford and Frank Beach, the co-authors of Patterns of Sexual Behavior, seemed to show that the type and quality of the masculine and feminine roles assumed in life depends purely upon cultural conditioning. As an example, he mentioned Margaret Mead's three famous New Guinea societies where in one tribe the men and women were so sexually undifferentiated as to be almost bisexual, in another they existed on the same combative, competitive level as in our own society, only even more so, while in the third the women look after and support men and the children, while the men occupy themselves solely with artistic matters.

In response to a query as to the origins of homosexuality, he suggested that it results from "linkages" and described how three such linkages had occurred with himself in regard to lilacs. Three times in his life, he said, he has come into contact with the bodies of persons he knew well and lilac blossoms at the same time. Now death and lilac blossoms are inextricably linked in his own mind and he cannot stand their odor in a way impossible for the average person to understand.

In the same way, he suggested, individuals make linkages, purely by chance, between various types of sexual behavior and the amount of gratification they associate with it, and it becomes part of their basic personality structure. About the only way one's pattern of sexual behavior could be altered would be to substitute one's motive for practicing it for a stronger one. How this could be accomplished he did not know; it lay outside of his field.

Julia W. Coleman, M.S.W., and William M. Baker, M.S.W., who are due to participate in the coming convention delivered a joint lecture on group therapy on the basis of their own training and experience in June. Mr. Baker first described their own group. He said it was a small, heterogeneous one of eight to ten persons, all of whom are carefully screened by Miss Coleman and himself prior to becoming part of the group. The discussion is spontaneous and non-directed, with

great stress laid on assisting the different participants to find out why they react to the statements and behavior of the other members of the group as they do. Some of the people from their agency benefit most from individual therapy, some from group treatment, some from a combination of both. The means cannot be too explicitly prescribed beforehand; it is primarily a matter of working out a plan of treatment in terms of the needs of the individual.

Among other things, Miss Coleman said that there is little published material on group therapy, though there is great interest in it, and practically nothing on group therapy for homosexuals. The only statement concerning it she knew of is Dr. Donald West's comment in his The Other Man that a small discussion group comprised solely of homosexuals and conducted by a male psychiatric worker experienced in group therapy might find such a group a great aid in achieving a better degree of self-adjustment.

She had written to him to obtain further information and learned that he was starting to do research in a major English hospital where they are doing a great deal of experimentation with group therapy techniques. At present Dr. West knew of no such work being done with homosexuals, but possibly something might come of what was being done in the hospital.

Both of the social workers commented on the differences between their method of approach and that used in the recent Mattachine group sessions in the Bay area. One major difference, they said, was that theirs is a closed group, with everyone in it screened beforehand, whereas ours is an open one, which people visit and drop in and out of as they will. In some ways, considering the difficulty we would have in installing their type of group, this is a good thing; in some ways a bad one, since therefore our group cannot always pry as intensively into personal problems as theirs.

"Graphological Analysis and the Homophile" was the subject of the July lecture. The speaker was William Baker, incoming National President of the American Graphological Society.

Mr. Baker defined handwriting analysis as a projective means of character analysis. To an extent, handwriting is a consciously controlled activity, but it is also partially automatic and subconsciously controlled one. Any attempt to consciously disguise it will simply make the repressed thing or things all the stronger.

His experience had been that heterophiles and homophiles

write the same type of script and that there is the same proportion of mental, physical and emotional types among them. There are, however, a few habit patterns or "leit-motifs," that can be regarded as possibly indicative of a homophilic orientation.

The most frequent leit-motifs seem to be pictorial phallicism, i.e., phallic preoccupation as revealed in one's writing; and/or preoccupation with religious matters. Neither, he felt, was necessarily innate in the homophilic make-up itself, but was primarily environmentally produced. He also said that typically feminine handwriting in a male, or typically masculine handwriting in a female make the analyst check the handwriting for other traits possibly indicating homophilia.

The rest of the evening was devoted to his giving samples of different types of handwriting on the black-board. The audience then fascinatedly compared the samples with what they had written on sheets of paper previously passed out by Mr. Baker.

A lively roundtable discussion was held in August between representatives of the Daughters of Bilitis and representatives of the Mattachine Society. Once before, over a year ago, we had had a similar discussion and both groups had discovered to their mutual surprise that the one opposite to them consisted of human beings. Now after having gotten to have known each other better and having worked together on projects, it was felt that it was time to start effecting a closer rapprochement as groups, and to achieve a greater mutual understanding of the male and female deviant's problems.

Each persons participating in the discussion said time and time again in his own way that both male and female homophiles tend to lump all persons of the group opposite them under a general category. What is urgently needed, they felt, is for us to learn to see each other as individuals and not as types, with the males making the mistake of thinking that most female homophiles are women with exaggerated masculine mannerisms, and the women believing that most male homophiles are men with pronouncedly feminine ones.

It was suggested that fraternizing members of either group can help each other in various ways. Conformity to at least a certain extent is an urgent necessity if members of our minority group are to survive amidst the major one and to get along at our jobs. Because of never

having mixed too much with members of the opposite sex since early adolescence, some of the girls have little knowledge of what is correct feminine behavior. For other reasons, male homophiles sometimes have feminine mannerisms of which they are unconscious. Mixing with the opposite group, and having them tell you when you're going off the track can be a great help in cutting down habits that make it difficult to get by.

Dating was also a matter in which we could help each other, since homophiles of either group are apt to find the demands made and things expected during heterophile dating a little nervewracking, or difficult to fulfill. Yet if one does not date or at least seem to have close friends of the opposite sex, it can cause comment at one's job. Dating between the two groups would also help to get rid of the resentment and near-hatred felt by some homophiles in either group toward members of their opposite sex.

Some of the girls said that what their group sometimes finds hard to accept is the promiscuity of the men and the impermanence of their relationships. One said that this partially came from a mutual ignorance of the sexual pattern of the opposite group. Several male homophiles she knew had known nothing at all about female anatomy till she explained it to them, and there is quite often an equal ignorance among the girls. The female drive is less on the surface than the masculine one, psychologically as well as physiologically, and is more easily expressed purely in terms of friendship and togetherness. Because of the friendship aspect the relationship has more of a chance to last than the masculine one, where the living together usually starts before the friendship has commenced.

All the persons in the discussion group felt that our two groups' establishing a closer understanding and unity this way was the beginning of a greater degree of internal harmony and unity within the homophilic minority group. It seemed to them that something very good might come of this for us, one of them summing it up by saying, "If we can do this here we can bring something into the world that's never existed before that will help our mutual situation."

The discussion seemed capable of continuing indefinitely, but because of the time it was necessary for the moderator to call a halt.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES, JULY 1956 - AUGUST 1957

The first Board of Directors meeting since the May 1956

National Convention was held in Los Angeles during the Labor Day weekend, September 1 - 3. Persons attended from San Francisco, Long Beach, Santa Monica and other Areas. There was a general session at 1 p.m., Saturday, September 1st, followed by the chief business session, which closed at 5 p.m. A reception and dinner were held that evening for out of town guests, members and interested local persons. Meetings were held with the Directors of the various departments were held on Monday, leaving Sunday free for individual planning.

Two special orientation meetings were sponsored by the San Francisco Area Council in November, 1956. Early in the month the Publications Director met with 14 persons interested in the organization and outlined Mattachine goals and its methods of operation. Later in the month a form on the legal subject was presented to the same group. Characteristic of the second meeting was the admonition, "Don't commit illegal acts." The Society's long-standing policy against any sexual activity involving adults and minors, especially the young, and against any human relationships which involved fraud, violence and spread of disease, was clearly emphasized.

In the same month of November a new series of informal discussion meetings officially termed "Koffee Klatches" began. The moderator is Ray Frisby, a member with technical therapeutic experience. Topics of discussion are spontaneously decided upon by the group, and range from purely personal problems to general cultural attitudes and perplexities.

On February 1, 1957, two additional office rooms were acquired at 693 Mission Street on the third floor of the Williams Building. Room 308 became the national headquarters of the Daughters of Bilitis, Room 309 the office of the SF Area, and the headquarters of the Mattachine Society and the SF Area's library, and Room 312 continued to be the printing and production department of Pan-Graphic Press.

On June 9th of the same year the Mattachine Society, Mattachine Review, Daughters of Bilitis and Pan-Graphic Press were all "investigated" by the Professional Group organization under the sponsorship of Blanche M. Baker, M.D., San Francisco psychiatrist. They were welcomed by James Frooms, San Francisco Area Council Chairman, and then given descriptions of the history, nature and activities of the two organizations, their activities and of the Mattachine Review's origins and natures by various local officers.

The group was representative of several professional fields, including medicine, sociology, penology, education, journalism, etc. It meets once each month to tour and observe

at close range the organization and operation of some public service facility, organization or institution. After their question and answer period with the officers and a tour of the office and printing facilities at the headquarters many members of the group said that they had had no idea of the extent and importance of education, research and social service in the homophile field, nor had they realized the extent of homosexuality in modern cultures.

AND WE MANAGED TO HOLD THE FOLLOWING SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

On Sunday afternoon, July 22, 1956 a picnic was held in Marin County by friends and members of the Mattachine Society. The different people attending brought various kinds of food and made a contribution for the San Francisco Area treasury and gas.

On December 14 the annual Christmas Part was held. Each person attending brought an inexpensive gift to exchange among the people present and there was a ticket charge of \$2.50 per person.

On May 4, 1957, "The Reluctant Dragon," a puppet show presented at the American Friends Service Committee's Auditorium. Admission was \$1.00. The show was presented free of charge to the Society by Mr. Donal Norton and Mr. Mel Betti to help recoup the expense of furnishing and fixing the new offices, a gesture that was deeply appreciated. A sum of \$60.00 was brought in, even though the show was not publicly advertised and tickets were sold only through members.

A Strawberry Festival was held on June 16 at Mill Valley. It extended from two in the afternoon till six.

During the period from July 1956 to August 1957, there were nine monthly dinners and five monthly brunches given, as well as the usual monthly public lectures and the customary work parties when the Review came out every month. Coffee and hot chocolate were served to the participants at the office work parties.

A FUN-D PARTY

On August 17 a private party was given by two members for the purpose of raising funds to help the Area. Several

members and forty non-members attended, and the resulting amount of money was given to the SF Atsa treasury. The universal response was that it was an enjoyable, pleasantly relaxed occasion, with all the men and women attending behaving well. Those persons attending who had never before come into contact with Mattachine members seemed pleased to find that we are reasonably human and well-mannered.

While we're still on the subject of parties, may we remind you that there will be an Open House downtown at 693 Mission at 7:00 p.m. Monday, August 26. The different New York officers due to be at the convention will be here and there will be relishes, coffee, buttered rolls and beef and vegetable stew, the latter due to be cooked by none other than Mr. Harold Call, Publications Director of the Mattachine Society and editor of the Mattachine Review. What more could a person ask - a pre-convention get-together with officers from New York and elsewhere, and food cooked by Hal Call? Come on down, everyone's welcome.

As you will also note on the Calendar of Events for the coming month, on Sunday, September 1st the Daughters of Bilitis will be holding an informal reception with cocktails at 465 Geary, Studio 30, 3rd floor. It'll be from 5:30 to 7:30. Its purpose is to help the friends of Mattachine and the Daughters to get acquainted. For those who have an interest in the Daughters' work and who have never previously contacted them, this would be an ideal way to do so. There will be a donation of \$1.00.

THE SAN FRANCISCO LIBRARY, JULY, 1956 - AUGUST, 1957

The library has doubled in size since last July, 1956. We now have a hundred and thirty-nine hardbacks, sixty-nine paperbacks and many hundreds of pamphlets and magazines. The greater portion of the material is non-fictional, though we also have most of the fiction of the past twenty years that makes an honest attempt to deal with homosexuals and their problems.

Offhand, we would say that while a number of our books are available at libraries, we probably have a larger amount of books and material dealing with the sex deviate and his problems under one roof than any one public library does. Considering that all of it has come to us

solely in the form of contributions, given by members and friends purely on a voluntary basis, we think that such an increase is remarkable. We are deeply appreciative of the kindness of the persons who gave so generously and hope that we can report another equally great increase by the time of the 1958 convention.

LIBRARY NOTES

Two recent additions to the library are Sex in History by G. Rattray Taylor and the big sleep by Raymond Chandler. As was remarked of the first in a recent review of it in The Mattachine Review, some of Taylor's sociological and anthropological theories are wild and wonderful nonsense. Among other things, he believes that European society's sexual mores have perpetually oscillated back and forth since the beginning of time as either "matrism" or "patrism" rule the scene; "matrism" being sexually permissive and "patrism" repressive.

On the other hand, much of the book is invaluable as an aid in bridging the gap between the mores of pre-Christian times and those of today. As children we recollect that we learned from the very best authorities - especially Ben Hur and Quo Vadis - that the ancient pagans were very pagan indeed and then looked around us and realized that things were no longer that way. Taylor by tracing the history of European sexual mores through the ages shows how this happened. An important point brought out by him is that the sexual code changed several times during the Middle Ages, rather than always remaining static.

Raymond Chandler's the big sleep is primarily important as one of the first mysteries by an important writer in the field to utilize homosexuality to enhance the plot. Which brings up something we've been noting for a long while, the increasing amount of whodunits with homophilic sub-plots. With some of them, as with The Horizontal Man by Helen Eustis, an honest attempt is made to explore the subject, but with a good many, especially in the pocket book field, the subject is used simply to jazz up a weak plot, or to suggest an atmosphere of nameless obscenities.

While much attention has been paid to the homophilic novel, little has been given to the homophilic whodunit, even though there are more mysteries of this sort than novels. We understand one of the New York members is preparing an article on the subject. It ought to great assistance in filling this need.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

AUG. 30-Sept. 2--4th Annual Convention of the Mattachine Society, San Francisco. (See program and announcements in Interim for August, Mattachine Review for September, etc.)

SEPTEMBER 5 - Public Discussion Meeting, Friend's Center, 1830 Sutter, 8 p.m., Speaker: Mrs. Ellen Carder, Registered Nurse and Teacher of Marriage and Family Relations, "COMMUNICATION: The Key to Happiness"

SEPTEMBER 13 - Koffee Klatch, Moderated Discussion Group, the home of Miss Winnie Seaton, 2001 Francisco, Berkeley, 7:30 p.m., near Shattuck and University, can be gotten to by the F train. Car rides will also be arranged for those calling down at the office.

SEPTEMBER 20 - Monthly Dinner, 1543 Diamond, 7:30 p.m.

SEPTEMBER 24 - Regular Monthly Discussion Forum, Daughters of Bilitis, 465 Geary, 5th Floor, 8:15 p.m.
Speaker: Mr. William Baker, President of the American Graphological Society, "Handwriting As It Relates to the Personality"

SEPTEMBER 26 - Regular Monthly Business Meeting, Mattachine members, SF Area Council Office, 693 Mission, 8:00 p.m.

OCTOBER 3 - Kenneth Zwerin, Attorney at Law, will address the monthly public meeting (same place as listed for September 5 above). Subject: "Laws in Europe" -

MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.

693 Mission Street

San Francisco 5, California

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

4th Annual Convention
August 30-September 2
ADVANCE PROGRAM

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30--Pan-Graphic Press, Room 309, 693 Mission Street

8:00 P.M. -- Reception for Members, Delegates and Friends

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31--Hotel Sheraton-Palace, Market Street at New Montgomery
Room 2127

9:00 A.M. --Registration (Fee, \$13, includes luncheon and banquet tickets)

11:00 A.M. --Call to Order, Donald S. Lucas, President, presiding

--Address of Welcome

--Announcements

11:30 A.M. --Address, Kenneth C. Zwerin, Attorney at Law, San Francisco
"AFTER ARREST--WHAT?"

12 Noon --Luncheon FRENCH ROOM

--Address, Werner Einstad, Assistant Adult Probation Officer,
City & County of San Francisco

2:00 P.M. --Panel Discussion. Theme: "Must the Individual Homosexual
Be Rejected in Our Time?"
Room 2127

Moderator: Sam Mbrford

Panelists: Alfred Auerback, M.D., San Francisco

William Baker, M.S.W., San Carlos, Calif.

Harry Benjamin, M.D., New York-San Francisco

Julia Coleman, M. S. W., San Carlos, Calif.

Leo J. Zeff, Clinical Psychologist, Berkeley

4:00 P. M. --Adjournment of First Day's Session

6:30 P.M. --Cocktail Hour FRENCH ROOM--UPPER LEVEL

7:30 P.M. --Annual Awards Banquet Kenneth C. Zwerin, Toastmaster

--Address by David Schmidt, M.D., Chief Psychiatrist, San Quentin
Prison (FRENCH ROOM)

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1--Williams Building, 693 Mission Street, Room 309

9:00 A.M. --Continental Breakfast, Pan-Graphic Press

--Sound Tapes of "Open Mind" TV series on Homosexuality from
New York

1:00 p.m. --Panel Discussion, "Homophile Organizations and the Homophile

Press in the U. S. Today" (Room 612)

Panelists: Representatives of One, Inc., Los Angeles
Miss Helen Sanders, President, Daughters of Bilitis
Miss Phyllis Lyon, Editor, The Ladder
Gonzalo Segura, Jr., Public Relations Director,
Mattachine Society, Inc., New York
Donald S. Lucas, President, Mattachine Society, Inc.,
and Business Manager, Mattachine Review
Hal Call, Co-Partner, Pan-Graphic Press

(One, Inc., Daughters of Bilitis, Mattachine Society and Pan-Graphic Press will each be allotted 30 minutes each to describe structure, aims, progress and problems of each organization and/or publication, followed by general discussion and questions)

3:30 P.M. --Adjournment of Second Day's Session

(Following adjournment, meeting rooms and facilities will be available for special convention committees to hold any necessary work sessions in advance of the Business Meeting on Monday, September 2)

5:30 P.M. --Reception, sponsored by Daughters of Bilitis, Inc., in Studio 30, 465 Geary Street (\$1.00)

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2--Room 612, Williams Building, 693 Mission Street

9:00 A.M. --Annual Business Meeting, Donald S. Lucas, President, presiding
--Election of directors and officers

12 Noon --Adjournment of the Convention

12:05 P.M.--Semi-Annual Meeting, Board of Directors

1:00 P.M.--Final Adjournment

Note: The official printed program for the Convention will be included in the September issue of Mattachine Review, to be mailed during the last week in August, and distributed at the Convention.