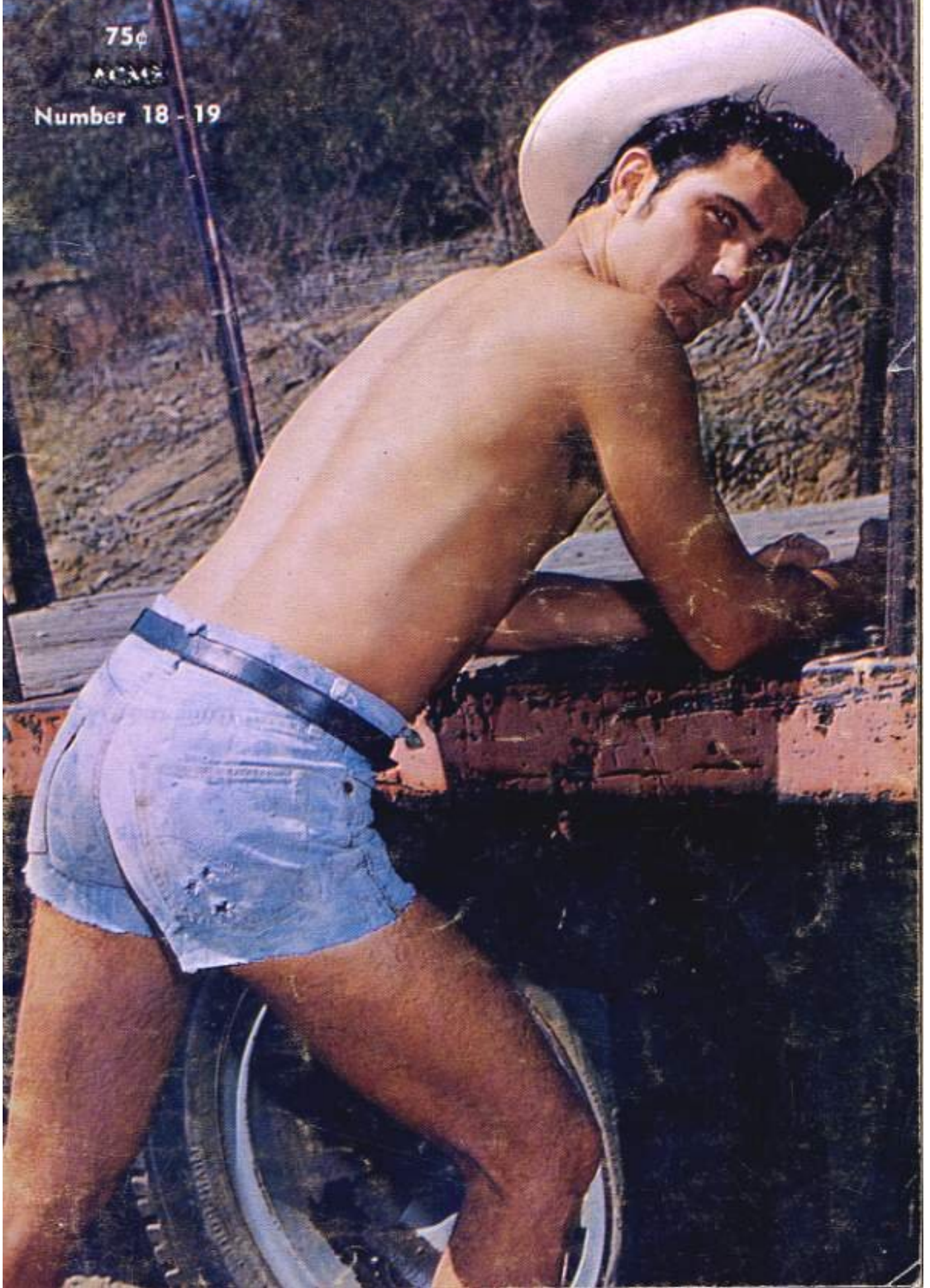


Drum

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ALICE

Number 18-19



Troy Saxon Studio

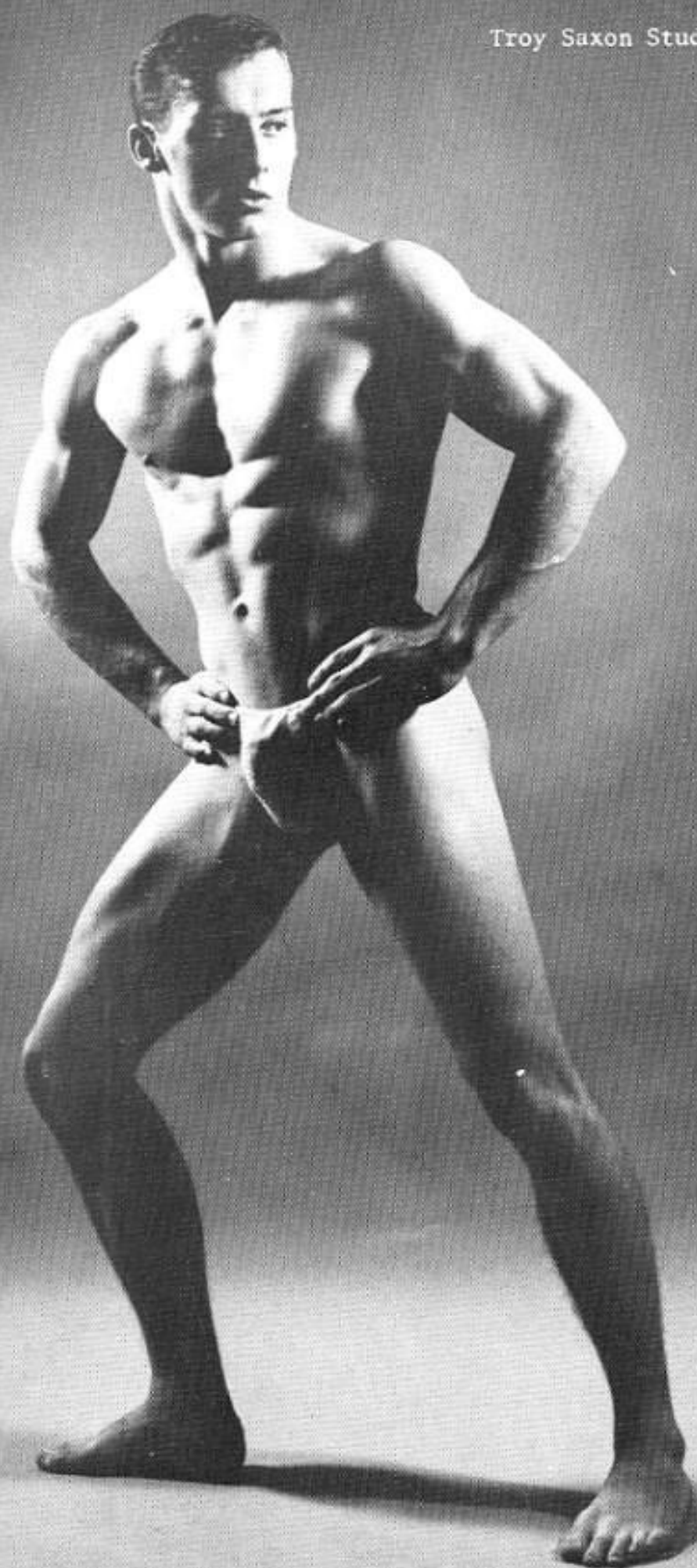


Foto - Soto



Drum

Drum is published by male homosexuals for the information and entertainment of other male homosexuals.

"If a man does not keep pace with his companions, perhaps it is because he hears a different drummer. Let him step to the music he hears, no matter how measured or far away."

-Henry David Thoreau

Double Issue - - Numbers 18 and 19

	5	.....	the issue
EDITOR:	6	.....	news
Clark P. Polak	9	.....	trivia
	14	.....	sex symbolically
STAFF:	16	.....	op-op
Carl Davison	18	.....	three homosexuals in
Bill Emory			search of a drink
Barbara Harris	20	.....	ask drum
A. Jay	21	.....	homosexuals and the civil
Doug Leon			service commission
Bob Luther	24	.....	i'd be a fool
Leo Richards	25	.....	books
Harry Sehring	32	.....	gay moments in advertising
	35	.....	billy bates
	47	.....	winston reynolds in greece
	49	.....	sex in prison
	53		harry chess
	60		homophile movement
	61		dear drum
credits	65		classified

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the issue

Manhattan was a homosexual hell. In all of the huge borough, there were but one or two gay bars, and they were run like detention centers by an obviously criminal element.

Entrapment, that practice in which plainclothes police officers pose as decoys in order to arrest homosexuals, was so common as to be considered an almost inevitable part of homosexual existence.

The situation has changed. Bars are open. Entrapment appears to be eliminated. Why? Because New York Mattachine got on the ball.

To be sure, they had excellent press support (The *Post* ran a series and the *Times* planned to hit the bar situation hard, but was stopped by city promises to rectify part of the mess), but MSNY president Dick Leitsch was a spearhead behind conferences with newly-elected Mayor Lindsay and newly-appointed Police Commissioner Leary.

It might be rightly said that Lindsay would have corrected the situation on his own - he, at least, was predisposed to making the changes as part of his reform program - but this cannot diminish the importance of the Leitsch accomplishment. Creative, success-oriented action is all but unknown in the homophile movement.

But the excitement is more or less over in New York. Certainly the dramatic accomplishments are. MSNY is now

faced with the dreary prospect of having its base city on an equal footing with other cities. The real work remains.

Florida

1966 might be termed "the year of the bars." In March, JSA announced its support of a New Jersey case involving the revocation of a bar's license solely on the grounds that homosexuals congregate there, New York followed with its own action, and now the Mattachine Society of Florida, in the person of Richard Inman, has launched a tax-payer's suit against Miami regulations prohibiting homosexuals to congregate, be served, or work in a bar.

Washington

While New York and Miami have been moving forward in their own ways, the Mattachine Society of Washington has slipped into a state of inertia resembling that of the rest of the movement. After rather ingraciously and shortsightedly booting out its founder and guiding light from office, it has turned over its operation to dedicated second-stringers. The Civil Service actions described by their ex-leader, Frank Kameny, in this issue, were born under his direction and should not be confused as accomplishment to be credited to the current administration.

MSW, or rather Kameny, has long been considered one of the most important features of the (Continued on page 52)

news

WISCONSIN

Ladysmith: Rusk County authorities "cleaned up" what Sheriff Cyrus Ridout says was a school for homosexuals.

Since he led a raid April 6 on a small hotel here, 12 to 14 persons have undergone questioning and six have been arrested.

One man, a former meter-reader was fined \$200 after pleading *nolo contendere* to charges of having committed abnormal acts of sexual gratification.

Two high school seniors were also sentenced, while a school teacher indicated he would fight the charges.

Milwaukee: The Young Democrats State Convention split into factions that Gov. Warren Knowles labeled "homocrats" and Democrats. The controversy developed over what the press had termed a "sex plank."

Conrad Goodkind, chairman of the Young Democrats, a Fairfax Va., senior at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Branch said that the "homocrats" believed that the state law against sexually deviate acts which carries a maximum penalty of \$500 and/or five years imprisonment violated the civil rights of husbands and wives who engage in such acts in addition to those of homosexuals.

The plank itself urged "the abolition of all legal restriction on sexual relations between consenting adults

which do not violate the rights of others."

The Governor, a Republican, hopes that the Young Republicans, when they convened, would be more "diplomatic."

ATLANTA

Authorities raided a "clearing house for sex" and confiscated stacks of "pornography". The house was owned by the brother of Atlanta's Vice-Mayor.

It was understood that among the names of club members listed in the files were many prominent Hollywood stars and politicians who used the facilities of the club to rendezvous in sunny Florida where they combined their holiday with a fresh "husband" or "wife".

An Atlanta police official indicated that wife-swapping was on an increase nationally but that this raid indicated its true extent for the first time.

"There is also evidence of a teenage student picking up the odd dollar to work his way through Atlanta University by making love to a woman at her husband's request," the officer reported.

"Not until we accept the relationship between crime and sex can we begin to make real progress in our everlasting battle against the forces of evil," intoned Warden Clinton Duffy. "We must understand that most crime is the result of sex and has to be treated as a sex problem," the Warden

continued.

The Warden, a self-confessed expert in such matters, supported his views with testimony that a "San Quentin lifer" once told him: "I can't think offhand of a single man in this place who would be here if there wasn't a sexual angle to it somewhere."

SCHOOLS

Los Angeles: Students ranking in the top 10% academically in the UCLA school of law recommended that laws against homosexual acts in private between consenting adults should be eased (see *Law Reform*).

Washington: There's a big need in today's public schools for "remedial sex education," Dr. Warren R. Johnson, professor of Health Education at the University of Maryland told 250 high school teachers.

He said such teaching should be aimed at destroying old notions about sexual adequacy, the alleged dangers of pornography and autoeroticism. He further said that one indication of how poorly Americans have been educated about sex is their tolerance of state sex laws ranging from prohibitions on necking, common sexual practices of husbands and wives and homosexual acts.

Johnson said that laws against homosexual acts "debase the policemen who must enforce them."

Canyon, Tex.: State Sen. Grady Hazlewood told area school officials that the people of Texas have cause to wonder what is wrong with the educational system.

"Just imagine," he exclaimed, there are "in your own state universities, professors who

are sponsoring and encouraging a sex group of students whose acknowledged aim is to overthrow state laws against sodomy, homosexuality and adultery."

Bloomington: Two identified poets were charged with making obscene remarks before a large Indiana University audience and the State Legislature's Advisory Commission may investigate the incident.

Persons who attended said the pair gave graphic descriptions of homosexual activities as part of their readings.

"This is certainly not a thing we would want on our campuses," warned Representative Richard C. Bodine (D-Mishawaka).

In April, Barbara Gittings, editor of *The Ladder*, a lesbian review, Franklin E. Kameny, past president and founder of the Mattachine Society of Washington, and Clark P. Polak, editor of *Drum and Executive Secretary* of the Janus Society of America had spoken before a sociology forum here without incident.

Polak also addressed a social problems class at Temple University in Philadelphia.

Kameny participated in a three hour panel discussion of *The Homosexual in our Society* sponsored by the Virginia Episcopal Seminary, Alexandria, before 300 seminary students and visitors. St. Elizabeth's Hospital psychiatrist, William G. Frank, M.D., and moral theologian, Dr. Albert T. Mollegen were co-panelists.

Berkeley: A *Daily Californian*, student newspaper, article from November 29 which attempted to indicate that the homosexual population was a

consistant 10% in all walks of life - including the Berkeley campus - was used by a state Senate sub-committee attack on the University of California as seething with Communist and homosexual activity.

Even Ronald Reagan, the actor-turned-Republican candidate for Governor got into the act by calling on present Gov. Edmund (Pat) G. Brown to take immediate action on the "mess" on the UC campus. On the other hand, the San Francisco *Chronicle* suggested that the Senate Un-American Activities Committee leave Berkeley alone and confine itself to topics more "universally decried. Like throwing up."

BARS AND BATHS

New York City: The Mattachine Society of New York has filed a complaint against the management of Julius's with the local Commission of Human Rights. (See *Three Homosexuals in Search of a Drink*).

"There is something crawling and soiled about (recent arrests at St. Marks Baths). I just cannot imagine the manner of man who must explain to his children that he makes a living standing around in his underwear in second-rate steam rooms waiting for homosexuals to give him a tumble," writes Pete Hamill in his April 19, New York Post column headed: The Worst Job. Hamill finishes with: "The next time a cop arrests (a homosexual) by enticing him in a steam bath or a saloon, the cop should be arrested too, for loitering to commit a degenerate act. You can't call it anything else."

Hollywood: An appeal for

community support for a proposed ordinance to control private clubs "so that they cannot conduct illicit activities with immunity" has been made by the president of the Hollywood Community Coordinating Council. Some of the establishments in question have become "sex dens," the president stated, though, disappointingly, she did not list names or addresses.

Fourteen men appeared in court on lewd conduct charges after 18 police officers raided The Pharoah's Tomb, a private club. Officers charged the club's owner with permitting dancing and entertainment without a Police Commission permit.

Newport Beach, Calif.: A squad of police undercover agents dressed in surfing garb was begun after complaints had been received that homosexuals were congregating in the Newport Pier area. Police said that at least seven men have been arrested on the beach and in restrooms near the Pier in what they term a "crackdown."

DRAGS

San Francisco: Diana Summers dutifully appeared in court on a female impersonation charge, only to be re-arrested for attempting to use the women's room.

"I'm a perfectionist," Diana later sobbed in the men's section of City Prison. "I went in there just to see how I looked."

Diana's problems began after an officer - who asked not to be publicly identified - picked her up in a hotel went to her room with her.

But, (continued on page 27)

Trivia

Q 1- What color is the KY tube?

Q 2- How many New York City gay bars were raided during the 1965 World's Fair?

Q 3- What was Drum's subtitle?

Q 4- What was the bust measurement of Gertrude Stein?

Q 5- What popular song can be considered the gay anthem?

Q 6- Who are the gay world's four favorite actresses?

Q 7- What is the origin of the word "camp"?

Q 8- Who said: "Surely the sex business isn't worth all the fuss."?

Q 9- What famous political leader made headlines when he was accused in the Senate of being homosexual?

Q 10- Who said: "All the world is queer save thee and me, and even thou art a little queer."?

Q 11- Who is Sheb Wooley?

Q 12- Who said: "Coming, Mother?"

Q 13- Who is Elliot Gould's wife?

Q 14- Who is Judy Garland's husband?

Q 15- Who said: "I don't care what people do as long as they don't do it in the street and frighten the horses."?

Q 16- What were the titles of the two Oscar Wilde movies and who were the stars?

Q 17- What was Jack Lemmon's drag name in *Some Like it Hot*?

Q 18- Tony Curtis'?

Q 19- Name two other Tony Curtis movies with homosexual themes or allusions.

Q 20- In what male actor's arms did Tony lie, look up into his eyes and say: "I love you"?

(Answers on page 10)

- A 1- Brownish.
- A 2- All.
- A 3- "Sex in Perspective".
- A 4- Unknown, but she wore a medium sweat shirt.
- A 5- *Strangers in the Night*.
- A 6- Bette Davis, Tallulah Bankhead, Joan Crawford and Troy Donahue.
- A 7- Conquest, Action, Marriage, Promiscuity.
- A 8- T. E. Lawrence, otherwise known as Lawrence of Arabia.
- A 9- Julius Caesar.
- A 10- Robert Owen (1828), on severing business relations with his partner.
- A 11- He recorded *Purple People-Eater*.
- A 12- Oedipus.
- A 13- Barbra Streisand.
- A 14- Anyone available.
- A 15- Mrs. Patrick Campbell, in a letter to Bernard Shaw.
- A 16- *Oscar Wilde*, starring Robert Morley in color; *Trials of Oscar Wilde*, starring Peter Finch, in black and white.
- A 17- Daphnie.
- A 18- Josephine.
- A 19- *The Defiant Ones* and *Spartacus*.
- A 20- Kirk Douglas, while dying at the end of *Spartacus*.

Q 21- Who played the lead in *The Victim*?

Q 22- What is J. Edgar Hoover's marital status?

Q 23- Who has the reputation for most abusing his Hollywood leading ladies?

Q 24- In which currently circulating French mystery movie are the murderers revealed to be homosexual lovers?

Q 25- Which current best-selling novel caused critics to speculate on the murderers' homosexuality?

Q 26- Which homosexual wrote it?

Q 27- With what book and at what age was he catapulted to fame?

Q 28- Who was Holly Golightly?

Q 29- What gay short story was converted to a straight theme to make it acceptable to movie and theatre audiences?

Q 30- What is one way to make *Who's Afraid of Virginia Wolfe* more realistic?

Q 31- What reason did Hubert Selby, Jr. give for neglecting to include the fact that he was heterosexually married in his *Last Exit to Brooklyn* book jacket biography?

Q 32- What was the Queen's name in *Last Exit* and who was she hung on?

Q 33- How did Gore Vidal change the ending of the revised *City and the Pillar*?

Q 34- What was the first homosexual, non-fiction book to make the best-seller list?

Q 35- Who was the author and how did he form his pseudonym?

Q 36- How long did it take to write *Summer in Sodom*?

Q 37- In what film did Charlie Chaplin appear in drag?

Q 38- Who invented the homosexual lavender equality button?

Q 39- What photographer has been assigned more Drum covers than any other?

Q 40- What trait do all physique photographers seem to have in common?

Q 41- What is an example of camp?

Q 42- What is an example of low camp?

Q 43- What is an example of high camp?

Q 44- What is an example of highest camp?

Q 45- What happened to Kato, the Green Hornet's houseboy, after the Pearl Harbor attack?

Q 46- What is the American Law Institute?

(Answers on page 12)

- A 21- Dirk Bogarde.
- A 22- Single, but he has friends.
- A 23- Laurence Harvey.
- A 24- *Sleeping Car Murder*.
- A 25- *In Cold Blood*.
- A 26- Truman Capote.
- A 27- *Other Voices, Other Rooms* at 24.
- A 28- The waif in *Breakfast at Tiffany's*.
- A 29- *Night of the Iguana*, by Tennessee Williams, in his short story volume, *One Arm*.
- A 30- Change the females to males. Another case of sex-change to appease the audience.
- A 31- Faggots buy books.
- A 32- Georgette was hung on Vinnie.
- A 33- From murder to rape this time. Who knows what the next will bring.
- A 34- *The Homosexual in America*, and with reservations, still the best in the field.
- A 35- Donald Webster Cory. Don Cory from Gide's *Corydon*, and the Webster from Daniel.
- A 36- The author claims one week, but we doubt it.
- A 37- Actually several, but *The Woman* was one.
- A 38- Randy Wicker.
- A 39- Neil Edwards.
- A 40- None of them particularly enjoys alcoholic beverages. How's that for trivia?
- A 41- A "straight" hustler.
- A 42- Christine Jorgenson hustling on Muscle Beach.
- A 43- Marlon Brando hustling on Muscle Beach.
- A 44- Hugh Hefner paying for either of them on Muscle Beach.
- A 45- He was converted from Japanese to Philipino.
- A 46- They drafted the *Model Penal Code*.

Q 47- What is the gayest movie ever to win an Academy Award?

Q 48- When is queens' night out?

Q 49- What movie became the object of a court fight when its producer refused to permit it to be shown on TV with its homosexual scenes cut?

Q 50- Why can't Mickey Mouse say his own name?

Q 51- Who was Wing Biddlebaum?

Q 52- Where did LeRoy Jones' gay play take place?

Q 53- What were Tony Perkins' Oedipus movies?

Q 54- What magazine is the most gayly trivial?

Q 55- What happened to the original manuscript for *Our Lady of the Flowers*?

Q 56- What famous novelist admitted, shortly before his death, that his greatest mistake in life was trying "to persuade myself that I was three-quarters normal and that only a quarter of me was queer whereas it was the other way around."?

Q 57- By what other name is the men's room in Washington's G Street YMCA known?

Q 58- What was Tallulah's most famous line from *A Royal Scandal*?

Q 59- What female vocalist is most dashing in the record jacket photograph of her in a white tux?

Q 60- Who recently went to the dentist to have her husband removed?

Q 61- Who is Mr. Phyllis?

Q 62- Why should you always have a dike around the house?

Q 63- Which homosexual author was recently accorded "sainthood"?

Q 64- Who is Sun Bo?

Q 65- What U.S. city has the largest number of gay bars?

Q 66- What is the most endearing thing about the Washington Monument?

Q 67- What national, non-homophile publication has been the most responsive to the homosexual civil liberties issue?

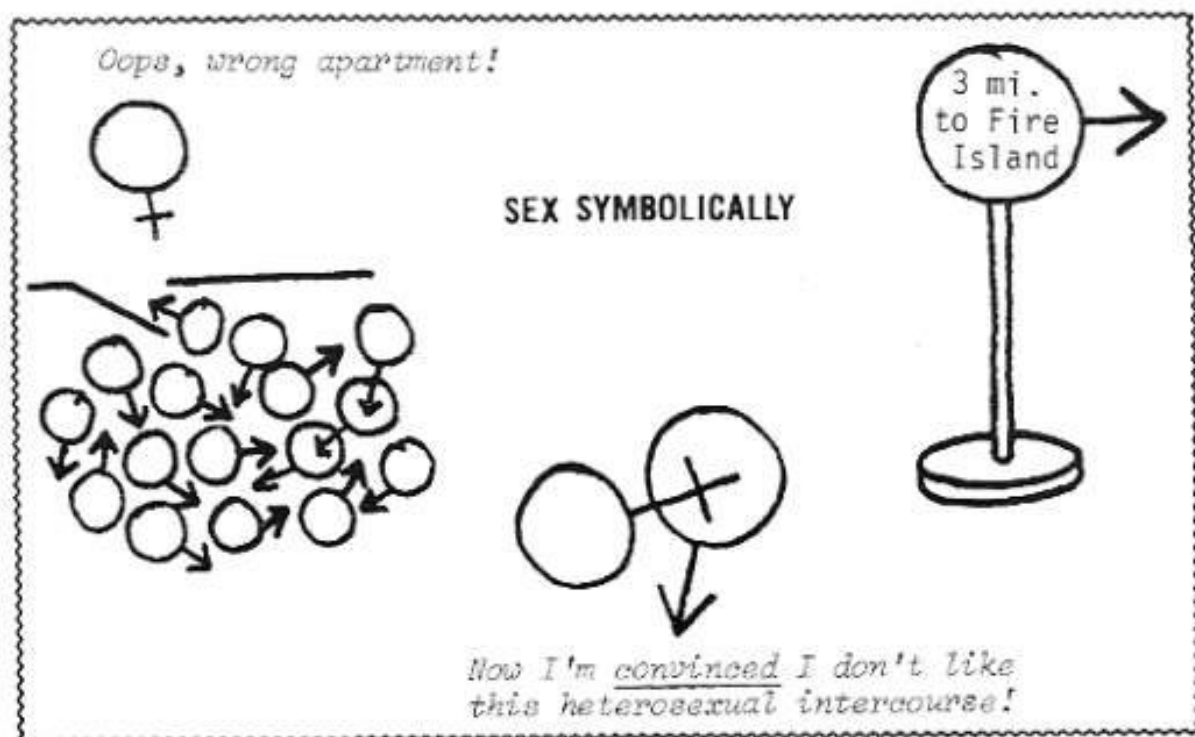
Q 68- How did *Playboy's* unabashed dictionary define a closet queen?

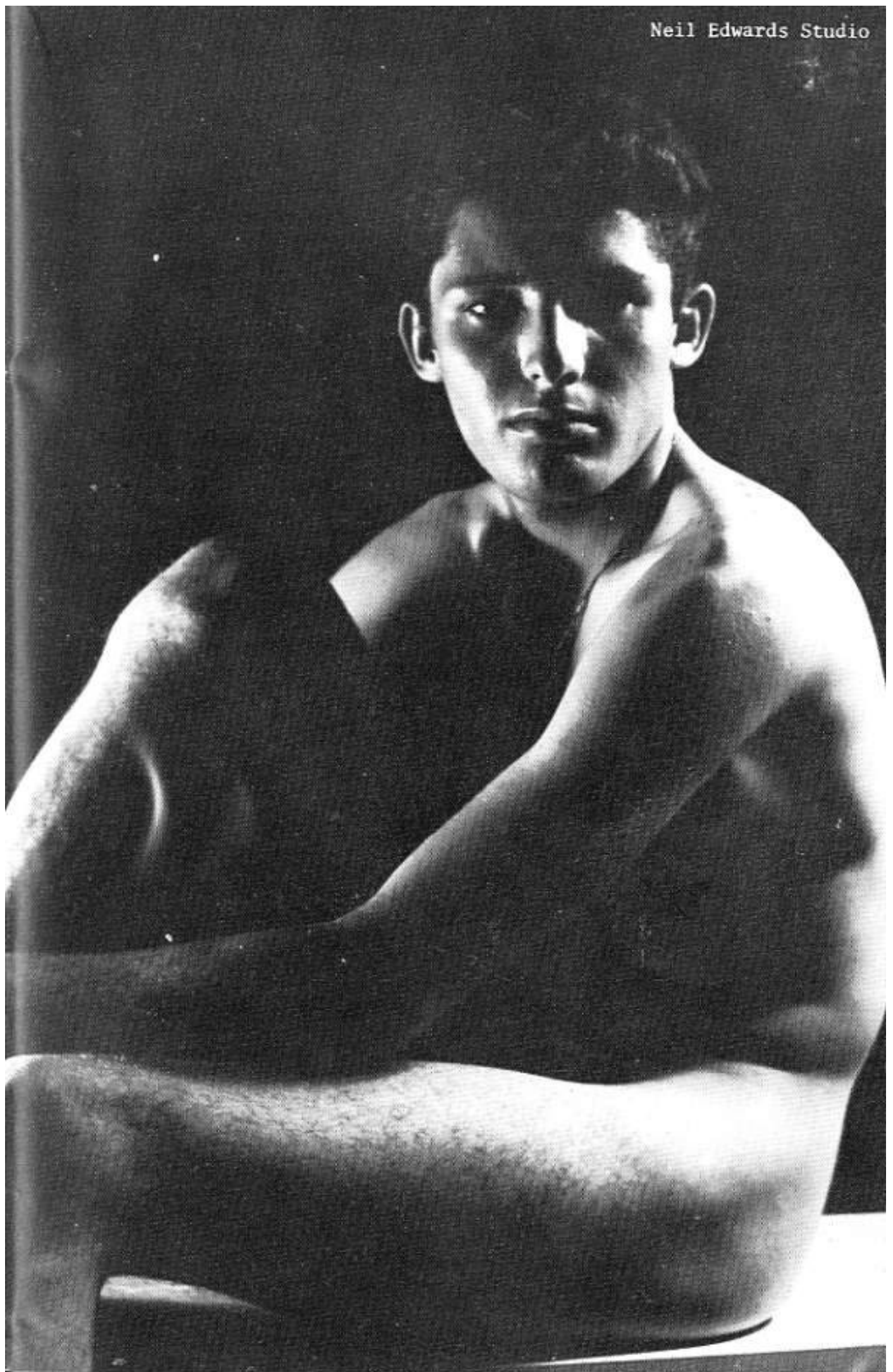
Q 69- Which television lead invariably strips to the waist?

(Answers on page 14)

- A 47- *Darling*.
- A 48- Saturday night at the opera.
- A 49- *Advise and Consent*.
- A 50- He can only say "Gee".
- A 51- He is the subject in *Hands*, a Sherwood Anderson short story originally Published in *Winesburg, Ohio* and later republished in the June 1965 *Drum*.
- A 52- *The Toilet*.
- A 53- *Psycho* and *Phaedra*.
- A 54- *Time*.
- A 55- It was destroyed by Genet's prison guards, forcing him to rewrite the entire work.
- A 56- Somerset Maugham.
- A 57- The Walter Jenkins Memorial Tea Room.
- A 58- "Would I like to see you in a pair of white tights."
- A 59- Marlene Dietrich In *Rio*.
- A 60- Phyllis Diller's "Fang".
- A 61- Joan Rivers' hairdresser: "We're just like sisters."
- A 62- Who else will do the heavy work?
- A 63- Jean Genet - Sartre's *Saint Genet*.
- A 64- Stephen Wolfe's lover in *Totempole*.
- A 65- San Francisco - at least *per capita*.
- A 66- It's America's largest phallic symbol.
- A 67- *The New Republic*.
- A 68- "A swishful thinker."
- A 69- Robert Conrad in *Wild, Wild West*.

-Bob Luther







OP-OP

One incredulous Pennsylvania State University administrator is reported calling another and demanding: "What in the hell is 'Oop-Oop'?" Well, Op-Op (pronounced like the art-form) is the Penn State University Christian Association's euphemism for its Open Panel on Problems, a series of discussions moderated by their originator, youthful and energetic, Rev. Ralph Blair.

Included in the series was a discussion of birth control and mercy killing; the Playboy philosophy; anti-Semitism today; obscenity; narcotics and psychodelics; and The Homosexual Revolution.

On the homosexuality panel were: Arthur L. Berger, an attorney and secretary of the Pennsylvania Civil Liberties Union; Edward L. Lee, Jr., Episcopal Chaplain at Philadelphia's Temple University; Dr. Helen Buchanan Meahl, Associate Professor of Sociology at Juniata College, Juniata, Penna.; Clark P. Polak, (billed as "a homosexual"), Executive Secretary of the Janus Society of America; and Dr. John D. Walmer, Psychiatrist at Penn State. Dr. Ernest van den Haag, the psychoanalyst and New York University Professor of Social Philosophy whose essay, Homosexuality, Its Cultural Setting appeared in the July, 1965 Drum, was unable to appear as scheduled due to fog at the New York airport.

Blair moderated.

For three days after the panel (which was reported in the next day's Daily Collegian with a headline: Homosexual Topics Attract Mob, Polak delivered another 15 talks followed by question and answer periods to about 1,500 male students in both dormitories and fraternity houses. He also addressed the Religious Affairs staff of the University.

The reaction? "Always highly receptive," Polak reported, "except for the Catholic clergyman at the Religious Affairs meeting." "But," Blair said, "at least this Catholic priest was willing to attend. The other man even refused to go that far."

The dorm discussions, dubbed Op-Op a Go Go, were continued by Blair after Polak left the campus and, by semester's end, there had been approximately 50 in total. The number of requests for dorm discussions, the participation of the students in the discussions and the number of questions submitted to the Op-Op panel led Blair to call the homosexuality panel: "Unquestionably, our most successful. The kids were really interested--at least from an academic point of view."

But many were interested from more than an "academic" point and Blair's counselling rolls were quickly swelled by students seeking advice on their homosexual problems.

"That Rev. Blair immediately attracted a large number of troubled homosexual students says a great deal both for his own compassionate understanding and for the inadequacy of college counselling facilities," Polak said later. "He is at one time a true credit to the clergy and, by Christian example, shows how far other men of the cloth must go to attune themselves to the realities of life."

The Op-Op panel is reprinted as a typical example of the kind of work the JSA staff does daily. In 1965, over 70 such presentations were made throughout the United States and, so far in 1966, almost 70 have already been completed. It is not an exceptional panel and it was picked just for that reason. Careful readers will note shifts of opinion among the panelists as they are challenged to examine objectively their previous positions--positions many had held as true without ever before examining them closely. Other readers will notice that representatives of some persuasions had already shifted their positions from the ones traditionally expected.

It might be said that this panel, held at a land grant university, sponsored by an organization devoted to spreading the gospel of Christianity, is one important indication that popular support of the homosexual's position might be closer than is generally suspected.

(Part one included only closed panel discussion that is responsive to Rev. Blair's questions, while the questions in part two are read by Blair, but submitted from the audience.)

Blair: Oscar Wilde, a rather articulate homosexual, once defined a revolution as a successful effort to get rid of something bad and set up something worse. Most people are aware that there is a sexual revolution taking place. Some feel it is bad. Fewer people know that there is a homosexual revolution taking place,

but if a sexual revolution is bad, a homosexual revolution must be worse.

It yet remains to be seen what the results of the homosexual revolution will be, but most knowledgeable authorities agree that things could hardly change for the worse, they are already so bad.

None- (continued on page 34)

Three Homosexuals In Search of a Drink



It was a Greek scene in more ways than one. Three heroes in search of justice trudged from place to place. On the other hand, it was a highly contemporary maneuver. It was a challenge to one of the remaining citadels of bias, and a citadel backed up by law, at that.

The actors in the odyssey were three homosexuals, with four reporters and a photographer as supporting players. The three men were determined to force the State Liquor Authority to clarify its regulations concerning the serving of homosexuals in places of public accommodation. Many bars that have served homosexuals have been temporarily closed by the authorities, and some have even lost their licenses.

Historic Role

The place of rendezvous on the day of challenge, April 21, was the Ukrainian-American Village Bar, St. Mark's Place. The advance guard of reporters peered through the windows of the somewhat tatty place unable to discern why this bar had been chosen for a role in history. Torn red plastic covered the bar stools; a dusty red and white candy-striped awning of some kind of corrugated material hung over the bar.

A hand-lettered sign atop the bar carried the offending rhyme: "If you are gay, please stay away".

The *Village Voice* team ar-

rived first. As others appeared, they eyed them warily. It wouldn't do to ask the man from the *New York Times* if he were a member of the Mattachine Society.

Dick Leitsch, Mattachine President, John Timmons, a member of that organization's public affairs committee and chairman of the young adult group, Craig Rodwell, appeared on schedule. The Ukrainian-American Bar presented a difficulty, however. It was closed. Across the street, the Dom, which also posts a sign expressing its inhospitality to homosexuals, was also closed. There was one dependable alternative, Howard Johnson's, so everyone bundled into vehicles and made for Sixth Avenue and Eighth Street.

On to Ho Jo's

Inside, the trio slipped into a corner booth. The press sat discreetly at the next table under one of Ho Jo's white and gold crystal chandeliers. The young men asked for the manager, and when he appeared, delivered this statement: "We, the undersigned, are homosexuals. We believe that a place of public accommodation has an obligation to serve an orderly person, and that we are entitled to service as long as we are orderly. We therefore ask to be served on your premises. Should you refuse to serve us, we will be obligated to file a complaint against you with the State Liquor Authority."

The relief manager looked a-

round at all of us as we patiently waited for him to play the part to which he had been assigned in our drama. He was a gray-haired man of 55 in black horn-rimmed glasses.

"How do I know you are homosexuals?" he suddenly asked. Then he bent over and shook with laughter. "Why shouldn't they be served a drink?" he asked the abashed reporters. "They look like perfect gentlemen to me. I drink. Who knows if I'm a homosexual or not?"

Law Makers' Sex Life

The manager owned up to having two children and three grandchildren and declared: "It's pretty ridiculous that anybody should determine what anybody's sex life is. I think there's plenty of law-makers whose sex life I could challenge - and they drink too."

"I don't think the government has any right to question any man's sex life," he asserted with conviction. "If the government does, I think there ought to be a few marches." He turned to the waiter: "Bring the boys a drink."

Challenging the State Liquor Authority was proving to be a tiring and fruitless business.

Things did not improve at the Waikiki, a Polynesian-type bar on Sixth Avenue between 9th and 10th Streets. Its dim, thatched roof interior, dotted with make-believe palm trees hung with coconuts and pineapples, bespoke the sybaritic life of the Pacific Islands. The three men were served.

"Syndicate"?

"Certainly, I serve anybody as long as he doesn't annoy anybody," observed the suave, composed manager. ("Call me Mr. Urban, that's all.") "I

run a legitimate restaurant."

If there were any connection with the now-defunct Beachcomber, also Polynesian, a block away, no one at the Waikiki would be likely to say so. The Beachcomber, raided and closed a month or so ago, used to have long lines of men waiting to get in practically every night. It was the kind of rich, big-money operation that causes the knowledgeable to murmur "crime syndicate".

"No"

Still frustrated by the hospitality, we then took off for Julius' on West 10th Street, long famed for the solidified dust that hangs from the ceiling. "We think we'll be refused service there," one of our guides explained, "because there have been several entrapments recently - one of a Peace Corps returnee."

"We are homosexuals and we would like a drink," said Dick Leitsch.

"I don't know what you are trying to prove," the bartender replied. There was hope in the air.

"You can't serve us if we are homosexuals?" Leitsch asked.

"No," the man replied.

Timmons grinned with relief. "Another bourbon and water and I would have been under the table."

The case had been made.

The Mattachine Society has announced that it will file a complaint against Julius' contending they were unfairly discriminated against. However, they state that they bear no ill-will against the bar or management. On the contrary, Mattachine has offered to pay the bar's legal fees.

-Lucy Komisar

ask drum

My college roommate keeps bringing up the subject of homosexuality. At first I thought he was trying to cruise me, but I am sure he is straight. Do you think he suspects I am gay?

From the little information you supply about the nature of your roommate's comments, it is difficult to respond with any degree of certainty.

Since you thought at one time that he was trying to cruise you, it would seem that the things he has been saying about homosexuals are not unkind. If our assumption is true here, it might follow that he does suspect you are gay, and is attempting to tell you several things.

In addition to his effort to inform you of his suspicions, it would seem that he is attempting to show you that his attitude towards your homosexuality is non-judgemental and he wants you to feel free, if you so desire, to discuss the matter with him.

Often heterosexuals provide this kind of discussion opening and homosexuals are sometimes reluctant to take advantage of the situation for fear that they will lose face. Although we would advise caution in deciding whom to tell and whom not to tell, there is no question but that many heterosexuals would be glad to have this information and think more of you for being honest.

Is there any information available about average penis size?

Yes. The erect male penis can range in length from just a little under four inches to over eight inches. Diameter varies from less than an inch to over two inches. From a statistical point of view, the "average" penis would be six inches in length and about one and two-fifths inches in diameter.

In the non-erect or flaccid state, the penis can vary very widely in size, but these variations tend to even out at erection.

It is not true that large persons tend to have large sex organs while small persons tend to have small organs as the penis, of all the body's parts, seems to vary least from individual to individual. Despite variations in size and build, most men approach the average size in sex organs.

Penis size, like other organ sizes, is determined by heredity. After maturity, nothing can be done to alter penis size.

The question of whether some races have larger organs than others is unresolved as no figures have been collected for the different races. Some authorities think that Negroes tend to have somewhat larger penises when flaccid, but that when erect, this difference disappears.

Many homosexuals disagree.

Ask Drum is a monthly feature and readers are invited to submit questions. Send all requests to Ask Drum, 34 S. 17th Street, Phila. PA 19103.



Homosexuals and the Civil Service Commission

"We do not subscribe to the view that 'homosexual' is a proper metonym for an individual."

"We reject categorically the assertion that the Civil Service Commission pries into the private sex life of those seeking Federal employment, or that it discriminates in ferreting out homosexual conduct."

"Homosexual conduct is considered immoral."

"If an applicant were to proclaim that he simply has different sexual preferences, the Commission would be required to find such an individual unsuitable for Federal employment."

"We cannot absolve individuals of the consequences of their conduct."

*-John W. Macy, Jr.
Chairman,
United States Civil
Service Commission*

(Feb. 25, 1966, in a written policy statement addressed to The Mattachine Society of Washington.

(Free copies of both the Commission's statement and of the 17-page Mattachine statement which precipitated it are available upon request from JSA, 34 S. 17th Street, Phila., Pa., 19103.)

Continued, next page.

The attempt, albeit ineffective, at systematic exclusion from the Federal Civil Service* of those engaging in private, consensual homosexual acts with adults is not only immoral in its own right, but immoral because Government employment practices set the tone for private employment practices and behavioral attitudes. Maintenance of an anti-homosexual posture within the Federal government most probably acts to maintain such prejudices among private citizens.

In response to this posture, one of the primary goals of the homophile movement has been a change in the policies of the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

On August 28, 1962, the movement's Mattachine Society of Washington first wrote John W. Macy, Jr., Chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission, asking for a meeting to discuss Commission policy.

Mr. Macy declined.

Democratic Obligation

Requests for meetings, some noting the obligation upon the part of a democratic government to give a hearing to those seeking redress of grievances, continued through 1963 and 1964. In April, 1965, MSW again wrote Macy, pointing out

**Federal employment is divided into three general areas consisting of the military, Civil Service, and security. The Federal government's position is that homosexuals, per se, are unacceptable on all three levels. This article deals only with non-security, non-military Civil Service employment, though the movement takes comparable stands in the other two areas.*

that significant attitudinal changes on the subject of homosexuality had occurred since 1962, and again requested a meeting.

Macy replied that the Commission had recently reviewed its policies on the question, decided to leave them unchanged, and saw no useful purpose in a meeting.

MSW replied that, to its knowledge, no homosexual citizen had been consulted during the course of the deliberations and again asked for a meeting with the Commission.

The letter went unanswered.

It was decided to picket the Civil Service Building.

Advance Notice

Two weeks before the demonstration, the Commission was given advance notice that the picket was scheduled, and MSW again offered to negotiate.

One week before the picket, and 72 hours before any public announcement, copies of the press release describing the picket were sent to the Commission. The USCSC was informed that the picket could be called off, right up to its starting time, if the requested meeting were scheduled.

This time Macy did reply. He refused to confer.

Washington's Civil Service Building was picketed on June 26, 1965.

On August 28-- three years to the day after the first letter of request was sent-- the Society received a letter from the Commission agreeing to a meeting.

The long-demanded meeting was eventually held on Sept. 8, 1965 in the USCSC Building with three men and two women representing the movement and the Commission's Counsel and its director of the Bureau of

Personnel Investigation representing the government.*

It was not spectacular. The ground covered was largely familiar to both sides. It was, however, at least a tentative step toward closing the gap between reality and morality - and the employment policies of the United States Civil Service Commission.

It was also the first time that representatives of the Civil Service Commission engaged in a formal discussion of its policies with the homosexual citizen.

At the end of the 90-minute conference, the representatives of the Society were asked to present to the Commissioners a formal statement of their position, with any supplementary background which was felt appropriate. Assurances were given that the Commissioners, personally, would read the material presented.

MSW Policy Statement

Over the following three months, a 17-page mimeographed statement was prepared. This set out the Commission's formal position, as it was then understood. The movement's argument that private, consensual, out-of-working-hours sexual acts on the part of adults are not the proper concern of the Civil Service Commission and that eligibility for employment should only be a matter of relevant background, training, competence, and on-the-job conduct was fully detailed.

MSW held that matters of morality, and immorality, *per se*, are not the proper concern of the Government and are not

*At the Commission's request, news of the meeting was kept confidential until Macy's answer was prepared for release.

relevant to employment.

There is more to morality than the sexual, wrote the Society, and denial of equal employment opportunity on irrelevant grounds is a far more important and fundamental immorality than those the Commission alleged.

The document closed with the recommendation that the Commission's policy be changed, or short of that, that an active program of continuing, meaningful, constructive discussions be initiated between the Society and the Commission.

The Reply

On February 25, 1966, a four page reply, signed by Macy, was received. It, expectedly, was negative. But some of its points were, unexpectedly, peculiar.

First, homosexuals and homosexual preferences were declared not to exist and such classifications were deemed "spurious".

Second, Macy's definition of "private" in his "categorical" rejection of the notion that the Commission "pries into the sex life of those seeking Federal employment" is that "it remains truly private, that is, it remains undisclosed to all

Two explanations have been offered for the Commission's unique attitude here. Political expedience is the first. It is conjectured that Macy defined homosexuals out of existence in order to avoid the otherwise unavoidable dealing with the movement as representatives of a wronged minority group.

The second explanation attributes the legerdemain to naive misinterpretation of the Kinsey findings.

-Ed.

but the participants, it is not subject to an inquiry or becomes a matter of public knowledge." In normal usage, the word "private" refers to the circumstances under which an act takes place. Under the Commission's definition, an act ceases to be private if at *any* future time it is discussed with any one or in any way becomes known or comes to the attention of another individual. Macy claims that the same policy would apply to heterosexuals and homosexuals alike, and, carried to its ultimate absurdity, it would hypothetically exclude all married persons from Federal employment because marriage itself carries with it "public knowledge" that the partners are engaging in at least occasional sexual activity.



Anti-Homosexual

The claim that the policy is equal and covers all persons is transparently false and, to discriminating readers, an attempted camouflage of anti-homosexuality and a view of sex as something to be kept totally under wraps, beyond the reach even of conversation.

Such a stance could even be interpreted as a blackmailer's charter.

Finally, and most importantly, the USCSC has recourse to what it considers to be "the mores of our society" and feels itself bound to uphold and to adhere to them, and to reinforce the *status quo*.

However, it would seem that the Commission is discussing not the mores of society, but its prejudices and it is the role of a moral government to change immoral mores, not to submit to them. Second class citizenship for the Negro is but an expression of the mores (read: prejudice) of our own South, but this has not prevented us, properly, from acting to establish new moral law and ethic.

Federal Prejudice

"One role of government is to stimulate changes of attitude," wrote the President's Commission on National Goals (1960). The Civil Service position, clearly inconsistent with that mandate, holds the homosexual American citizen as the only minority groups to be denied the active assistance of the Government in overcoming the attitudes of prejudice against him, but as the only minority in which the Government is taking an active role in maintaining that prejudice.

A formal reply to the Commission is in preparation.

-Franklin E. Kameny

I'D BE A FOOL

I'd be a fool to fall in love with you.

I'd be a fool if I didn't fall in love with you.

I'd be a fool any way you look at it,

So I might as well fall for you.

-A. Martin

books

SEX, PORNOGRAPHY AND JUSTICE, Albert B. Gerber, Lyle Stewart
New York, 1966, \$10.00

Lawyers, literati, and lechers will find this book useful, entertaining, and mildly stimulating - respectively.

Mr. Gerber, a Philadelphia lawyer, traces the origin and development of the legal concept of obscenity in England and America, beginning with the famous London defenestration of the chamber-pot, and ending just before the Ginzburg decision.

The book contains a handy summary of U. S. Supreme Court opinions in the obscenity field. The law of obscenity, Mr. Gerber concludes, is hopelessly confused and illogical. His hope that the Supreme Court may soon bring order out of chaos (to use Mr. Gerber's own cliché) was rudely dashed within a few weeks of publication by the disastrous Ginzburg decision.

Mr. Gerber, like the rest of us, finds it easier to point out the absurdity of the present law than to produce any satisfactory solution of his own.

The book's discussion of the law and theory of obscenity is leavened by frequent and extensive excerpts of famous literary works that have run afoul of the law, along with reproductions of some pretty bizarre photographs. Two pictures of statues will be of particular interest to scrap-iron fetishists.

THE OCCASIONAL MAN, James Barr, Paperback Library, 1966, 75¢

Was there ever hope that the great gay novel would be written soon? Yes, and *Quatrefoil*, published in 1950, is the volume that seemed to hold that promise. If only Barr could maintain his stature, his composure, his insight, his understanding, his talent....

....then came *Derricks*, a dreary book of short stories that had all of the popular sickness of *Maybe, Tomorrow* and none of its saving erotica. But, those who cared apologized, these tales had obviously been written *before* the novel and had been resurrected to cash in on the author's new-found success. Surely, Barr was entitled to at least that much - almost every other author is encouraged to do the same thing by his agent.

Then Barr disappeared. Not one of those thousands of fans who sneered at *Quatrefoil*'s lukewarm press reception knew where he was and, gradually, they came not to care. But each year new youngsters were discovering *Quatrefoil* and its new paperback edition began the clamor anew.

Where was Barr?

We are told that he spent the first few years back at the midwest ranch and the rest of the time in the squalor of New York's tenements.

Many an author has gone the same route. Some come out on top again. Some come out with books like *The Occasional Man*.

It's not that bad, really, it is just the disappointment that makes it appear that way.

THE INVISIBLE GLASS, Loren Wahl; *A WICKED PACK OF CARDS*,

Hugh Ross Williamson, Guild Press, Washington, 1965, \$3.95

For thousands of homosexual readers, the Guild Press imprimatur is synonymous with erotica - or, at least, with advertising matter promising erotica. Trading on this well cultivated image, that venerable institution has embarked on a hardback publishing program of fiction works not otherwise available in this country.

A noble ambition, but, as in Caesar's case, the ambition could be made of sterner stuff.

While a broad step passed similar efforts by Sherbourne Press (*Summer in Sodom*, *The Gay Flesh*, *Rough Trade*, etc.) GP has succeeded in presenting four previously unknown titles to American readers and at least three of them could easily have remained in obscurity.

AWPOC is a mystery, though the greatest mystery to homosexual readers will be where is the homosexual content to support its being published by Guild Press. But page 190 of this 205-page book tells all and that mystery is thereby resolved - barely.

TIG trades on the commerciality of the race prejudice theme. To add to its apparent allure, it takes place near the end of World War II, on the Italian Front, between three soldiers and an assortment of women.

It, like *TWPOC*, presumably was published because the rights were available cheap.

A STRANGE LOVE, George Eekhoud, Guild Press, Washington, D. C., 1965, \$6.00

Court battles raged in Flan-

ders over *A STRANGE LOVE* and its "obscene theme of preaching pederasty."

Great penmen such as Anatole France, Emile Zola and Catulle Mendes petitioned the courts for its author's release from prison.

What was all the fuss about? It is difficult to tell. After removing the "poetic imagery," all that remains is man meets man, man loses man, and man suffers hell-fire and destruction in best Presbyterian style.

Eekhoud's masterful manipulation of the language is not enough to warrant such opposition or to overcome so trite a plot. He is Fellini directing a Stella Dallas episode.

THE LEATHER BOYS, Eliot George, Guild Press, Washington, D. C., 1965, \$3.95

Inevitably, a number of boys marry and beget children - and then discover that they are homosexual.

Reggie married Dot at 16.

It is equally inevitable that some of the same youths will lie in each other's arms and marvel: "It's funny, isn't it. I mean we don't want to put on lipstick or anything like that, do we?"

Dick so said to Reggie on their second night in bed.

It is probably also inevitable that life will carry aimless youths until they become aimless thugs, dealing with them as does their emotionally impoverished background - capriciously, pointlessly.

Leather boys are such boys and *THE LEATHER BOYS* brings them alive. It is hoped that Mr. George can fill the legacy of Barr's *Quatrefoil*. Maybe even in less than 16 dry years.

news

(continued from page 8) Diana said, the officer whipped out his credentials and arrested her. She was then booked in the prison's female section and passed a strip-search.

Diana said that it was not until she admitted she was "technically" a man that the police were any the wiser.

"Now that guy is so mad - he gets an awful razzing from the other cops, you know - that he follows me every time I come out of my apartment."

The officer confirmed her story in every detail except the "harassment" which he claims is "coincidental"

Baltimore: Frank J. Hanson, a member of the Board of Liquor Commissioners, announced that female impersonators have been banned as both entertainers and patrons. He further announced a second ruling that will prohibit dancing together of the same sex. In commenting that the Board was not interested in preventing "gay" people from having a good time, Hanson added, curiously, "We just want to control it."

ARRESTS

Columbus: Previously handicapped by difficult and tricky evidence laws, a court decision here is expected to make homosexual arrests easier.

The decision, precipitated by a case involving a 22-year-old youth arrested by Ohio State University police on a second floor Ohio Union restroom, now permits police to charge a suspected homosexual under public nuisance laws even if an actual illicit solicitation is not made. The youth

in the case cited, did not actually approach the officers, but was observed "making several widely known homosexual signals."

They moved in and arrested him on a charge of creating a nuisance in a public building. Until this case, police were enabled to make arrests only if an overt approach had taken place.

Philadelphia: Two more men were arrested on charges linking them with the extortion operation uncovered in New York City (Drum, April).

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Washington: John W. Macy, Jr. made public his statement defending Civil Service attempts to bar homosexuals from non-security Federal employment. (See Civil Service Report).

Philadelphia: The Janus Society of America distributed some 10,000 leaflets protesting the theoretical exclusion of homosexuals from the Armed Forces to sailors, other military personnel, and civilians leaving the Phila. Navy Yard on Armed Forces Day, May 21.

JSA's action was part of an organized, national protest with speechmaking in New York

Free copies of the leaflet
*Homosexuals and the Armed
Forces - A Moral Dilemma*
are available by writing
JSA, 34 S. 17th St., Phila.

City; a motorcade through the streets of Los Angeles; pickets at the White House, marching through the streets of the District of Columbia to the Pentagon which was in turn picketed; a mass meeting on

the steps of the Federal Court House in San Francisco.

Clearly avoiding any discussion of the Viet Nam war or conscription itself, the movement protested the military policy of total and absolute exclusion of otherwise qualified homosexuals as unrealistic.

NEW YORK

Albany: Despite protests from the organization that almost singlehandedly was successful in maintaining sodomy and adultery as crimes in New York last year (Drum, Sept.), the New York Legislature passed changes in the 179-year-old divorce law which broadened the possible grounds for divorce in New York from just adultery to a much wider range of grounds, including homosexuality.

Albany is beginning to think "you can't legislate morality," commented a *Herald Tribune* article.

The dissenting voice, as always, was the Catholic church.

Brooklyn Heights: A campaign to rid this pleasant "new Village" of homosexuals has been joined by the Watch-Tower, a non-taxpaying Bible and Tract society. The publication seized upon the purge, spearheaded by the Brooklyn Heights Association and the Heights Press, to call attention to its Jehovah's Witnesses philosophy that clergymen who "advocate a course of non-interference with those who indulge in homosexuality are not faithfully teaching what is set out in God's Word, the Bible, and what is for the lasting benefit of their fellowmen."

New York City: In what is considered one of the most significant successes gained by an organization within the homophile movement (See *The Issue*), Chief Inspector Garelik has asked the public to report any incidents in which police allegedly lure homosexuals into breaking the law and then arrest them.

New York Mattachine spokesmen claim that incidents of police entrapment have apparently all but disappeared and at least one prosecution of a homosexual was dropped mid-trial when a police officer was suddenly unable to remember the exact circumstances surrounding an arrest.

RELIGION

San Francisco: The Board of Home and Ministers, of the United Church of Christ, voted to contribute \$1,500. to be matched by another \$1,500 from the Northern California Conference of the denomination, to the pioneering Council on Religion and the Homosexual.

It is the first time in American homosexual/church relationships that an organized religious body has contributed money "to draw the churches into a real responsibility for the homosexual as a person, as a human being," said Canon Robert W. Cromey at the presentation ceremony.

Havana: "If Christ were to return, it would be in Cuba, not in Miami," Havana radio has declared in answer to attacks on the Castro regime. "The homosexual, the immoral person is dealt with as such, whether or not he carries a Bible under his arm or wears a medallion around his neck."

Hartford: The Hartford Council of Churches' *Blue Door* television program featured two one-hour programs on homosexuality with local lawyer/author Donald Cantor, several clergymen and theological students. "Because we were not able to cover the topic to our satisfaction," the moderator commented, Clark P. Polak was asked to appear on the second hour.

East Liverpool, Oh.: In what was reported as a "blunt, hard hitting presentation," *Columbiana County Prosecutor J. Warren Bettis* told the *First Church of Christ* that state legislators should be pressed for enactment of a law which would call for the establishment of a separate mental institution to house homosexuals.

Bettis said he is in favor of fully publicizing the names of convicted and charged "deviates."

Refreshments were served in the social room.

Charleston, W. Va.: Of 12 West Virginia clergymen polled, five favored homosexual law reform, two were opposed, two said "No comment," and three said maybe.

New York: Bishop Sheen wrote: "The increased number of television programs about homosexuality is to destroy in the public domain any reproach for perversity."

LAW REFORM

Los Angeles: The UCLA Law Review, edited by law school students ranking in the top 10% academically in the UCLA law school, published a special 189-page article which, more important than its con-

clusions, analyses 493 arrests on sodomy charges that occurred in Los Angeles over the three year 1962-64 period.

The study showed that 345 of the defendants had no prior convictions for any crime; 21 (4%) were with boys less than 20; 274 (56%) occurred in public restrooms; 108 (22%) in vehicles; 459 (92%) were convicted solely on the testimony of the arresting officer; 480 (97%) waived their right to a jury trial; and 327 (67%) pleaded not guilty.

The Review recommended: public homosexual acts should be treated as misdemeanors and statutes attempting to proscrib such acts in private should be repealed; convictions for adult, consensual homosexual acts should be deleted as offences requiring registration under criminal registration acts; fines and probation, rather than imprisonment, should be utilized in disposition of most adult, consensual homosexual offenders; and the use of decoys and uncorroborated testimony of police officers should be eliminated.

Miami: A City of Miami motion to dismiss *Mattachine of Florida President Richard Irman's* suit was denied in Circuit Court. The suit, supported by the American Civil Liberties Union, has Irman as a taxpaying, Miami homosexual citizen suing the city in an effort to have the local ordinances against homosexuals gathering, working, or being served in bars repealed.

London: For the third time, the House of Lords approved a measure that would insure passage of the Wolfenden Commit-

tee's recommendations and the House of Commons was considering such a measure.

The first effort failed (Drum, Sept.) when the House of Commons rejected the idea; the second effort failed when a hair's breadth from passage—Prime Minister Harold Wilson dissolved Parliament and all pending measures were shelved. Reform efforts continue.

Baltimore: Maryland law governing homosexuals is both harmful and unfair, according to some local legal and psychiatric authorities.

"The time has come," says Judge Jerome Robinson of the Baltimore Municipal Court, "to review the whole law affecting homosexuality and the basis for it."

Los Angeles: The Civil Liberties Union of Southern California approved a policy statement terming: "Public regulation of sexual conduct should be concerned only with preventing rape and assault and the protection of minors."

Spokane: State laws classifying homosexuality as a crime should not be repealed, a three-member panel discussing sexual psychopathy agreed at the Gonzaga Law School's Linden Forum.

"Why should it be illegal to steal another man's wife but not wrong for a man to steal a woman's husband?" Prosecuting Attorney George A. Kain asked. Other panelists were Dr. Sol Levy, psychiatrist, and John L. Lemon, a Spokane Daily Chronicle writer.

All panelists said that laws dealing with the matter of sex crime must give prime consideration to protection of

society and especially the protection of children.

PRISONS

Washington: Jail officials have admitted that rampant homosexuality exists in the District of Columbia jail and a letter complaining of the situation reached a Presidential assistant.

The letter, from an inmate, said, in part: "Any white man entering this institution (especially a young man who has the misfortune of being half-way decent looking) who is not well versed in the art of fisticuffs or is not large enough to deter thoughts of violence against him, will more than likely be approached by a (Negro) and asked to partake in a homosexual act."

In reply, the President's office wrote: "In this department we have many more incidents of homosexuality between prisoners of the same race than between members of different races."

OKLAHOMA CITY

Mrs. Marie LeDoux, head of a non-profit phonetics reading system called "Play 'n' Tell" told that one of the causes of homosexuality is poor reading habits.

OBSCENITY

Washington: In the view of law experts, the recent obscenity decisions of the Supreme Court reverse *Manual v. Day* which held that material directed to homosexuals could not be deemed obscene because it would not appeal to the prurient interests of the common man.

Said one: "Actually, if you accept the concept of legal obscenity, the court acted

properly in *Mishkin*. Why should homosexuals and other so-called deviates be technically permitted to have hard-core pornography when heterosexuals are prohibited?"

Nationally, the effect of the *Ginzburg*, *Mishkin* and *Fanny Hill* decisions has been virtually nil. Few Prosecutions have been originated and at least one judge (in Astoria, Ore.) dismissed one case against a nudist magazine featuring unretouched male and female nudes because, in his opinion, the book did not violate the new interpretations.

One possible cause for the absence of wholesale prosecutions, a Phila. obscenity lawyer commented, was the total confusion surrounding the meaning of the decisions.

"In my opinion," commented Clark P. Polak, "they were so much double talk."

Polak also stated that he had directed JSA lawyers to withdraw the case involving the importation of *Male Models* (Drum, April) until such time as the issues became clearer.

Baltimore: Shipments of all male nudist magazines destined for Guild Press and other homosexual literature importers were declared obscene in Maryland Federal District Court.

The magazines, Hellenic Sun, were described by the judge as "Danish magazines featuring full page color photographs of male nudes with their genitals flagrantly displayed."

Other observers termed the issue "innocuous" and no different from many other similar publications in free circulation.

San Francisco: Warren Dorn, candidate for the Republican

nomination for Governor, said that California was becoming the "smut capital of the world."

He is given little chance of capturing the nomination.

JOHANNESBURG

Office workers in South Africa have been warned off sexy clothes. "Never wear your clothes too tight- it tends to create a sexy appearance," directed a lecturer on deportment.

For the girl who wanted to be absolutely daring, a navy-and-white pin-striped dress with long sleeves and wide starched cuffs was suggested.

THE PRESS

Joanna Holverstott reported in *Moderator*, a national magazine for leading college students, that the homosexual stereotype "should be forgotten, but not the situation."

The article, in the March issue, concludes: "Punitive measures taken against homosexuals by society are just as unenlightened as they are ineffective."

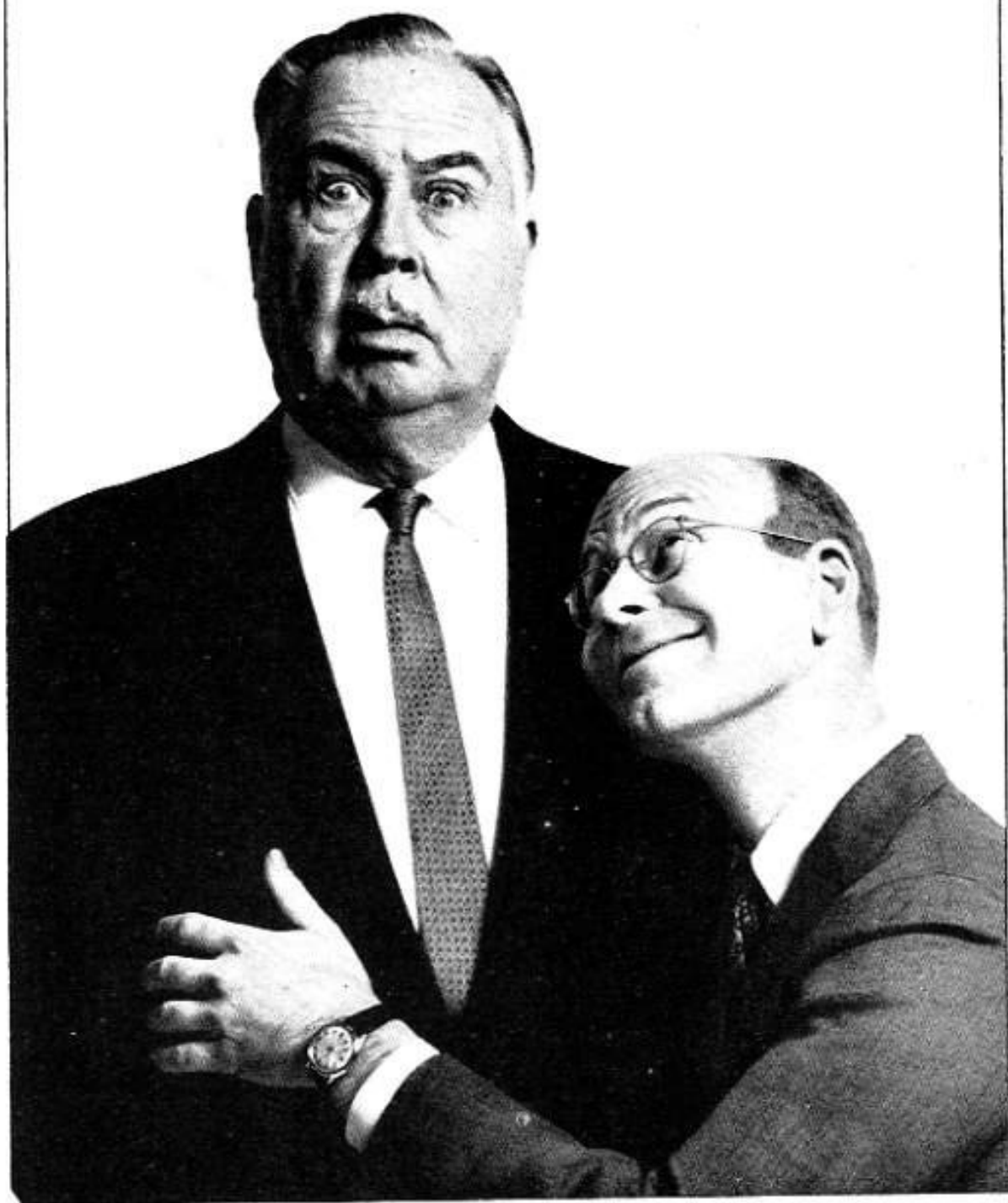
Leading Philadelphia lawyer, Gilbert Cantor, speaker at the 1965 East Coast Homophile Organization's convention, in his article for the Philadelphia Bar Association's The Shingle, offered that; "Perhaps solicitation laws should not apply where policemen are the 'victims'."

A May 21 *New Republic* editorial by David Sanford called for an end to Federal "policies which discriminate against capable homosexuals on the supposition that they might present personality problems when there is no

gay moments in advertising

-Sales Management Magazine, Feb. 18, 1966

**Accutron® makes loyal employees
unbearably loyal employees.**



clear indication to this effect in the individual case."

New York City: The New York Times, bowed under pressure from Operation Yorkville, an anti-obscenity group, and cancelled advertising for Drum.

The Times refused to comment on its decision directly to Drum's advertising agent, but told OY that their letter protesting the male help wanted ad which read: "Writer: Homosexual fiction, humor, articles," prompted a "thoroughgoing review" of their advertising policy with regard to homosexual theme literature.

OY suggested to the Times that the ad "might have the eventual effect of helping to contribute to the perversion and the degeneration of some young American boy." For their part, the Times claimed its previous policy had been based upon the belief that homosexuality largely results from illness. In the past we have not been willing to ostracize such individuals by refusing to run ads dealing with matters of common concern among themselves when such ads were offered to us and we saw no questions of legality or taste."

Washington, D. C.: H. (for Herman) Lynn Womack and two other officers of Guild Press and Guild Book Service were indicted on 20 counts of mailing obscene books, magazines and advertising.

Womack, a former philosophy professor, has two previous arrests on the same kinds of charges. One resulted in the famous *Manual v. Day* Supreme Court decision and Womack was found innocent of the second charge by reason of insanity.

editor needed

The Society is currently interviewing applicants for an associate editor's position on Drum. The individual chosen will be assigned broad literary and administrative duties and be required to work long hours.

Salary depending upon experience, but will not be competitive.

Applicants must be reasonably good typists, homosexual, have a good sense of humor, and understand the Drum philosophy.

Interested persons should send resume material to Drum, 34 S. 17th St., Phila., Penna.

announcements

Drum solicits original fiction, art and articles from readers. All submissions are to be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope for return.

Send all clippings, news, photographs, and gay moments in advertising from news media dealing with sexuality, homosexuality, censorship, obscenity, etc. to Drum.

Please notify us of any change of address at least three weeks in advance.

All members' and subscribers' copies of Drum contain a special frontal nude supplement.

One year subscription..\$7.00

One year membership, including Drum and the insider's For Members Only.....\$10.00

op-op

(continued from page 17) the-
less, after *Life* featured an
article on homosexuality, its
editors received letters from
"nauseated" readers who said
the editors should have access
to enough good stories not to
have to write about topics
which other folk never discuss
in polite society. One house-
wife wrote: "Your report on
homosexuality was not appro-
priate for a family magazine."

In State College, eight
merchants on College Avenue
refused to place *Op Op* posters
in their windows because of
the announced topic which, in
Victorian terms, is that which
"dares not to speak its name."

But homosexuality *is* speak-
ing its name - - more boldly,
more intelligently than ever
before and if this is a sign
of a revolution, it's a revol-
ution which, in the terms of
Wendell Phillips' distinction,
has not been "made," rather it
has "come."

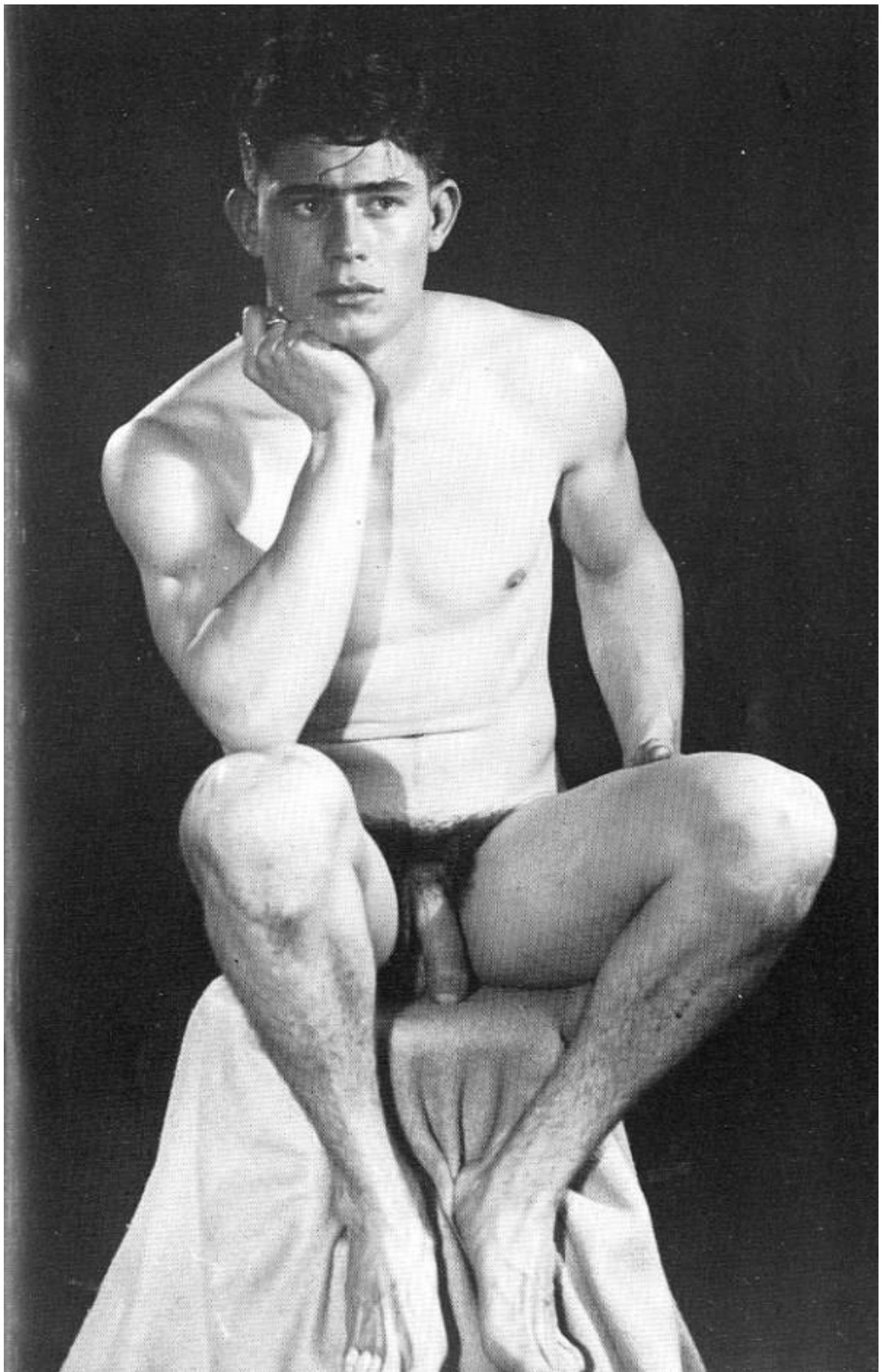
Dr. Wardell Pomeroy, an ex-
Kinsey associate, states: "A
man can be a homosexual and
not be emotionally disturbed.
I know many happy homosexuals
who are living well-adjusted,
socially productive lives. By
any other criteria, they are
normal." A Swedish psychia-
trist, Lars Ullerstam, goes e-
ven further. Dr. Ullerstam
believes that homosexuals
have a right to fulfillment
and therefore even demands
that government agencies ar-
range sexual contacts for ho-
mosexuals, advertising columns
in the newspapers, and the ad-
vancement of "erotic compas-
sion as an ethical value."

The official positions of
all three major religious
faiths in America proscribe
homosexual behavior because it
is considered sinful. Biblical
texts are used to support this
view. However, because of
Biblical scholarship, some
clergymen take a different
view and have helped esta-
blish Councils of Religion and
the Homosexual in San Francis-
co, Washington, Hartford, and
Toronto. The purpose of these
offices is not to condemn the
homosexual or his homosexual
behavior, but to encourage
appropriate adjustment, re-
sponsibility, and understand-
ing. The positions of these
councils is summed up in a
Quaker statement: "An act
which expresses true affection
between two individuals and
gives pleasure to them both
does not seem to us to be sin-
ful by reason *alone* of the
fact that it is homosexual."

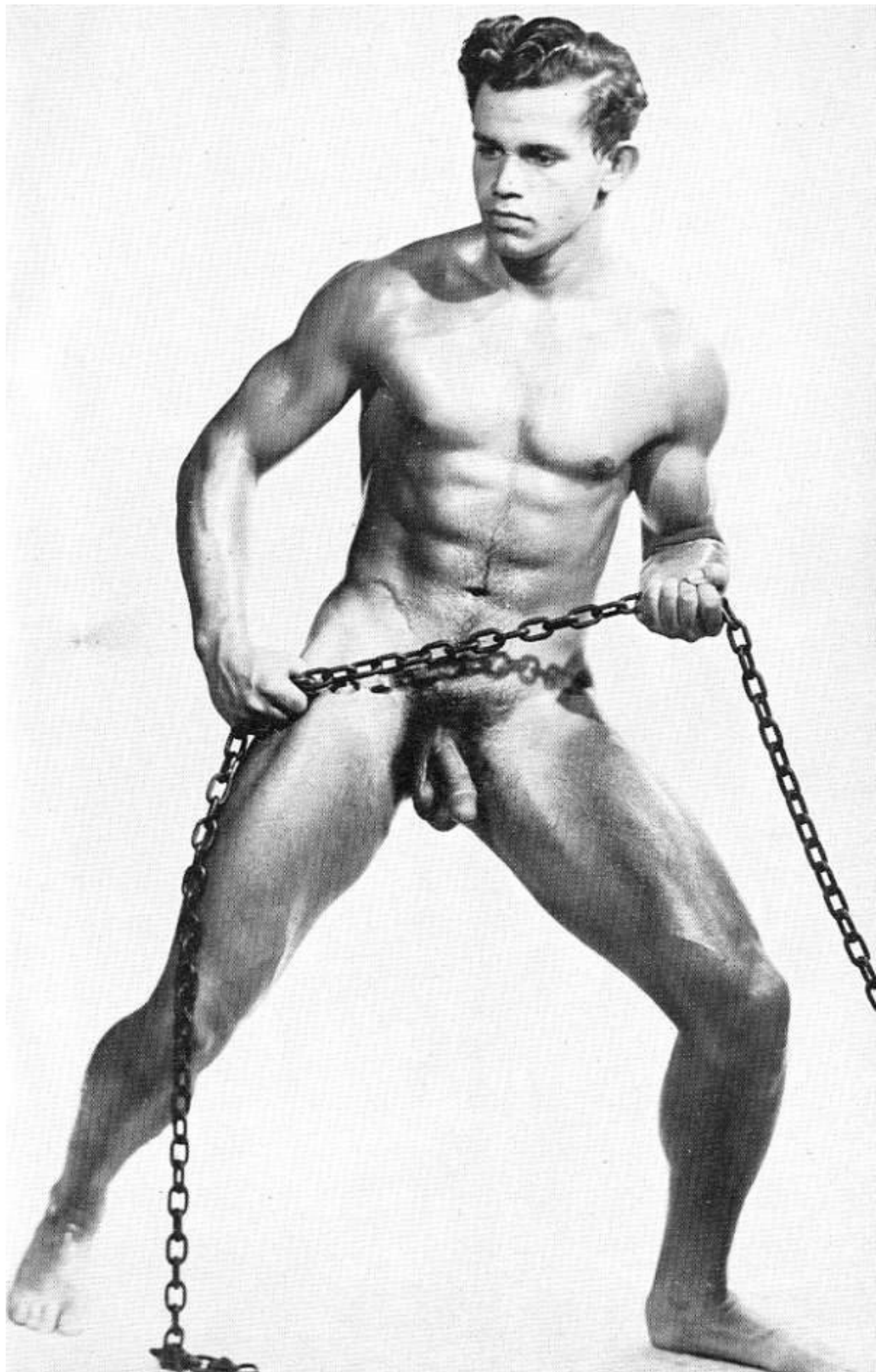
To begin our discussion to-
night, I would like to ask Dr.
Meahl if she would fill us in
on the family's role in cre-
ating the homosexual condition.

Meahl: There's considerable
research data which indicates
that the homosexual's home
life is characterized by a
mother who is close binding,
intimate, demasculinizing, and
seductive. Her possessive,
dominating and over-protective
behavior towards the child set
her apart from mothers of het-
erosexuals. She often tries
to align the father against
the son, sometimes openly pre-
ferring the son to the father.
In some of the studies there
is indication that the father
is openly hostile to the son.

Looking at the research ma-
terial, I think there is an
indication that the cause of
homosexuality is related to



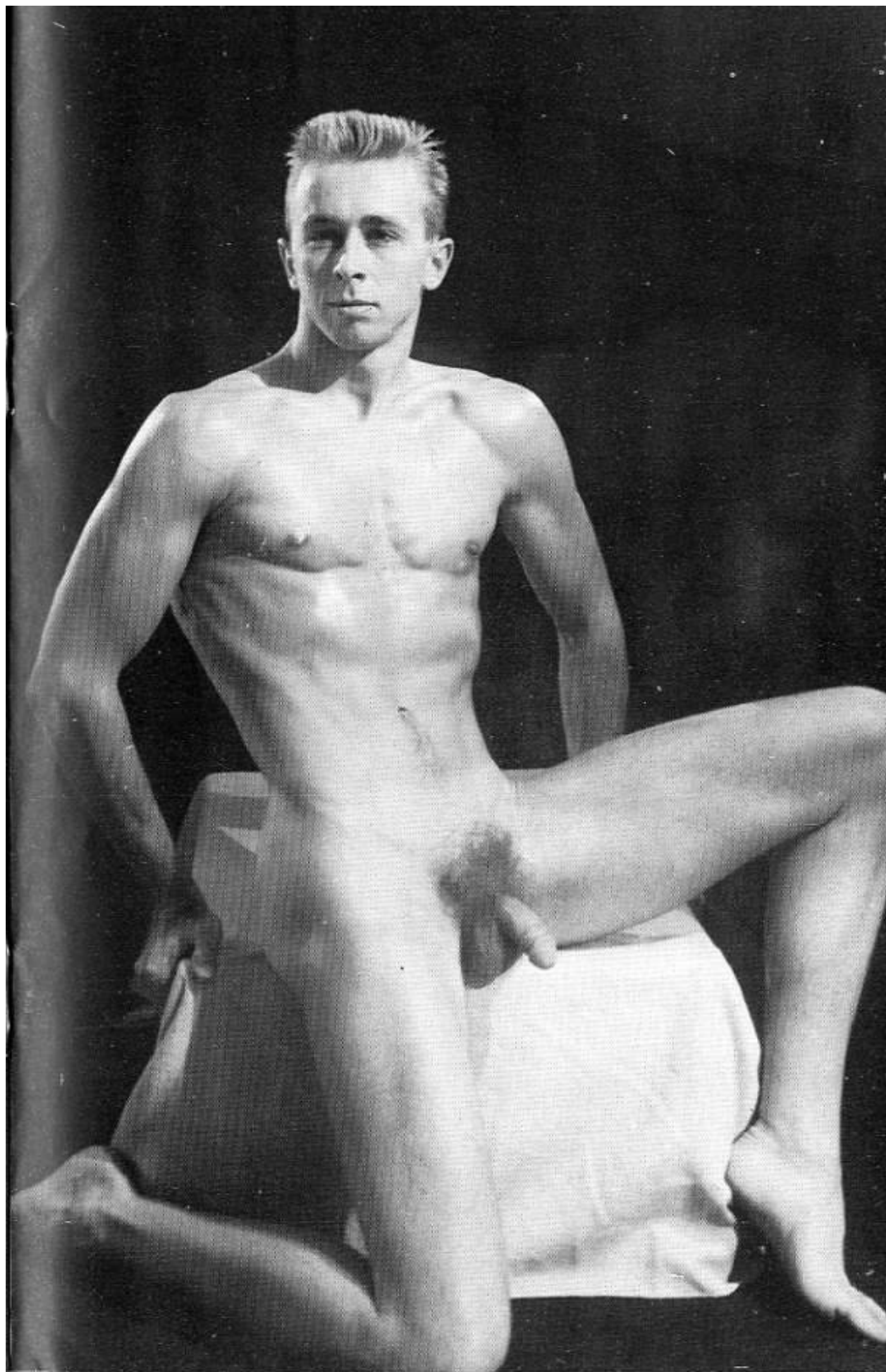


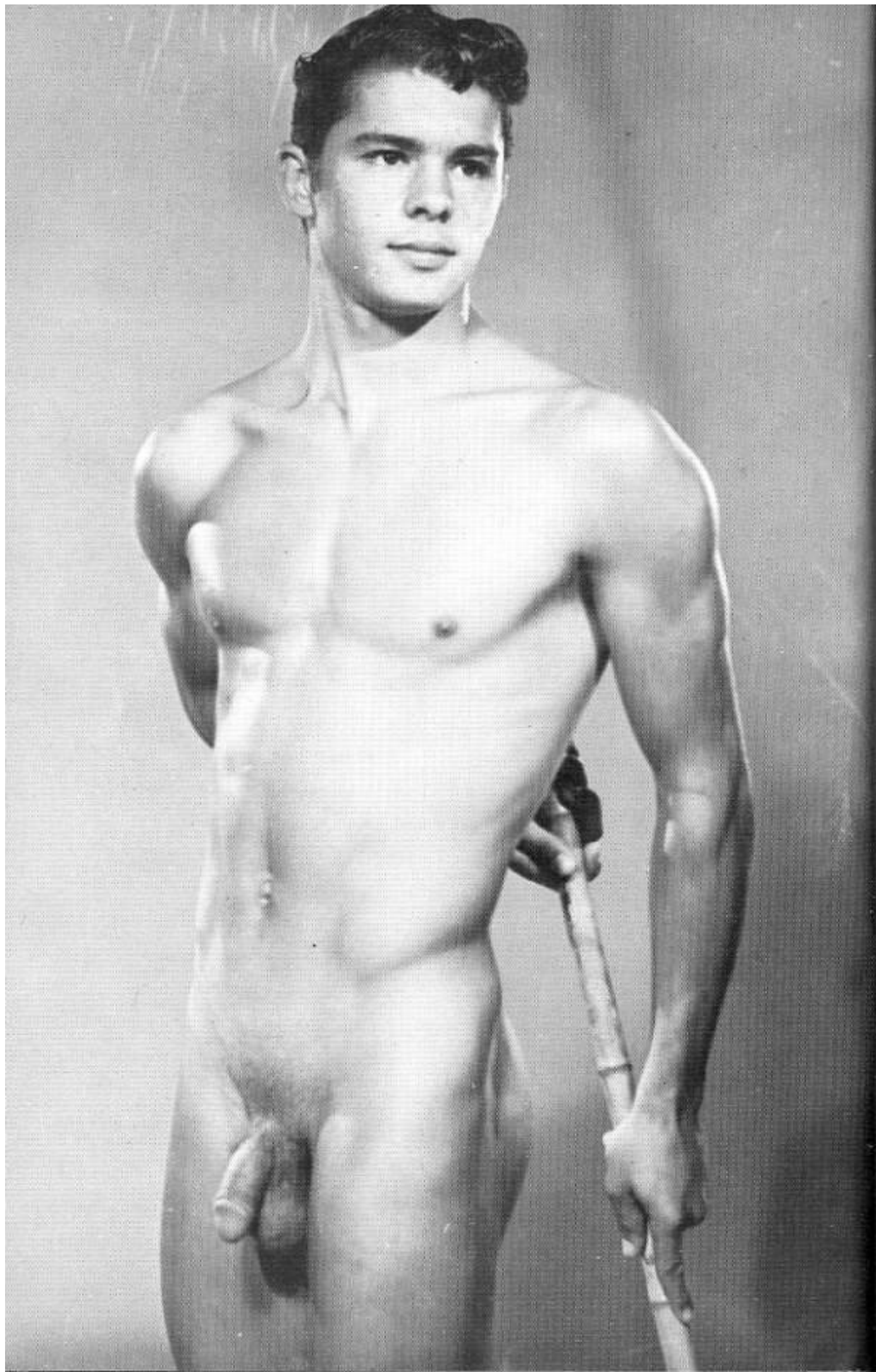












the emotional conditioning in the home and the relationship of the mother to the father as well as between the parents and the son.

Blair: Would you say that this, then, is the primary cause of homosexuality so far as you are concerned?

Meahl: I hesitate to say "cause", I'd rather talk about this in terms of relationships between the situation in the home and the condition in terms of relationships.

Blair: Yes, Mr. Polak?

Polak: Dr. Meahl, what causes heterosexuality?

Meahl: I think we have basic drives which certainly cultural conditioning effect. For example, we have the need for food and we begin to learn in infancy when to eat, what to eat, et cetera. Perhaps there are other reasons, too.

Polak: If we agree that homosexuality and heterosexuality are learned behavior, I think it would be fair to say that you have not answered my question, which was: "What causes heterosexuality?"

Blair: I think attorney Berger has something he wanted to say.

Berger: Even assuming the premise that they are both learned behavior, Dr. Meahl suggests that homosexuals come from a sick home environment. Presumably, the opposite is true and heterosexuals come from a healthy home environment.

Polak: If it is true that homosexuals come from a sick home environment, then we could presume your additional corollary to be true. But I do not feel that we have yet established, at least not to my satisfaction, that homo-

sexuals come from a sick home environment.

Lee: There is another dimension here that we have to keep in mind. Biologically the species reproduces itself and the established pattern of heterosexuality is probably preferred, at least on an incidence basis. I use the word "preferred" in an effort to arrive at a term that is not morally loaded. But procreation is part of social necessity which, I think, makes heterosexuality the one sexual orientation that should be encouraged.

Blair: Apart from reproduction and social acceptability, it seems to me you could say the same thing about homosexuality.

Lee: It is not just social acceptability, it is the whole social framework which includes taking care of the product of reproduction.

Blair: That's the same thing.

Lee: Not really. Now comes

Billy Bates

Billy Bates wears baggy sweaters,

And tennis shoes all new and white.

He's very proud of his high school letters;

He's in the bars most every night.

Billy Bates. He talks of money,

And clothes and parties and *darling* tricks.

Billy Bates calls everyone "Honey".

Ain't he cute? He's fifty-six.

-Bob Waltrip

the whole teaching function, the whole nurture function, the whole matter of what kind of sexual orientation are we going to encourage. I am not going to say "insist on," but I think we have to acknowledge some of the "givenness" that is quite evident in the heterosexual pattern that does not exist in the homosexual pattern.

Blair: Would you define what you mean by "preferred"?

Lee: In terms of male and female genitalia the heterosexual pattern is biologically determined.

Polak: I am inclined to concede your reproduction point just to get onto other areas, but it just cannot be done. For one thing, homosexuals and others who engage in homosexual acts do, as a matter of fact, reproduce. If this is more common in female homosexuals, it is still true in male homosexuals.

Further, though I doubt that homosexuality will ever take the place of contraceptives, we are not today facing the same kind of population problem we were facing when the Judeo-Christian anti-homosexual laws were first introduced. Their problem was to "be fruitful and multiply" while ours is to find enough space and food for the children produced by the heterosexuals without worrying about those you would like the homosexuals to produce.

As for the question of heterosexuality as being some sort of biological norm, it is

true that male and female genitalia "fit together" fairly well, but homosexuals are not having any particular problem figuring out what to do with each other's genitalia. Quite to the contrary.

When examining lower animals and other cultures, we find invariable incidences of homosexual behavior which would lead one to the conclusion that, at least from a biological standpoint, homosexual behavior is no less a norm than is heterosexual behavior.

Blair: Dr. Meahl, just how do other cultures feel about homosexuality?

Meahl: Ford and Beach's comparison found* that 28 of 76 (37%) cultures they studied had strong social pressure against the expression of this behavior while in 49 or 63% homosexuality was, in one form or another, socially acceptable for at least

certain members of the culture.

I might add, however, it was never the predominate type of behavior if a choice was available. Also, such behavior was always highest among males.

Blair: Dr. Meahl, how about the siblings in a situation where the parents would cause or create a situation where one of the children developed a homosexual orientation?

Meahl: Each individual responds to an environment and a particular relationship in a unique way. One individual might respond to a hostile fa-

**Clellan S. Ford and Frank A. Beach, Patterns of Sexual Behavior, Harper and Row or Ace Star for a paperback edition.*



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ther and possessive mother by becoming homosexual, another might not. Each individual has an unique environment and there may be some pre-disposition.

Polak: Dr. Meahl, have you now modified your original discussion of the cause of homosexuality to allow for pre-disposition? Though I would like to make it clear that I have not yet expressed my opinion on this matter and that I am now just asking questions of the other panelists.

Meahl: Yes, I think there might be some pre-disposition.

Blair: Dr. Walmer, as a medical man, is there any evidence that would support the idea that there is a genetic origin - or factor of pre-disposition - towards a homosexual orientation?

Walmer: I don't think any of the studies that support that position fulfill the requirements of science or evaluate their evidence fully.

Blair: What do you think contributes to the development of homosexuality?

Walmer: As children develop homosexuality is a very average and expected part of their development. I don't know why homosexuality continues on into adult life, but the majority of people move onto an area where their sexual gratification comes predominately from the opposite sex. For certain individuals, their gratification comes from those of the same sex. I don't think we have ever come up with the combination.

Polak: From your explanation of the growing process and your view towards it, you seem to indicate that the actual causes of homosexuality are unknown.

Walmer: We do not know what causes homosexuality.

Polak: Does Dr. Meahl?

Meahl: Absolutely not.

Polak: I'm sorry, I thought that some of your previous comments were addressed to that point.

Blair: Mr. Polak, why did you ask the cause of heterosexuality earlier.

Polak: We always assume that homosexuality is a distinct entity which is somehow "caused" and we often hear explanations of this "cause", though we seldom hear my question asked. If, indeed, homosexuality is "caused," then, correspondingly, so is heterosexuality. The two must be considered as a whole for any meaningful information to be discovered. The field of sexual conditioning is being given more attention by scientists than it was in the past, but we must be careful to avoid generalizations.

Berger: It seems to me that Mr. Polak has been let off a little too easily. Dr. Walmer says the only people he sees are sick people and therefore the only homosexuals he sees are sick homosexuals. He refrained from commenting about the homosexuals he hasn't seen and I don't think he has said anything one way or the other about whether or not *they* may or may not be sick. Here you have a bunch of people who have placed themselves....

Polak: I think we can properly object to the term "have placed themselves."

Berger: Who *are* outside the pale of society and remaining in this position seems to me like masochism of the worst possible order.

Polak: How masochism when the homosexual experience is a

pleasurable one?

Berger: Are you saying that they have either made a rational choice and prefer the fun of being homosexual to other things or are you saying they were born this way, period, that's the end of it?

Polak: I am saying neither. No sexual orientation is the result of a rational choice. In Dr. Paul Gebhard's* words, the causes of all sexual orientations, whether they be homosexual, heterosexual, bisexual or fetishistic appear to be "accidental." And we have very little information on the nature of these accidents. The behaviorists tell us that peer group relationships- of little Johnny to little Jimmy and Janie - have a great deal more to do with the accident of sexual orientation than we previously thought. Parental relationships, though significant, appear to have less to do with the formation of sexual orientations than earlier theorists believed.

It is generally accepted that we are born, in Freud's term, polymorphus perverse, or to use a more modern idiom, we are born sexually neutral, which is the innate capacity to respond to any sufficient stimulus. To put it another way, and this is not an exact usage of terms, we are born bi-sexual.

I will agree that it is not an answer to the question: "What causes homosexuality and/or heterosexuality," to say that we are simply conditioned that way. The conditioning processes, however, are so elusive and complex that that is the best we can

**Kinsey's successor as head of the Institute for Sex Research.*

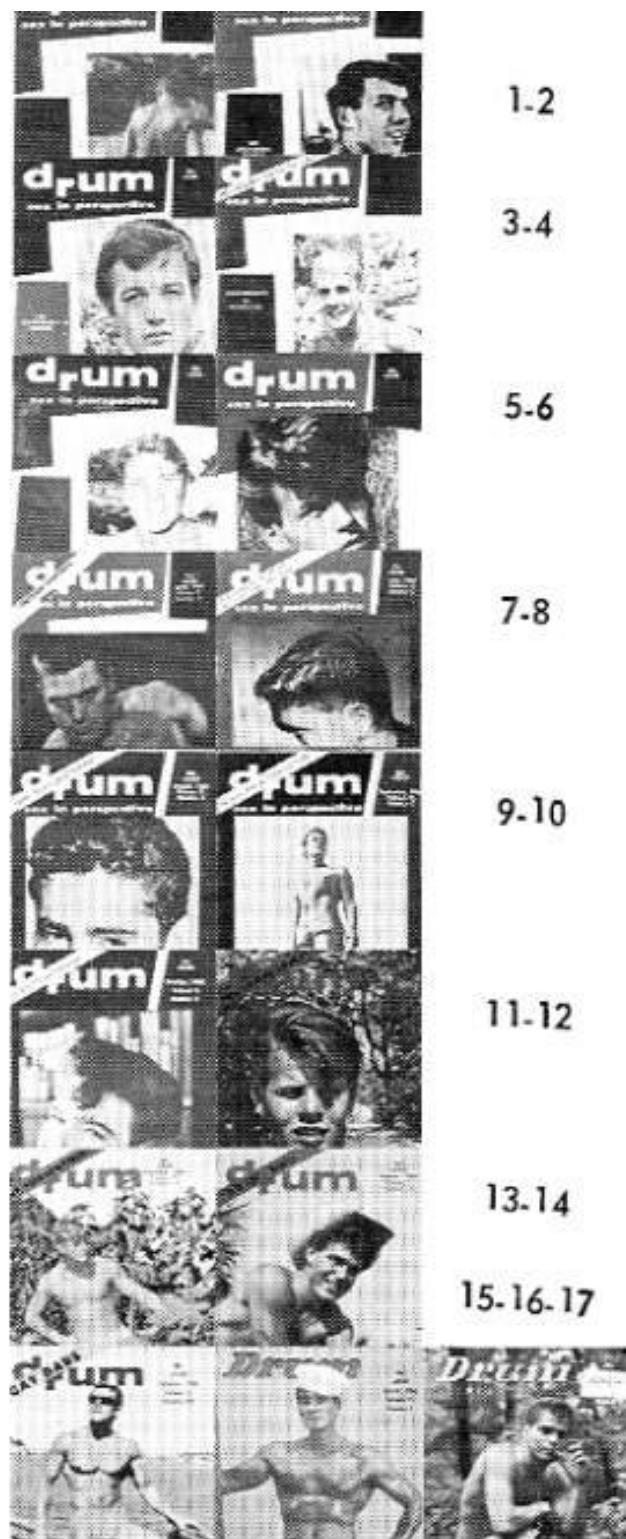
do, with any hope of being supported by science at this time. All else is, in the words of a recent research project, so much "armchair theorizing."

Blair: What criteria would you use to evaluate sexual orientations?

Polak: The relevant evaluating criteria, it would seem to us, are concerned with the individual's harm to himself or others, the acts' privacy, and whether or not force in any of its variations is used. Biologically, there seems no reason to class any sexual act or orientation "unnatural." Extending this reasoning further, when we examined sexual acts by most criteria other than that of traditional Judeo-Christian morality, we were unable to find adequate justification for finding any of the private acts of consenting adults as improper, harmful or demeaning. We also were unable to find any rationale for the laws against them.

Blair: Attorney Berger, as an officer in the American Civil Liberties Union, can you comment on that organization's stand towards homosexuality?

Berger: The ACLU is currently going through the same kind of soul-searching that many other thinking Americans are experiencing. The old policy- that homosexuality and homosexual conduct is not a civil liberties issue- seems to be all but discarded. The due process committee of the national policy making office in New York City seems to be developing the positions that private homosexual acts are protected by the Constitution's privacy provisions; that homosexual conduct *per se* should not be a bar to Federal em-



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back issues

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ployment. The national board has not gone so far as the affiliate in Washington, D. C. which has recommended that homosexuals *per se* should not be denied security clearances, but all indications are that a firm stance, much in the line that tonight's discussion has taken, is in the offing.

Blair: Mr. Polak, what is the general purpose of the homophile movement?

Polak: It is, in a nutshell, to improve the social and legal status of homosexuals. We are concerned not only with the apparent injustices of the law, but also the less-easily-definable hardship imposed by second-class citizenship.

Blair: What are some of the things being done as a movement?

Polak: Almost all of the 14 or so individual organizations maintain legal and medical referral services for homosexuals with problems, in addition to rosters of clergymen for religious guidance. We are involved in several court cases, concerning gay bars. We are supporting an action in New Jersey and New York Mattachine is working in New York City to help secure the homosexual's right to congregate peaceably in bars and other places of amusement, free of official harassment.

Blair: Before turning the questioning over to the audience, I would like to ask: How would you define what might be called the homosexual problem?

Polak: It is not so much that there are homosexuals as it is that there are those opposed to them. If we could eliminate the external prejudice based upon lack of information about homosexuals, most of the problem would disappear.

Overall, however, the primary problems facing the homosexual are the same as those facing the heterosexual: a general anti-sexual culture and climate. Feeling relatively uncertain about the nature of heterosexuality and their own identity as heterosexuals, many "straight" individuals find it difficult to allow for the homosexual's apparent non-conformist behavior. All sexuality is regarded as taboo and the homosexual is seen as a threat to the social order first by violating the anti-sex taboo and, second, by so doing in an apparently non-conformist manner.

The homosexual's defensive posture combined with his societally produced negative feelings about his homosexuality also aids in maintaining anti-homosexuality.

Anti-homosexual feelings are also supported by the double barrel of homosexual invisibility: on the one hand, general society only sees the individuals whose behavior is most likely to offend them, while 85% of the homosexual population- that segment which could form a balance-maintains its invisibility.

We feel that the homosexual problem is diminishing and that the greater expansion of the so-called sexual revolution will continue to diminish it.

Meahl: A few days before this panel, I heard John Gagnon of the Kinsey Institute speak in terms of the sexual revolution today and he indicated that, perhaps, it is not so much of a revolution as a revolt and that our talking and bringing this out in the public is related to what's been going on in our society.

Walmer: The homosexual problem is the disturbance and unhappiness that becomes associated with individuals who are not discreet enough to exercise their sexuality without in some way coming in contact with forces hostile to it.

Polak: Even in those cases in which there is no direct conflict with the establishment, the societal pressures also take their toll. The homosexual generally has a negative self-image because of these pressures in the same way the Negro has a negative self-image because of the societal stigma. The homosexual minority differs from the Negro minority in one basic way- the black man seldom can pass for white, while I can almost always pass for straight.

Berger: There would be no difference between Mr. Polak and me as to the desirability of law reform, but one thing that troubles me is why can't homosexuals form enduring relationships with each other. Is that in the nature of the thing, do you think?

Polak: It is not that homosexuals, as homosexuals, do not form long term relationships, but that male homosexuals as males do not form them. Female homosexuals, as females, do tend to form more lasting unions than male homosexuals. But that's females for you. If there weren't females in the heterosexual relationship, you wouldn't have the incidence of relationship longevity there either.

Males and females, regardless of their sexual orientations, are males and females first. When a male is walking down the street - with either his girlfriend or his boyfriend - he's eyeing everyone

who appeals to him. In the heterosexual and lesbian situations, the female's non-concern with a variety of sexual partners acts as a stabilizing influence.

Blair: Rev. Lee, how do you think the church would feel about marriages of homosexuals to each other?

Lee: The problem does not really lie so much with whether the church makes up its mind to have some manner of ceremony whereby two homosexuals can have a particular relationship solemnized. The problem is what society will do in allowing the church to tolerate these kinds of relationships. The only question, it seems to me, is: Will the churches act in such a way as to help remove some of the great pressures which discourage long term homosexual relationships. This is where the issue stands.

Part Two

Blair: From this point on, unless specified otherwise, all questions I ask will be questions addressed to the panel from members of the audience.

The first is addressed to Mr. Polak: What is your organization's views towards the homosexual who aggressively and physically accosts heterosexuals in restrooms and bars?

Polak: Our organization condemns all behavior in which anyone is "aggressively accosted." I imagine, however, the point of the question has to do with the more general area of homosexual solicitation of unwilling heterosexuals. First off, I think the amount of this kind of behavior is grossly over-rated in the public's mind because it is one of

the few types of homosexual activity they ever see. The bulk of homosexual solicitations are of one homosexual to the other. When confusion does arise, responsible adults have the right- and the duty- to simply refuse sexual advances that are unwanted. Heterosexual women do it, they tell me, several times a night when they go out on dates with their boyfriends. There is no reason that I can see why heterosexual men should not react to unwanted advances with as much grace.

Blair: Here is one I would like to answer: "Isn't it a question of the continuation of the species- if we were all homosexual, the race would disappear?"

No one on the panel is advocating that all people could, would or should be homosexually oriented or practice homosexuality exclusively. In any event, the continuation of the species is not quite so relevant a problem as it once was. Birth control seems to be a more important issue today, though no one on the panel is advocating homosexuality as a means of birth control.

Polak: I don't think it will ever beat out the pill in a popularity poll.

Blair: Here is a question for Dr. Lee: "Does your reference to 'charitable toleration' imply that society must tolerate a bad thing?"

Lee: I do not agree that homosexuality is a "bad thing" which must be tolerated. The kind of charitable toleration I am talking about takes into consideration the circumstances surrounding an individual's life. My attitude toward a 16-year-old boy who suspects he might be homosexu-

al would be different from my attitude toward a 40-year-old man who has been a homosexual all of his life.

It would be highly uncharitable to move in on a person and condemn, punish and discriminate against him - which would also intensify the pressures he is facing - on the basis that we have taken a self-righteous attitude toward his homosexuality. I would say that such a negative stand would be totally contrary to the Gospel.

When I talk about toleration in this circumstance, I find it fully within the Biblical tradition.

Polak: More and more churchmen are adopting similar views though when charity is discussed this way, it always seems somewhat patronizing.

Lee: This clerical orientation gives nobody any reason to become benevolent or condescending.

Blair: "Dr. Walmer, do you try to cure homosexuals?" I take that to mean a change of the homosexual orientation to a heterosexual orientation.

Walmer: As I said earlier, unless an individual indicates that he wishes to do something in relation to his homosexuality, I would not attempt to alter it. I only make a sincere attempt to help each person who consults me to achieve such a goal as he feels will bring himself into better harmony with himself and the society in which he has to exist.

Blair: "Should education majors, prior to graduation, be screened out for homosexuality?"

Lee: Absolutely not. We have a comparable situation in the church when it comes to

housing clergy for local congregations. A great amount of discrimination goes into excluding men who have had patterns of previous homosexual experience.

I reply to this, somewhat glibly, that the rector or pastor of the church is no more a threat to the choir boys as some are to the choir girls.

Blair: I might add that the Group for Advancement of Psychiatry in its study on *Sex and the College Student* recommended to college administrators that consensual, private homosexual behavior need not be the direct concern of a college administration.

Another audience question: "What is it like for a person who realizes he is homosexual?"

Polak: Often it is hell. The phenomenon is called, in the parlance, "coming out," which is a recognition and acceptance of the fact that you are homosexual.

Coming out is a realization that you are different from your relatives and what often appears as the total society, and the teenager usually feels that he is at active variance with society. However, human beings are resilient and we learn to accommodate ourselves to society's pressures in many areas. Celebrities learn to live cloistered lives in order to gain privacy, and flunking out of college is certainly another unpleasant experience, but we accommodate ourselves. Slowly, homosexuals come to an appreciation of themselves, develop a reasonable attitude toward their homosexuality and live productive, worthwhile lives. In general, homosexual life is not a great deal dif-

ferent from heterosexual life and, while - as Freud put it - homosexuality is "assuredly no advantage" but the disadvantages are nowhere as great as they are imagined.

Blair: "What is the plight of the older homosexual?"

Polak: Several things happen when you get older, whether you are homosexual or heterosexual. For one thing, the sexual interests decrease. Those who fear aging greatly are usually assuming, erroneously, that their present-day sexual interests will hold stable throughout middle and old age. The range of available partners could be limited more later in life, but so is interest.

We often hear the myth of a sad and lonely old homosexual who lives in a garret and is almost successful in inhibiting his urge to molest little boys. This dirty-ole man image is just another of society's supposed penalties for being homosexual. If you are homosexual, the boogey man won't come after you and you will have sex after 30.

Aging also brings with it, often, a shift in taste levels. I am 28 and I now find the conversation level of most 18-year-olds trying and unsophisticated. I am now attracted to my own peer group in terms of age, social standing, community interests, etc. When I am 50, I expect to be interested in 50-year-olds.

I might also add that the heterosexual who hankers after 18-year-old girls will have the same problem at 50 as the homosexual will have.

Blair: "How about the seeming divorce of sex from love in homosexual relationships?"

Polak: It is often true that

sex can be obtained in homosexual life without love. It is also true in heterosexual life - but there it takes cash.

Lee: A lot of homosexual literature seems to dwell on the physical - and so does heterosexual literature - and this does raise the question that if we are talking about respectability in sexual matters, we must all come to grips responsibly and creatively - or irresponsibly and destructively - with sexuality. The moral imperative of how do you deal with your sexuality has to be faced and it is not enough for the homosexual just to be secure in that he is caught only by infection and detection, but never conception.

Blair: "Is it possible for a person to enjoy homosexual and heterosexual relationships simultaneously?" I take it the questioner means in the same general time period.

Polak: Some 33% of all persons have crossed the border at one point in their adult lives, which seems to imply that it is possible, but if we are discussing bisexuality, which would be a more or less equal sex interest in both sexes during the same time period, I would say that this type of person is indeed lucky, but indeed rare.

Blair: "Is homosexuality on the increase?"

Polak: The Kinsey figures tend to confirm the notion that the homosexual population has remained at about 10% in all history, though I am sure that we are becoming more aware of homosexuality and that homosexuals are more noticeable in our society today.

Blair: Then you would say there is no increase?

Polak: I think that there is no appreciable increase.

Blair: "Do you think that there will be a day when the homosexual will be fully socially and legally accepted in society?"

Polak: No. I feel the laws will all go within the next few years, but social acceptance is another thing. Ford and Beach indicated that no society has, in the past, ever fully accepted homosexual behavior and I think it would be fair to project from this that homosexuality will not be fully accepted. Parenthetically, heterosexuality has also never been fully accepted, either.

Meahl: I agree that it will not be fully accepted, however, I do feel that bringing these problems out into the open in discussions such as this is helping our young people look at sex in terms of a health entity. It will permit them to form realistic standards which will be meaningful in terms of the total pattern of life.

Blair: "Can we prevent homosexuality?"

Lee: Dr. Hooker wrote in a document put out by the National Council of Churches: "Even if we use all of the knowledge that we have about good parental education, and even if we have the possibility of somehow, miraculously transforming all of the bad homes into good homes, and if we give proper sex education, we would still have homosexuals."

I think the question should be approached not only in terms of the prohibitive sense, but also in terms of how do we understand it soon enough. It is a human phenomenon that is among us and, it seems to me,

the time has come to dispense with the harsh, moralizing, punitive and discriminating exclusiveness with which we previously treated it.

Polak: The only way I know to discourage homosexuality in our society would be to encourage heterosexuality, and that concept is so alien to our culture that the question of attempting to limit homosexual behavior is almost academic.

Meahl: You first begin to teach a child about sex as you first dress him, or, even, from birth on. If you try to instill positive attitudes and give affection and acceptance, I think you are likely to eliminate some of the problems of sexual maladjustment.

Berger: In terms of practical considerations, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania does not seem ready to accept very advanced views, at least not legally. A new criminal code has been introduced which does not eliminate sodomy as a crime - it just reduces the penalty. And this would possibly have some adverse affects in that some judges could be more inclined to send persons to jail than they are now.

Blair: "Michaelangelo, Walt Whitman, Oscar Wilde and Somerset Maugham all were homosexuals as have been many other great men in history. Is there any connection here?"

Polak: Unfortunately, no. The only correlation that exists between greatness and homosexuality is that great men have generally been freer to express themselves and thereby let the fact of their homosexuality become known. To be sure 10% of all great men have been and are homosexual, but

so are 10% of all the scoundrels.

Blair: We have time for one final question: "What possible outlet is available for the frustrated Penn State male homosexual student?"

Polak: Besides other Penn State male homosexuals, I can only suggest that you complete this phase of your education and move to a larger city. It is standard for small towns to be exceptionally frustrating to homosexuals and other persons of somewhat unusual interests and it is equally standard for small-town folk to move to big towns where the possibility for outlet is correspondingly higher.

So moving, however, will not automatically solve all of your problems for there is a great deal of frustration, sexual and social in all of life, though the homosexual's sexual frustration is often quite high. The number of orgasms for male heterosexuals, with partners, is about 3.4 a week; the number of orgasms for male homosexuals, again with partners, is about 1.2 a week, or about one-third of that for heterosexuals. To complete the picture, the homosexual has the highest masturbatory rate of all groups of males, including adolescents - and you know how high the masturbatory rate is for adolescents.

Blair: For over an hour we have been considering several perplexing facets of homosexuality. More than ever we appreciate the sense of Dr. Lars Ullerstam's comment: "Very little is known of the causes of homosexuality, and of homosexuals' physical and psychological traits in general. This lack of knowledge appears in

curious contrast to the cocksure pronouncements people tend to make in these matters."

Though we've made some progress in our understanding of homosexuality since the days when its source was traced to the drinking of tea and the pernicious influence of Italian opera, perhaps we have not moved so far that we cannot agree with Freud, who, in 1935 in a sympathetic letter to an American mother of a homosexual son, wrote: "Homosexuality is assuredly no advantage, but it is nothing to be ashamed of, no vice, no degradation, it cannot be classified as an illness."

In the words of Simone de Beauvoir:

"Like all human behavior, homosexuality leads to make-believe, disequilibrium, frustration, lies, or on the contrary, it becomes the source of rewarding experiences, in accordance with its manner of expression in actual living-whether in bad faith, laziness, and falsity, or in lucidity, generosity, and freedom."

This is Ralph Blair- for Op-Op - good night.

dating

Newsstand copies of the last issue of Drum were redated from April, 1966 to Spring, 1966 because of production delays.

There were no other issues between that one and this, marked #18-19.

All future Drum issues will bear an issue number as opposed to an issue date in order to simplify our records.

Subscribers and members will be notified how to recalculate their expiration dates.

Winston Reynolds in Greece

If you go to Greece looking for the glorious, golden-haired youth of the Age of Pericles, you are going to be sadly disappointed. The average Greek boy of today bears little, if any, resemblance to those of his heritage, but they are still bright, cheerful and, often, extremely personable.

Settle for that.

In all of Greece, especially Athens, the commercial hustler is prominent, but there are none of the dangers noted with his Portugese counterpart. The Athenian hustler is out to make a drachma or two, and he'll tell you the price right off, usually about \$6 to \$10.

Don't pay it! Tell him it is too high and walk away. Chances are, unless business is brisk, he'll come around to what you offer. That should be 50 to 100 drachmas or about \$1.65 to \$3.35 in American currency.

The problem, again, is not how much but where to go. Greek boys are extremely reluctant to pass the baleful eye of the desk clerk and- even if he were willing- many hotels will not permit you to take a guest to your room.

Greek boys often insist upon taking the aggressive role for this is often the *only* way they will play. There seem to be few, if any, homosexuals in the way in which we understand the term here. As one guide book warns: "Camping is not an organized activity in Greece."

The islands are delightful and so are the opportunities

to sample the local wares. The beaches are deserted, if you seek them out, and there are little out of the way coves which provide perfect settings for nude sunbathing and other pleasures.

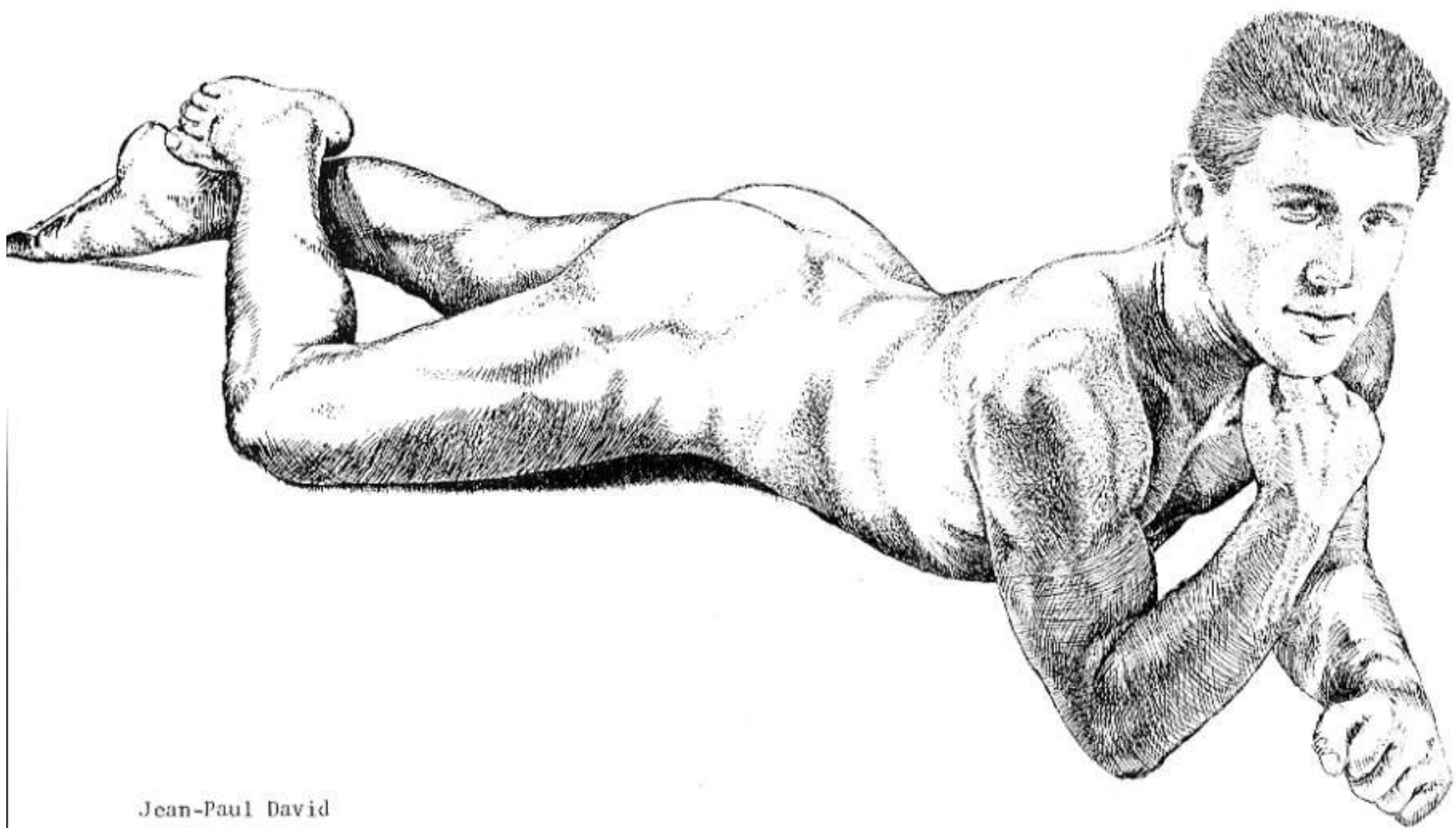
And, of course, there to the true romanticist's delight is the uninhabited island of Delos, where, according to tradition, Apollo was born. Arrangements can be made for overnight stays and there are beds at the tourists' pavilion. Once the tourist boat leaves, the island is deserted and can be inspected at leisure.

On Delos can be found the remnants of huge phallic symbols that stood near the Temple of Dionysus and these, unto themselves, are worth the visit.

Greek men dance together- an act which is for them rather impersonal- but exciting to watch. One male is apt to rise when the music starts and begin a solitary dance. Soon he will be joined by a second man- often with a handkerchief wrapped tightly around his hand. The handkerchief will serve as the link between them as their superb bodies perform with grace and rhythm.

Mt. Athos, the all male community, still exists, but the way is long and arduous. Don't expect to be attacked in your room by sex-hungry monks overcome by the sight of a stranger, or set upon by willing novices. Mt. Athos is largely a run-down, fast crumbling refuge for elderly priests of the Greek Orthodox Church. Just enjoy the centuries-old liturgy at the services and the glorious Byzantine art.





Jean-Paul David



PART ONE OF TWO PARTS

SEX IN PRISON

The bell rang for shower-call and I stood by the cell door waiting for it to be unlocked. Steel doors clanged open and shower-togs clattered on the concrete. Hundreds of inmates filed down the cell-block to take their daily showers. The noise and confusion were new to me. I had been at Leavenworth only a week.

The door gears moved and a guard yelled "Four tier." My timing must have been off for when I pulled on the door, it was locked again. Those on the tier walked by, wrapped in towels, unnoticed and uncaring.

The tier became quiet as I stood there, unsure as to what I was supposed to do. I could hear the distant sound of water splashing and people milling around the tier one shower area, three levels below me.

Suddenly, I saw a figure walk quickly by and enter a cell next to mine. Another did the same thing, another, and a fourth. I could hear the murmur of hushed voices and the movement of bodies in a

bed. Finally, I spotted a small shaving mirror and took it from the nail on which it hung, reached outside my cell, turning the mirror so that I could see what was happening in the next cell.

Of the five people there, three stood against the wall, watching as the other two had sex in bed. Each stared intently at the writhing figures on the bed, reeling as they watched a slender youth receiving an older prisoner anally. The standing three never moved their eyes from the prone bodies, their shower towels bulging.

In a few minutes, the top man got off, wrapped his towel around his waist and disappeared down the tier as quietly as he had arrived. Even before he left the cell, his position had been taken by the next in line; then the next; and the last.

When it was over, the youth laid there, not moving, until he sighed and turned over. He did not spot the mirror until he had stood up and wrapped his own towel around him.

When he did, he smiled and said in a soft and friendly voice: "For a carton of cigarettes, you too can be a winner." It was then I noticed the four cigarette cartons which he picked up.

This was my first contact with sex in prison and I was shocked and surprised. From that time on, though, I was prepared to expect anything.

Sex is the major topic in prison. Sex is everywhere, in everything. It is as direct as the shower ploy or as subtle as a disguised football game. When Earl Stanley Gardner wrote: "Locking a man up doesn't deprive him of sex, only of women," he spoke succinctly and with the authority of a noted penologist and author.

The United States Disciplinary Barracks (USDB) at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is not a usual prison. Although part of the Federal prison system, it houses only Army and Air Force prisoners who have been sentenced to a year or more by a court-martial. The USDB has special qualities that make it unique: the average age of the prison population is the early 20's and the average stay is 13 months. It is, however, from a wider vantage point that we view this institution and that is as a part of the total Federal prison system which maintains consistent policies for all Federal prisons, including Leavenworth.

Sexy Sport

State and local prisons vary from one another, but the same observations hold true, apparently, for all penal institutions. Kinsey found that from 35% to 85% of prison populations engage in homosexual acts.

Sex is a sport in prison and the most popular sport there. Having an in-prison sexual partner is the status symbol that divides the rich from the poor. It is one of the many prison "problems" that most administrators attempt to ignore, but which refuses to be ignored.

It is not easy to attain. Each contact must be plotted as carefully as might an actual prison break. It is like a chess game in which no scheme is too wild and no risk is too great.

One inmate of my acquaintance was taken with the charms of a young man on his tier, but he couldn't make it. The competition seemed too tough. He planted contraband material in the boy's cell and it was discovered. The boy was sent to solitary.

Later in the day, the first inmate made sure he was also discovered with contraband and, of course, he also was sent to solitary. There they passed the long days and evenings in conversation and by the time they had finished their stretch, they were fast friends. During the first night back into the regular population, my friend scored.

Did he think the affair was worth the time, effort and hardship? Certainly!

Inspection

From the moment a young or attractive man enters the chow hall for his first prison meal, hundreds of pairs of eyes are inspecting him and sizing him up. By the time he has been processed into the prison, interested parties already know his name, where he is from, what crime he has committed, how much time he was given and all other pertinent data. If

trustees with access to the files are unable to supply their eager customers with the desired information, they make up the requisite facts.

The uninitiated soon learns that there is no such thing as an accidental meeting or a freely given favor; every meeting is planned, every favor comes with strings.

If he ignores the flurry of attention his arrival will attract, the new inmate will be permitted to fade into the fabric of everyday prison life. He will have run the sexual gauntlet successfully. The flurry will shift to the newer, as-yet-untried prisoners. If he then partakes of the homosexual opportunities, he will not be known as a homosexual.

No Homos Here

He might even aggressively seek the bodies of others, becoming the hunter rather than the hunted, he will be on his way to building a reputation as an operator- but he still won't be considered gay.

If his sentence is long enough, and his technique good enough, he may become a living legend - an object of wonder, the butt of resentment. His role is most closely watched by the other prisoners, every action scrutinized. Will his sex conquests include emotion? Will he show feeling for his partner? Will his reaction indicate more than pure physical release?

It is positive involvement within the experience that dubs a man homosexual in prison, not his number of conquests or even his incidence rate.

New prisoners who are either weak or especially young or attractive may find themselves forced to choose the

strongest of his admirers to be his protector. Only by submitting to one person - irrespective of his interest in the individual or in homosexual sex - will they be able to avoid the onslaught of the hordes of brutal, conniving, sex-starved convicts.

The Rules

While he has a "protector," he will be unbothered by others, generally. Not only out of fear of the keeper, but out of respect for the rules of the game. A subtle corollary is, also, that in due time, interest will falter and the youth will find himself up for grabs.

Prison for the young and the weak can be a hell that never ceases.

Homosexual sex is only one facet of a penal institution's sex life. Between 15% and 65% of all prisoners never indulge in that pastime, but *all* masturbate. The inspiration? Pornography.

Despite screening processes that are designed to keep erotic material from the libraries, some is bound to get through. One needs only to know the title and it will automatically fall open to "the good part."

Prison artists and authors work hand-in-hand to produce for their eager public. Stories rented for three packs of cigarettes a night, although sub-letting for lesser payments was brisk business.

Stories tend to be short, crude and explicit. Once in a while a new talent would arrive and quality would improve- only to drop off again. There is a limited number of ways in which any person can describe the same act.

(Continued in next issue)

the issue

(Continued from page 5) movement, and his absence from a policy making position at MSW bears out this feeling- without him there is no organization.

Where Now?

The movement can no longer afford dependence on unpaid, volunteer labor. Attempting to do so has only led to disastrous results. In Florida, Inman is involved in a name-calling contest in the best tradition of *Confidential*; in Washington, as we have noted, one of the movement's only valuable leaders was put, at least temporarily, out to pasture because he wasn't, in Willy Loman's terms, "well liked." In New York, Leitsch has developed a disabling and paranoid fear of other groups within the homophile movement; and, in Philadelphia, working 12 hours a day, seven days a week, Polak was unable to accomplish other projects and produce *Drum* on a regular basis.

The one-man-show in which the act is only as strong- or as weak- as its ringmaster has proved as unworkable in Miami as it has in New York, Los Angeles and Philadelphia.

Recognizing this, plans are in progress to break up the Janus Society of America as it now exists and to establish three separate units in its place. The first will be *Drum Publishing Company* which will have as its primary responsibility the physical production of the monthly magazine. The

second will be the Homosexual Law Reform Society, which will have as its principle responsibility the coordination of law reform efforts throughout the United States. The third will be the Janus Trust, a non-profit, tax deductible charity that will continue the educational functions.

In many respects, the homosexual problem appears not to exist. If the "average" homosexual is a "disenfranchised" citizen, he either doesn't realize it or has made a sufficient adjustment to the disability. In any event, he doesn't care. Or at least he doesn't care in the terms in which the homophile movement has presented the problem.

Aunt Mary

If the Negro ever suffered the danger of becoming Uncle Tom, the homosexual's temptation to become Aunt Mary is a hundred-fold. In daily life there seems little incentive to do otherwise. It might seem reasonable to expect a different stance from the movement. Instead, there is a group of Aunt Marys who have exchanged whatever vigorous defense of homosexual rights there may be for a hyper-conformist we-must-impress-the-straight-people-as-butch-as-they-are stance. It is a sell-out.

No panacea exists. Responsible paid leadership, acting in a consistent and sophisticated manner, dealing with the problems of day-to-day homosexual living, holding itself as responsive to the needs of the homosexual community, addressing itself to the heterosexual community and no longer concerned with adolescent factions, will help.

"as long as you're up get me ...

Harry Chess
Agent 00687/8

that Man from **auntie**

If you can't lick 'em, join 'em!!"

WE LAST LEFT OUR TWO HEROES, HARRY AND MICKEY, ON THEIR BATMAN SURFBOARDS IN HOT PURSUIT OF 'THUNDERCLAP'... THE ROBOT-NAPPED NUCLEAR ROBOT! THEY WERE APPROACHING SINISTER FIRED ISLAND... UNAWARE THAT DR. COCKODILE'S FLAMING-FAGGOT ALARM SYSTEM HAD BEEN SET OFF!!! MUCK'S MAD SCIENTIST, DR. COCKODILE, SENSING INTRUDERS, PUSHES THE BLACK BUTTON... RELEASING HIS OFF-SHORE HOARD OF HUNGER-CRAZED **SHARKS!!!**

DARN!
I KNEW THAT
AVIS BUTTON
WOULDN'T
HOLD!!

AND THINGS
ARE LOOKING
RATHER BLEAK
AT THE MOMENT!

SLURP!

SNAP!

GEE!

MILES AWAY AT AUNTIE HQ.....

I'M GETTING MY ACUTE
CRAMPS! IT CAN
MEAN ONLY ONE
THING... MY TOP
OO AGENTS
ARE IN TROUBLE!
TIME FOR
ACTION!

FU2
HERE

IT'S BEEN YEARS...
BUT I HAVE
NO CHOICE!
THEY NEED
ME!

VIP
CLOSET

OCCUPANCY
OF MORE THAN
2 PERSONS IS
AGAINST BOARD
OF HEALTH
REGULATIONS.

AS FU2 SAYS THE
MAGIC WORD ..THERE
IS A TREMENDOUS
CRASH OF THUNDER
AND A MAD BOLT OF
LAVENDER LIGHTNING!
WHEN THE SMOKE
CLEARS...THERE STANDS
THE WORLD'S MOST PERFECT
PIECE OF MASCULINE
MARVEL...

**CAPTAIN
MEAT!**

MARY!

Hi!



FIRST, SOME
FAIRY DUST...
AND WEEEEEE...
IT'S OFF TO HIGH
ADVENTURE... 'N
ALL THAT JAZZ!

WOW!
THE
CAPED
CRUISER!

MOMENTS LATER...

OK...YOU GUYS! GRAB ON
TO THIS... 'N I'LL DUMP
YOUR HOT BODIES ONTO
THE BEACH

EXCUSE ME...WOULD
YOU HAVE AN EXTRA
BOBBIE PIN?

Gee!

POW!

BARN

SIGH... MANY THANKS...
C. M. HOW ABOUT STICKING
AROUND FOR A QUICK
LOOK-SEE?

CAN'T! THIS 'BIT' ONLY LASTS
30 MINUTES 'N I WANT TO
SHOW THESE MUSCLES TO THE BOYS
AT THE
EMBARCADERO!

Gee... HE LOOKED FAMILIAR!
...AND DID YOU SEE HIS
MARVEY RECTUS ABDOMINUS?
MICKEY... LOOK!
A TUNNEL!!



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ISLAND!
LAND OF
MILK, HONEY
'N
BROWNIES







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homophile movement

The groups listed below represent what is collectively known as the homophile movement. The purposes of each group and the methods they employ to reach their goals often differ widely, but the paramount objective of all the groups is to improve the social and legal status of homosexuals and others of deviating sexual orientations.

Interested adults wishing information about the specific

goals, services offered and membership requirements should contact the groups directly.

Each state should have at least one homophile organization to help coordinate legal reform and to promote human understanding of homosexuality and homosexuals. The Janus Society of America is prepared to provide details on the qualifications necessary to begin a homophile organization to all wishing them.

JANUS SOCIETY OF AMERICA, 34 S. 17th St., Phila., PA 19103
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*EUROMALE, Oude Hoogstraat 11,
Amsterdam-C, Holland

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Toronto, Ont., Canada

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*MINORITIES RESEARCH GROUP
41 Great Russell
London, England

*TIOSKRIFTET, Box 949
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*VENNEN, Box 999
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BERECHTIGUNG, Wien VII,
Piaristengasse 56-58, Austria

VhL, 6000 Frankfurt (Main)
Kettenhofweg 46
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*Exclusively or primarily
lesbian.
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dear drum

I thought the cover of the April issue was the most artistically beautiful that Drum has ever run. H. F., Bangor

The April cover suggested a beat-up hardness to me. C. L. P., Milwaukee

You speak of the Catholic Church as rearing its ugly, moralistic head (Drum, March) and in the next sentence call it "The Church." There is at least one other church that is equally moralistic, with many striking parallels: Seventh Day Adventist. M.F.M., Washington

No doubt you have offended many with your frankness, but it is refreshing to find this finally done. Don't stop your efforts for a few who do not approve. There are other publications that will fit their needs. F. E. W., Denver

If I were straight, I would like *Mad* the best, but, fortunately, I'm gay and have my Drum. That does not stop me from reading *Mad* occasionally (I hope you don't mind) and I came across this among *Mad* Mischief Stickers in the Third Annual *Mad* Follies:

PAY TOILET

**OCCUPANCY BY MORE THAN
ONE PERSON IS UNLAWFUL,
DANGEROUS, AND MAINLY
DISGUSTING.**

In regard to those clowns with no sense of humor who didn't like "Old Glory"....all I have to say is: Hey fellas, just watch your mouths! That was no transvestite, that was my mother!

- B. Høleden, L.A., Calif.

After seeing Glory Holden's disgusting display in Nov. Drum, I suggest she change her name to "Gory Glory". Nonetheless, her sons have great merit!

- M. C., Phila., Penna.

Drum has received more adverse comment from the "Glory Holden" spread than from anything we have ever published. Is gay camp dead? -Ed.

Your little magazine is one of the best I have ever obtained. Where else in this hill-billy town could I get the information and articles like Drum has?

R. S. B., Vienna, W. Va.

I am 35 years old, married, have three children, two cars, a dog, a cat, and own my own home. I come from a home in which children who had ideas or thoughts which seemed to differ in any slight way from the customs, opinions, social practices of the house were dealt with severely and promptly. Recently, I chanced to buy several copies of Drum and

I can't help but wonder where I have been all my life.

J. S., Bristol, Conn.

The Tallahassee Police Chief (Drum, April) and his employing college students to trap or entice other young men for sex is not unique to that community. Some years ago, a policeman in northern Bronx had taken it upon himself to see what was going on at a nearby truckstop diner. When he saw someone get into a truck, he would go over, rough up the pick-up, and then call the driver a variety of names. It happened to me once, so I know.

Two weeks ago I heard the news - he saw a young man come from the gas station, walk up to a rig, and then get in with an older man. The cop pulled the same routine, but this time it was the driver's son. The old man took the cop over the coals and I can't help but wonder if this cop and the Tallahassee police chief with unusual hate for queers, deep down somewhere, must have a strange reason for acting the way they do. J. W. D., Bronx

What ever happened to ECHO?
J. K., Sacramento

The East Coast Homophile Organizations (ECHO) was a loose affiliation of the New York Chapter of the Daughters of Bilitis, Mattachine Society of New York, Mattachine Society of Washington and the Janus Society of America. It was so loose, it fell apart. -Ed.

The news section (Drum, Feb.) carried a notice that Models Studio had been indicted on an obscenity charge. Is there any further information available? K. G., Chicago

Many obscenity cases hit the courts and few are chosen for appeal. Models was found guilty, as expected, in the lower courts and legal authorities were of the opinion that sufficient cases were already in the Massachusetts courts, and that an appeal of that case would only be repetitious. -Ed.

Here is a gay moment in news coverage from the *National Enquirer*. Hope you can use it:



P. B. L., San Diego

The muscleman/actor is Mickey Hargitay, Jayne Mansfield's ex. -Ed.

Wow! - Asst. Ed.

How about a full explanation of why Drum is so late this month? G. Y., Toronto

A variety of circumstances prevailed and, to an extent, still prevail. The Drum staff is composed mainly of part-

time writers who submit work for final editing. Most of that editing falls to one or two people and Editor Polak has chief responsibility. It is simply impossible to produce a magazine month in and month out in that manner. Also, Polak's time is drawn more and more into other activities of the organization such as the speaking engagements noted in the news columns and the Op Op Panel that forms this issue's feature.

There was a further complication: a series of part-time clerical workers so confused the files that it was necessary to circulate every member and subscriber in order to determine when they enrolled. In so doing, literally hundreds of errors were uncovered leading to a complete revamping of both the staff and the processing techniques.

The staff, overworked at best, has been deluged by telephone calls and letters demanding - sometimes in less than normally courteous terms - where the new issue was. It is estimated that at least one week's man-hours were spent just dealing with these questions.

The clerical problems have been resolved and, as an earlier page indicates, new editorial staff will be added to be assigned the sole duty of working on the magazine.

Any reader who has submitted a subscription or membership who is not receiving his material regularly, should write the office. Please do not phone. -Ed.

I was appalled at the wishy-washy statement of purpose offered by the Kansas City homophile organization planning

conference (Drum, April). Not only was it shallow, but it is naive and pedantic. Don't those people have any (guts)?

L. H., Denver

It is so good to see all the nice people who are defending our rights get together and take care of us. I wish them nothing but the best and may the Great White Heterosexual Father look after them.

P. L., Kalamazoo

I do not feel that your publication should wash the homophile movement's dirty linen in public. If the movement has problems, telling the world about them won't help. Drum, as the homosexual world's largest circulation magazine, has a responsibility to create a favorable image of the homophile movement so that desirable persons are encouraged to lend support.

H. J., San Francisco

The worst thing about Drum are those articles by Clark Polak who must think he's some sort of intellectual.

D. L., Indianapolis

Hysteria, thy name is homophile movement.

D. K., Los Angeles

Let us have more delightful little ditties like *A Little Something For You* (Drum, April) and fewer space-fillers like *Mike*, (Drum, March).

G. H., Erie, Pa.

I am a regular subscriber to most of the homophile press and was delighted to see the quick up-take on *Time* (Drum, March) and, of course, Drum's got to the meat of the stupidities quickly, and with deft

insight.

H. T. S., Lawrence, Kansas

Let us have more of Bob Luther's wit and observation. Whenever I note his by-line, I am certain of pleasant reading.

H. L., Boston

I have just completed reading a random sampling of the cheap paperbacks that are offered for sale through your pages and can only wonder why you accept such advertising. It is distasteful and the books are worthless. I find the whole idea objectionable and if I were not so firmly opposed to censorship of any type, I would be inclined to work for their removal from circulation.

B. M., Dallas

While browsing through a small New England book store, I came upon this delightful little tract that, I hope, will amuse you as much as it did me. It is called *Self-Amusement and its Spectres* by Dr. Ralcy Husted Bell and was published by the Big Dollar Book Company in 1932. Here is an excerpt:

A young man of twenty called on an old Doctor. The patient was agitated, blushing, hesitant.

"What can I do for you?" asked the Doctor.

"You ought to know by looking at me," replied the young man.

"I think I do," said the Doctor, "and I ought to kick you out of my office for your silly nonsense. You are crazy. You think I can see in your face the signs of a secret sin. Am I right?"

"Yes sir! They say you can tell it by looking at one that does it. I want to get cured."

The Doctor spent an hour on the boy. Sensible advice, firmly impressed, cured him then and there. The ghost that shadowed his self-consciousness was destroyed by commonsense, once and for all. His fears left him. Self-respect returned. He stepped out of the Doctor's office, a man among men.

That boy is now an elderly Vice-President of one of our large financial concerns. He is happy and enormously wealthy - an unusual combination. He has a charming family. All he has, he owes to an hour's talk with an old Doctor that happened to be both kindly and sensible, and who has been in his grave over a quarter of a century.

Now according to reason, according to every known law of nature, according to clinical data, according to the plainest commonsense, what are the evils of Self-Amusement? The act is no more unnatural, no more harmful than the co-operative act between mates. Why should it be? Certainly, if it were, the race would have destroyed itself ages and ages ago. The act, as a physiological function, is not in any sense an outlaw, physiologically considered. Of course, like all other functions, it is possible to overdo it. Too much of anything however 'normal' it may be, is yet too much. Overeating is a common example.

But you mustn't think that I am blind or indifferent to the undoubted, necessary, commonsense-differences in effect -- principally emotional effect -- between sexual solitaire and the two-handed game under the rules of a splendid love.

B. F. B., Atlanta

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