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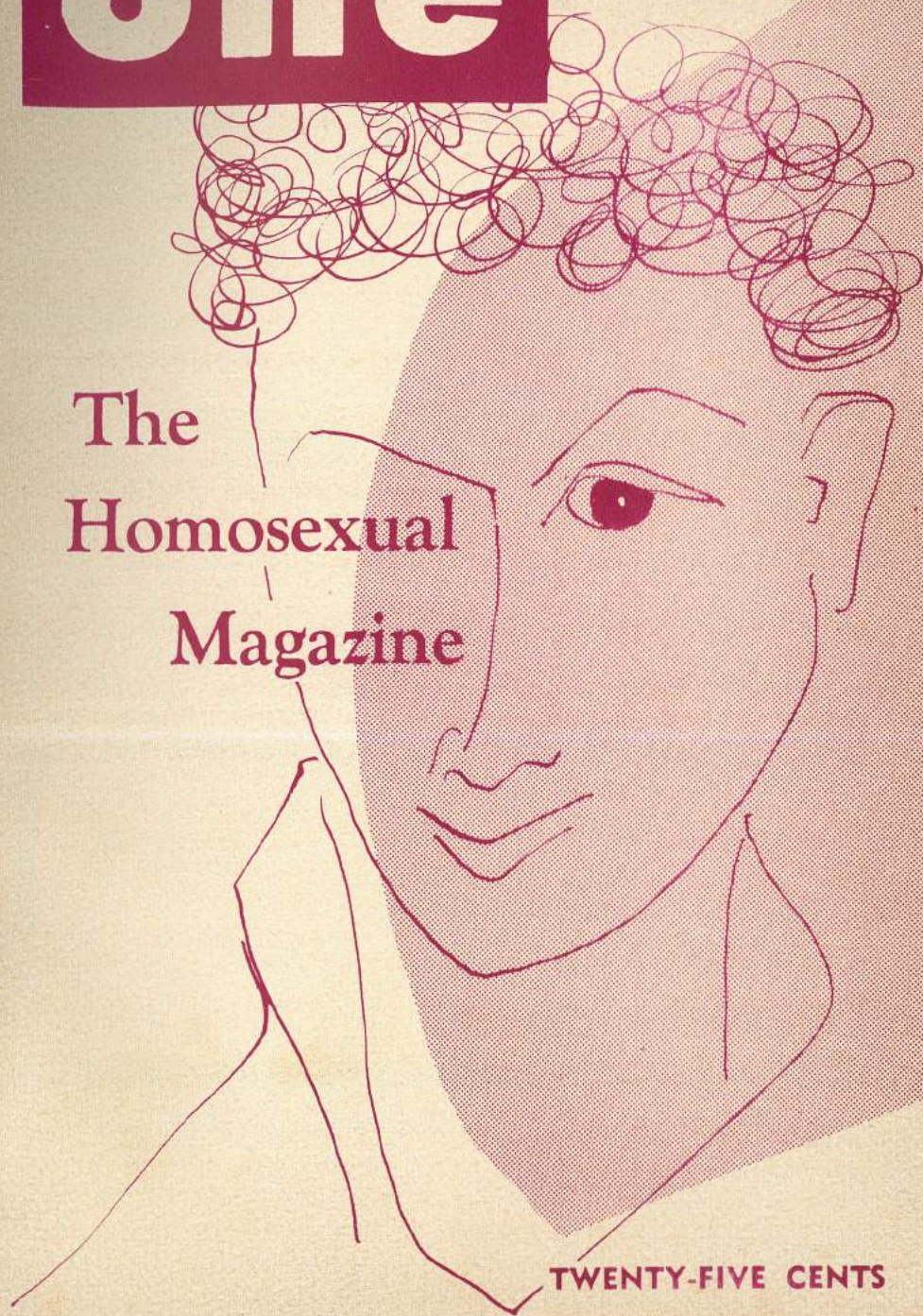
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one



"... a mystic bond
 of brotherhood
 makes all men one."

Carlyle

The Homosexual Magazine

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tangents

news & views

by dal mcintire

Dixie MacLane, office clerk, whose sex and name change we mentioned earlier, recently became subject of unusual legal hassle. Officer G. H. Nelson of the Pershing Square beat (who seemed to take the transformation as a personal affront) arrested Dixie soon after Superior Judge Arnold Praeger's ruling allowed the name-change. After making various threats and seeing to it Dixie lost her job, Nelson charged her with masquerading as a man, masquerading as a woman and "outraging public decency" (which runs pretty thin on Officer Nelson's beat). Police files falsely reported as showing two arrests, three weeks apart. — Would theory of Castration Complex explain extreme police vindictiveness in this case?

For 32 years as Earl MacLane, Dixie had felt trapped in hateful male body. Electrolysis removed beard. Hormone treatments and psychoanalysis. Interviews and correspondence with doctors here and abroad, and finally the trip last March to Mexico for the initial transforming operations.

In February hearing before Municipal Judge Ben Koenig, after much written testimony by eminent medical authorities (including Dr. Harry

Benjamin of NYC, Dr. Lyman Stewart of Elmer Belt Medical Group and Dr. Marcus Crahan of LA County Jail) Judge Koenig sidestepped attempt to determine Dixie's sex and dismissed the charges.

And Dixie now looks forward to future marriage, if possible . . .

GUTTERSNIPE . . .

A smut-sheet published in Frisco by "Generalissimo" Fred Weiss, which smears its front page with cheesecake, hyperpatriot slogans, lips and eyes, "Old Glory" and odd headlines, ran a story recently about ONE, headlined: QUEERS DEFY COPS? . . . MAGS EXPLOIT HOMOS . . . BAN ON MORALITY" . . . "Apparently seeking to put a ban on 'Morality,' the queer press invaded San Francisco with old back-dated copies . . . of the so-called America's No. 1 homosexual magazine . . . The supposed intention for publishing this magazine which is copied after the pattern of some European mags of homo origin, is to exploit sex deviates in order to encourage their mingling with the general public, and promote their integration into (fictitious) society of these perverts, lesbians, queers and homos, which of course would include the

criminal element of their ilk and sex deviates who have forced others into unnatural acts and molested little children. Do they have gall? Whether the Church and State is sound asleep or caught unawares in their responsibility to safeguard public morals and decency or not, — nobody is doing anything about the sale of these magazines, while the police see to remain blissfully aware of this outrageous encroachment on the unsuspecting public. The magazine headlines the activity of homos in Miami and Los Angeles and sets forth its views on how the homos are organizing in all parts of the World to increase the urge to sin. One headline reads: 'Great Civilizations plagued by Deviates,' Another is 'How L. A. Handles Its 150,000 Perverts.' What is San Francisco doing? The boldest gesture of the homos who are constantly looking for favorite gathering spots, is printed in the magazine, titled 'one' which states, 'In California the homosexuals have organized to resist interference by police . . .'

Readers will easily understand that the above nonsense from KEY-HOLE REPORTER does not express ONE's opinion, any more than the so-called quotes dishonestly lifted from ONE where they appeared only as quotes from the MIAMI NEWS, a paper whose opinions we do not share.

Some readers feel the lies and moronic pieties of the guttersnipe merely should be ignored. Little need to complain that the smut-and-slander publications misrepresent and misquote us. What puzzles us is the way these guttersnipes pose as guardians of morality. Most mags of the ilk are fascinated by the homosexual theme. A recent BARE "exposed" Shakespeare as a

"pervert" and a picture story alleged to show London male prosties in operation. BARE warned that "fruits" were about to take over the country. PIC suggested that homosexuals were competing with prostitutes. Many others have stretched press freedom to its utmost limits or beyond, with "revelations" about film stars, etc. . . . "There's-a-lot-of-sin-in-Sweden" has been a favored theme since TIME called this tune . . . Atty. Jerry Geisler, representing individuals who have filed several libel suits against CONFIDENTIAL and other scandal magazines, named a Bev Hills "research" firm as source of many of the revelations . . . VP Nixon's aide suing BEHIND-THE-SCENES . . . True that many public figures have skeletons in their closets (perhaps belonging to kin) yet readers are foolish to assume that anything these rags print must be true. There is no government process that bars publication of falsehood or slander. The victim can (after the libel appears) risk several hundred or thousand dollars, further bad publicity and many days in court (perhaps in another state) for the slight chance of a printed retraction (which will be less convincing than the original slander). Cash settlements are rare since most of these blackmail mags are fly-by-nite outfits with no tangible assets — tho the editors and publishers manage to live on their take-home pay . . .

OTHER VOICES . . .

BIG BROTHERS, well-meaning "old-buddy-boy" group working with delinquents, gets away with terminology that might get others jailed on morals charges . . . " . . . that you have acquired the boy's love and further that you love him." Through their highly effective program, Platonic in concept, they

seem to have discovered the value of generally sublimated emotions, a value to both the big and the little brother. And element of artificiality, of embarrassed overmasculinity, of pompousness in their work seems to stem from their inability to face the implications of their discovery . . .

NYC pediatrician sez parents over-emphasize trivial habits like finger-sucking. Deplored tendency to consider all child problems as psychiatric . . . Hacker Clinic's Mrs. Jean Livermore tells parents: don't fuss when kids cuss . . . Noveist Margharita Laski sez one-third of British brides pregnant . . . Albert Edw. Wiggam, D.Sc., sez women seldom have sort of friendships men do; also notes mental hospitals need volunteers to cheer up patients . . . J. Edgar Hoover sez rise in sex crimes . . . Natl. Inst. of Health psychiatrist Leonard Duhl deplores suburbia conditions creating conformist matriarchal society with men merely overnight and weekend guests . . . Dr. Franz Alexander sez insanity on increase because man and his world too complex, too changing . . . Deploping current anti-intellectual patterns, Worcester Bishop John J. Wright said we should be slow to label those who have new or disturbing ideas. "The wrath of the stupid has laid waste the world quite as often as has the craft of the bright." . . . Rt. Rev. Msgr. John J. McMahon of Buffalo recently attacked the NY TIMES as dangerously more interested in individual liberty than national security, calling paper "chief protagonist of a growing, dangerous idea involving individual freedom in the United States." . . . Dr. Ruth Alexander sez since we're virtually at war with Russ already, civil rights of persons suspected of disloyalty, indiscretion, immorality or treachery should be

suspended, considering country's safety ahead of rights of some few who might be innocent . . . Dr. Milton Sapirstein (PARADOXES OF EVERYDAY LIFE, Random, 1955) sez much-talked-about freedom an illusion, that we are and ought to be more dependent than independent. Sez those who talk about freedom are unhappy and need most to be free of selves . . . Psychologist Mortimer Ostow told Amer. Psychological Assn. world needs to be informed about death instinct as preventative to war. Psychoanalyzing all political candidates would also help, he felt . . . Newscolumnist Syd Harris asked whether men of special gifts should be morally impeccable, or should be "above the law." Mentions Conductor Y, Nazi during war, and Sir X, British actor recently involved in perversion with minor (you are inaccurate, Mr. Harris). Problems is touchy. We hate to allow geniuses more leash than rest of us, but wouldn't toss out classics by those whose personal lives we disapprove. Perhaps our moral standards fall short of realism or honesty . . . Pope Pius, described as something of a hot-rod, recently told motor-scooter fans people oughtn't criticize their speed or noise, after all, they might be buzzing off to Church . . . Yeah . . . Group of warbling evangelists ("Jesus Jazzers," the inmates called them) long wont to serenade their captive audience from corridors of Kings County Jail, Seattle, till prisoner complained that by being forced to listen he was denied religious freedom, and that prison rules forbade services outside chapel. Judge Findley, side-stepping the constitutional question, upheld rule limiting services to chapel, with voluntary attendance. One evangelist complained, "Why, we've been the bulwark against Communism in that jail for years . . ."

THE CHURCH CARES, pamphlet by Rev. Wm. Percy Wylie of the Moral Welfare Council, discusses C. of E. attitudes on sex problems, including homosexuality . . . The C. of E. has given permission for reopening of Walsingham tomb to test theory that Marlowe's murder was faked to escape trial for sodomy and that he wrote Shakespeare works . . .

Hear tell fashionable Englishmen now sporting earrings. At art school Xmas ball in Bloomsbury, Mr. Martin Kenyon, cousin of Lord Kenyon, fastened on diamante drop earrings lent by girl friend, saying, "It's quite the rage nowadays." Also wore brocaded waistcoat his gt.-gt.-grandfather wore at Waterloo. Mr. Nicholas de Wnd Fenton wore a single pearl, explaining, "It's the done thing, and rather attractive."

"THROUGH ME MANY LONG DUMB VOICES . . ."

63 years after his death in Camden, N.J., where he spent his last 19 years, America's great poet, Walt Whitman, was to have been honored with a Delaware bridge named for him . . .

. . . Until the Rev. Edw. Lucitt, Holy Name Society director for six south Jersey counties, fearing such recognition for the "good, grey poet" as a threat to decency and morality in his diocese, petitioned the Delaware River Port Authority. "Whitman himself had neither the noble stature or quality of accomplishment that merits this tremendous honor, and his life and works are

personally objectionable to us." He said Whitman biographer Dr. Gay Wilson Allen called the poet homo-erotic, but said the Church didn't object to Whitman's "attitude toward democracy."

Edward McAuliffe, chairman of Port Authority when name was chosen, said Whitman had "honored place in our history," added they found no evidence Whitman was homosexual. Dr. Allen, NYU prof. of Amer. lit. (who wrote THE SOLITARY SINGER) said the term "homo-erotic" was not quite same as homosexual, and there was no evidence of any homosexual acts by Whitman, though the poet, like many saints, displayed "strong affection for men."

Father Lucitt announced contest in 58 parochial schools to name some more worthy son of Jersey for the honor.

From letter to N.Y. POST: (They) "want to take Whitman's name off that bridge because he may have been abnormal sexually. If they succeed, their next job is to remove Michaelangelo's statues from the Vatican, tear down St. Peter's Basilica and throw out all copies of Leonardo's Last Supper. Da Vinci was actually arrested on a charge of perversion and Michaelangelo's sonnets suggest far more than any of Whitman's poems."

And what about St. Augustine, whose CONFESSIONS were quite specific? But for Whitman, his greatness was not in spite of, but specifically because of the nature of his love for man.

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Canada

Sex Criminals And The Law

EMBODIED in the Criminal Code for less than a year, the section relating to sex psychopaths already has been found ineffective, or at least inadequate. Recent cases have underlined the urgency of revision. Accordingly, the Attorney General of Ontario has made recommendations to Chief Justice McRuer, sitting as a Royal Commission.

Clearly the statutory definition of criminal sexual psychopath needs clarification. It relates to a person who by misconduct has shown lack of power to control sexual impulses and is likely to cause injury to others. In one Ontario case, cited by Mr. Roberts, a man accused of numerous offenses was held to have shown "cunning, planning," etc., and therefore no lack of power to control his impulses. Preventive detention, provided for in the statute, has been imposed in only about 20 cases in eight years. As pointed out in these columns before, most sex crimes reveal deliberation. Surely it is not intended to put a premium upon it.

It is proposed that judges be empowered to remand sex crime suspects for medical examination, any time after arrest. The Code now provides that they

"may" hear testimony of psychiatrists. In some cases, such evidence has been given and ignored by courts on the ground that lack of control has not been shown. The Attorney General proposes that certificates by two psychiatrists shall be sufficient to commit. This is something that calls for careful study, as does the recommendation that children's evidence, though uncorroborated, be accepted. The Code now provides that unsworn evidence of young children may be given, but that no accused shall be convicted upon such evidence alone. The Ontario brief proposes that judges be required to tell juries it is not safe to convict in absence of corroboration but that they are entitled to convict if satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the evidence is correct. This would place great responsibility upon jurors in determining whether or not witnesses of tender years are demonstrating an accurate memory or only a good imagination. There is no doubt, however, that the present law is handicapped, as Mr. Roberts says, by "procedural deficiency" and that for protection of the public this should be remedied as soon as the procedural efficiency of the Royal Commission and of Parliament permits.

Tighten Laws On Deviates

Ontario Attorney General A. Kelso Roberts today urged reforms in the Criminal Code and the laws of evidence which would make it simpler to convict sex deviates, treat them and keep them in institutions.

Mr. Roberts, in a brief to the McRuer Commission on Laws Relating to Criminal Sexual Psychopaths, recommended:

- That unsworn, uncorroborated testimony of child sex assault victims be ruled sufficient evidence in certain cases to convict their attackers.

- That the definition of a criminal sexual psychopath be revised.

- That judges be empowered to remand sex crime suspects for mental examination at any time after arrest. (At present they can do this only during preliminary hearings.)

- That cars be confiscated from sex criminals found guilty of committing crimes in their cars.

- That police attention be drawn to the fact that anyone previously convicted of sex assaults on children may be arrested as a vagrant if found loitering near schools, parks or bathing areas.

Two other Ontario departments, Health and Reform Institutions, presented briefs to the Royal Commission in its first local sittings.

Mr. Roberts said "a procedural deficiency is clearly indicated" in present laws regarding criminal sexual psychopaths. Only 20 persons have been ruled criminal sexual psychopaths since 1948.

NEW JERSEY LAW

A New Jersey law, whereby anyone convicted of rape, carnal abuse, sodomy, open lewdness, indecent exposure or impairing the morals of a minor, must be sent to a psychiatric diagnostic centre for 60 days, was quoted by Mr. Roberts.

Psychiatrists report privately to the judge in the case before he passes sentence. If mental treatment is recommended, the judge may give an indeterminate sentence not to exceed in length the maximum sentence provided for such a crime.

He may be treated in a hospital and released if considered cured.

"According to state authorities the legislation is working very well," the Attorney General said.

Both Mr. Roberts' brief and that given by Reform Institutions pointed out that there is no mandatory psychiatric examination for sex crime suspects in Ontario and that there is no compulsory provision in criminal laws for treating psychopaths or other deviates in institutions.

Some are treated under ordinary provisions of the Mental Hospitals Act, but the Act "was never intended to be used in this way" and was only a substitute for a proper act under the Criminal Code, said Mr. Roberts.

The Attorney General recommended that incest be ruled grounds for instituting action under sex psychopath laws. At present incest is not included.

He recommended that medical authorities discuss a new, clearer definition.

Under the present definition, a criminal sexual psychopath is "a person who, by a course of misconduct in sexual matters, has shown a lack of power to control his sexual impulses and who as a result is likely to attack or otherwise inflict injury, pain or other evil on any person."

In a recent Ontario case, said Mr. Roberts, a judge ruled that since a man guilty of several sex offenses against little girls "showed cunning, planning, resourcefulness and preparation, he could not be said to show a lack of power to control his sexual impulses."

The province was not even able to appeal this decision, said Mr. Roberts.

He asked extension of the time limits on applications to have persons declared psychopaths.

He pointed out that it was difficult to obtain evidence of past behavior of suspects since families refused to give information. Another stumbling block in declaring more persons criminal sexual psychopaths was the psychiatrist's present inability to support his opinion by quoting statements of the accused.

He suggested that certificates by two psychiatrists filed with a court clerk should be sufficient evidence to commit a person as a criminal sexual psychopath. The psychiatrists would state the facts on which they based their opinions and would be allowed to quote statements of the accused.

CHILDREN'S EVIDENCE

Children's evidence against their suspected attackers could be accepted, even though the children were not under oath, under another recommendation by Mr. Roberts.

Present laws require such evidence to be corroborated by other sworn evidence.

"There are a great number of cases where the court is convinced beyond all reasonable doubt that the unsworn testimony of a child should, in the circumstances, be accepted," Mr. Roberts said. Under the present law requiring corroboration of the unsworn testimony of children, guilty offenders in sex matters are acquitted and returned to society to again perpetrate their crimes."

(In Hamilton recently a man was acquitted of 12 charges of assaulting children because the victims' evidence was uncorroborated.)

If such evidence were ruled acceptable, judges would be required to tell juries that "it is not safe to find the accused guilty in the absence of such corroboration, but that they are entitled to find the accused guilty if they are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt" that the evidence is correct.

The brief urged changes in regulations of probation and parole in order to give greater control of persons released. They would be required to take treatments while on probation or parole.

Fines for sex offenders "involve an entirely wrong principle," Mr. Roberts said.

The Reform Institutions brief urged wider use of legislation permitting indeterminate sentences to be passed so that persons could be released but jailed again if they failed to take treatment.

'No Useful Treatment'

Only three of the 7,400 prisoners in St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary are serving indefinite terms as criminal sexual psychopaths, a Royal Commission was told yesterday.

The evidence came as psychiatrists, clergymen, social workers and prison officials declared that changes are needed to cure such psychopaths and to protect society.

Witnesses told the commission the majority of persons committing sex offenses — nearly 300 complaints were recorded here last year—are treated under the general criminal law.

Some were given light sentences and soon turned loose.

Others, although they might be first offenders and amenable to treatment and reform, were given long "savage" sentences because their crimes were considered particularly repulsive.

NO USEFUL TREATMENT

Col. Georges Lebel, warden at St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, told the commission sex offenders "are not receiving any useful treatment."

The Royal Commission on crim-

inal law relating to criminal sexual psychopaths — currently sitting here—is under the chairmanship of Chief Justice J. C. McRuer of the High Court of Ontario.

Dr. Alastair MacLeod, psychiatrist presenting a brief on behalf of the John Howard Society, said:

"The Federal Government should establish one or more hospitals or clinics attached to one or more penitentiaries to which all criminal sex psychopaths would then be sent to serve their sentences, which would allow treatment to be administered at the same time.

"Alternatively, or until such federal policy is established, some co-ordination should be developed between provincial health authorities and federal penitentiary systems to provide treatment by provincial mental hospitals, or provincially operated psychiatric services."

Rev. Ivor D. Williams, chairman of the United Church's Montreal committee on social service, said moral and spiritual help should be added to treatment for sex offenders.

Treatment Lack Cited In Sex Crime Report

The warden of one of Canada's major penitentiaries told a Royal Commission here today that he did not believe sex crimes were on the increase in Canada.

But Col. Georges Lebel, warden of St. Vincent De Paul Penitentiary, a federal institution housing about 1,400 convicts near Montreal, added that nothing was done in his prison to help

sex criminals, even those who had been sentenced to indeterminate terms of protective custody under the law relating to criminal sexual psychopaths.

Col. Lebel, who has been prison warden for 17 years, was testifying before a Royal Commission headed by Chief Justice McRuer of Ontario. The commission which is probing the adequacy of present laws dealing with sex criminals concluded

Sex Psychos Get

sessions here today. It will sit in Toronto later this week.

Justice McRuer asked Col. Lebel if his experience confirmed a general public impression that sex crimes were on the increase. Col. Lebel said that he did not think this was correct. Canada's prison population was on the increase but the proportion of sex criminals "was about the same as 20 years ago."

The great weakness of Canada's present attempts to deal with sex criminals, according to Col. Lebel and other witnesses, is that no provision is made for special treatment of sex criminals.

The law says that certain people defined as criminal sexual psychopaths may be held in prison indefinitely as a measure to protect society. But in prison no special treatment is provided for them nor are they segregated from the rest of the prison population.

Dr. Leon Martel, prison doctor at St. Vincent De Paul, said that sometimes sex criminals, and other prisoners ask for, and are given, "something to help cool their passions." He said that this was about all an ordinary doctor could do to help such people.

Col. Lebel said that a psychiatrist was attached to the prison

but only on a part-time basis and that the psychiatrist had neither the time nor the facilities to work with sex criminals.

The law relating to criminal sexual psychopaths came under attack from lawyers and psychiatrists.

A main target was the difficulty of defining the word psychopath. Lawyers complained that it was so difficult to get a judge or jury to agree on the meaning of the term that only 20 people in Canada have been committed to protective custody as criminal sexual psychopaths since the act came into force in 1948.

The result has been that the majority of people who commit sexual offenses are treated as ordinary criminals. Some are given light sentences and are soon turned loose. Others are given long, savage sentences because their crimes are spectacular. In almost no case are they given the opportunity to be medically treated and possibly cured.

The John Howard Society of Montreal asked in a brief presented today that the law be changed so that anyone charged with a sex offense be medically examined before sentencing and given the treatment "appropriate to his condition."

GET EXPERT OPINION

These were some of the facts heard last night by more than 2,000 persons who filed into Massey Hall to attend The Star Citizens' Forum on Sex Offenders. They had come to get expert opinion on a subject which for so long has been shrouded in ignorance and misunderstanding. Many in the audience were among the thousands who wrote to The Star during the past week asking urgent questions about the problem of dealing with sex offenders.

The answers were delivered by four experts: Dr. Kenneth Gray of Toronto Psychiatric hospital; Dr. Fred Van Nostrand, chief of neurological services of Ontario's department of reform institutions; Dr. Ralph Brancale, director of New Jersey's diagnostic centre for sex offenders, and Dr. Manfred Guttmacher, chief medical officer of the supreme bench in Baltimore.

TEAR DOWN OBSTRUCTIONS

With more than 100 years of experience in handling sex offenders, they tore down many of the obstructions that have surrounded the subject for years and paved the way for a constructive, rational approach to the problem of sex offenders. Here are the questions put by the chairman, Edson L. Haines, and their answers:

How is the sex deviate discovered? Must he display misconduct in sexual matters? Or can he be discovered before he misconducts himself? Dr. Van Nostrand: Most sex deviates are never discovered. Most of them never appear in courts or in psychiatrists' offices. Usually they are discovered only when they are charged with a sex crime. A psychologist has no way of telling if a patient is a sex deviate.

If a man is a sex deviate, is it probable he will commit an attack on women and children? Dr. Gray: No. Only a very small proportion ever will.

Can a man be a sex deviate and otherwise perform the duties of a normal citizen? Dr. Van Nostrand: Yes. Sex deviates can be found in all walks of life. Many are prominent men. Usually their discovery provides a great shock to their unsuspecting friends and neighbors.

Can a sex deviate be cured? If so, how? Dr. Brancale: The word "cured" should not be used. A better word is "treat." By probing the depths of their feelings, these people can give a psychiatrist an indication of what is behind their abnormality. The results so far have been promising.

Not Enough Jails

In what percentage of cases is the offence of the sex deviate his first offence? Dr. Brancale: Of 2,000 sex offenders examined at the New Jersey centre in the

past five years, 48 per cent. showed no previous record. The record of repetition was usually most pronounced among exhibitionists and men who molested children.

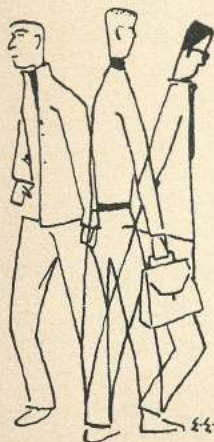
If all known sex deviates were

2,000 HEAR EXPERTS ON SEX DEVIATES AT STAR FORUM MEETING

Are sex deviates a gang of hot-eyed monsters who should be caged behind prison walls or face a surgeon's knife?

Some people think so. But they're wrong.

The average sex deviate might be the young man next door, or that kindly old gentleman down the street, or the head of the local service club. He may be an ordinary citizen or a prominent one. He can't be spotted on sight. He may go through life without being recognized. And neither a prison term nor surgery may make him change his ways.



locked up, would it materially reduce the number of serious attacks on women and children? Dr. Gray: No. Such a move would not be realistic.

Dr. Guttmacher: It would do more harm than good. There wouldn't be enough jails to hold them all. Dr. Van Nostrand: It would be wrong. Dr. Brancale: It wouldn't reduce attacks.



Dr. Fred Van Nostrand

Does the severity of the punishment inhibit a sex deviate from committing an offence?

Dr. Van Nostrand: In the case of rape or attack on a child, it would not be an inhibiting factor. For other offences it might be a deterrent but not a serious one. Dr. Gray: The severity of the punishment makes little difference.

Surgery Not Answer

Do you believe many sex deviates commit murder to conceal their crimes? Dr. Brancale: No. Very few do.

Can a sex deviate be cured by surgery? Dr. Gray: No. Denmark has tried it. But Canada would not be likely to. Dr. Guttmacher: The idea fills one with horror. Not enough is yet known of the effects of such surgery, of what it does to the patient's personality. Dr. Brancale: Even after an operation, a man may still be capable of rape. Sex deviation is a personality problem, not one of sex organs.

What is the average age of a sex deviate? Dr. Guttmacher: Sex offenders are usually older than other lawbreakers although it depends on the type of offence. Rapists are usually robust and young, between 16 and 25. Those who molest children are much older men, often 60 or more.

Do known sex deviates reform or lose their uncontrollable impulses with age? Dr. Guttmacher: No. Time does not change their basic personality conflicts, thought it may reduce their energy.

Lose Control If Drunk

Are the impulses of sex deviates less controllable at some times than others? Dr. Guttmacher: It depends. Alcohol plays an important part in sex offences. Some men can control strong sex impulses when sober but lose control when they are drunk.

Is it your belief that a certain percentage of the male and female population will always be sex deviates? Dr. Gray: Yes. Dr. Guttmacher: Yes, especially homosexuals, who are usually the result of a bad child-parent relationship. Homosexuality should not be a criminal offence. It is a problem for the Church, not the state. It should be considered a private matter unless it involves force or is an affront to the public. Even the moral welfare council of the Church of England believes it is a religious, not a state, problem.

Dr. Brancale: New York once penalized men 20 years for homosexuality and now treats it only as a misdemeanor.

Are there any social conditions that contribute to sex deviation? Dr. Van Nostrand: Yes. Alcohol contributes to it. So do economic conditions. A large family might be so poor that three or four children might have to sleep in one bed, which could lead to deviation.

Are most men who commit rape or indecent assault sex deviates? Dr. Gray: Yes. Dr. Guttmacher: Anyone who commits rape is basically abnormal. Rape is not the normal expression of the sexual instinct. Men

who commit rape usually have great hatred for women, not love.

Dr. Brancale: Many cases are considered statutory rape simply because the girl involved is under 16, even though she may be co-operating with the man. Such a man would not necessarily be a sex deviate.

More In Urban Area

Dr. Van Nostrand: Men who commit rape may be mentally disturbed yet not be sex deviates.

Is there any difference in the number of offences between rural and urban areas? Dr. Van Nostrand: There are usually more offences in urban areas. Dr. Brancale: But there is usually a higher proportion of convictions in rural areas. Rural people react more severely to such offences.

Does marriage alter the controllability of a sex deviate's impulses? Dr. Brancale: More offenders are married than single. Of 217 cases of child molestation, 144 involved married men. Dr. Gray: A sex offender's chances of rehabilitation are usually better if he is married, provided his wife is willing to stick by him.

How many criminal sexual psychopaths have been convicted under the preventive detention provisions of the criminal code, and what is done with them?

Dr. Van Nostrand: Nineteen have been convicted, including seven in Ontario. They go to prison for indeterminate periods—it could be life—but their cases must be reviewed every three years by the minister of justice.

Snooping No Help

If a citizen observes a man whose conduct he deems suspicious, what can the citizen do? Dr. Guttmacher: Not much. It's so easy to go wrong. To create a nation of snoopers would be to make the cure worse than the disease.

Are there any usual signs of a sex deviate? All four panelists: No.

What advice do you give to parents for instructing their

children to avoid becoming involved with sex deviates? Dr. Gray: A conservative approach must be taken. It would be foolish to rush into a radical plan to educate children against sex deviates. It wouldn't be likely to succeed. Over 75 per cent. of the men who molest children usually know and are known to the children.

Must Warn Children

Dr. Guttmacher: Parents should tell children not to get into cars or take walks with strangers. That sort of thing is obvious. But so often children get involved with boarders in their homes or casual visitors that such advice doesn't help much.

Dr. Brancale: It has been found that children have often been molested—not only by men they know—but by men who are in constructive positions, such as teachers or counsellors at boys' clubs.



Dr. Manfred Guttmacher

Dr. Van Nostrand: Parents should be on guard against any tendency of children to be too friendly with people who are much older than they are.

What proportion of sex offenders are mentally ill? Dr. Brancale: About 20 per cent. are usually insane or show some symptom of insanity. Another 30 to 35 per cent. are simply neurotic or filled with anxiety.

Experts Answer Star Readers' Questions

The complex problem of sex criminality is revealed by the answers to Star Readers' questions at the Toronto Star Citizens' Forum on "Sex Offenders" at Massey Hall.

Chairman Edson L. Haines: How is the sex deviate discovered? Is it necessary that he must display misconduct in sexual matters? Is there any means known to science by which he might be discovered before it is known to himself?

Dr. Alfred Van Nostrand, director neurological services, Ontario Dept. Reform Institutions: Most sex deviates are not discovered. Only a small proportion tend to appear in the courts. A few are brought to physicians and to psychiatrists and a few are brought to the family court and the juvenile court on pressure from their families, but we have to admit that the great mass of sexual offenders are only discovered when they are charged with their first sex crime.

Chairman: Some seem to think that doctors or psychiatrists by examining a man should be able to say whether or not he is a sex deviate. Is that so?

Dr. Van Nostrand: In my opinion, no. Many can be diagnosed as having psychopathic personalities but we have no specific way of determining what type of anti-social activity he will display.

Dr. Ralph Brancale, director of New Jersey State diagnostic centre, Menlo Park, N.J.: I think I would like to work with delinquents for a period of weeks and months and, in addition to our usual physical examination, employ the deeper technique, the

drug technique, the analytical technique. Now, with the drug technique, some of these unconscious feelings have come up with explosive quality, and we feel we are able to determine those that are potentially dangerous. We have been doing that at the penal level in all instances where a person has been committed, either a homicide or a display of violence, and they are making a good prison adjustment even before they are released. We use amytal, which is an acid test, better than alcohol.

As you know, many of these crimes of violence come to the surface under an alcoholic condition, and amytal gives a very good test and we feel much safer. I hope as time goes on, using some of these deeper techniques and trying to work at the delinquent level, at the earliest point, with personalities that begin to show symptoms of non-adjustment, would be a very good policy.

Chairman: I think the thing we want to get in mind as far as the subject is concerned—would you recommend going to a high school and examining every student there?

Dr. Brancale: No.

Chairman: If a man is a sex deviate, then is it probable that he will commit a sexual attack on women and children? Dr. Gray, what is your view?

Dr. Kenneth Gray, Toronto Psychiatric hospital: No. Only a small proportion of sexual

deviates will commit attacks on women and children. I think that is borne out in the information given to us by Dr. Brancale, Dr. Manfred Guttmacher, and to a lesser extent by the experience we have had through our clinic in Toronto.

Chairman: Can a man be a sex deviate and otherwise perform the duties of a normal citizen?

Dr. Van Nostrand: Yes, sex deviates are found in all walks of life. It is often a great surprise to their friends and their neighbors when they are brought to court and the evidence reveals years of sexual misbehavior of very disgusting types.

Chairman: Yet that man has been able to carry on in the community and apparently discharge his obligations?

Dr. Van Nostrand: Yes, and some have been prominent in the community.

Chairman: Can a sex deviate be cured? If so, how?

Dr. Brancale: As I have said before, I don't like that word "cure." In psychiatry, it is helping people to adjust to their responsibilities and their problems. There are several ways in which we do treat. One is the direct, psychotherapeutic approach where we probe, we go deeper into their feelings, bring their feelings to the surface and let the patient get a deeper view of himself.

The second approach which we unfortunately have to depend

upon because we haven't got enough specialists, is the group treatment, where these people that believe they are the only ones that suffer from this condition are able to ventilate their feelings in a group situation. And finally, we have all sorts of support treatment to help the individual sublimate some of his problems into constructive activity. We feel much more optimistic about the major portion of our sex deviates and I think that the more we work with them the greater and more promising will the result be.

Chairman: In what percentage of cases is the offence of the sex deviate his first offence?

Dr. Brancale: I was just looking over my figures here, and I find that 48 per cent. of all sex offenders show no previous record. Now examining some of the major categories of sex crimes, I find that also holds true. In some of the exhibitionists, and those who will molest children, there is a tendency to have a previous record. But generally speaking, one half of all sex offenders have no previous record of any kind.

Chairman: If all known sex deviates were locked up — and we recognize that just can't be done — would it materially reduce the number of serious attacks on women and children?

Dr. Gray: No. It would not be a realistic solution to this problem.

Dr. Guttmacher, chief medical officer of the supreme bench, Baltimore; psychiatrist to Johns Hopkins hospital: No. I don't think it would help. It would help to such a minor degree that you would do much more violence than you would accomplish. Of course, you wouldn't have enough jails to hold them anyway.

Chairman: Here's a question, and I direct your attention to the use of the word "severity." So many people are saying, let us increase the penalty, let us use the lash, put them in jail for life — does the severity of the punishment materially inhibit the sex deviate?

Dr. Van Nostrand: If they are considering more serious crimes, such as rape and attacks on children, I would say no. If you consider the over-all picture, I think that the effect of discovery and possible severe punishment is a deterrent but not a serious deterrent.

Dr. Brancale: My feeling is, the more disturbed and pathological the personality, the less does the penalty, whatever its severity, have any effect on the offender. I think that is almost axiomatic with all these cases.

Dr. Guttmacher: I think the effect of punishment on normal people or the threat of punishment is very different from the threat or effect of punishment on the abnormal people with whom we are dealing. I think we make

the great mistake of using our own ways of looking at things as if it were their way of looking at things; and I am sure it is not.

Dr. Gray: I would add that the mere arrest is a great punishment for many sex offenders that I have seen. The severity of punishment wouldn't have made any material difference in deterring them.

Chairman: Is it your view that the certainty of arrest or the likelihood of being arrested has much more effect than the severity of the punishment?

Dr. Gray: Yes, that is putting

it quite clearly.

Chairman: Then do you believe many sex deviates murder to conceal their crimes?

Dr. Brancale: It is a hard question. I have seen two or three situations where the crime of violence was born out of anxiety and panic. I believe that very few sex deviates commit murder in the first place, and I believe that homicide is usually committed by the pathological type of individual who doesn't usually show a repetitive pattern of sexual crime.

Vengeful Steps Won't Solve Problem of Sex Offenders

The Citizens' Forum on Sex Offenders, sponsored by The Star, should do much to clear away public misunderstanding of this difficult subject.

In this, as in many other fields, it is the ignorant who are most confident they have the right answers, while those who know most are reluctant to advance "cures."

The experts on the Forum panel offered society no easy deliverance from the burden of sex offenders and crimes. But they did make it clear most remedies propounded by the layman, especially during the emotional binge that follows a major sex crime, are futile or worse.

For example, they made nonsense of the demand (which has been espoused even by a member of Parliament) that all sex deviates should be locked up. They established that most types of sex deviates are not dangerous to others, and that those given to non-violent aberrations seldom graduate to violent attacks.

The question of surgery for sex criminals was left open for further investigation, although the panel cau-

tioned against expecting too much from this course, since it was agreed that most sex offenders are victims of personality and psychological disturbances, and are not abnormal in their physical make-up.

Dr. Ralph Brancale, speaking from knowledge of 2,000 sex offenders in New Jersey, said there should be less reliance on penalties and more on treatment as a means of reforming sex offenders. Serving time in prison is no remedy, and the more deep-seated the person's trouble, the less effective punishment is likely to be.

The panel left the impression that Ontario is at present woefully ill-equipped for the scientific study and treatment of sex offenders. There are not enough psychiatrists attached to our courts and to the department of reform institutions, and there are not enough institutions to which sex offenders can be sent with a chance of improving their condition and protecting the community against them. Here the forum pointed clearly the direction that action should take if real progress is to be made on this problem.

from THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The material presented here was first published in report 9 of the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry. The committee also included an appendix, "Synopsis of Special Sex Psychopath Laws, United States," which is a comparison of the state statutes dealing with sex offenders.

The purpose of the report was to bring to the attention of responsible persons the need for new medical legislation dealing with sex offenders and to indicate that in some instances unlawful sex acts need to be recognized as a surface symptom of a more profound psychic disturbance. The material presented here was first published in February, 1950, has been revised by the committee on psychiatry and law of the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry as of November, 1954, and has been reviewed by the Council on Mental Health.

RICHARD J. PLUNKETT, M.D., *Secretary.*

PSYCHIATRICALLY DEVIATED SEX OFFENDERS¹

INTRODUCTION

In recognition of the need for rational legislation dealing with sex offenders the forensic committee of the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry conducted a study from 1947 to 1949.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The preponderance of persons who carry out sex offenses for which they are punishable by our current laws are not involved in behavior fundamentally different from that commonplace in the population; such persons are not necessarily to be regarded as suffering with psychiatric disorders or as socially dangerous. It is said that only a small proportion of males convicted of sex offenses have been involved in behavior that is materially different than that of most males in the population. This small group, which numbers in the neighborhood of 5 to 10%, is that which engages our attention as psychiatrists. Among them will be found the feeble-minded, the psychotic and the so-called psychopathic individuals. They are hereinafter designated as psychiatrically deviated sex offenders.

The first valid legislation dealing with sex offenders was passed in Illinois in 1939. There are now 20 states and the District of Columbia that have statutes dealing specifically with sexual offense. Thus far, nearly all the laws adopted have defined the sex offender as a "psychopath," and have regarded him as mentally ill or as mentally defective. The committee cautions against the use of the appellation psychopath, in the law on several grounds. There is still little agreement on the part of psychiatrists as to the precise meaning of the term. The committee believes that in statutes the use of technical psychiatric terms should be avoided whenever possible. Psychiatric knowledge and terminology are in a state of flux. Once having become a part

1. A poll of the GAP membership elicited a preference response almost evenly divided between the terms "disordered" and "deviated." A more definite preference was expressed favoring the term "psychiatrically" as a modifier.



of public law such a term attains a fixity unresponsive to newer scientific knowledge and application. Although the framers of enacted legislation, aimed at the sex offender, recognize that sex offense may be a symptom of a kind of mental disorder, they have failed in nearly every instance to lift the recommended procedures of trial and disposition out of the traditional criminal process. In such procedures the psychiatrist continues to be confined to a precarious definition (what is a psychopath), as he is in most criminal procedures, and it does not seem likely that under such circumstances the psychiatrist can hope to bring the fullest measure of understanding to our courts.

SEX OFFENSE AS MENTAL ILLNESS



The unlawful sexual act may be recognized as a surface symptom of a more profound psychic disturbance. In fact, the symptom may be less significant than other pathologic features of the total personality which are more often not detected without psychiatric investigation. Only the surface manifestation attracts attention because it is unlawful and punishable. If further investigation is carried out and the inner disturbance assessed, the symptom attains a new meaning and the law then may regard the act as that of an irresponsible person with a kind of mental illness. It is clear that in the legal process we should go beyond the symptomatic illegal act itself and assess the total personality to enable the courts to better achieve the aim of both community protection and individual treatment. Thus it would appear that the psychiatrically deviated sex offender should be regarded as suffering with a mental disorder and the procedure of disposition be by indeterminate commitment as provided by law for persons with mental illness. It is clear that the identification of the psychiatrically deviated sex offender and the estimate of his danger to the community are functions of which the responsibility rests largely on the psychiatric expert. They are not matters best determined singly by the judge or by the jury. The committee proposes that the disposition of the psychiatrically deviated sex offender be properly initiated by the establishment of the diagnosis of mental disorder by expert opinion. Such a diagnosis is dependent upon the following general criteria which singly or in combination should be the guide to the psychiatrist who is required to give an opinion as to the existence of mental disorder.²

Repetitive Compulsive Acts.—Repetitive compulsive acts having a (dynamic) pattern of similarity and carried out to the point of community intolerance. Such acts manifest heedless disregard of consequences and seek and attain ultimate expression even if momentary obstacles are encountered.

Forced Relations.—The forcing of sexual relations implies noncompliance on the part of the offended party. Forced relations may be either heterosexual or homosexual.

Age Disparity (Relations Involving One Adult).—This criterion rests upon the legal definition of minority and consent. No uniformity exists in this part of the law. The committee

2. It is well to point out that during puberty and adolescence libidinal drives may momentarily overwhelm defenses and find outlet in an isolated act, which may be unlawful and punishable. In this age period such acts do not always portend a bad prognosis; many of these youthful offenders attain permanent mastery of their impulses toward socially and legally unacceptable forms of sexual expression.

proposes that in remedy the legal status of persons under 21 years of age relating to sexual behavior be clarified. In general, persons under the age of 7 are legally regarded as not responsible. On the one hand this age group stands at the extreme in the scale of age disparity. On the other hand the legal definition of the minor ignores the intervening events of puberty and the large variations in physical and emotional maturity observed in many persons stamped as minors. It may be true that such persons cannot enter into contracts, but many are by endowment and training fully capable of part or exceptionally even full responsibility for sexual behavior. Thus, in the later years of childhood age disparity may diminish to a point of a day or even hours. By the same token in the later age levels the legal concepts of rape and of contributing to delinquency become increasingly untenable. The foregoing comments on the legal status of persons under 21 reflect the committee's need for further study with the help of the legal profession. At best, these are matters which call for considerable research, reinterpretation and application on the part of the legal profession. The committee recognizes that a large number of adults mutually and privately carry out illegal sexual practices with other persons of adult status. These are not to be considered as coming within the purview of the committee's legislative recommendations.

LEGISLATION



The committee is hopeful that our sex laws can be modified to correspond to modern sex knowledge with the aim that justice fit the realities of modern life in keeping with scientific psychological concepts of sexual behavior. The committee believes that there is need for a realistic assessment of the American sex laws that penalize sexual behavior; that some laws should be revised and perhaps some entirely abandoned. In operation our sex laws are harsh, too often nourish corruption and fail to protect the community from persons who are potentially dangerous. At best, they are inapplicable. Moreover, if they were strictly enforced we should be indeed witness to a colossal travesty reaching all levels of American society. Absolute law enforcement would perforce touch about 95% of the total male population. In contrast to the universality of illegal sexual behavior actually only a meager number of persons falls into the law enforcement net to suffer inordinate punishment for the conduct of the many. In one category alone recent statistical studies bring to light that 6 million homosexual acts take place each year for every 20 convictions. In the area of extramarital copulation the frequency to conviction ratio is nearly 30 to 40 million to 300.

There is great variance of the sex laws with actual human sex behavior. Such sex laws are uniform in that they permit the judge to decide the issue of delinquency on the basis of antecedents in archaic common law which are even further removed from the realities of modern life and human behavior. In some American courts the conviction of a defendant can be secured on testimony produced by an immune witness, himself tainted by participation in the illegal act.³

Herein is set forth a tentative proposal intended for the eventual formulation of a model for legislation applicable to

3. Kinsey, A. C.: Personal communication.

sex offenders. Such legislation anticipates the participation of psychiatry in the disposition of the sex offender, having the basic aims (1) to provide realistic community security and (2) to treat and if possible restore the sex offender to social capacity.

In 1933 the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania enacted an act which permits a trial judge to require a psychiatric examination and report on any person convicted of any offense, and if such a report conveys that the defendant "though not insane is so mentally ill or mentally deficient as to make it advisable for the welfare of the defendant or the protection of the community that he or she be committed to some institution other than a county prison, workhouse, or penitentiary, the trial judge shall have the power by virtue of this act to commit such defendant to any state or county institution provided for the reception, care, treatment and maintenance of such cases or similar mental cases, in lieu of a sentence . . . and to direct the detaining of such a defendant in such institution until further order of the court." This law provides examination only for convicted individuals.

The act provides for appeals that apply in the same manner and have like effects as if the defendant were sentenced to a prison. The committee regards this law as applied to convicted offenders as commendable for both simplicity and comprehensiveness. If employed it is adequate to deal with the sex offender. It satisfies the aims of both community protection and for treatment of the sex offender under conditions favorable to restoration. If the offender is curable he can be eventually released to society; if not, he should never be released. Thus, commitment achieves what term prison sentences never achieve.⁴ It should enable the psychiatrist to function more intelligently for the court, unencumbered by dubious diagnostic expedients. The law places in the hands of the trial judge the responsibility for its application. For the convicted offender this act provides for commitment in lieu of sentence, and implies that a diagnosis of mental disorder is a defense for a criminal charge. Furthermore, in effect, the act places no limitation upon the length of time for which the defendant may be held by court order in an institution for treatment of mental cases. This law has the virtue of not representing legislation aimed with bias at a particular groups of offenders.⁵

The committee recommends that the examination of such defendants be made by one or more psychiatrists officially attached to a court clinic, or employed by a state hospital system or in the absence of these by two psychiatrists appointed by the court as a commission. To the basic qualifications of licensure the committee recommends that any expert meet the additional minimum qualifications of no less than five years exclusive practice in the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders. The court should not be bound by the psychiatrists' findings. In keep-

4. The Criminal Law and Sexual Offenders: Report of the Joint Committee on Psychiatry and the Law, London, British Med. Assoc., 1949, pp. 24.¹¹ . . . in regard to sexual offenders, punishment without treatment is not likely to have a beneficial effect; indeed, it can make these offenders worse, and thus more likely to repeat their offences. In a high proportion of cases imprisonment without treatment may have consequences to the community even more dangerous than to the offenders themselves."

5. It should be noted that the Pennsylvania legislature has deemed this act inadequate for Pennsylvania and in 1951 adopted special legislation dealing with offenders.

ing with the above suggested legislative device the committee believes that selected sex offenders make satisfactory probationers capable of utilizing psychiatric treatment. The committee is unreserved in its conviction that the committed sex offender should be actively treated in a non-penal institution.⁶ The sexual offender will not loom large numerically as a hospital problem. The stigma of sex offense officially attached to the sex offender committed to a penal institution creates a formidable obstacle to treatment. At best consistency demands that if we diagnose the sex offender as mentally disordered he should be treated as a mental case in a facility for that purpose. The committee can visualize only one avenue of compromise: commitment to a penal institution is feasible only in the event that all sentences are indeterminate and penal institutions are transformed into realistic treatment facilities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee recognizes that the recommendations to follow achieve for the adult sex offender essentially the same treatment now extended to children in juvenile court jurisdiction. The committee recommends that any legislation aimed at the control and treatment of sexual behavior contain the following elements:

Essential Element of Definition.—The essential element of definition is the existence of mental illness as diagnosed by expert opinion and as satisfying the existing legal definition of the same.

Basis of Jurisdiction.—The basis of jurisdiction should depend on whether there is a charge or a conviction for criminal offense.

Initiation of Proceedings.—In the case of a person accused of a sex offense, upon petition and affidavit of any person or upon its own initiative the court may order a psychiatric examination and report. In the case of a convicted first sex offender a psychiatric examination and report should be mandatory.

Tribunal and Proceedings.—The court should be one of record and there should be no jury participation. Private hearings should be discretionary with the court and hearings should be held within thirty days of the petition or of the conviction.

Medical Examination and Qualification of Examiners.—The psychiatrists employed by the court should be qualified by at least five years of exclusive practice in the diagnosis and treatment of mental diseases. The court should not be bound by the psychiatric findings.

Effect of Commitment on Criminal Proceedings.—In the case of the convicted offender, commitment shall be in lieu of a sentence to a penal institution. In the case of the accused defendant the diagnosis of mental illness shall constitute a defense to the crime.

Disposition.—The court shall have the discretionary power to commit the convicted offender as a mentally ill person to a hospital facility in lieu of a sentence or to release the offender subject to special conditions of probation.

6. The argument of opposition to the treatment of sex offenders in state hospitals rests on the contention that state hospitals possess inadequate facilities in both housing and personnel, that sex offenders do not mix well with others, that treatment is unsystematized and difficult, and that there are no criteria of recovery.

BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS

Notices and reviews of books, articles, plays and poetry dealing with homosexuality and the sex variant. Readers are invited to send in reviews or printed matter for review.

BOOK SERVICE

- VARIATIONS IN SEXUAL BEHAVIOR** by Frank S. Caprio, Citadel..... 5.00
The latest study by the widely acclaimed author of *THE POWER OF SEX, THE SEXUALLY ADEQUATE, FEMALE HOMOSEXUALITY*—in which the author makes liberal use of pornography as scientific investigation interspersed with quotations from *One* magazine. If you like dirty stories, this is a must.
- THE OTHER MAN** by Donald J. West, Morrow..... 4.00
A study of the Social, Legal, and Clinical Aspects of homosexuality. About the best thing on the subject to date.
- ALL THE SEXES** by George W. Henry, Rinehart..... 7.50
The sage of Cayuga dishes up some of his oldest (and moldiest) platitudes, newly spiced with the language of bebop and trade. O science, what crimes are committed in thy name! Then again, you might be just perverse enough to enjoy this unique serving.
- CAT ON A HOT TIN ROOF** by Tennessee Williams, New Directions..... 3.00
In his explosive Pulitzer Prize play Mr. Williams explores a dying marriage in the light of a doubtful masculinity. Possibly his best play.
- GAME OF FOOLS** by James Barr Fugate, ONE Inc..... 4.50
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THE NEUROTIC: HIS INNER AND OUTER WORLDS

Joseph B. Furst, M.D.

The Citadel Press — 1954

Dr. Furst rejects Freud, the Life Instinct and the Death Instinct — indeed, he rejects the whole concept of instinct and all psychology based upon it. He also rejects the "anti-instinctivists" such as Fromm and Horney who believe that neuroses are products of culture. Not that Dr. Furst does not also believe neuroses are products of culture; he does, but he defines culture differently than they.

He rejects the currently popular "cultural" theories of human motivation, because he says they are all sham. He denies, for example, that toilet training methods for children or various habits of eating or techniques of weaning are at all basic to a culture. What is eaten, what is produced and who owns it are, according to Furst, infinitely more vital to an individual's social orientation. The question is a provocative one, because it would seem extremely difficult to show that the methods of weaning and toilet training were not of considerably greater importance to the infant (and, therefore, to his social adjustment) than

the laws of supply and demand or the questions of public or private ownership of, say, the railroads.

Actually the author ignores this question by claiming that the day-to-day social experiences of the adult are of vastly greater importance to his psychological adjustment than incidents which occurred during his infancy. In a sense this is undoubtedly true, and yet Dr. Furst goes to some length to demonstrate that the individual's motivations result from the **whole sum** of his experiences and the effect of the immediate, external stimulus upon them. Isn't there actually considerable justification for believing a traumatic experience in weaning might very well have a profound effect upon the individual's motivation in a given situation — even thirty or forty years later?

Despite Furst's obvious political bias (he quotes generously from Frederick Engels) his major thesis that "motives, just as all other psychic phenomena, are reflections within consciousness of external reality" is certainly an advance over the mystical notions of instinctive motivation. His assertion that psychology must be rooted in theories based upon scientifically demonstrable phenomena is also a heartening one. Pavlov's experiments undoubtedly do provide a sound beginning for this new approach, and Furst cites a number of recent and startling truths brought to light as a result of carefully-controlled laboratory experiments on the higher mammals (anti-vivisectionists, please note).

Like all purveyors of fresh theories, Dr. Furst undoubtedly goes a bit too far in applying his own and disproving some of the old. He defines neurosis as a misconception of reality and (of course) demands that everyone see the same "reality" he does. Thus Horney is neurotic if one accepts Furst's "reality," even as Furst is unbalanced if one accepts Horney's! One cannot help wondering if Furst denies the existence of even a single, well-adjusted Republican!

Furst's attitude toward homosexuality is unfortunately primitive, and he lists it with such neurotic symptoms as bedwetting. He almost seems to have a blind spot on the subject, failing even to recognize the basic Freudian premise that there is no connection between the sex act and its object. Furst even tells about a chimpanzee reared in seclusion who, while capable of sexual impulses, had never learned how to release them and had to be taught. We certainly hope the unfortunate animal was instructed in the proper, heterosexual expression of his baser impulses!

But it was not our intention to seem to damn Dr. Furst's very important book — a splendidly written, concise, clear and completely readable volume which, with all its limitations, is probably one of the most scientific works ever published on the subject, psychoanalysis being what it is.

D. L. F.

DEATH OF THE SCHARNHORST . . . Arch Alfred McKillen Vantage Press

Poetry we can all enjoy—and long after it has been read. Concise but dramatic. Here are poems "our people" will take to their hearts. Nevertheless, to this reviewer, too much of death is dwelt upon—but the compassion relieves it a little and mollifies the hard reality of it.

McKillen not only flirts with our "theme" but like a true poet he uses it in his ink.

Should be of keen interest to anyone who reads and enjoys *ONE*.

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THE FEMININE VIEWPOINT

by and about women

TO THE WOMEN OF ONE:



Fear? Shame? Indolence? Snobbery? Which?

Why are we, the women, reluctant to express our viewpoint? It seems hard to believe that we may not **have** a viewpoint. Daily letters reach my desk asking, "Why doesn't ONE magazine have more for the lesbian?" It's a question easily answered. The women do **not** support ONE with stories, poems, book reviews and, mainly, articles. Now I'd like to ask "WHY."

Is it that we fear detection, or have a fear of our lack of ability to put our ideas to paper?

(Fearing aspersion we become timid; our silence is a whimpering. In our pseudo-indifference we are imposters of individuality and are in truth a cowering mass united grimly in our fear; become stifled in our abilities.)

Are we ashamed of what we are, or ashamed to come right out with it?

(There are those of us again who grovel spiritually in a middle world — we drift in a Lethe where we exist merely for the right to listen

but not to speak. We are ashamed even of the word homosexual or lesbian. We forget that these are merely words and that essentially we are human beings entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Ridicule is our terror and we contribute to it fanatically.)

Are we lazy, or do we have a tendency to procrastinate?

(There are those of us who postpone. We postpone appointments, letter writing and brushing the dog. Not only do we postpone plans we postpone the making of them. We have talent but who knows it? And though seemingly listless, we are the restless ones.)

Are we so well stationed in life that we dare not consider putting our prose to a paper that has not yet a circulation large enough to parallel our egos?

(We have good positions, a fine apartment, our room-mate is a constant, our beautician ingratiating, our waiter where we lunch obsequious. We are the smug ones: self-satisfied, sufficient, **lonely**.)

Let us attempt then to remove our fears and our loneliness and our

restlessness and on and on, ad infinitum. These states are the heritage of people but so again are our rights to abolish them.

In our own century women fought for, and won the right to vote. Is it to be presumed that the average woman has more on the ball than has the lesbian? Is the lesbian unwilling to fight for and win the right to be as she is?

That the boys have a greater struggle — granted. But is it perhaps because a larger percentage of homosexual women are less prone to be detected and/or find it easier to integrate? What, however, if at any moment we were in danger of being shorn of our comfortable disguise? Would we not then take action in our defense?

Due to the nature and makeup of the male (homosexual or heterosexual, it is inconsequential in this aspect, I think) the ordeal for him is greater. It is not unusual to find the male of the species in constant pursuit of his counterpart when he is unmarried. The woman approaches it differently; for her the problem is reduced. To our knowledge there is virtually no history of entrapment in the case of women. So, I think, our need for rebuttal must come from an indignation less personal. A healthy indignation born out of the awareness that we constitute one-half of a minority whose civil rights are unprotected and violated each hour of the day. Our need to expound homosexuality must come from again a greater need as

women. We are (usually) naturally equipped and innately compelled to help do away with the ignorance and intolerance that perverts society.

To think that, on the whole, the average lesbian is strong, willful and capable and that she yet hesitates to give us voice in ONE leads this editor to believe that a stronger timorousness interposes, and, as we stand today, our voice combined is but the shadow of an echo that could not so much as scratch "the great silence." Take a look under the complacency of our judges and see there the smoldering hatred many harbor for any one of us. It is up to us — homosexual male AND female — to fight for the removal of hidden peril. Our own complacency may not be so well preserved.

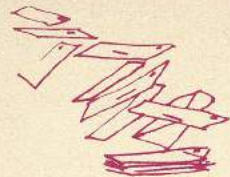
Let us not think that because we are artists of a larger firm, that we are ad writers for better known magazines, that we are members of accepted clubs, or on the opposite extreme, that we hold ordinary positions, belong to no clubs, lead quiet, currently invulnerable lives, that we must thwart writing for the cause that has not yet become so great a problem for the lesbian as for our male kind. In so doing we retain the problem and potential disaster.

Drive away your prudery! Thrust hesitancy into a corner! Let us wage the most modern war: a bloodless one. ONE magazine is the artillery; **your** ideas, **your** ink the ammunition. Neither does much good without the other.

ANN CARLL REID, editor

ONE uses any form of short story: — experimental — science-fiction — mystery, etc.; poem: — free-verse or traditional — subjective, objective — esthetic, didactic, etc.; articles from personal experiences or point of view — book reviews — art work — **all** must be in good taste. Homosexual or non-homosexual may contribute — pro or con. Realism, **not** obscenity, wanted here — mawkishness to be avoided. The purpose of ONE presents a challenge to the free thinking and imaginative individual; to **everyone** interested in the problem of civil rights and equality for all peoples and minorities.

LETTERS



The views expressed here are those of the writers. ONE's readers cover a wide range of geographical, economic, age, and educational status. This department aims to express this diversity.

Greetings from India:

I am anxious for the Indians here in Calcutta to become acquainted with ONE — the copy which gave a list of mannerisms to avoid. Due to India's attitude regarding homosexuals I suggest you mail it 1st class.

In the National Library here I found an interesting translation from the ancient Sanskrit of Vatsyayana's Kama Sutra which deals with the love precepts of the Brahmins. I copied most of it. It was written about 500 A.D. There is much homosexuality in Bali and I was fortunate in getting some interesting information, also about the Gurkhas here in India.

MR. S.
CALCUTTA, INDIA

Gentlemen:

Use the extra fifty cents to help in "waking the town and telling the people."

I enjoy your magazine but I think it is too damn literary. Not all of us are as esthetic as you apparently think. For instance — what the hell do I care about Plato, Socrates, Walt Whitman, etc. How does reading about them help a gay guy to get along better in this day and age? Also, just how helpful to your subscribers is that poetry you print? Remember that some of us are just plain ordinary guys and plainer fare is more to our taste. Highly literary efforts with too many dictionary words may be just what some of the big city, effeminate fags want, but simpler, more practical, down-to-earth articles fill the need of the country and small town boys and those of us of the laboring class with limited educations who work like, who look like, and who act like real, hairy chested He Men. I believe a lot of guys would get more out of your magazine if it specialized in articles pitched to help them live day by day without fear of being found out. I know I'd prefer such a mag. over a queer "Saturday Review of Literature."

Thanks. Forgive the criticisms. I still like you, but sometimes I find you a little too rich for my blood.

MR. R.
TEXAS

Gentlemen:

I suppose this letter is commonplace as you read it, but I have just recently come to know your publication and think it is a tremendous step in the right direction. We do need people like you . . . with guts and vision and the tenacity to somehow hang on through costs, production problems, etc., and to keep up the good fight. I do wish you every success.

"Tangents" is especially welcome and interesting, as it keeps us abreast of what is going on and where. But why nothing from New York City? Is there no correspondent here? I live very quietly but do read several papers thoroughly each day and see many news items that might be of interest to you and your many readers. Would you like to have me send these to you? I'd be happy to do this if you wish.

It is generous of you, too, to announce the birth of a new group — National Association of Sexual Research. Some of their brochures should be very interesting and informative.

The letter which you print in your current issue — from the 25-year-old fellow — longing for understanding friends — really is touching. I wonder how many millions of such letters could have been written (almost identically) since the beginning of time? How well we understand what is going on inside him! And what a pity that there is no way for others to reach him . . . with dignity, decency, and complete understanding . . . to show him the way to accept, to adjust, and to avoid hurting his loved ones, and to avoid being hurt himself. These many voices crying in the wilderness of guilt, fear and self-condemnation must surely spur you on to greater endeavors. So many fine people are constantly victimized by the vicious and greedy, or shattered by passing affairs which they do not know how to cope with. Our number is legion, and to help the younger ones to "know the score" and to live fuller, happier lives without mental and physical tortures is a challenge which you cannot help but accept. I only wish I had thousands of dollars to send to help you in this glorious

cause. Alas, this I cannot do, but if news items would be welcome, I'll be only too happy to send them.

In closing . . . I much prefer ONE to MATTACHINE REVIEW. The latter is so scientific as to be actually stuffy and dull. Some such material, yes, but too much profundity can be extremely tiring. We live today — let's talk, think, act, write and print what is going on today.

With every good wish for the increasing success of your publication, and with the assurance that I will "spread the word" whenever possible, I remain

MR. E.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Greetings:

I received the sample you sent. Thank you. ONE is valuable for the information it gives. My subscription tendered here on the basis of ONE's informative value; and when ONE's educational value is lessened in any considerable degree I will terminate my sub.

The story-fiction in ONE is of no value to anyone unless it be to other homosexuals and lesbians; and of course they afford good practice in composition to the writers. The index you sent indicates that your magazine is a media for educational articles, so I hope this note will encourage you to place more emphasis on articles — and please do.

Your advertising emphasizes a desire for subscriptions to doctors, lawyers, ministers, etc. Scholars won't read your fiction, but they will study and digest all informative articles, and the sales potential of ONE will be mainly on the articles — as far as the intelligentsia is concerned.

If your mag. caters to lesbians, then the word lesbian should be included in your subtitle, for instance: "ONE, The Magazine for Homosexuals and Lesbians."

I believe the bulk of your sales will be to parties not strictly homosexual, and probably are so now.

My comments are few, but might benefit you.

MR. G
BOSTON, MASS.

Dear Sirs:

I have been in the Merchant Marine for many years, and I have found that in countries where they have no sex laws or religious taboos there is no more deviation than in America.

Your magazine is improving with every issue. The story "Dinner for Three" in the November issue was remarkable.

MR. J.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Gentlemen:

In the last issue of ONE you printed an article regarding Ceylon. It was interesting to me that conditions have not changed very much since I was there last about 30 years ago.

I hope you will print more articles about the East and Moslem countries such as Egypt.

MR. J.
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Dear Mr. Slater:

It is unnecessary to tell you I enjoy your magazine. But I do wish you would print more material covering, and appealing to the female sex. Out of the thirty-four letters printed in the "Letters" department only four are from women. It is quite obvious that most of ONE's readers are males. This is understandable since your articles cover mostly the male homosexual and the "heroes" in your fiction are males. No doubt you have a few female readers too, but I am sure you could have more if only you would include the women regularly in your issues.

People enjoy reading about individuals with whom they can identify themselves. But it is difficult for a woman to identify herself with a man and vice versa. The issue I enjoyed most was the one devoted entirely to the female. But why have just an occasional issue for women? I'm sure you're not prejudiced against us. There must be many who feel this way, so please, don't neglect us.

MISS A.
PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We agree with you 100%. But why are the women neglecting ONE? We want and need their articles and stories. Get together with your friends and help ONE's Feminine Viewpoint section to GROW!

Gentlemen:

I graduate from college in June. I shall then become more permanently located and will then renew my subscription. I do not wish to have ONE forwarded to me at whatever various places I may be in the interim. You may expect a financial contribution at such time as I re-subscribe.

My attitude to ONE has fluctuated between amused irritation and fervid support. Dal McIntire's Tangents is alive and informative, if occasionally tabloid. Eve Ellore's art work is excellent in an unassuming, almost whimsical way. Out of the Past is a superb perspective to lend your readers; I hope future reprints will be of the same high quality as the Symposium. The classics, of course, form a monumental backlog of material from Sappho's fragmentary love lyrics to Pindar's 8th Pythian Ode, Bion's

8th Idyll, Plutarch's Agesilaus, Virgil's 2nd Eclogue, Petronius' Satyricon. Should you desire a more philosophical plane there are salient parts of Plato's Phaedrus (used by Mann in Death in Venice) and Lysis, and Aristotle's more abstract speculations on friendship. Alain de Lille's De Planctu Naturae, a dialogue with Nature on sodomy; still later, Pierre Louys' Songs of Bilitis, fictional prose poems dealing with a decidedly wanton Greek peasant girl, and Baudelaire's lesbian poems in Fleurs du Mal — to mention some of the less-often-cited. The familiar material is, of course, the best: the sonnets of Shakespeare and Michaelangelo, Montaigne's Friendship (it is amusing to see which French teachers translate his aim as "to like," which ones translate it "to love"). Because it deals with the classical world, I should also mention what is perhaps the best work dealing with homosexuality since Death in Venice. Marguerite Yourcenar's Hadrian's Memoirs, a book even more remarkable considering that its author is a scholarly lady.

I sympathize with your desire to reach all levels of the homosexual audience, but I do not agree with it. For I see your audience as composed, not of homosexuals, but of "reformable" heterosexuals. And those "outsiders" most likely to admit enlightenment first are those whose thinking on a more abstract, less provincially egocentric plane has inclined them to a more cosmopolitan tolerance of different ways. The proper place for ONE, then, is not the gay bar or drag ball, but the college and public library, the offices of sociologists, psychiatrists, ministers, teachers, and those accustomed to dealing with new ideas.

We must look our Sunday best. It is for this reason, not intellectual snobbery, that I object to the low (Sat. Evening Post) level quality of the prose fiction and poetry you publish. It is a doctrinaire and anti-aesthetic position to suggest that homosexual stories should have "happy endings." They very seldom do in actual American life today, although this is beside the point. The point is that literature is art requiring technique, and not a prescribed subject matter. Thus I accept and admire Hemingway's very anti-homosexual literature (perhaps a little too anti to be real?) even though my views are diametrically opposed. Similarly, I prefer a well-written story of "straight" love to a sloppy, sentimental handling of homosexual themes. There is much excellent literature being written, and in the past, for you to publish without having to resort to party-line hack work.

MR. E.
LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA

Gentlemen:

I have just finished reading my third issue of ONE and could not put off writing to say thanks for a wonderful thing. ONE is not sold in our town but we are so very close to New York City that I as an entertainer pick up as many as twenty copies at one time for my friends in W—— County.

Quite frequently we have some good discussions on articles and more often on your "Letters" column.

Keep up the good work and may success bless your cause.

MR. W.
HARRISON, N.Y.

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