

16 November, 1967

Mr. R.J. Orange, M.P.
Member for the Northwest territories,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Orange:


I was very pleased to read of your proposal to amend the Criminal Code regarding preventive detention.

As you may recall, in 1964 I received a sentence to this effect in Yellowknife, a similar sentence as that given to Everett Klipert. My offence involved teen agers as well as adults. The charge was that of gross indecency.

My application for parole is presently before the National Parole Board, I received a "reserved decision". I hope for a more favourable decision.

I am enclosing some material that I compiled over the past few months. It may prove interesting, and perhaps informative to you. When you are collating material to support your motion.

Yours sincerely,



Encl.

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INFLUENCE and TREATMENT
of
HOMOSEXUALS

*Please excuse
typing & spelling errors.*

BRIEF; PROFESSIONAL QUOTATIONS by

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Compiled by [REDACTED]

The following Quotations are from the book "SEX OFFENDERS"
(An analysis of Types).

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Harper and Row - Publishers & Paul B. Hoeber, Inc., Medical Books.

Page 301. HOMOSEXUAL OFFENDERS vs. MINORS:

"In summary one can say that the homosexual offender vs minors is characterized by much prepubertal sex play that was more Homosexual than heterosexual. These early experiences may have a casual relationship with the sex offences many years later, but we lack proof of this."

*Children up to 11 yrs old
minors 12-15
adult 16 " "*

Page 703. CRIMINALITY:

"If the aggressors (those convicted of sexual contact, accompanied by force or threat) are excluded, one can say that sex offenders are the least physically dangerous of all."

Page 716. CRIMINALITY:

"..., it is quite evident that as a group those who chose as sexual partners older boys and men pose NO THREAT to society. Those who offended against children may be of more social concern because of the probability of conditioning a child to become more homosexual, but even those men can scarcely be looked upon as serious dangers."

Page 717. CRIMINALITY:

"In general there is no evolution from minor to serious offenders. In cases where more than two offences have been committed there is a tendency for the use of force or threat to become less common in the third or subsequent offence".

SEXUAL DEVIATION: by Dr. Anthony Storr. 1964. Pelican Books A649.

Page 11.

"in this country we have only recently emerged from an era in which masturbation was not only regarded as unnatural, but actually held responsible for mental illness, and even now, some adolescents suffer torments of conscience on this account, although masturbation is so universal a practice that ninety-three percent of males and sixty-two percent of females have some experience of it."

Page 12.

Since what is sexually deviant and what normal cannot accurately be determined,but there would certainly be disagreement upon homosexuality, since there are some who vehemently condemn homosexual behaviour, whilst others look upon it as perfectly normal.

Psychoanalytic writers have often been criticized for equating sexual maturity with emotional maturity. It has been pointed out for instance, that many homosexuals are stable, balanced people whom everyone would regard as mature except in their sexual tastes.

Page 15.

In the eyes of the general public, sexual deviants behaviour and criminal conduct are far too closely associated. Some newspapers devote a great deal of space to the detailed reporting of sexual offences, since their readers obtain vicarious erotic excitement from reading about such cases, especially about those rare instances in which force has been employed. The impression is thus created that sexual deviants are often violent criminals who roam the streets seeking victims upon which to slake their perverted appetites, nothing could be further from the truth. Most sexually deviant people are less assertive and less likely to be violent than their normal counterparts, and the majority never commit any offence which comes to the notice of the police. Of those sexually deviant persons who do commit those sexual offences, the majority are more nuisance than a menace, since the offences which they commit are generally trivial. Contrary to popular supposition, there is no tendency for a man who has committed a trivial sexual offence to progress to committing more serious offences.

Page 16.

There is a great need for more research into the origin and meaning of sexual deviations. It is clear that the seeds of most deviations are sown early in life, and that failure to reach sexual maturity can best be understood in terms of difficulties on the changing relation between the child and its parents. This is not to say that this is the whole explanation.

Page 17.

The most important thing is that we should strive to understand, rather than pass judgment. It is true to say that all sexual

deviations are forms of immaturity, childish attitudes that have not been outgrown.

Page 81.

Whether or not genetic factors play a part, there is a great deal to suggest that the male homosexual is made, not born, and that his sexual preference in adult life is determined by the emotional influences to which he has been exposed in early childhood.

Page 82.

There can be no possible doubt that homosexual behaviour is potential within every man. Kinsey discovered that no less than thirty-seven percent of males have had some homosexual experience. In school, in prisons, and in the forces, homosexual experiences are so common that it seems pedantic to call it abnormal,....

Page 83.

.... Nevertheless, research into family background of male homosexuals has already yielded results which tend to show that certain specific family patterns are likely to produce a homosexual son.

Page 84.

An excessive fear of physical injury is more commonly found in male homosexuals than in heterosexuals.

Page 86.

Homosexual attachments may often begin with hero worship, but this is no reason to discourage a growing boy from having his heroes since they play a valuable part in his development and, in the ordinary course of events, he will soon grow out of them.

Page 88.

A minority, however show a preference for men or youths of a softer and more delicate type, pretty boys who conform in appearance, though not necessarily in behaviour, to a feminine stereotype. It seems probable that the homosexual who is attracted by such types of a person is really seeking a woman; but, since he fears to make advances to an actual woman for reasons given above, he chooses a man who most closely approximates to the feminine image.

The belief that a man is necessarily either homosexual or heterosexual in a clear cut way cannot be substantiated. One quarter of homosexual offences in Great Britain are committed by married men. There are homosexual men whose preferences are so nearly heterosexual that it is easy to imagine that it would require only a modest effort to direct their emotions into the normal channel.

Page 89.

This is one of the tragic features of this deviation; for there can be little doubt that much of the homosexual behaviour which caused public concern and against which our laws are directed, springs from simple loneliness.

Page 90.

The average man who has a wife to go home to has little idea of the depths of loneliness to which homosexuals can sink,... The selfrighteous strictness of judges and magistrates upon such cases reflect a lamentable ignorance of the effects of emotional isolation upon human beings.

Page 105.

In seeking to play the role of a generous parent towards a child for whom he may entertain a sincere regard, the lonely adult may easily find himself proceeding from an affectional embrace to a more intimately sexual caress.

Page 109.

..., but it is certainly probable that, if the wisdom and tolerance of parents increases, children are less likely to experience the extremes of sexual guilt and inferiority which are the usual prerequisites for the development of these disorders.

Page 113.

In a recent study of twenty-nine boys who had committed sexual misdemeanours showed that the subsequent development of twenty one was satisfactory. The serious view which parents and other authorities so often take of these cases is seldom justified.

Page 123.

Fortunately, a new generation of psychiatrists is emerging which is trained both in analytical psychotherapy and in the methods of science; and the figures which are so far available indicate that the psychotherapists have nothing to fear from statistical inquiry. It used to be alleged, for example, that it was almost unknown for male homosexual to change over to heterosexuality; and the Wolfenden Committee was unable to discover a single case in which such a change had occurred. Every experienced therapist will usually refrain from holding out much hope for a complete changeover in such cases although there are many instances in which psychotherapy can be of help to homosexuals, but it appears that even psychotherapy can be

of help to homosexuals, but it appears that even psychotherapists have underestimated the effectiveness of treatment. For a carefully controlled American study of 106 male homosexuals who undertook psychoanalysis revealed the following facts; of seventy-nine who began treatment as exclusively homosexual, fourteen (19%) became exclusively heterosexual; while of thirty who began treatment as bisexual, fifteen (50%) became exclusively heterosexual.

Page 127

In reality, however, this is the most difficult as well as the most rewarding aspect of the psychotherapeutic endeavour. A sexually deviant person, is accordingly to our present view, suffering from the effects of an early failure in the relationship between himself and his parents of such a nature that he did not feel himself loved as a whole, and thus came to regard himself as both inferior and bad.

Page 129.

It is only very recently that western man has begun to study his sexual life objectively, and our ignorance of this fundamental aspect of ourselves is still profound. Ignorance, prejudice, and condemnation invariably march hand-in-hand; and the sexually deviant are still too often regarded with fear and horror which springs from lack of understanding. If this book written for the general public, has demonstrated that sexually deviant people share the same human condition with us all, it will have succeeded in its purpose.

HOMOSEXUALITY: by Dr. D.J. West 1955-1960.
Revised Edition 1960 Pelican Books A477.

Page 59:

Some magistrates are so disturbed by sexual aberrations that their approach to homosexuals is conspicuously harsher than their approach to the ordinary criminal.

Page 75.

The vilest deeds, like poison weeds,
Bloom well in prison air;
It is only what is good in man
That wastes and withers there.

Page 79.

Psychiatric follow-up studies of individuals who, as children, have had sexual experiences with adults, do not show any directly

adverse affect upon later sexual development. Precocious sexual indulgence provides no guide to future tendencies. In an extensive follow-up study of 108 juvenile sex offenders (without convictions for other types of offence) Doskay found no single instance of a known sex violation in adult life. Sexual stimulation of the young is not in itself so harmful. In some perfectly happy primitive communities grown ups fondle the childrens genitals as we might stroke their hair. The children seemingly enjoy it and suffer no ill effects. The harm comes when a child who has always scrupulously shielded from sexual contacts suddenly finds himself confronted by a powerful adult behaving in quite a new terrifying manner. Rather than stimulating perverse interests the experience will more likely inhibit the child's sexual inclinations. Still more harm may be come about if the parents react with visual horror when they hear what has happened and insist on the child appearing before a magistrate to testify.

Page 93.

Adolescent experiences at boarding schools and occasional homosexual incidents in later life especially if they are provoked by deprivation of customary outlets or the importunate behaviour of a friend have no pathological significance.

Page 112.

It is no longer seriously disputed that sexual interests begin early in life, and that the emotions lived through during development greatly influence attitudes later on. Though they disagree on matters of detail, psychiatrists as a body support the view that the origins of many cases of sexual peculiarity can be traced back to childhood.

Page 123.

Homosexual impulses are only abnormal in relation to our own standards of correct behavior.

Page 126.

...., In the first place the case quoted, the man was fully mature when first he allowed a stranger to approach him. His reaction was not "Here is something new, but here is what I have been waiting for".

Factual evidence of the after-effects of homosexual seduction is conspicuously lacking, in spite of strongly held opinions. Gibbons investigated 100 Borstal lads of 16 to 21, asking if any stranger or adult had ever made a pass at them...., of the lads with known homosexual trends 32% reported such experiences, of those without known homosexual tendencies

ies 33% reported the

same experience

A man may date his homo-erotic interests to some childhood experience when another boy, or perhaps an older man, first stimulated him sexually. That any such isolated incident could be the true reason for permanent homosexuality seems most doubtful. Youthful seduction may explain how an individual comes to start overt practices early in life, but it does not in the least account for heterosexuality failing to develop.... but the seduction is really no more than an incident on the road. The real causes of permanent homosexuality lie deeper.

Page 172.

Boys in boarding schools are likely to have their first sexual experiences with other boys, but the frequency of homosexual indulgence at school is probably more to do with the strength of the sex drive than in the direction it will take in later life

Page 136.

Neurotic conflict only remains evident in those who do not fully accept their homosexual or heterosexual adjustment...., Nor could he accept homosexuality. As a result his conflict was never stilled and preoccupation with it ruined his work and prevented the maturation of his personality in other respects, his was a case ripe for psychological treatment.

Page 159.

The only hope of changing sexual orientation lies in the removing of inhibitions by means of psychological treatment accompanied by a step-by-step adjustment to heterosexual life. A man submerged in the living death of a prison routine, and cut off from all feminine company is under the worst possible condition for receiving treatment. As Dr. Stanley-Jones has said, Imprisonment is as futile from the point of view of treatment as to hope to rehabilitate a chronic alcoholic by giving him occupational therapy in a brewery. The most that can be done in prisons under existing circumstances is on the lines described by Dr. MacWood, one-time psychotherapist at Wormwood Scrubs. This institution provided a separate ward for prisoners undergoing treatment. There they met together as a group and talked out their problems under the doctors guidance. This group has a remedial and educational effect on neurotic prisoners. Dr. Mackwood remarked that sometimes the group contained over 50% of homosexuals. He aimed to help them by discussion of their disturbed relations with other people, but he admitted the

task could have been carried out under more suitable conditions. In fact, he advocated legal reform that would not make socially harmless behaviour a crime.

Page 155.

A spontaneous drift towards heterosexuality as age increases is suggested by Kinseys figures, and may occur without treatment.

Page 161.

Persons in a tense state, with prominent anxiety symptoms and guilt feelings are easy to help because their conflicts are close to the surface and their miserable condition provides a strong motive for change. The difficult cases are those who have long since accepted homosexual practices as part of the natural order of things and have no pressing motive for trying to unearth their past conflicts. When the barriers of unconscious fear and guilt are removed the patient is free to choose himself a more appropriate love object.

Page 163.

A man who only practices homosexuality because social backwardness or fear of responsibility prevents him making advances to the woman he wants, has a better prospect of cure than another with youth on his side but with no interest in woman.

Page 168.

..., in conclusion, when treating a predominantly homosexual individual, the first point to consider is whether to aim at sexual reorientation, futile attempts at conversion in too deeply entrenched cases wastes time and cause needless suffering, but cases in which the sexual life is immature and consequently susceptible to different development, and cases in which there is great tension and consequently a strong motive for change, all these have relatively favourable prospects. If radical change is sought, and sexual inhibition is really deep seated, then psycho-analysis is the method of choice, provided, of course, the sufferer has the capacity to cooperate and to respond. Shorter methods suffice when the aim is merely to create a better adjusted homosexual. In these cases group treatment and superficial psychotherapy are directed primarily to the relief of guilt and insecurity and the promotion of happier personal relationships.

Page 172.

Legal reform, in the sense of removing the penalty for homosexual acts between consenting adults, would help remove a heavy burden

of fear and resentment from the minds of a considerable section of the community. As far back as half a century ago Edward Carpenter was campaigning eloquently for greater tolerance. Dr. H. Mannheim the criminologist has pointed out that moral indignation is not sufficient grounds for punishing them as crimes. Dr. S. Walker and Straus have expressed the view that imprisonment of the exceptional few who are caught serves no purpose beyond providing pornographic sensation to an ignorant public. Apart from encouragement of blackmail, and the fact that confidential confessions even to doctors are illegal, the present law stirs up some of the very troubles it sets out to combat.

A STUDY OF INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS: Edited by Patrick Mullanahy. 1957.

Dr. Clara Thompson; Changing Concepts of Homosexuality in Psychoanalysis: Page 211.

The term homosexual as used in psychoanalysis has come to be a kind of waste basket into which are dumped all forms of relationships with one's own sex. The word may be applied to activities, attitudes, feelings, thoughts, or repression of any of these. In short, anything which pertains in any way to a relationship, hostile or friendly, to a member of one's own sex may be termed homosexual....When he uses the term in talking with a patient, his words instead of being helpful often produce terror, for in ordinary speech the word homosexual has a much more specific meaning and in addition a disturbing emotional coloring,... it is but one of the manifestations of a character problem and tends to disappear when the more general character disturbance is resolved.

Page 213.

One confusion in the literature arises from the fact that cases are sometimes reported as examples of homosexuality where no clear cut sexual relations existed, but only a strong neurotic dependency on a member of one's own sex was demonstrated.

Page 214.

If the culture were truly uncritizing, repression would be unnecessary. Homosexuality would disappear when more satisfactory gratifications were available. It might reappear if the heterosexual possibilities were withdrawn. In other words, it is probable that in the physiological level uninhibited humans would get their sex gratification in any way possible - but if they had a choice they would choose the most pleasurable.

Page 220.

Two other considerations are important in this respect - the degree of personality damage and the role of accidental factors. People who have been greatly intimidated or have low self-esteem and therefor have difficulties in making friends and being confronted with other people have a tendency to cling to their own sex because it is less frightening. They feel understood by people like themselves..., but nothing has been shown as specifically producing homosexuality. Some writers have laid great stress on the importance of early seduction by homosexuals, and many homosexuals attribute their way of life to such experiences. However, many people have such experiences without becoming homosexual. It is probable that a homosexual experience to a boy who is already burdened, fears woman, and feels unequal to life may add the decisive last touch to his choice of neurosis. Yet a similar seduction of a boy not afraid of life is but an incident in the process of investigations of life, and he simply goes on to master new experiences. Homosexual play is known to be very frequent in preadolescence and causes no serious disturbance in the majority of children.

Page 221.

Perhaps because of Freud's great emphasis in the sexual origin of neurosis and perhaps also because of the strong cultural disapproval, therapists are likely to think of homosexuality as a more fundamentally significant symptom than it really is. It seems certain from analysis in recent years that it is a problem which tends to disappear when the general character problems are solved. There are at least as many different types of homosexual behavior as of heterosexual.

Page 222.

So the actual choice of homosexuality as the preferred form of interpersonal relations may have different origins in different cases, as I have indicated. If it is caused by some one specific situation or combination of circumstances, that has not yet been discovered..., also because it requires a partner, it helps cope with the problem of loneliness and isolation. As in the case of other symptoms in neurosis, psychoanalysis must deal primarily with the personality structure, realizing that the symptom is a secondary development from that.

COUNTERFEET SEX. By Edmund Burgler M.D.

Page 192

The frequent homosexual episode in adolescence does not allow any conclusion as to the future sex life of the boy. The

endocrinologically based sexual "push"reviviscent in a "second edition" the psychological infantile conflict which was closed at the age of five.

Page 223.

All conclusions drawn from psychoanalytic - psychiatric treatment of potency disturbances pertain, as repeatedly pointed out, to cases with intact genitalia and testicles, with no neurological, urological, indeerlinological involvement.

The psychogenic cases, representing in the neighbourhood of 99.9% of all potency disturbances, have a very favorable psychoanalytic prognosis, provided the patient enters treatment voluntarily, and continues treatment without interruptions for a sufficient period of time. The third contributing factor to prognosis is the depth of repression, schematized, the results are (in my opinion)as follows.

In "oral cases; in general 75%curable. Breaking down these figures "psychogenic oral aspermia"has the best prognosis(out of 22 cases only one remained uncured); premature ejaculation depends on type, in general at least 75% curable. More unfavourable, in some cases hopeless, are cases in which urin-like ejaculation is combined with lack of erection during sexual excitement. The duration in all oral cases varies between 2 and 2½ years.

In "anal"cases; in general 75% cures; duration one to one and a half years.

In "phallic" cases; nearly 100% cures; duration six to eight months. It is clear that it is easier to change neurotic "symtoms" than "personality"....

We have come to the end of a long task of tracing, genetically, the caricatures and bogus editions of sex in men and women. What neurotics have made out of a harmless and necessary biological function. They have distorted it to a point at which it is hardly recognizable. And to increase the confusion, they have had valuable assistance from Puratans and moralists. Both neurotics and moralists alike (members of different subdivisions of the great neurotic family) have made sex into a cimbined bogey and zombie.

COMMENTS. By Dr. Walter C. Alvarez.

Emeritus Consultant in Medicine, Mayo Clinic.

The great need for more knowledge about homosexuality is shown me by a letter just received from a women whose church group has learned that one of its well-liked members is homosexual. She says: "I can't begin to tell you what a shock this has been to all of us. The man is married and has children, and apparently has always behaved himself in an exemplary way. Now my correspondent wants to know, how should the community regard him, and behave toward him? Should they warn their young people against him?"

Most certainly not. The less they gossip about the unfortunate man, the better. He is not hurting anyone and does not intend to. The woman goes on to ask, "What if anything, can we or his friends do to help"? Again, I would say the best thing they can do is to treat him like anyone else, and quit having horrors about him. Their boys will not be ruined by him. It is a rare homosexual who bothers boys and, usually he has dealings with a boy of a type who enjoys living as a male prostitute. The head of a fine commission that recently studied this problem said probably the public would not believe this, but evidence showed that in some 60% of the cases in which an older man had relations with a boy, it was the boy who propositioned the man. I wrote to my correspondent she should treat a homosexual just as kindly and with as much sympathy as she would any other mental peculiarity likely to cause him great suffering and loneliness all his days.

PSYCHOLOGY of SEX RELATIONS; by Theodore Reik

The feelings of ones own inadequacy can, for the most part, be traced back to childhood. Before he can be a man among men, a boy has to be appreciated as a boy among boys. Most homosexual men report that they were as boys ridiculed and called "sissy". They felt they were outsiders and outcasts. As long as this feeling of inadequacy and guilt is not weakened, the homosexual inclinations will remain. Homosexuals often report that they in their childhood were shy with girls, as if girls were "untouchables" and boys had to be ashamed before them. There is no doubt that homosexuality means also acceptance of failure and defeat and an effort to make the best of them.

In the psychoanalytical concept of homosexuality it includes sexual relations with the same sex and affection or love for it. Psychoanalysts do not draw any sharp line between the sexual excitement a man feels in going to bed with a sailor he met half an hour before and the tender feelings this man has for his father or an admired teacher. Both are homosexual emotions, only the second one is aim inhibited or deflected. Also admiration for great men, friendship and fellowship are, in the best sense, sublimated homosexual expressions. The Neo-psychoanalytical view discriminates sharply between these possibilities. It distinguishes between homosexuality and love and affection for the same sex as independent phenomena, and recognizes finally the possibility of a union of both emotions, in other words, it asserts that there are the same emotional possibilities in the relationship with the same sex as with the opposite sex, also the possibilities of a transition or of a conjunction. I would even go so far as to assume that a phenomenon analogous to romance is possible between the same sex. Why should all these different relations, which are so distant from each other in origin and character, be called homosexual?

.._..

To love satisfies a craving, a desire to give tenderness, being loved fills another need, the individual wish to be wanted and appreciated. What makes the couple happy? Love, ego gains, and sex gratifications, three sharply differentiated drives. Sex aims at physical gratification, love at the enrichment and enlargement of personality. Ego drives at the achievement of conquest of power. Sex is a biological urge. Love and the ego urges appear as strivings of a more personal nature.