

homosexuality.

3813. STOLLER, ROBERT J., et al. "A Symposium: Should Homosexuality Be in the APA Nomenclature," **American Journal of Psychiatry**, 130 (1973), 1207-16. Summarizes papers on criteria for psychiatric diagnosis, homosexuality as an adaptive disorder, homosexuality and cultural value systems, the gay activist position, findings from fifteen years of clinical research, the question of including heterosexuality in the APA nomenclature, homosexuality as an irregular form of sexual behavior, and sexual orientation disturbance as a psychiatric disorder.

3814. SUPPE, FREDERICK. "Classifying Sexual Disorders: The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of the American Psychiatric Association," **JH**, 9:4 (1984), 9-28.

Argues that that same criteria that led to the removal of homosexuality per se as a mental disorder require the removal of the paraphilias per se, and that while there is legitimacy for a generalized ego-dystonic category, such ego dystonias are only incidentally sexual. Suggests that the recent classification of sexual disorders is merely the codification of social mores.

#### H. BEHAVIOR THERAPY

This mode has sought to apply conditioning techniques in order to rid the individual of presumably unwanted homosexual impulses. Although behavior therapy has had some success with peripheral problems, such as phobias, it does not seem well suited to effect such a profound change as the altering of sexual orientation. A more appropriate use, employed by a few behavior therapists, would be to adapt the technique to help homosexual persons achieve a better adjustment to their orientation.

3815. ADAMS, HENRY E., and ELLIE T. STURGIS. "Status of Behavioral Reorientation Techniques in the Modification of Homosexuality: A Review," **Psychological Bulletin**, 84 (1977), 1171-88.

Attempts to summarize the critical components of the reorientation programs developed since 1963, examine their outcomes, and discuss possible shortcomings of the procedures currently used.

3816. CALLAHAN, EDWARD J., and HAROLD LEITENBERG. "Aversion Therapy for Sexual Deviation: Contingent Shock and Covert Sensitization," **Journal of Abnormal Psychology**, 81 (1973), 60-73.

Covert sensitization, which provides an imagined aversive

event following imagined sexual behavior, appears to be more effective than contingent shock, which provides a physical aversive event following erection to slides depicting sexually deviant material.

3817. COLSON, CHARLES E. "Olfactory Aversion Therapy for Homosexual Behavior," **Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry**, 3 (1972), 185-87.

Describes the use of noxious olfactory stimuli--in particular, ampules of aromatic ammonia--as a relatively simple method for inducing controlled physical aversion.

3818. CONRAD, STANLEY R., and JOHN P. WINCZE. "Orgasmic Reconditioning: A Controlled Study of Its Effects upon the Sexual Arousal and Behavior of Adult Male Homosexuals," **Behavior Therapy**, 7 (1976), 155-66.

Study does not support previous case reports of success with the technique. Aversion therapy produced no change in arousal by deviant stimuli and only slight increases in arousal by heterosexual stimuli.

3819. EARLS, CHRISTOPHER M., and VERNON L. QUINSEY. "What is To Be Done? Future Research on the Assessment and Behavioral Treatment of Sex Offenders," **Behavioral Sciences and the Law**, 3 (1985), 377-90.

With regard to the problem of aggressive men, recommends three directions: the extension and refinement of assessment methods, the further development of treatment techniques, and long-term follow-ups.

3820. FAUSTMAN, WILLIAM O. "Aversive Control of Maladaptive Sexual Behavior: Past Developments and Future Trends," **Psychology**, 13 (1976), 53-60.

Traces the evolution and present status of the application of aversion therapy to homosexuality, fetishism, and transvestism, noting the generally poor outcomes obtained with homosexuals.

3821. FELDMAN, M. P. "The Treatment of Homosexuality by Aversion Therapy," in: Hugh Freeman (ed.), **Progress in Behaviour Therapy: Proceedings of a Symposium**. Bristol: John Wright, 1968, pp. 59-72.

In this early report of the method, Feldman claims that of the 43 patients treated, 25 were rated as "improved" one year later. He concedes that a pretreatment history of heterosexual interest is critical. See also (among other contributions), Feldman and Malcolm J. MacCulloch, **Homosexual Behaviour: Therapy and Assessment** (Oxford: Pergamon, 1971; 288 pp.); as well as Tomi S. MacDonough, "A Critique of the First Feldman and MacCulloch Avoidance Conditioning Treatment for Homosexuals," **Behavior Therapy**, 3 (1972), 104-11; and Sheelah James, "Treatment of Homosexuality," **Behavior Therapy**, 8 (1977), 840-48; 9 (1978), 28-36.

3822. GIJS, LUK. "Acceperende gedragstherapie, homoseksuele orientatie en uitbouw van een homoseksuele identiteit," **Gedragstherapie** (Netherlands), 16 (1983), 87-103.

Reviews current viewpoints of behavior therapists on conversion therapies for homosexuality and strategies for improving homosexual functioning, discussing self-acceptance, coming out, and homosexual identity formation.

3823. HERMAN, STEVEN H., et al. "An Experimental Analysis of Classical Conditioning as a Method of Increasing Heterosexual Arousal in Homosexuals," **Behavior Therapy**, 5 (1974), 33-47.

Studies the use of classical conditioning of sexual response to female stimuli, using slides and films.

3824. MCCONAGHY, NATHANIEL, et al. "Controlled Comparison of Aversive Therapy and Covert Sensitization in Compulsive Homosexuality," **Behavior Research and Therapy**, 19 (1981), 425-34.

Attempted to evaluate behavior therapy for homosexuals in response to ethical objections for such treatment. See also: McConaghy, "Aversive Therapy of Homosexuality: Measures of Efficacy," **American Journal of Psychiatry**, 127 (1971), 1221-24; "Is a Homosexual Orientation Irreversible?" **British Journal of Psychiatry**, 129 (1976), 556-63; and "Subjective and Penile Plethysmograph Responses to Aversion Therapy for Homosexuality: A Follow-up Study," *ibid.*, 117 (1970), 555-60--among other studies by this prolific Australian advocate of changing homosexual behavior.

3825. MANDEL, K. H. "Probleme und Ansätze der Verhaltenstherapie bei männlichen Homosexuellen," **Zeitschrift für Psychotherapie und medizinische Psychologie**, 20 (1970), 115-25.

Recommends covert sensitization of male homosexuals with the goal of establishing a stable heterosexual partnership.

3826. PRADHAN, P. V. "Homosexuality: Treatment by Behavior Modification," **Indian Journal of Psychiatry**, 24 (1982), 80-83.

A marriageable age and indirect social pressures were positively correlated with "improvement" in conjunction with chemical, verbal and electrical aversive stimuli.

3827. ROSS, MICHAEL W. "Paradigm Lost or Paradigm Regained? Behaviour Therapy and Homosexuality," **New Zealand Psychologist**, 6 (1977), 42-51.

Critical examination of some ethical, ideological, and practical problems posed by attempts to change sexual orientation through behavior modification methods.

3828. WATSON, G. TERENCE, and GERALD C. DAVISON. "Behavior Therapy and Homosexuality: A Critical Perspec-

tive," **Behavior Therapy**, 5 (1974), 16-28.  
Examines the rationale for the use of aversive techniques in behavior therapy of homosexuality, suggesting an expanded therapeutic regimen derived from learning theory.

#### I. GROUP THERAPY

Group therapy emerged in the 1960s as part of the trend toward innovative therapies, and also as a way of reducing the high costs entailed by individual therapy. The tendency also drew on the psychodrama model, which had been pioneered in institutional settings.

3829. BIEBER, TOBY. "Group and Individual Therapy with Male Homosexuals," **Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis**, 2 (1974), 255-60.

After an initial period of individual therapy, group work is recommended in order to effect shifts to heterosexuality.

3830. BIRK, LEE. "Group Therapy for Men Who Are Homosexual," **Journal of Sex and Marital Therapy**, 1 (1974), 29-52.

Contents that male-female group psychotherapy can foster models, support, and reinforcement for new behavior: heterosexual interest and activity, increased assertiveness, identification with the male therapist, and the emotional experience of simultaneous rapport with the man and the woman.

3831. BROMBERG, WALTER, and GIRARD H. FRANKLIN. "The Treatment of Sexual Deviates with Group Psychodrama," **Group Psychotherapy**, 4 (1952), 274-89.

Reports on work with men committed to Mendocino State Hospital under California's sex psychopath law.

3832. GERSHMAN, HARRY. "The Effect of Group Therapy on Compulsive Homosexuality in Men and Women," **American Journal of Psychoanalysis**, 35 (1975), 303-12.

Seeks not to convert the patient to heterosexuality, but to promote personal growth and self-acceptance through confrontation, clarification, interpretation, and working through his own feelings.

3833. HADDEN, SAMUEL B. "Group Psychotherapy of Male Homosexuals," **Current Psychiatric Therapies**, 6 (1966), 177-86.

In order to change orientation prefers groups consisting solely of homosexuals to mixed groups (homosexuals and heterosexuals). See also: Hindy Nobler, "Group Therapy with Male Homosexuals," **Comparative Group Studies**, 3 (1972), 161-78; and Frank S. Pittman and Carol D. De