Drake (pseud. of Parker Rossman), Boys for Sale: A Sociological Study of Boy Prostitution (New York: Brown, 1969; 223 pp.).

A well-meaning work which reveals both the genuine concern and the confusions underlying the current campaign against child sexuality. Fails adequately to distinguish between sexual contact and physical harm.

Presents results of a study conducted under the auspices of the Dutch government. The interviews, portions of which are reproduced in translation, tend to show stable relationships in which the boys take a positive attitude toward sexual liaisons. See also his: "Paedophile Relationships in the Netherlands: Alternative Lifestyle for Children?" Alternative Lifestyles, 5 (1983), 164-83.

In this useful reference work, see pp. 142-45, 152-53, 174-77.

Describes the sexual retraining program at a maximum security prison hospital that houses primarily pedophiles.

Eight papers representing a range of viewpoints, from negative and punitive to liberal and descriptive.

Reports a longitudinal study of nine cases; the outcomes are generally heterosexual.

Papers generally from a leftist standpoint, rejecting the idealization of Greek love in Eglinton's work, but some defending intergenerational sex as liberating, others reflecting a feminist argument to the effect that boy-love is a destructive abuse of phallic power.

3994. UNITED STATES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Sexual
Report to the Chairman of the Subcommittee of Select Education, House Committee on Education and Labor, by the United States General Accounting Office, April 20, 1982. One of a number of such reports, which generally feature copious testimony by opponents of sexual freedom and others who seem to be seeking to manipulate the issue for political gain.

Pedosexualty and its legal repression.

A moderately negative presentation, of some sociological interest.

In-depth, sympathetic study of a Queensland boy lover, a kind of sexual Stakhanovite, who kept detailed records on his several thousand partners before committing suicide.

B. CROSS DRESSING

While cross dressing has appealed to a certain number homosexuals, it also has its adherents among heterosexuals. The subject thus belongs only partly to the study of homosexuality; it deserves to be examined as an independent cultural phenomenon. For cross dressing in the theatre, see VI.C.

Photographic study of men who enjoy dressing as a woman or living as a woman part or all of the time. See also: C. L. Gondanoff, Mesdames "messieurs" (Brussels: Paul Le-grain, 1979); Kris Kirk and Ed Heath, Men in Frocks (London: Gay Men's Press, 1984; 120 pp.); and Mike Phillips and Barry Shapiro, Forbidden Fantasies: Men Who Dare to Dress in Drag (New York: Macmillan, 1980; 121 pp.).

Text to accompany an exhibition on transvestism in photo-
CROSS DRESSING

graphy and art.


Somewhat diffuse account for a professional audience of major facets of the question.


Popular work on men cross-dressing as women over the centuries. See also: Peter Ackroyd, Dressing Up: Transvestism and Drag: The History of an Obsession (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1979; 160 pp.).


Current sexual orientation and lifestyles suggest a dominant pattern for each group, but there were still enough subjects with variant patterns to suggest that most generalizations still need to be tentative.


A historical and cultural survey by the noted English sexologist, who promoted the term "Eonism" (from the Chevalier d'Eon) for cross-dressing.


Sociologist's data and conclusions drawn from interviews,
observations, and correspondence. The book deflates a number of stereotypes. An appendix treats ethical problems that may be raised by research of this kind.

4007. FRANKEL, HERONIMUS. "Homo mollis." Medizinische Zeitung, Verein für Heilkunde in Preussen, 22 (1853), 102-03.
Early case study of a German-Jewish homosexual and transvestite.

Contends that transvestism, and closely related conditions of cross-gender identity, occur almost exclusively in heterosexuals.

Biographical approach. See also his Women in Men's Guise. (London: John Lane, 1932; 224 pp.).


This major work of synthesis by the noted German sexologist introduced the word "transvestite." Hirschfeld identified the phenomenon in only a few cases out of the 7000 homosexuals he had interviewed and examined by that time.

Popular account emphasizing performance aspects.

Critique of some widely held views.


4017. MONEY, JOHN, and ANTHONY J. RUSSO. "Homosexual vs. Transvestite or Transsexual Gender-Identity/Role: Outcome Studies in Boys," *International Journal of Family Psychiatry*, 2 (1981), 139-45. Offers introspective data on males aged 23-29 years who, as children, had overtly stated the wish to be a girl and had acted out this wish through dress and play activities.


psychoanalytic theory, which are purportedly applicable to the analysis of other "perversions." See also their: "Homosexual Cross-Dressing," ibid., 12 (1984), 167-84.

One of a number of writings by this author, who has tirelessly propagated for the cause, publishing an occasional journal Transvestia.

Findings indicate that the homosexual group had a better self-image and was better adjusted than the sex-change group.

Seeking to distinguish the transvestite subculture from others such as homosexuality and bisexuality, female impersonation, transsexuality, argues that it qualifies as a genuine minority. Discusses cross-cultural comparisons, the transvestites cumulative construction of his female self, motives for cross-dressing, wives' attitudes, and parent child-relationships. Bibliography, pp. 73-87.

Journalistic account of the emergence of Britain's premier female impersonator, star of stage and screen.

Ethnographic account of transvestites and transsexuals in the Netherlands today.

Reviews the literature and notes that the phenomenology of the "disorder" reveals individuals to be heterosexual males who have usually married and fathered children. See also Wise et al., "Partners of Distressed Transvestites," American Journal of Psychology, 138 (1981), 1221-24.

C. TRANSEXUALISM AND SEX REASSIGNMENT