sance, with discussion of the homosexuality of Porcellio. Publishes a short satirical Latin poem on the subject.


891. PETRARCA, VALERIO. "L’osceno letterario nell’irica dialettale de Nicola Capasso," *Sociologia della letteratura,* no. 4-5 (1979), 191-203. On a Neapolitan dialect poet of the 17th century and his times.


894. SEMPRI, GIOVANNI. "L’erotismo nel Rinascimento," *Rassegna di studi sessuali,* 2 (1922), 272-77. Discusses Benedetto Varchi, Pomponio Leto (Roman humanists), Antonio Loredano (Venetian ambassador at Rome), Politian, Filelfo, Bracciolini, and others.


896. SOLERTI, ANGELO. "Anche Torquato Tasso?" *Giornale storico dell’letteratura italiana,* 9 (1887), 431-40. Presents some letters of the great 16th century writer,
which seem to treat homoerotic love in a veiled fashion.


Towards the end of this discussion the humanist turns to two homoerotic sonnets of Michelangelo, which prompt cautious statements about same-sex love.

899. VOLPI, GUGLIELMO. *Il bel giovine nella letteratura volgare del sec. XIV.* Verona: Donato Tedeschi, 1891. (reprinted from Biblioteca delle scuole italiane, 15)
Analyzes the stereotype of male beauty found in 14th-century poetry, including references to some unpublished homoerotic compositions.

See pp. 21-22 and 133-34 for discussion of lesbianism in Venetian nunneries.

In this interesting study of male pseudo-pregnancy, see pp. 126-37, discussing some facetiae on sodomy in the Renaissance.

L. EASTERN EUROPE

The sexual life of the pagan Eastern Slavs has scarcely been investigated. The Greek Orthodox heritage of Kievan and then Muscovite Russia gave the sexuality of the "white" (parish) clergy a different cast from that of the secular clergy in the Latin West. The extent to which the early Soviet regime tolerated homosexuality remains a topic of controversy among leftists and emigre scholars. For the most part the history of homosexual behavior in other eastern European countries is even more obscure than that of Russia. The southern Balkans, where in modern Greece and Albania remnants of once-flourishing homoerotic subcultures survive, are something of an exception, though
more work is needed.

902. BATKIS, GREGORIĬ A. *Die Sexualrevolution in Russland.* Berlin: E. Kater, 1925. 23 pp. (Beiträge zum Sexualproblem, 4)
A Soviet functionary's explanation--for foreign consumption--of the regime's purportedly liberal sexual policies in the 1920s.

Surveys opinion and law enforcement, chiefly in regard to male homosexuality, since ca. 1960. "[T]he Soviet authorities' policy of giving incomplete and distorted information on the subject has the effect of reinforcing existing prejudices among the population."

904. DÉMIS (pseud.). "Chronique athénienne," *Arcadie*, no. 108 (December 1962), 651-54; no. 109 (January 1963); no. 111 (March 1963), 151-55; no. 113 (May 1963), 306-11; no. 118 (October 1963), 469-73.
A series of reports reflecting the situation in Greece before the Colonels' coup.


906. GEL'MAN, IZRAIĬL GRIGOR'EVICH. *Polyvaia zhizn' novremennoi molodiozhi.* Moscow: Gosudarstvennoe Izdatel'anstvo, 1923.
In this work entitled "Sexual Life of Contemporary Youth," see pp. 117-21 ("Sexual Anomalies") for a pathological interpretation of two lesbian cases. There is a Spanish translation of this book: *La vida sexual de la juventud contemporanea* (Madrid: M. Aguilar, 1932).

In this translation of *Rerum Moscovitarum commentarii*, see pp. 40, 52.

Contrasts in modern Greece between accepted views and practice; see esp. pp. 54-74.

909. HOSI WIEN, AUSLANDSGRUPPE. *Rosa Liebe unterm roten Stern: zur Lage der Lesben und Schwulen in Ost-


In this classic of Soviet antireligious literature, originally published as a series of articles in the journal Bezbozhnik in 1922-25, the chapter entitled "Sodomitische greshniki i sodomitische pravedniki" [The sinners of Sodom and the righteous of Sodom] likens the sexual practices of the Sodomites to Oriental and Greek pederasty and to the vices that flourished in Christian monasteries. The book continues to be reprinted and translated in the Soviet Union as a mainstay of propaganda against religion.

911. KARLINSKY, SIMON. "Russia's Gay Literature and History (11th-20th centuries)," Gay Sunshine, nos. 21-20 (Summer-Fall 1976), 21-7.

Useful survey concentrating on the late 19th-early 20th century flowering of Russian culture (including gay culture). Attacks the facile view that things were rosy under Lenin's regime. Enlarged Italian version: Sodoma, 3 (1986), 47-70. See also his: "Gay Life before the Soviets: Revisionism Revised," Advocate, no. 339 (April 1, 1982), 31-34.


On brotherhood pacts between men. Translated by Warren Johansson from the German text in Jfz, 9 (1908), 325-37.


Pp. 39-194 of this strange period document--the original Russian text in question (Liudi lunogo sveta) dates from 1913--offer an attack on the "moonlight men," i.e., sexual deviates who are held responsible for the ascetic bias of medieval Christianity. There is a short study of the author by Renato Poggioli: Rozanov (New York: Hillary House, 1962; 104 pp.).

914. SHARGORODSKIĬ, MIKHAIL DAVIDOVICH, and PAVEL PAVLOVICH OSIPOV. "Prestupleniya protiv lichnosti"

On Article 121 of the Penal Code of the RSFSR (muzheloshastvo = sodomy). The authors criticize the existing Soviet law, saying that for some persons homosexuality is a natural form of sexual gratification and that Soviet juridical literature has never furnished a satisfactory scientific basis for making consensual sodomy a criminal act. The trend in both capitalist and socialist countries is toward repeal of the law.


A general history of morals in Tsarist Russia, with some relevant material in the second volume, including homoerotic poems from the reign of Nicholas I.


Seeks to assemble what is known of gay life and its restrictions in the countries of "actually existing socialism" (Eastern Europe, China, Cuba, and Nicaragua).


Evaluates questionnaires administered to Soviet students on their sex life, with some conclusions on the incidence of homosexuality. See also the writer's article "Die Verwahrlosung der Jugend in Sowjetrußland," ibid., 15 (1928), 225-53.


On pp. 213-15 the author, an American psychiatrist, introduces in a tone of cynical amusement the Stalinist laws of 1934, asserting that "deliberate efforts were made to break up the sequestered coteries of sexual deviates... by enacting more stringent legislation on certain abnormal sex practices."

M. SCANDINAVIA
In the Nordic countries of Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden—commonly known as Scandinavia—lively homosexual rights movements have stimulated scholarship since the end of World War II. Important advances have also been registered in the legal and social status of lesbians and male homosexuals. For medieval Scandinavia, see III.D.

Advice from a Swedish lesbian on coping with society.

Difficulties of homosexual life in Norway in the 1960s discussed by a sympathetic heterosexual.

Evaluates the "homosexual problem" on the basis of 104 interviews. For presentation based on a slightly later period, see Martin S. Weinberg and Colin J. Williams, Male Homosexuals: Their Problems and Adaptations (New York: Oxford University Press, 1974), esp. Chapter 6.

In this popular work, see Chapter 17, "Homosexuality" (pp. 186-99); and Chapter 18, "Lesbians, pederasts and boy prostitution" (pp. 200-07).

Outspoken book on the situation of male and female homosexuals in Norway by a lesbian activist.

A somewhat rhapsodic defense of man-boy love.

Collection of articles on the situation of homosexuals in society, including official and church attitudes.

Interviews with male homosexuals and lesbians in Sweden, together with information on homosexual organizations.