

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

Young, "The Treatment of Homosexuals in Heterogeneous Groups," **International Journal of Group Psychotherapy**, 21 (1971), 62-73.

3834. JOHNSGARD, KEITH W., and RAY M. SCHUMACHER. "The Experience of Intimacy in Group Psychotherapy with Male Homosexuals," **Psychotherapy: Theory, Research and Practice**, 7 (1970), 173-76.

In working with college students to assist them in adjusting to their own homosexuality, it was found that "growth occurs in a therapeutic environment where more than one therapist is involved and where emphasis is placed on increased therapist and client transparency in immediate emotional confrontation."

3835. ROGERS, CARL, et al. "Group Therapy with Homosexuals: A Review," **International Journal of Group Therapy**, 26 (1976), 3-27.

In a comprehensive review of the clinical literature, a "favorable outcome" was found in almost all cases whether the goal was one of achieving a change in sexual orientation or a reduction in the associated problems.

3836. SCOTT, JAMES M. and KENNETH N. ANCHOR. "Male Homosexual Behavior and Ego Function Strategies in the Group Encounter," **Journal of Clinical Psychology**, 33 (1977), 1079-84.

Analyzes characteristic patterns of interaction in a group treatment context according to both psychodynamic and behavioral criteria.

3837. TRUAX, RICHARD, and GARFIELD TOURNEY. "Male Homosexuals in Group Psychotherapy: A Controlled Study," **Diseases of the Nervous System**, 32 (1971), 707-11.

Contents that group work is efficacious in overcoming the homosexual's defense mechanisms of isolation, rationalization, and denial.

3838. WALKER, CAROLYN B. "Psychodrama: An Experiential Study of Its Effectiveness within the Homosexual Society," **Group Psychotherapy and Psychodrama**, 27 (1974), 83-97.

As an instrument of personal growth, psychodrama permits the homosexual to be his private, real self and to face roles and situations to which a successful adjustment has not been made.

J. RELIGIOUS AND RELATED "CURES"

From the first appearance of psychotherapy as an organized discipline in North America, a certain affinity with established religion was evident. Both fields take upon