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.

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

Contends 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.

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

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.

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

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."

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.

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

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

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