
On Article 121 of the Penal Code of the RSFSR (muzheloshchastvo = 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.


917. VONK, HANS. *Homoseksualiteit in statassocialistische landen.* Amsterdam: Subfaculteit der Algemene Politieke en Sociale Wetenschappen, 1983. 59 pp. (Mededelingen, 36)

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 Verwahrlösung 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.


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.

Hostile account of homosexuality in Sweden, which is nonetheless useful for the information it gives on street life, hustling, and meeting places.


930. NYCANDER, GUNNAR. En sjukdom som bestraffas: En studie i homosexualitetens psykofysik. Stockholm: Wahlström & Widstrand, 1933. 159 pp. Although this book incorporated negative psychiatric attitudes, it did advocate legal reform for homosexuals which was then being debated in the Swedish parliament. For the discussions, see: Vilhelm Lundstedt, Otakt mot naturen (Stockholm: Bonnier, 1933; 111 pp.).


936. STOCKHOLM, NATIONALMUSEUM. Christina, Queen of Sweden—a Personality in European Civilization. Stockholm: Nationalmuseum, 1966. 622 pp. 96 illus. Offers a many-sided picture of the famous bisexual queen (1626–89) and her times. See also Sven Stolpe, Christina Queen of Sweden (London, 1965), and Sophie Hochstetter, "Christine von Schweden in ihre Jugend," JfzZ, 9 (1908).
For the most part attitudes toward homosexuality in colonial America were imported from England, though a good deal of laxity prevailed with regard to the enforcement of legal sanctions. In the second half of the 19th century, urban subcultures of male homosexuals came to the attention of the authorities, leading to increased surveillance and eventual repression. In North America homosexuality did not assume a character distinct from that of Europe until after World War II, when adaptation to the consumer society, together with the rise of the American homosexual rights movement (see III.U) made it paradigmatic for advanced Western industrial countries.


