

was to afford a free life for a community of artists. The ambitious plan consumed all of Jahn's energy and ultimately failed because it required immense sums beyond the ability of even wealthy benefactors to raise. Nonetheless, Jahn embodied his ideas in the fragmentary novel *Ugrino und Ingrabanian*. In actual fact, of the whole project there came only the Ugrino-Verlag, which published several of Jahn's own works and undertook the reprinting of forgotten composers of the early baroque period (Buxtehude, Scheidt, Lübeck). What remained was a small, bohemian clique of living artists, from whose circle Jahn and Harms in 1926 married the sisters Ellinor and Monna Philips. Jahn's daughter Signe was born in 1929.

Alongside his scandalous literary production Jahn earned international recognition as an expert in historic organs, in particular by his work on the restoration of the Jacobi organ in Hamburg.

In February 1931 Gottlieb Harms died. Jahn composed an incomparable monument to his memory in the novel trilogy *Fluss ohne Ufer* (River Without a Shore), published in 1949–61.

At the beginning of the National Socialist regime Jahn once again went into Scandinavian exile. He purchased an estate on the Danish island of Bornholm, managed it, and devoted himself—always alongside his literary activity—to extensive research on hormones.

In 1950 Jahn finally returned to Hamburg and there founded the Free Academy of Arts, whose first president he became. As General Secretary of the Pen Club he passionately strove to prevent the emerging split between East and West. To the very end of his life he fought first against the rearming of Germany and later above all against atomic weapons. In 1956 he received the Lessing Prize of the city of Hamburg.

Hans Henny Jahn died on November 29, 1959; in accordance with the provisions of his will he was buried in a grave alongside his friend Gottlieb Harms.

Jahn, whose collected works fill eleven volumes, ranks alongside Hermann Broch and Robert Musil as one of the most important German writers of the twentieth century. In his extensive narrative and dramatic work male homosexuality was a central theme. In at times excessive, sensual-erotic language Jahn describes virtually without exception relationships between males—with all their utopias and fantasies, their moments of happiness and failures, with all the constructive and destructive traits of human beings. A striking feature of all his pairs of friends in the great novels is the inequality of the partners: the sexually inhibited, markedly intellectual type is always counterposed to a sensual, handsome "nature boy" for whom homosexual love is self-evident and in the direct meaning of the word natural. Jahn's whole oeuvre proclaims the need for harmonizing human feeling and action with nature. Starkly, Jahn shows that the creatures of nature are cruel; they devour one another and are devoured in turn; only man is capable of pity—a capacity that Jahn elevates to a moral imperative.

Jahn cannot be fitted into existing categories on the basis either of his literary style or of the philosophical currents of his lifetime. The same is true of his attitude toward homosexuality and his literary treatment of it: Jahn is far removed from Hirschfeld's theory of a "third sex" and other justification paradigms of the Weimar era. Jahn was one of the first to propagate, with sovereign self-understanding, the belief that homosexuality is but one variant of human sexuality.

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Dietrich Molitor

### JAHRBUCH FÜR SEXUELLE ZWISCHENSTUFEN

The *Jahrbuch* (whose title literally means "Yearbook for Sexual Inter-

grades") was the world's first homosexual periodical, with articles by experts in the relevant fields covering all aspects of the subject as it was then conceived. Edited by Magnus Hirschfeld in Berlin, it appeared in 23 volumes between 1899 and 1923, when its publication was halted by the economic collapse of Weimar Germany that undermined the financial base of the sponsoring institution, the Wissenschaftlich-humanitäre Komitee (Scientific-Humanitarian Committee).

Along with major articles, each volume included an annual review of the literature, fiction and non-fiction, pertaining to homosexuality, as well as comments on current events and the progress of the legal-political struggle for repeal of the notorious Paragraph 175. Some of the articles were illustrated with plates or photographs, a few even in color. The bibliographical sections were conducted by Eugen Wilhelm, a judge in Strasbourg, under the pseudonym of Numa Praetorius: they cover the German, French, and Italian (but not English) literature of the first two decades of the century. Scattered foreign contributions to the periodical were in French and English.

Magnus Hirschfeld himself wrote several pieces, the longest of which was entitled "Ursachen und Wesen des Uranismus" (Causes and Nature of Homosexuality, 5, 1903). Eugen Wilhelm also composed articles on the legal side of the problem, in particular "Die strafrechtlichen Bestimmungen gegen den homosexuellen Verkehr" (The Penal Statutes against Homosexual Intercourse, 1, 1899). Gustav Jaeger published the materials that he had obtained in 1879 from Károly Mária Kertbeny under the heading "Ein bisher ungedrucktes Kapitel über Homosexualität aus der Entdeckung der Seele" (A Hitherto Unpublished Chapter from *The Discovery of the Soul*, 2, 1900).

Richard von Krafft-Ebing revised his earlier views on homosexuality in "Neue Studien auf dem Gebiete der Homosexualität" (New Studies in the Area

of Homosexuality, 3, 1901). The same volume contained a study by Friedrich Karsch-Haack on "Uranismus oder Päderastie und Tribadie bei den Naturvölkern" (Uranism or Pederasty and Tribadism among Primitive Peoples), which formed the basic core of his great 1911 monograph on ethnography. The Warsaw physician Franz Ludwig von Neugebauer contributed a whole series of not wholly relevant articles on pseudo-hermaphroditism. The Dutch writer L.S.A.M. von Römer contributed an excellent biographical study of "Heinrich der Dritte, König von Frankreich und Polen" (Henri III, King of France and Poland, 4, 1902), a book-length survey "Über die androgynische Idee des Lebens" (On the Androgynous Idea of Life) 5, 1903], which remains an unparalleled, if uncritical treatment of the subject from distant antiquity to modern times, and a long historical essay, "Der Uranismus in den Niederlanden bis zum 19. Jahrhundert, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der grossen Uranierverfolgung im Jahre 1730" (Homosexuality in the Netherlands until the Nineteenth Century, with Special Reference to the Great Homosexual Persecution of 1730, 8, 1906), which began an inquiry that has been resumed more recently in the Netherlands. Kertbeny's legal polemic of 1869 that introduced the term *homosexuality* was reprinted in full (7, 1905). Paul Brandt, who used the pseudonym Hans Licht, composed a two-part article on "Der *paidon eros* in der griechischen Dichtung" (The *paidon eros* in Greek Poetry, 8, 1906; 9, 1908). I. Leo Pavia did a perceptive series on "Die männliche Homosexualität in England mit besonderer Berücksichtigung Londons" (Male Homosexuality in England with Special Reference to London; 11, 1909; 13, 1911).

Shorter pieces were biographies of famous homosexuals, critiques of arguments for retaining the paragraph against homosexuality in drafts of a new penal code, and presentations of the theory of the innate character of sexual inversion. A large part of the material that had been

published in the *Jahrbuch* was utilized in Hirschfeld's 1914 magnum opus, *Die Homosexualität des Mannes und des Weibes* (Male and Female Homosexuality). After 1914 the contributions became somewhat shorter and more trivial, while others were devoted to wartime happenings of relevance to the subject. Hirschfeld went so far as to list any element of "male character" in women as part of the general theme of "intersexuality."

On the whole, the articles in the *Jahrbuch* rallied to Hirschfeld's belief that homosexuals represented an evolutionary intermediate stage or intergrade between the male and the female, and that their condition was inborn and unmodifiable by any form of therapy or any accident of environment or experience. This stance was the bedrock for the Scientific-Humanitarian Committee's plea for toleration for an "unjustly persecuted variety of human being," as Kurt Hiller later phrased it. However, it led to an open break with Benedict Friedlaender and others who looked to the classical model of pederasty as the practice of a bisexual male population, not of exclusive inverts and effeminate. The supporters of this view later seceded to form the Gemeinschaft der Eigenen (Community of the Exceptional) with its journal *Der Eigene*.

Ignored by official science and scholarship in Wilhelmine Germany and later, the *Jahrbuch* remains a unique collection of materials for the study of all aspects of homosexual behavior and cultural attitudes toward it. While it scarcely paid attention to such problems as "gender," "role playing," "lifestyles," and the like, it treated the subject as defined by contemporary psychiatry and jurisprudence in a thorough and serious manner not equaled by much later apologetic writing on behalf of homosexual liberation. Its contributors surveyed all the literature that appeared in both the learned and the popular press of the day, discussed the homosexual sides of cultures remote in time and space, and scoured the writings

of the past for the light that they might shed. If these early studies were sometimes uncritical, amateurish or biased, they at least were a starting point for investigation of a field that had been almost totally excluded from academic scholarship, dependent as that was upon the control of the state and of respectable opinion. Surviving in complete sets in a few medical and university libraries and in private collections, as a resource for the serious investigator the *Jahrbuch* has not been superseded even today.

Warren Johansson

## JAILS

See Prisons and Jails.

## JAMES I (1566-1625)

King of Scotland and England. The son of Lord Darnley and Mary Queen of Scots, he became James VI of Scotland upon his mother's forced abdication in 1567. Studying under various teachers, notably George Buchanan, he acquired a taste for learning and theological debate. During his minority the king was the pawn in a complicated struggle between the Catholic and Protestant factions within the clergy and nobility. His personal rule began in 1583; three years later he allied himself with the childless Queen Elizabeth of England to improve his prospects for succeeding to the throne, breaking with the party of his mother, whose execution in 1587 he accepted calmly. In 1589, this time against Elizabeth's wishes, he married Anne of Denmark. In 1603 he succeeded to the English throne by virtue of his descent from Margaret Tudor, the daughter of Henry VII.

Though welcomed in his new domain, James brought little understanding to its parliament or its problems. At the Hampton Court Conference he displayed an uncompromising anti-Puritan attitude in face of the request of the Puritan clergy for status within the established church. Out of this conference came the