Chronological survey citing numerous cases in the country that is the source of our common "Anglo-Saxon" attitudes in the matter.

Five papers analyzing the porno controversy from a gay-liberation viewpoint, and arguing for the freeing of fantasy.

Images of beautiful bodies bring beauty to the homely, memories to the old, and anticipation and dreams to the young.

This British official commission recommends abandoning such terms as "obscene" and "indecent." Holds that the printed word deserves protection, but that restrictions may be legitimately applied to visual and theatrical works.

Assesses the current debate in which substantial harmful influence has been argued, in contrast to earlier skepticism.
II. WOMEN'S STUDIES

A. LESBIAN STUDIES

Although men have shown a certain prurient interest in lesbian behavior since the 16th century, it is only in recent decades that the subject has received attention from women and men that begins to compare with that bestowed on male homosexuality. Even today, there is uncertainty about the scope of the field, with some stipulating lesbian sexual relations as a defining feature, while others broaden the definition to include affectionate, not necessarily genital relations and the "woman-identified woman." Needless to say, the "second wave" of the women's movement, from the 1960s on, and women's studies programs, have greatly promoted the study of lesbianism—though sometimes at the cost of melding the subject with others which are akin to it, but still distinct. Apart from the entries in this general section, there are studies on particular aspects of lesbianism in the appropriate sections of this work.


This statement by two New York City activists presents the lesbian experience in two parts: What It Was Like, and Living in the Future. Includes discussion of open identity, activism, and links with the feminist movement.


In a survey of 91 lesbians, it was found that they reported a sense of isolation from the heterosexual macroculture and turned to the homosexual microculture, for friends, emotional support, and social interaction.


A lesbian novelist shows that the lesbian is "many women," with a wide range of backgrounds and psychological characteristics. See also Aldrich (ed.), *Carol in a Thousand Cities* (Greenwich, CT: Fawcett, 1960; 256 pp.).


This issue is entirely devoted to lesbian topics. There are also indices to several lesbian periodicals, a
film- and videography (pp. 87-89), and a bibliography of lesbian mothers and custody (pp. 106-09). Some Canadian emphasis.

Statements by a number of women on self-realization, interpersonal relations, religion, and lesbian community—as well as interviews with parents and siblings.

Scholarly study of lesbian history, chiefly from French literary sources. In addition to recording known facts, treats the character of the sources, with particular reference to elements of reticence and concealment. This remarkable work contains an extensive bibliography, pp. 253-93.

Divides into four sections: (1) Female Homosexuality and Heterosexuality; (2) Heterosexuality and Sexual Identities; (3) Antihomosexuality and Sexual Roles; and (4) Feminine Roles and Lesbian Life. Contends that as long as there are stringent definitions of "femininity" and "masculinity," discrimination against lesbians will continue. Extensive notes and bibliography.


A lesbian feminist analysis of the origins of human society (reflecting in part the ideas of Frederick Engels); sources of women's and lesbian oppression; and new perspectives in women's liberation. Sometimes speculative, this book offers insights into a number of little studied areas.

Based on a sample of 51 Houston women, the article explores their lifestyles, problems, views of themselves, relationships with others, and their perceptions of society's reactions to them. See also: Wayne L. Cotton, "Social and Sexual Relationships of Lesbians," Journal of Sex Re-
search, 11 (1975), 139-48.


An ethnographic study of lesbianism by a well-known male homosexual writer, who holds that lesbianism is a learned condition, established when experience proves it to be pleasurable. Also covered are lesbians' attitudes toward men, incidence, "butch" and "femme" styles, bisexuality, family relations, passing, legal problems, and organizations for lesbians.


From interviews and questionnaires, concludes that adopting a homosexual identity has a less drastic effect on the lives of lesbians than it does on the lives of gay men. Lesbians are women first and homosexuals second.


Twenty-eight articles by lesbian scholars, some experiential, others more strictly academic. Among the useful reference features provided are "Sample Syllabi from Courses in Lesbianism" (pp. 217-35); "Bibliography: Books" by Lyndell MacCowan (pp. 237-60); and "Articles" by Margaret Cruikshank (pp. 261-73). See also: Cruikshank (ed.), The Lesbian Path: 37 Lesbian Writers Share Their Personal Experiences, Viewpoints, Traumas and Joys (Monterey, CA: Angel Press, 1980; 248 pp.).


Nineteen essays, some previously published, emphasizing the plurality of lesbian identities, problems engendered by social intolerance, and lesbian culture. This informative collection also cites many useful references.


Field study showing the contrast between activist groups and cultural lesbian-feminists who are seeking to achieve an "ethos of natural purity."


Employing data gathered from interviews and participant observation, an American lesbian residing in Britain offers a quasi-Marxist theory of stages of emergent lesbian political consciousness. Sometimes opaque.

"[B]y definition heterosexuality denies homosexuality; but it both requires and suppresses the scapegoat.... Not only are the oppressed made to disappear, rendered invisible and even obliterated. So too are the means of oppression made to disappear."


Interpreting a battery of tests, finds that anxiety was not related to degree of homosexual involvement, while it reflected degree of overtness in low- but not high-status lesbians.


Presents interviews with twenty-one women of diverse backgrounds and situations.


Presents the process of coming out as a means of working through the conflicts that social definitions of the "single woman" create for lesbians. See rebuttal by Charles W. Socarides, ibid., 510-15.


Offers psychohistorical speculations as to why lesbianism has historically been tolerated, accepted and even encouraged. See comment by Robert J. Saunders, ibid., 10 (1983), 520-21. See also Wardell B. Pomeroy, "Why We Tolerate Lesbians," Sexology, 31 (1965), 652-55.


A small group of college women who had had lesbian contacts were found to be in general more sexually experienced than a larger group without such contacts.


Political essays, with emphasis on the situation of lesbian mothers.
A journalist's report, competent and non-sensationalized, on the state of lesbian America at the time of writing. Shows a political spectrum ranging from traditionalists, through liberationists and radicals to authoritarians.

Contrasts self-understanding with environing stereotypes.

From a battery of tests given to 48 women, concludes that the lesbian may be more independent, changeable, and sexually preoccupied, and less well adjusted than her heterosexual counterpart.


Explores the means by which an identity as a "feminist" or "lesbian" becomes a positive one, as well as the interaction between the two identities.

Results show a high rate of only-child status among lesbian women, a tendency towards ambivalence of opinion on many issues, and a lack of insight into self and others.

Presents interviews with lesbian women concerning their
relations with their families.

In place of the descriptor "neurotic," the following terms are suggested as describing lesbians: more independent, more resilient, reserved, dominant, bohemian, self-sufficient, and more composed.

Essays for study and teaching on lesbianism and feminism, coming out, parenting, reorganizing the law, religion, and the medical system. Canadian emphasis; references.

A militant writer advocates lesbian separatism. The text is adapted from columns in The Village Voice (New York). In a more tranquil mode, see her: "Lesbian/Feminism Reconsidered," Salmagundi, no. 58-59 (1982-83), 10-24.

Thirteen papers corresponding to JH, 12:3-4 (May 1986).

English data from 41 women revealed identity factors explicated as Personal Fulfillment, Special Person, Individualistic, Radical Feminist and Traditional identities.

Journalistic apercus of interest chiefly for the date of their appearance in a mainstream publication. Discussion in issues of April 11 (pp. 5, 55) and May 9 (pp. 79-80).

The writer, a German lesbian sociologist and activist, portrays the structure of dynamic of lesbians in three spheres: the bar, the clique, and the activist group.

Recent studies view lesbianism as a product of multiple influences, and examine the lesbian in terms of her relationships in couples, institutions, communities, and society rather than as an isolated individual or in relation to her family of origin. Integration in such
communities may threaten as well as support the growth of individual identity.

Ethnography of a midwestern lesbian community, where lesbian relationships are complex because they pose fundamental challenges to the individual's sense of self.


As in the case of homosexual men, the authors found that lesbians are disliked both for sexual preference and for personal style (departure from expected gender-role models).

Free-form work expressing oneness with nature. See also their: Dreaming: An Almanac of Lesbian Lore and Vision (Minneapolis: Word Weavers, 1983; 153 pp.).

Of 125 women, feminine subjects were under-represented among homosexual and bisexual women. Otherwise, the three groups showed similar profiles.

Sociological study of French lesbians in relation to society; includes personal testimonies. See also: Marie Lago and France Paramelle, La femme homosexuelle (Tournai: Casterman, 1976; 203 pp.); and Nella Nobili and Edith Zha, Les femmes et l'amour (Paris: Hachette, 1979; 318 pp.).

A study of 70 largely middle-class and upper-middle-class lesbian couples finds that most achieve partnerships characterized by equality and freedom from traditional butch-femme role playing.

The empirical research involves three major areas of investigation: assessment of the lesbian personality by projective techniques; personality assessment studies using nonprojective personality inventories and clinical interviews; and biographical variables derived from projective tests designed to measure attitudes toward the family, as well as from biographical questionnaires.

329. MARTIN, DEL, and PHYLLIS LYON. Lesbian/Woman. San Francisco: Glide Foundation, 1972. 283 pp. Forthright account of lesbians in America by two founders of Daughters of Bilitis in San Francisco--about which organization the book gives considerable information. The lesbian is defined as "a woman whose primary erotic, psychological, emotional and social interest is in a member of her own sex, even though that interest may not be overtly expressed." The revised edition (New York: Bantam, 1983) has a ten-year update (1972-82).


Historically, the trend of cross-dressing for women initially signaled an asexual desire for autonomy, but gradually became linked to lesbian sexual expression as feminists sought to break out of the asexual model of romantic friendships with other women.


Somewhat subjective reflections by a French lesbian theorist.


In a questionnaire study of 127 lesbians, the majority said that their current relationship was extremely close, personally satisfying, and egalitarian. See also: Peplau et al., "Satisfaction in Lesbian Relationships," JH, 8 (1982), 23-35.


In fear of disapproval and sanctions, lesbians tend to
hide their identity behind a heterosexual facade. Life is compartmentalized into gay and straight spheres. Under the influence of women's and gay liberation this situation is changing. See also her: *Identities in the Lesbian World: The Social Construction of the Self* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1978; 228 pp.).

Finds support for a hypothesis that the childhood socialization experience of heterosexual females differs, in certain role-learning aspects, from that of homosexual females.

This popularizing work, though primarily designed to satisfy sexual curiosity, offers some glimpses of Spanish lesbian life.

Controversial article criticizing perceived heterosexist bias in much current feminist scholarship. "The denial of reality and visibility to women's passion for women, women's choice of women as allies, life companions, and community, the forcing of such relationships into dissimulation and their disintegration under intense pressure have meant an incalculable loss to the power of all women to change the social relations of the sexes, to liberate ourselves and each other." See responses by Anne Ferguson et al., ibid., 7 (1981), 158-99.


Presents a review of the literature on lesbianism and results of a research study of 26 women.

Reviews the conflicting approaches scholars have taken, presents examples of different kinds of relationships
from the American women's movement in the 1940s and 50s, and proposes a conceptual approach that recognizes the diversity of women's relationships without denying their common bond.


From questionnaire data collected from 151 West German lesbians, discusses the coming out period, the meaning of their heterosexual experiences, and the social and psychological challenges lesbian life poses.


Bibliographical essays of work in recent years (emphasizing 1983), including such themes as third-world lesbians, sexuality, history, and lesbian lives.


Region, family, personality and self examined by an articulate Southern lesbian.


The most frequently reported interrole conflicts among 70 Texas women studied were between the work and lover roles, and the most frequent interrole conflicts involved the work and daughter roles.


New York lesbian activist discusses oppression of homosexuals by the church, psychiatric profession, police, and media—as well as the women's movement and common myths about lesbians.

Repeated interviews with 14 women were used to test existing stage theories and to formulate a new general theory.

Forty-two personal narratives emphasizing diversity and pride. See also M. Cruikshank (ed.), above.

Journalistic expose, typical for the period, discussing types of lesbians, their private and social lives, and organizations.

Finds that friendship was a key factor in the formation of women's first same-sex relationship, and that it remains a prime developmental and maintenance factor in current relationships. See also: Jean Weber, "Lesbian Networks," *Christopher Street*, 3:9 (April 1979), 51-54.

A well-coordinated collective work dealing with many aspects of lesbian life and with the lesbian feminist movement. Bibliography by Carol D. Lightner (pp. 284-88).

The lack of a unique pattern for lesbians supports the contention that homosexuals can have many personalities within normal limits.

Psychoanalytic approach by a London-based therapist. Sympathetic in intent, it nonetheless presents a model of lesbian existence as one marred by conflict and impairment.

An ethnography of a lesbian feminist community based on field work in San Francisco. Finds that the impact of women's liberation has profoundly altered lesbian culture, creating a community centering on collective principles and autonomous institutions.

B. LESBIAN-FEMINIST THEORY

The rise of the contemporary feminist movement produced a considerable interest in theory, some of it informed by Marxist or other leftist concerns. In some instances, especially during the radical period of the early 1970s it was suggested that the only true feminist is a lesbian—hence the phenomenon of the "political lesbian," that is one who adopts this position essentially out of political conviction rather than affectional preference.

356. ALLEN, HILARY. "Political Lesbianism and Feminism—Space for a Sexual Politics?" M/F (London), 7 (1982), 15-34. Examines difficulties inherent in political lesbianism and the consequences for feminist politics of sexuality.


359. CARTLEDGE, SUE, and JOANNA RYAN (eds.). Sex and Love: New Thoughts and Contradictions. London: Women's Press, 1983. 237 pp. Fourteen original essays reflecting "the diversity of women's experience--both within the categorizations 'lesbian' and 'heterosexual,' and across the whole continuum--and the plurality of options this necessitates."

360. CHODOROW, NANCY. "Feminism and Difference: Gender, Relation, and Difference in Psychoanalytic Perspective," Socialist Review, 46 (1979), 51-69. Examines problems with the project of degendering society in order to eliminate male dominance.
Critical examination of the history of the concept of patriarchy in Marxist, psychoanalytic, and anthropological theory. Contends that this multiple legacy, stemming mainly from the 19th and early 20th centuries, has contributed to our present misunderstanding of the family, sexual relations, and sexual characteristics.

A theologian turned radical feminist theorist has created a compendium of religio-historical speculation, together with neologism-laden visions for a post-patriarchal future. Daly defines the concept lesbian broadly, as "woman-identified woman." See also her: *Pure Lust, Elemental Feminist Philosophy* (Boston: Beacon, 1984; 471 pp.).

Found that some women who had sought security in lesbianism experienced disenchantment as they discovered that the interpersonal dynamics of female-female and male-female relationships were similar.

Representative collection spanning her work (1959-81) as an activist for civil rights, feminism, and lesbianism. See also her: *Remembering Who We Are* (Tallahassee: Naiad Press, 1981; 240 pp.).

An expository synthesis, mapping the following traditions: enlightenment liberal feminism, cultural feminism, Marxism, psychoanalysis, existential, radical feminism, and the "new feminist moral vision." With considerable attention to lesbian theory, this useful guide offers numerous quotations and references.

In this broad-gauged critique, see esp. pp. 86, 130-31.

Historical reconstruction which highlights some of the