A collection of eight essays, some new and others reprinted, by English academics who are generally adherents of the social construction approach. Influenced by Michel Foucault, they hold that, although same-sex behavior may have existed throughout human history, the concept of the "homosexual" is a particularly modern idea which has structured recent patterns of experience. Culture, rather than nature, is the decisive shaping force.

Interpreting interviews with 89 gay men and 57 lesbians in Chicago and San Francisco, seeks to determine developmental attributes, sexual behavior, romantic attachments, psychopathology, family background, and demographic characteristics.

In this British study, 150 male homosexuals were considered in three groups of 50: those in prison, those currently under treatment, and those who had never been in prison or under treatment. These were matched with several control groups. Concludes that male homosexuals differ from male heterosexuals mainly in the choice of sex object. See also his previous monograph, published under the name of "Gordon Westwood," A Minority: A Report on the Life of the Male Homosexual in Great Britain (London: Longmans, Green, 1960).

Explores ways in which members of an upper-class gay community relate to each other and to the environing straight world. Discusses the gay concepts of space and time; rituals, interactions, and relationships; vocabulary, literature, and ideology; and secrecy, stigma, and existential identity.

Oscillating between present concerns and 19th and 20th century foundations, Weeks attempts to unravel the web of historical, theoretical, and political forces that have produced the contemporary "crisis of sexual meanings and values." Includes discussion of the New Right, the pornography conflict, Freud, and the sexological tradition (which the author holds has ascribed an inflated impor-

2886. WEINBERG, MARTIN S., and COLIN J. WILLIAMS. Male Homosexuals: Their Problems and Adaptations. New York: Oxford University Press, 1974. 316 pp. Working under the auspices of the Kinsey Institute (compare A. Bell and M. Weinberg, above), the authors collected data on ca. 2400 homosexuals in the United States, the Netherlands, and Denmark. The book attempts a comparative ethnographic sketch of gay life in each of the three countries, and provides data on passing, self-esteem, social skills, social isolation, employment, and problems of adjustment.

B. METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

The clandestinity in which the majority of homosexuals continue to exist poses problems of sampling, inasmuch as a truly random sample is usually impossible to attain. Despite every precaution, there remains the possibility that data are skewed toward the more overt, easily accessible types. This danger is particularly evident in the so-called "convenience sample," whereby responses are collected from self-selected volunteers. Conversely, publication of some which have been obtained by surreptitious means may violate "closset rights."


Calls for more sophisticated methodology, permitting the disclosure of the multifariousness of ways in which individuals are homosexual, and for awareness of the propensity of theoretical bias to cloud our comprehension of the quality of real experience.

2889. BULLOUGH, VERN. "Challenges to Societal Attitudes toward Homosexuality in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries," Social Science
"Changes in attitudes of the scientists involved are dependent not only upon internal developments within a field but [upon] basic changes within society itself."

Results indicate that homosexuals who voluntarily participate as research subjects may be more neurotic and extraverted than the total population of homosexuals.

Pointing out various sorts of problems that have arisen in existing work, urges redirection of research on sexual identity so that the focus is on sexual relationships.

The sociological profession lacks a humanistic and comprehensible base from which to operate; if something cannot be quantified, it is not studied. In addition, present procedures tend to enshrine the parochial views of heterosexual males as eternal verities.

Complaints about confusing and inappropriate terminology in research on homosexuality may be invalid, inasmuch as it has been established that other disciplines often make use of cluster concepts and fuzzy sets to grasp reality.

Weighs bias in samples of one's sexual partners against increased confidence (validity) in behavior participation rather than relying on self-reports.

Overt homosexuals try to draw the interviewer into inter-clique quarrels, while closeted ones are reluctant to participate. The researcher's unfamiliarity with gay argot may lead to misunderstandings.

Cautions against monothematic explanations, which focus on single causes to the exclusion of other contributory factors, and against rigid dichotomies.
2897. RICHARDSON, DIANE. "The Dilemma of Essentiality in Homosexual Theory," JH, 9:2-3 (1983-84), 79-90. Homosexuality has been viewed as a general state of being, as a state of desire, as a form of behavior, and as a personal identification. These conflicting views reflect difficulties with the essentialist approach, which should be discarded.

2898. ROSS, MICHAEL W. "Retrospective Distortion in Homosexual Research," Archives of Sexual Behavior, 9 (1980), 523-31. Concludes that sex-role rigidity and attitudes toward homosexuality may play an important part in differences between a Swedish and an Australian group that completed questionnaires.

2899. SAGARIN, EDWARD. "Ideology as a Factor in the Consideration of Deviance," Journal of Sex Research, 4:2 (1968), 84-94. Contends that behavioral scientists have allowed their own values to color their attitudes toward deviants; out of sympathy for the plight of the deviant they have attempted to picture him as normal and unable to change.

2900. SIMON, WILLIAM, and JOHN H. GAGNON. "Homosexuality: The Formulation of a Sociological Perspective," Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 8:3 (1967), 177-85. Calls for abandonment of monothematic emphases on single factors such as etiology in favor of a flexible approach recognizing the variety of individual development within the maturational process.

2901. SUPPE, FREDRICK. "In Defense of a Multidimensional Approach to Sexual Identity," JH, 10:3-4 (1984), 7-14. Argues that current conceptions need to be examined in the context of the Verstehen controversies in the philosophy of science. In this light, some current notions are revealed as unidimensional.


2903. WARREN, CAROL A. "Fieldwork in the Gay World: Issues in Phenomenological Research," Journal of Social Issues, 33:4 (1977), 93-107. Field research in the gay world is shaped by two factors: the secrecy of many gay groups and the stigmatization both of gays and of researchers who study them. While entry into public gay settings is often easy, entry into more private arenas depends upon the establishment of interper-

While the clandestinity of much homosexual life precludes representative sampling, the researcher can approach this desideratum by pooling samples derived from gay bars, homosexual clubs, and mail organizations, each involving a different type of subject.

Discusses bureaucratic obstacles, problematic cooperation with other individuals and agencies, sampling, questionnaire construction, level of information elicited, interviewer bias, and interpretation of the data.

C. AGING

The emergence of gerontology as a serious body of knowledge is rather recent. In the case of gay men and lesbians it has disclosed one important counterintuitive finding: homosexual individuals do not become more unhappy as they grow older, but in many instances adjust well to the aging process. Social work intervention has also developed in this sphere, though only in an incipient stage.

After a review of the literature, presents results of questionnaire administered in 1977 and 1978 to 74 lesbians over 50. Almost half had been married at one time, little religious belief was held, most had adequate income, and few reported serious psychological problems.

Anthology of journals, poetry, fiction, and other literature by four women and four men, produced in the writing workshop of Senior Action in a Gay Environment (SAGE).

2908. BAUDRY, ANDRE. "Le vieillard homophile," Arcadie, no. 141 (September 1965), 367-72.
Observations on homosexual aging by the founder of the Arcade group.


Findings from 478 Australian male homosexuals do not support the stereotype of the older male homosexual (i.e., disengagement from the homosexual world, loneliness, rejection, depression, and unhappiness).


Reports findings of a 1978-79 study, conducted with 4,246 volunteer respondents, aged 50 to 93.


Personal interviews with 1,737 older men, mostly in Spain, show that homosexuality is more common among them than is usually supposed. For some, homosexual activity began only after 60 years of age.


Mimeographed list recording books (including a few novels), articles, theses, and papers.


Extensive interviews with ten over-50 male homosexuals, suggest that they commonly experience a "life crisis" early in their development and are therefore less affected by the trauma of role loss that occurs for most men in later life.