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," JfaZ, 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.

First published in 1923; see pp. 144-49. See also his "The Juvenile and the Tramp," Journal of Criminal Law, 14 (1923), 290-312. See also Roger A. Bruns, Knights of the Road: A Hobo History. (New York: Methuen, 1980; 214 pp.).

Typical example of a pseudo-sociological exploitation literature that flourished in the 1950s and 60s. Revealing for its incarnation of now fortunately dated attitudes.

Account of gay men and lesbians in the US armed forces in World War II and, in many cases, their expulsion from the service with dishonorable discharges (beginning in 1943). For general background, see: John Costello, Virtue under Fire: How World War II Changed Our Social and Sexual Attitudes (Boston: Little, Brown, 1986; 309 pp.).

In this period document of hobo life, see pp. 62, 65-67,


In 1838 George Markland, Inspector General of Upper Canada, was forced to resign in the course of an inquiry into his fraternizing with young men.

Based on writings of over 100 northeastern women. See pp. 199, 204.

Shows that the butch-femme distinction was socially sanctioned in the lesbian community during this period.


Reprints documents, mainly from the 19th and first half of the 20th century, some of them having first appeared serially in the New York Native under the rubric "About Time." Supplements the two volumes edited by Jonathan Katz, cited below.
Psychiatric records from the second decade of the century.

950. DUBERMAN, MARTIN. "'Writhing Bedfellows': 1826--Two Young Men from Antebellum South Carolina's Ruling Elite Share 'Extravagant Delight.'" JH, 6 (Fall-Winter 1980-81), 85-102.
Two titillating letters written by the 22-year-old Thomas Jefferson Withers to James H. Hammond.

951. DUGGAN, LISA. "Lesbianism and American History: a Brief Source Review," Frontiers, 4:3 (Fall 1979), 80-85.
Useful indications.

Interprets the development of sexual politics in the United States since World War II in terms of three factors: the impact of Kinsey's Reports; "Kaysianism" (postwar prosperity); and shifts in the sex/gender code.

An early classic of hobo life.

Despite the title, a reasonably balanced picture for the period, based on interviews with 50 persons. Contains a list of organizations.

Provides an idealized picture of 19th century marriage and love in Europe and North America. On homosexuality, Gay presents some new material from the diary of Yale student Albert Dodd in the 1830s.

Ten years after it occurred, an investigative reporter reconstructs the "homosexual scandal" of the Idaho capital, and the wrecked lives that resulted.

This article was written by Gerber, a pioneer in the campaign for civil rights for homosexuals, in response to a


Presents results of an interview project with 30 older Toronto gay men that reveal the mentality and lifestyles that prevailed before 1969.


Personal narrative of the impact of Manhattan's street people on a middle-aged writer.


First published in 1901, this book is believed to be the first autobiography written by an open homosexual in America.


An example of a genre of local history that is developing in many places in North America.


Paints an unattractive picture.


Vast collection of 186 documents, many little known, covering the period from 1528 to the early seventies, accompanied by an at times controversial commentary. Unaccountably neglects religion; no continuous narrative. Many references in the notes lead to other items. For a detailed review of contents and underlying methodology, see Jim Levin, *Reflections on the American Homosexual Rights Movement*. (New York: Gay Academic Union, 1983), pp. 57-67.


Sequel to the preceding. The documents are selected from the period 1607-1740 and 1880-1950. The gap apparently signals Katz' conversion to the Social Construction
approach, which holds that the "modern homosexual" came into existence only in the closing decades of the 19th century. Like the other book, this one is furnished with an abundance of references; as these volumes are readily available most of them will not be repeated here.

Proposes that Peirce (1834-1906), a mathematician and Dean of Harvard's graduate school, wrote a defense of homosexuality that was published anonymously in 1897.

Account of the persecution by Boston police and courts of a group of homosexuals and pederasts, which was the prelude to the formation of NAMBLA.

Furnishments became less common as religious zeal waned in the latter part of the century. See also his "Perceptions of Homosexuality by Justices of the Peace in Colonial Virginia," JH, 5 (1979-80), 35-41.

Popular history beginning in colonial times and extending to the end of the 19th century. See pp. 263-70 and 365-69.

Unusual glimpse of Greenwich Village in the immediate postwar years.

Recreates a largely lesbian New York circle of women who were outspoken and often militant.

See vol. 1, p. 343ff. : "La sodomie et l'inceste."

On women's changing roles in response to socio-economic thinking, evanuesing (at the turn of the century) in a kind of androgynous or sexual-convergence ideal. Offers some contestable observations on male homosexuality.
O. LATIN AMERICA

The existence of flourishing homosexual subcultures in the cities of Latin America has long been known to travelers, but until recently it has not been regarded as a suitable subject for scholarly investigation, except in Brazil, which displays a different range of attitudes from those found in the Hispanic Americas. The spread of gay liberation groups in Latin America and the attention of sympathetic foreign scholars has begun to alter and flesh out our picture of a major aspect of world homosexuality. For the indigenous (Amerindian) cultures of Mexico, Central and South America, see IV.F.

Knowledgeable report on cruising and social patterns in the Peruvian capital.

Negative, popularized presentation. See also his: El tercer sexo (Medellín: Ediciones Sexo y Cultura, 1961; 186 pp.).

Reports interviews among exiles in the U.S., Puerto Rico, Mexico, and Spain. While ostensibly arguing for a "socialist countercritique" on behalf of homosexuality, this article (concluded in the following issue) in fact tends to excuse the homophobic policies of the Castro regime.

Interviews with Nicaraguans of several political persuasions who reported that conditions for gay people were deteriorating under the Sandinistas.


While granting that homosexuals have a hard life in Cuba, the author, active in the Cuban-Dutch friendship organization, nonetheless perceives hopeful signs. See also: Boogaard and Kathelijne van Kammen, "We Cannot Jump over Our Own Shadow: On Cuban Actions against Homosexuals and Against Anti-Homosexuality," in: *IGA Pink Book 1985* (Amsterdam: COC, 1985), pp. 29-41; and A. Young, below.


A novel first published by a Brazilian writer (1867-97) in 1895, this book affords a rare glimpse of male homosexual life and feelings in Rio de Janeiro. This English-language edition includes notes on words and places.


Edited version of the official records of the inquisitors' clerk in the Bahia region at the end of the 16th century. There are many confessions by sodomites and lesbians. See also: R. Garcia, *Terceiro livro das denuncações de Pernambuco (1593-95)* (São Paulo, 1929).


Analysis of material collected by the author over a fifteen-year period suggests that bisexual behavior is more easily accepted by Mexican males and is more widely practiced than in the United States. See also his: "Cultural Factors Affecting Urban Male Homosexual Behavior," *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 5 (1976), 103-24; "Family Attitudes and Mexican Male Homosexuality," *Urban Life*, 5 (1976), 359-75; and "Unusual Cross-Gender Behavior in Northwestern Mexico," *ARQH Newsletter*, 3:3 (1981), 2-5.


See "Natura morta" (pp. 132-38) on homosexuals and lesbians in the night life of Buenos Aires in the 1930s.

984. **DA GRIS, CARLOS A.** *El homosexual en la Argentina.*