of Women (New York: Grune and Stratton, 1944-45: 2 vols.).

Claims on the basis of the psychoanalysis of two men that the homosexual's dominant neurotic drive is sadism.

Wilhelm Reich, Geza Roheim, and Herbert Marcuse seen through somewhat rose-colored glasses. See also: Richard King, The Party of Eros: Radical Social Thought and the Realm of Freedom (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1972; 227 pp.).

Chiefly on the Freudian and other schools of clinical psychology.

Sadger was the first member of Freud's circle to give concentrated attention to homosexuality. Among his contributions is the notion that homosexuality is caused by an impulse to eat the father's testicles. See also his: "Ist die konträre Sexualempfindung heilbar?" Zeit- schrift für Sexualwissenschaft, 1 (1908), 712-20; and Neue Forschungen zur Homosexualität (Berlin: Fischer, 1915; 32 pp.).

The term "latent homosexuality" has been loosely used and abused by professionals as well as by laymen. Since it carries derogatory connotations, its validity should be demonstrated or else the term should be abandoned. See also his: "The Concept of Latent Homosexuality," American Journal of Psychoanalysis, 17 (1957), 161-69.

Attempts to apply the theories of Charles Soarides (see below) to lesbians. See the discussion following by Bernard F. Kiess, ibid., 29-30.

Criticizes their ideas on lesbianism, including Deutsch's claim that the libido is never feminine.

3722. SOCARIDES, CHARLES W. The Overt Homosexual. New York: Grune and Stratton, 1968. 245 pp. Resumes of earlier literature and clinical reports by a neo-Freudian who remains obdurately attached to the sickness theory. Together with other contributions, the material of this book is recycled in his omnibus gatherum, Homosexuality (New York: Jason Aronson, 1978; 642 pp.).


3725. STREAM, HERBERT S. "Homosexuality: A Life-Style, A Civil Rights Issue or a Psycho-Social Problem?" Current Issues in Psychoanalytic Practice, 1 (1984), 35-47. With regard to the homosexual client, who has frequently been scapegoated as a child by his/her parents and discriminated against as an adult, practitioners have to respect and accept his/her lifestyle, behave in a way that guarantees his/her civil rights, and maintain an objective eye and an empathetic ear.

D. OTHER DEPTH PSYCHIATRY SCHOOLS

Two of Freud's rivals (originally his associates) reflect the attitude of many non-Freudian depth psychologists towards homosexuality: Adler hated it with an almost unreasoning passion, while Jung tended to ignore it. Hence the brevity of this section.

3726. ADLER, ALFRED. Cooperation between the Sexes: Wi-

For a time a close associate of Freud in Vienna, Adler (1870-1937) seceded to form his own school of Individual Psychology. He classed homosexuals among the "failures of life," together with prostitutes and criminals. The present collection includes two grimly anti-homosexual papers (145-70, 205-47), which incorporate material from several German texts (1917ff.).


An existentialist approach, based in part on the ideas of the philosopher Martin Heidegger.


Sympathetic account of the only major psychoanalyst (1892-1949) known certainly to have been homosexual, suggesting that the need to conceal this fact probably stunted both his life and his career. His influence was largely exercised through personal contact during his life, and his writings, which are rambling and often unfocused, do not seem to deal explicitly with homosexuality.

3729. DONALD, PAUL. "Can the Homosexual Be Helped?" Modern Psychologist, 1 (1933), 203-66.

Negative article in an Adlerian vein, chiefly interesting for its adumbration of the concept of injustice collecting, later exploited to the hilt by the neo-Freudian Edmund Bergler.


Ellis, who achieved considerable notice during this period as a kind of proto-pop psychiatrist, regarded exclusive homosexuality as the result of emotional disturbance. He recommended his own technique of "rational-emotive psychotherapy." Ellis gained the adherence of some homophile figures at the time, notably Edward Sagarin (Donald Webster Cory), who contributed an appendix to this book on the mystique of the gigantic penis. For a strong contemporary critique, see Jim Kepner, "An Examination of the Sex Theories of Albert Ellis, Ph.D." ONE Institute Quarterly, 2:2 (Spring 1959), 40-51.


An Adlerian study, finding only partial support for
Adler's assertion that the homosexual's most salient character traits are inordinate ambition and pronounced caution and fear of life.


The writings of Jung (1875-1961) generally avoid any direct discussion of homosexuality and lesbianism. Some have found the Jungian concept of the archetype to be useful in rethinking gender-role categories. The final volume of the Works is a general index; see entries: androgyny, bisexuality, hermaphrodite.


Contends that societal changes require modification of Adler's negative view of homosexuality, which should no longer be regarded as calling for mandatory therapy. See comment by Harold N. Mosak, ibid., 222-36.


A negative article translated from the German to feature in the first volume of Adler's English-language organ.


Venezuelan psychiatrist, influenced by C. Rogers, who holds that invocation of the Pan factor could be of therapeutic value in relation to homosexuality.


Adlerian interpretation of five cases, all of which show a recollection of conflict with a woman.


Applies Adlerian theory to explain the seemingly great increase in male homosexuality in the second half of the 20th century. Unable to meet the challenge of women's equality, they retreat into an immature life style that revolves around avoidance.