

Freud hypothesized that paranoia originated in a desperate effort on the part of the paranoid individual to repress homosexual desires. This controversy is presented here in some detail as it is paradigmatic of the fate of many Freudian theories: extensive and resourceful research has failed to find confirmation for Freud's claim.

3738. CHALUS, GARY ANTON. "An Evaluation of the Validity of the Freudian Theory of Paranoia." *JH*, 3 (1977), 171-88.

In essence the theory states that delusional thinking arises as a result of the reaction-formation and projection of threatening unconscious homosexual wishes. Chalus suggests a more parsimonious explanation. Extensive references.

3739. DASTON, PAUL G. "Perception of Homosexual Words in Paranoid Schizophrenia," *Perceptual and Motor Skills*, 6 (1956), 45-55.

Claims that selective responses to words provide support for the psychoanalytic interpretation. However, "[w]hether homosexuality was a major area of concern for paranoid individuals was not determined."

3740. DEB, SUBIMAL. "Repressed Homosexuality and Symptom Formation Like Paranoid Jealousy and Erotomania," *Samiksa*, 30 (1976), 41-46.

Contends that for the male paranoid jealousy begins with the choice of the father as the homosexual partner; this wish is then repressed, leading to erotomania.

3741. FERENCZI, SANDOR. "Uber die Rolle der Homosexualität in der Pathogenese der Paranoia," *Jahrbuch für psychoanalytische und psychopathologische Forschungen*, 3 (1911), 101-19.

Early statement of the purported link between homosexuality and the origins of paranoia, by a member of Freud's inner circle.

3742. FREUD, SIGMUND. "Psychoanalytic Notes on an Autobiographical Account of a Case of Paranoia (Dementia paranoides) [1911]," *Standard Edition* (London: Hogarth Press), 12 (1958), 12-84.

Analysis of the case of Judge Daniel Schreber, the locus classicus for the posited link. Holds that the type-situation is represented by the proposition: "I (a man) love him (a man)." On the single case on which Freud based his ambitious theory, see William Niederman, *The Schreber Case: Psychoanalytic Profile of a Paranoid Personality* (New York: Quadrangle, 1974; 172 pp.).

3743. HIGDON, JOHN F. "Paranoia: Power Conflict or

Homosexual Projection?" **Journal of Operational Psychiatry**, 7 (1976), 32-45.

A review of studies highlights the confusion of power conflicts with homosexual dynamics, showing that past research studies have not adequately distinguished between the two.

3744. KLAF, FRANKLIN S. "Female Homosexuality and Paranoid Schizophrenia: A Survey of 75 Cases and Controls," **Archives of General Psychiatry**, 4 (1961), 84-86.

With reference to Freud's hypothesis, found no significant difference between the schizophrenics and the controls in the degree of their preoccupation with homosexuality.

3745. KLAF, FRANKLIN S., and CHARLES A. DAVIS. "Homosexuality and Paranoid Schizophrenia: A Survey of 150 Cases and Controls," **American Journal of Psychiatry**, 116 (1960), 1070-75.

Although Freud's theory appears to have been substantiated, more studies are needed. The two trends, paranoia and homosexuality, may exist together and yet not necessarily be related.

3746. LACAN, JACQUES. **De la psychose paranoïaque dans ses rapports avec la personnalité.** Paris: Editions du Seuil, 1975. 361 pp.

In his 1932 M. D. thesis, now republished, the influential French psychoanalyst discusses the Freudian theory of paranoia, stressing the value of his approach for the understanding of "thèmes délirants à signification homosexuelle."

3747. LESTER, DAVID. "The Relationship Between Paranoid Delusions and Homosexuality," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 4 (1975), 285-94.

A review of the literature on Freud's theory that paranoid delusions are motivated by unconscious homosexual impulses does not support the prediction.

3748. LIND, LIS. "Homosexuality and Paranoia," **Scandinavian Psychoanalytic Review**, 5 (1982), 5-30.

Uses case material to explore why the paranoiac and the manifestly homosexual male react so differently to their homosexual libido.

3749. MCCAWLEY, AUSTIN. "Paranoia and Homosexuality: Schreber Reconsidered," **New York State Journal of Medicine**, 71 (1971), 1506-13.

Contends that, whether one subscribes to Freud's specific interpretation or not, there seems to be a relationship between homosexuality and paranoia.

3750. ROSSI, R., et al. "The Problem of the Relationship between Homosexuality and Schizophrenia," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 1 (1971), 357-62.

Questioning the appropriateness of generating a theory from a single case (that of Schreber), concludes that "the data, examined from a clinical-statistical point of view, do not support the analytical theory. ... The frequency of homosexual elements does not appear to be high in paranoid syndromes compared with other forms of schizophrenia."

3751. WOLOWITZ, HOWARD M. "The Validity of the Psychoanalytic Theory of Paranoid Dynamics: Evaluated from the Available Experimental Evidence," **Psychiatry** [Washington, DC], 34 (1971), 358-77.
Reviews the relevant experimental research pertaining to homosexual actions, fantasies, and defenses, finding that males are more likely to fit the theory than females.

3752. ZAMANSKY, HAROLD S. "An Investigation of the Psychoanalytic Theory of Paranoid Delusions," **Journal of Personality**, 26 (1958), 410-25.
Finds that the homosexuality of the male paranoid appears as an intermediary process in the development of his delusions, rather than being the primary etiological agent. For critical comment, see Hans J. Eysenck and Glenn D. Wilson, **The Experimental Study of Freudian Theories** (London: Methuen, 1973), pp. 312-15. See also: Charles G. Watson, "A Test of the Relationship between Repressed Homosexuality and Paranoid Mechanisms," **Journal of Clinical Psychology**, 21 (1965), 380-84.

F. PSYCHOTHERAPY: GENERAL

The older model of psychotherapy with homosexuals was to replace the deviant orientation with a heterosexual one acceptable to society. The term "cure" encapsulates this attitude. In contrast, many therapists now stress that they accept a homosexual orientation as normal and healthy, and need not be changed. Their intervention is based on their claim to be able help the patient remove obstacles to happy adjustment within it. See also "Counseling and Social Services," XV.A.

3753. AGEL, JEROME (ed.). **The Radical Therapist**. New York: Ballantyne, 1971. 291 pp.
Collection of short pieces by psychiatric dissidents gathered under the rubric "therapy means change not adjustment." Many reflect the viewpoint of the journal **The Radical Therapist**.

3754. ATKINS, MERRILEE, et al. "Brief Treatment of Homosexual Patients, **Comprehensive Psychiatry**, 17 (1976), 115-24.
A crisis-oriented center must deal with challenges to

therapists' value systems and speedy identification of patients' priorities.

3755. BENDA, CLEMENS E. "Existential Psychotherapy of Homosexuality," **Review of Existential Psychology and Psychiatry**, 3 (1963), 133-52.

Existential therapy seeks to enable the homosexual to form loving, "normal" sexual attachments, and to correct his "distorted view of existence" by providing strong emotional experiences.

3756. BERG-CROSS, LINDA. "Existential Issues in the Treatment of Lesbian Clients," **Women and Therapy**, 1 (1982), 67-83.

The existential approach recommended is prolesbian without minimizing the "contributing pathologies" afflicting many lesbians who seek help in leading happier and more productive lives.

3757. BERILLON, EDGAR. "Le traitement psychologique de l'homosexualité basé sur la rééducation sensorielle," **Revue de l'hypnotisme**, 23 (1908), 44-46.

An early psychotherapeutic technique based on the premise that "in the evocation of images capable of arousing his sexual appetite, the male is olfactory and gustatory, while the female, on the contrary, is in her sexual orientation visual and tactile."

3758. BLACKBRIDGE, PERSIMMON, and SHEILA GILHOOLY. **Still Sane**. Vancouver: Press Gang, 1985. 101 pp.

Account of Gilhooly's three-year struggle with compulsory psychiatric incarceration, in which shock treatments and drugs were employed in an attempt to "cure" her lesbianism.

3759. BRADFORD, JOHN M. W. "Organic Treatments for the Male Sexual Offender," **Behavior Sciences and the Law**, 3 (1985), 355-75.

Discusses three treatments: antiandrogen or other hormonal agents; surgical castration; and stereotaxic neurosurgery. Extensive references. See also: Linda S. Gross, "Research Directions in the Evaluation and Treatment of Sex Offenders: An Analysis," *ibid.*, 421-40; and R. M. Wettstein, below.

3760. BROOKS, VIRGINIA R. "Sex and Sexual Orientation as Variables in Therapists' Biases and Therapy Outcomes," **Clinical Social Work Journal**, 9 (1981), 198-210.

In responses of 675 lesbians, female therapists--heterosexual or lesbian--were assessed as more beneficial than male therapists. The sex-role ideology of therapists may be even more important.

3761. BROWN, LAURA S. "The Lesbian Feminist Therapist in Private Practice and Her Community," **Psychotherapy**