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For reasons that have not yet been fully explained, the modern approach to the study of homosexual behavior—its etiology, cultural history, psychology, and sociology—originated in the 19th century, primarily in Germany. Independent scholars such as Hoessli and Ulrichs, very
key insight of universal bisexuality was further developed by the psychoanalytic school. See the translation: Sex and Character (New York: G. Putnam's Sons, 1906; 356 pp.).


78. WESTPHAL, KARL FRIEDRICH OTTO. "Die konträre Sexualempfindung: Symptom eines neuropathologischen (psychopathischen) Zustandes," Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankeiten, 2 (1869), 73-108. This paper is the starting point for the modern psychiatric approach. Westphal's observations are based largely on one female case examined in the psychiatric ward of the Charité (General Hospital) in Berlin, as well as a male transvestite. He introduced the concept of "contrary sexual feeling"—later standardized as the Latin-derived "sexual inversion."

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In the 1920s efforts were made in various countries to diffuse sexual enlightenment—birth control, marriage counseling, and a better understanding of what were still called sexual anomalies. The Great Depression, beginning in 1929, crippled these efforts toward popular education. At the same time Hitler's rise to power radically transformed German sexuality, undercutting its position of leadership in the world. Emigration from the European continent brought many psychoanalytically oriented psychiatrists to English-speaking countries, particularly to the United States. With a few exceptions, these psychiatrists generally regarded homosexuality as pathology, tended to acquiesce in the indigenous penchant for "social engineering" as the answer to all human problems, and helped to rationalize lingering religious opposition to homosexuality. At the end of the 1940s the homosexual movement began in the United States, making contact with the reawakened but still stunted European groups. Only later, in a changed social and intellectual climate, were open homosexuals able to have a voice in their own self-definition.

latitude, within which homosexual behavior is popular and endemic. For some glosses on this text, see Stephen W.
There is a biography, not altogether satisfactory, by Fawn M. Brodie, The Devil Drives: A Life of Sir Richard Burton

51 pp.
An early defense of the dignity of homosexual love by an English socialist and feminist (1844-1929). This book was
followed by several other notable publications, including Iolaus: An Anthology of Friendship (London: Sonnenschein,
1902; 190 pp; the third edition of 1920 was reissued by Pagan Press, New York, in 1982); The Intermediate Sex: A Study of Some Transitional Types of Men and Women (Lon-
don: Sonnenschein, 1908; 175 pp.); Intermediate Types among Primitive Folk (London: George Allen and Unwin,
1918; 185 pp.). The fullest account of his life is: Tsu-shichi Tsuzuki, Edward Carpenter... (Cambridge: Cambridge
University Press, 1980; 237 pp.). See also: A Bibliography of Edward Carpenter (Sheffield: Sheffield Central
Libraries, 1949; 83 pp.); and Jonathan Cuthill, The Writings of Edward Carpenter... (London: Gay's the Word,
1980; 9 pp.).

44. CHEVALIER, JULIEN. Une maladie de personnalité: l'inversion sexuelle: psycho-physiologie, socio-
logie, tératologie, aliénation mentale, psychologie morbide, anthropologie, médecine judiciaire.
A major early work on sexual inversion, which treats it as a chief symptom of a hereditary neuro-psychopathic con-
dition that constitutes neither a distinct disease entity nor an instinctive monomania. It is innate, appears from
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72. TAMASSIA, ARRIGO. "Sull'inversione dell'istinto sessuale." Rivista sperimentale di freniatria e di medicina legale, 4 (1878), 93–117.
In an analysis deriving from the writings of J. L. Casper, K. F. O. Westphal and R. von Krafft-Ebing, the Italian psychiatrist introduced the term "sexual inversion" as the equivalent of Westphal's "kontrare Sexualempfindung," which earlier writers in the Romance languages had paraphrased awkwardly at best. Inversion became the inter-

52. **GUYON, RENÉ.** *Etudes d'éthique sexuelle.* Saint-Denis: Dardaillon, 1929–38. 6 vols.
Of the ten volumes originally projected by the French jurist and adviser to the Thai government, only the first six appeared. Guyon sought to work out the full implications of the distinction between the sexual instinct and the reproductive function. Two parts have been translated into English: *The Ethics of Sexual Acts* (New York: Knopf, 1934; 383 pp.); and *Sexual Freedom* (New York: Knopf, 1939; 344 pp.).


Heimsoeth, an eccentric right-wing German theorist, is remembered for two things: (1) he introduced the term homophilia; and (2) he advocated an astrological approach to homosexuality (see *Charakterkonstellationen*, Munich: Barth, 1928; 200 pp.).


This encyclopedic, indeed monumental work sums up the accomplishments of a decade and a half of intense activity on the part of a team of scholars associated with the *Jahrbuch für sexuelle Zwischenstufen*, published by the Berlin Scientific-Humanitarian Committee. Of necessity dated in the legal and psychiatric fields, it remains worth consulting for the historical and cultural information it distills. Numerous footnotes and indexes of names, and subjects. There are complete reprints of 1920 and 1985, but the 1963 issue (Körpers im Taunus: Dithmar) is to be avoided inasmuch as it is drastically abridged.
60. JÄGER, GUSTAV. Entdeckung der Seele. Second ed. Leipzig: E. Guenther, 1880. 387 pp. On pp. 245-54 and 264-66 of this now forgotten book, which promoted an eccentric olfactory theory of sexual attraction, the new term "homosexual" was transmitted to the medical and general public. Thereby Jäger's informant Kertbeny relayed his ideas and terms to the generation of activists that emerged about 1900. See also his: "Ein bisher ungedrucktes Kapitel über Homosexualität aus Der Entdeckung der Seele," JfsZ, 2 (1900), 53-125.


62. KRAFFT-EBING, RICHARD VON. Psychopathia sexualis: eine klinisch-forensische Studie. Stuttgart: Enke, 1886. 110 pp. The book that made the Austrian psychiatrist (1840-1902) famous: the first best seller in modern sexology. Pages 56-72 and 102-08 deal with sexual inversion. The author revised it repeatedly so that it attained 414 pp. by the ninth ed. of 1894. The twelfth ed. (1903) was the last he personally supervised. There are several English versions; see, e.g., that of Franklin S. Klaf, Psychopathia Sexualis, with Especial Reference to the Antipathic Sexual Instinct: A Medical-Forensic Study (New York: Stein and Day, 1965; 434 pp.). See also his "Neue Studien auf dem Gebiete der Homosexualität," JfsZ, 3 (1901), 1-36.

63. LOMBROSO, CESARE, and GUGLIELMO FERRERO. La donna delinquente: la prostituta e la donna normale. Turin: Roux, 1893. 640 pp. Lombroso (1836-1909) was an influential Italian criminologist who advocated a congenital theory of criminal behavior. He regarded same-sex behavior—as in this case—a sexual deviation. There is an English version: The Female Offender (New York: Philosophical Library, 1958; 313 pp.). See also: L'uomo delinquente in rapporto all'antropologia, alla giuria-prudenza e alla psichiatria. Turin: Bocca, 1889; 3.
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See Chapter 43, "Homosexual Love" (vol. 2, pp. 456-89).
From his field work and extensive reading, the Finnish anthropologist Westermarck (1862-1939) produced a remarkable cross-cultural tableau, which implicitly demonstrated the variability of same-sex relations. See Timothy Stroup (ed.), Edward Westermarck: Essays on His Life and Works (Acta Philosophica Fennica, Helsinki, 34, 1982; 299 pp.; bibliography of his writings, pp. 274-92).

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