Attitudes of the Prospective Greek Physicians," 
Results of a questionnaire given to 82 male and 48 female 
Greek medical students showed liberal trend.

255. MAY, EUGENE P. "Counselors', Psychologists', and 
Homosexuals' Philosophies of Human Nature and 
Attitudes toward Homosexual Behavior," Homosexual 
Similarities and contrasts among the three groups based on 
the Philosophies of Human Nature Scale of L. S. Wrights-
man.

256. MORRIS, PHILIP A. "Doctors' Attitudes to Homosexu-
ality," British Journal of Psychiatry, 122 (1973), 
435-36. 
On more than 200 questionnaires returned, only a few 
respondents considered homosexuality a disease, though a 
large number regarded it as an aberrant behavior pattern.

257. SCHWARTZ, MICHAEL. "Military Psychiatry--Theory 
and Practice in Noncombat Areas: The Role Conflicts 
of the Psychiatrist," Comprehensive Psychiatry, 12 
(1971), 520-25. 
Protests that in the military the psychiatrist has been 
forced to relinquish his role as helper therapist and to 
become, instead, detective-interrogator for the institu-
tion. This creates distrust among those he should be 
trying to help.

L. PORNOGRAPHY AND CENSORSHIP

In the English-speaking world virtually all writings on 
homosexuality were long thought obscene. Only in recent 
decades has the right to publish, distribute and sell 
increasingly explicit materials with a homosexual content 
been recognized by the courts and the police. The works 
listed below deal with some of the problems occasioned by 
homosexual and other pornography and by the feminist 
backlash against the flood of what some women consider 
offensive and even threatening publications. The struggle 
for the freedom of the gay press is far from ended, as 
is shown by recent cases in Canada and Great Britain.

258. ATHANASIOU, ROBERT, and PHILLIP SHAVER. "Cor-
relates of Response to Pornography: A Comparison of 
Male Heterosexuals and Homosexuals," Proceedings of 
the Annual Convention of the American Psychological 
In a survey of 20,000 Americans more monotonic relation-
ships between response to pornography and behavior were 
found for heterosexuals than for homosexuals.
Asks: Can we retain the erotic values of sexual images, while eliminating the sexist and exploitative elements?

Papers from a social-work perspective, some tending to judgmental, even inflammatory attitudes.

Papers by Canadian and U. S. feminists, arguing that women have nothing to gain by aligning themselves with censorship advocates and politicians.


This rather dry compilation serves to focus attention on censorship of the fine arts, which has been neglected in recent controversies centering on printed matter and film. Bibliography of 641 items; index.

Valuable collection of papers treating the problems from several vantage points of philosophy, social science, and law.

An impassioned polemic, which has proved an effective vehicle for the propagation of Dworkin's militant views. Unfortunately the treatment of gay-male erotica is tendentious and misleading.

Well-reasoned critique of the antipornography trend among
some feminists (including Dworkin), arguing that taking men's pornography away will not alter how they think and feel about women.

Fair-minded, but properly critical examination of the antipornography arguments.

Compared results of extensive interviews among atypical groups (rapists, homosexuals, and heavy users of pornography) with two control samples, concluding that the nondeviant groups had had significantly greater exposure to pornographic materials during adolescence than the deviants.

Traces the controversy beginning in 1958, which was ultimately settled in a successful court battle undertaken by Grove Press, with important consequences for the freedom to read and publish. See also: Charles Rembar, The End of Obscenity: The Trials of Lady Chatterley, Tropic of Cancer, and Fanny Hill (New York: Random House, 1968; 528 pp.).

Offers a number of case studies of recent campaigns in the United States for censorship of textbooks and other reading materials.

The author was one of the first to point out the problems posed by the Susan Brownmiller-Andrea Dworkin trend in feminism. See also his: Rape, Hysteria, and Civil Liberties (New York: The author, 1979; 14 pp.).

Collection of papers by a number of writers who argue that pornography is causally linked to male aggressiveness and attacks on women.

Lucid and scholarly portrayal of the interaction of
literary art, society's values and pressures, and the legal system's response to changing conditions—chiefly in 20th century American literature. See also: Dorothy Canfield Fowler, *Unmailable: Congress and the Post Office* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1977; 266 pp.).


Papers by various researchers grouped under the categories of individual differences, experimental studies, correlational and cross-cultural factors, communicative factors, and legal implications of the research. They tend to the conclusion that pornography is harmful, though judgments vary as to the degree and character of the harm.

Questions the reliability of data on availability and use of pornography. Concludes that it in fact may be useful barometer of the state of male-female relations in society.

Stimulating, though sometimes opaque discussion of current theories of literary and visual erotica, with considerable attention to homosexuality. Reaches a surprisingly positive conclusion: "European and American pornography... has been as steadily innovative as science itself..." (p. 298). Includes discussion of the concept of "porno-topia," introduced by Stephen Marcus in *The Other Victorians* (New York: Basic, 1966).


281. WALKER, CHRIS. "Potentially Beneficial Aspects of Pornography," Fag Rag, no. 25 (1978), 8-10. Images of beautiful bodies bring beauty to the homely, memories to the old, and anticipation and dreams to the young.

282. WILLIAMS, BERNARD. Report of the Committee on Obscenity and Film Censorship. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1979. 270 pp. This British official commission recommends abandoning such terms as "obscene" and "indecent." Holds that the printed word deserves protection, but that restrictions may be legitimately applied to visual and theatrical works.

283. YAFFE, MAURICE, and EDWARD NELSON (eds.). The Influence of Pornography on Behavior. New York: Academic Press, 1982. 276 pp. Assesses the current debate in which substantial harmful influence has been argued, in contrast to earlier skepticism.
II. WOMEN'S STUDIES

A. LESBIAN STUDIES

Although men have shown a certain prurient interest in lesbian behavior since the 16th century, it is only in recent decades that the subject has received attention from men and women that begins to compare with that bestowed on male homosexuality. Even today, there is uncertainty about the scope of the field, with some stipulating lesbian sexual relations as a defining feature, while others broaden the definition to include affectionate, not necessarily genital relations and the "woman-identified woman." Needless to say, the "second wave" of the women's movement, from the 1960s on, and women's studies programs, have greatly promoted the study of lesbianism—though sometimes at the cost of melding the subject with others which are akin to it, but still distinct. Apart from the entries in this general section, there are studies on particular aspects of lesbianism in the appropriate sections of this work.

284. ABBOTT, SIDNEY, and BARBARA LOVE. *Sappho Was a Right On Woman: A Liberated View of Lesbianism.* New York: Stein and Day, 1972. 251 pp. This statement by two New York City activists presents the lesbian experience in two parts: What It Was Like, and Living in the Future. Includes discussion of open identity, activism, and links with the feminist movement.

285. ALBRO, JOYCE C., and CAROL TULLY. "A Study of Lesbian Lifestyles in the Homosexual Micro-Culture and the Heterosexual Macro-Culture," *JH,* 4 (1979), 331-44. In a survey of 91 lesbians, it was found that they reported a sense of isolation from the heterosexual macro-culture and turned to the homosexual microculture, for friends, emotional support, and social interaction.

286. ALDRICH, ANN. *We Walk Alone.* New York: Fawcett, 1955. 143 pp. A lesbian novelist shows that the lesbian is "many women," with a wide range of backgrounds and psychological characteristics. See also Aldrich (ed.), *Carol in a Thousand Cities* (Greenwich, CT: Fawcett, 1960); 256 pp.);

287. ARNUP, KATHERINE, and AMY GOTTlieb. "Annotated Bibliography," *Resources for Feminist Research,* 12:1 (March 1983), 90-100. This issue is entirely devoted to lesbian topics. There are also indices to several lesbian periodicals, a