

XVII. PSYCHIATRY

A. GENERAL

Modern psychiatry emerged as an independent medical speciality in Europe in the 19th century (where, however, it had been preceded by forensic medicine). See "Pioneers," I.B; and "Medical Archaeology," XXIII.D. The medical origins, which set it apart from psychology (XVI. A-M), have fostered a disease model of homosexuality. This tendency rears its head in the countless discussions of "etiology," which assume that the phenomenon of same-sex behavior is intrinsically abnormal and undesirable, and hence must have a specific (and remediable) cause. More recently, however, many psychiatrists have come to accept homosexual orientation as lying within the normal range of human experience, seeking only to alleviate other problems that are complicating life for the patient. See "Psychotherapy," XVII.F.

3641. ACOSTA, FRANK X. "Etiology and Treatment of Homosexuality: A Review," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 4 (1975), 9-29.

While the author concedes that no existing body of theory--biological, psychoanalytic, learning, or social learning--provides a convincing etiology for homosexuality, he continues to favor prevention through the early identification and treatment of the potential homosexual child.

3642. AIKEN, B. A. "The Stroke Economy and Gay People," **Transactional Analysis Journal**, 6 (1976), 21-27.

In keeping with the pop-psychiatric concepts of Eric Berne, holds that "stroke deprivation" has led to an emotional stunting of homosexuals.

3643. ALLEN, CLIFFORD. **Homosexuality: Its Nature, Causation and Treatment**. London: Staples Press, 1958. 143 pp.

While this is a relatively liberal work for its time, the author holds that homosexuality is a psychological disorder, stemming from hostility toward the mother or father, excessive affection for the mother, or affection for an inadequately heterosexual father. Its treatment and cure are possible. See also: Charles Berg and Clifford Allen, **The Problem of Homosexuality** (New York: Citadel Press, 1958; 221 pp.).

3644. AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, COMMISSION ON PSYCHOTHERAPIES. **Psychotherapy Research: Methodological and Efficacy Issues**. Washington, DC: APA,

1982. 261 pp.

Attempts to respond to the criticisms of H. J. Eysenck and others that outcomes of psychotherapeutic intervention are no better than what is to be expected by providing no treatment at all. Concludes cautiously, "[a]lthough research in psychotherapy is still plagued by many problems connected with assignment of patients, use of statistics, outcome measures, and experimental designs, the data have shown empirically that psychotherapy is effective with some populations and some problems." The report does not deal specifically with its effectiveness with homosexuals.

3645. BLAIR, RALPH. **Etiological and Treatment Literature on Homosexuality.** New York: Homosexual Community Counseling Center, 1972. 49 pp. (Otherwise Monograph Series, 5)

Reviews the literature on the physical, psychological, and environmental factors in the etiology of homosexuality and on various treatment goals, patient population, and kinds of therapy. Concludes that until the medical and psychiatric professions acknowledge that homosexuality is not a pathological sexual orientation, little can be reliably said about its causes.

3646. BRADY, JOHN, and H. KEITH H. BRODIE (eds.). **Psychiatry at the Crossroads.** Philadelphia: Saunders Press, 1980. 243 pp.

This somewhat miscellaneous collection includes "Should Homosexuals Adopt Children" by Richard Green (pp. 132-49) and "When (If Ever) Should Sex Change Operations Be Performed" by John Money and Richard Ambinder (pp. 150-64).

3647. CAPRIO, FRANK. **Female Homosexuality: A Psychodynamic Study of Lesbianism.** New York: Citadel Press, 1954. 334 pp.

Characteristically unsympathetic study of the period, covering historical and literary matters, theories of causation, case history, and therapy. Caprio's reliance on the invented stories found in "true confessions" pulp magazines undermines credibility.

3648. CLECKLEY, HERVEY MILTON. **The Caricature of Love: A Discussion of Social, Psychiatric, and Literary Manifestations of Pathologic Sexuality.** New York: Ronald Press, 1957. 319 pp.

Opposing liberal trends then underway, combats the idea that homosexuals can be fulfilled and happy if only they are left alone, insisting that homosexuality is a psychiatric disorder that causes misery.

3649. CORRAZE, JACQUES. **Les dimensions de l'homosexualité.** Toulouse: E. Privat, 1968. 253 pp.

A Sorbonne professor attempts a synthesis with particular stress on psychoanalysis and then-current American work.

3650. EYSENCK, HANS J. **Fact and Fiction in Psychology.** Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1965. 300 pp.
Eysenck, a London-based psychologist and prolific writer, was one of the first to bring the therapeutic claims of psychiatry into question. (Nonetheless, he has advocated a version of behavior therapy.) See esp. pp. 179, 192, 214, 280.
3651. FRANK, K. PORTLAND. **The Anti-Psychiatry Bibliography and Resource Guide.** Second ed. Vancouver: Press Gang, 1979. 160 pp.
Includes chapters on the mental patient experience; the British antipsychiatry school; psychiatry and the law; institutions; women and third world people; and the mental patients liberation movement. See esp. pp. 100-04.
3652. GONSIOREK, JOHN C. **Homosexuality and Psychotherapy: A Practitioner's Handbook of Affirmative Models.** New York: Haworth Press, 1982. 212 pp.
Sixteen papers on many topics, but all committed to helping gay men and lesbians live more productive and fulfilling lives without attempting to "cure" them. Many references. Reprinted from *JH*, 7:2-3 (1981-82). See also Gonsiorek (ed.), "Homosexuality: The End of the Illusion," *American Behavioral Scientist*, 25 (March-April 1982), 367-496 (symposium).
3653. GREEN, RICHARD. "Homosexuality as a Mental Illness," *International Journal of Psychiatry*, 10 (1972), 77-98.
Raises a number of questions, including potential biological and hormonal determinants, the appropriateness of treatment, and the disease model of homosexuality. Followed by commentary by Alan P. Bell (pp. 99-102), Lawrence J. Hatterer (pp. 103-04), Martin Hoffman (pp. 105-07), and Arno Karlen (pp. 108-13).
3654. HENRY, GEORGE W. **Sex Variants: A Study of Homosexual Patterns.** New York: Hoeber, 1941. 2 vols.
A New York psychiatrist presents the results of his study of male and female homosexuality through the analysis of 80 explicit case histories. Henry regards sex variance as the consequence of the pressures of civilization, together with an overmasculinized or overfeminized family background (resulting in lesbianism and male homosexuality respectively). See also his: **All the Sexes: A Study of Masculinity and Femininity** (New York: Rinehart, 1955; 599 pp.).
3655. IMIELIŃSKI, KAZIMIERZ. **Die Sexualperversionen.** Vienna: W. Maudrich, 1967. 146 pp.
A Polish psychiatrist attempts to generate a unified-field theory of sexual perversion by compiling data from earlier publications. See also his: **Milieubedingte Entstehung der Homo- und Bisexualität** (Munich: Ernst Reinhardt, 1970; 79 pp.); and "Homosexuality in Males with

Particular Reference to Marriage," **Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics**, 17 (1969), 126-32.

3656. KAMENY, FRANKLIN E. "Gay Liberation and Psychiatry," **Psychiatric Opinion**, 8 (February 1971), 18-27.

Acerbic remarks of a militant gay activist, who led the public campaign to induce psychiatrist's to retreat from their dogmatic claims that homosexuality is a mental disease.

3657. KARPMAN, BENJAMIN. **The Sexual Offender and His Offenses: Etiology, Pathology, Psychodynamics and Treatment**. New York: Julian Press, 1954. 744 pp. Part 1 offers a review of the literature from 1912-51. Homosexuality, classified as a biological paraphilia and a sign of "retarded emotional development," is discussed in Chapter 10. The etiology and treatment literature cited in this work can be supplemented (for the period 1940-68) by: Martin S. Weinberg and Alan P. Bell (eds.), **Homosexuality: An Annotated Bibliography** (New York: Harper and Row, 1972; 550 pp.).

3658. KITTRIE, NICHOLAS N. **The Right to Be Different: Deviance and Enforced Therapy**. Baltimore: Penguin, 1973. 443 pp.

Comprehensive examination of assumptions and practices of enforced therapy for those classified as deviants: the mentally ill, delinquent youth, (sexual) psychopaths (including homosexuals, pp. 193-99), drug addicts, and alcoholics. The final two chapters consider the evils of unchecked power under the "therapeutic state" and the outlook for reducing the dominance of the savers.

3659. LIVINGOOD, JOHN M. (ed.). **National Institute of Mental Health Task Force on Homosexuality: Final Report and Background Papers**. Rockville, MD: National Institute of Mental Health, 1972. 79 pp. The Final Report, approved October 10, 1969, is printed, followed by Working Papers by Evelyn Hooker, Paul H. Gebhard, Edwin M. Schur, John Money, Judd Marmor, Robert L. Katz, and Jerome D. Frank. The papers are generally enlightened and well informed, making this brochure a landmark in the official discussion of the subject.

3660. LOWENSTEIN, L. F., and K. B. LOWENSTEIN. "Homosexuality: A Review of the Research between 1978-1983," **British Journal of Projective Psychology and Personality Study**, 29 (1984), 21-24.

The main shift has been to abandon the emphasis on "curing" homosexuality and instead to adopt therapeutic goals and strategies designed to improve the quality of life of homosexual clients.

3661. MOBERLY, ELIZABETH. "Homosexuality: Restating the Conservative Case," **Salmagundi**, 58-59 (1980-81),

281-99.

Contends that homosexuality results from non-fulfillment of "legitimate homo-emotional developmental needs." This paper is a sophisticated updating of traditional views, maintaining that homosexuals should be cured.

3662. OLLENDORFF, ROBERT H. V. **The Juvenile Homosexual Experience and Its Effect on Adult Sexuality.** New York: Julian Press, 1966. 245 pp.

Holds that homosexuality is generated by "sex-negative" societies, but not by sex-permissive ones. "Vegetotherapy" is recommended--a technique combining self-expression and character analysis with examination of the muscular system, facial expression, breathing, digestion, and the sexual functions.

3663. ROSEN, ISMOND (ed.). **The Pathology and Treatment of Sexual Deviation: A Methodological Approach.** London: Oxford University Press, 1964. 510 pp.

A collection of articles intended to summarize for both professional and lay readers then-current thinking on the understanding and treatment of sexual deviation. Sections on biology, general psychiatry, psychopathology, psychology, and sociology are included.

3664. ROSENFELS, PAUL. **Homosexuality: The Psychology of the Creative Process.** New York: Libra Publishers, 1971. 169 pp.

Highly abstract presentation, adhering to no known school of thought, by an openly gay New York psychiatrist.

3665. SZASZ, THOMAS STEPHEN. **The Myth of Mental Illness: Foundations of a Theory of Personal Conduct.** New York: Hoeber/Harper, 1961. 337 pp.

The first in a series of "emperor's new clothes" critiques by this author, who denies both the theoretical cogency of psychotherapy and its practical efficacy. A revised and shortened paperback edition appeared in 1974 (New York: Perennial Library). See also Chapter 10, "The Product Conversion--From Heresy to Illness" (pp. 160-79) in his: **The Manufacture of Madness** (New York: Harper and Row, 1970).

3666. WIDOM, CATHY SPATZ (ed.). **Sex Roles and Psychopathology.** New York: Plenum Press, 1984. 387 pp.

Most authors in this collection begin with the premise that the problem stems from overly rigid gender role expectations against which individuals are judged.

3667. WILLIS, STANLEY E. **Understanding and Counseling the Male Homosexual.** Boston: Little, Brown, 1967. 225 pp.

Argues that efforts at treatment have largely failed up to now owing to an unwillingness to recognize that homosexuality is a complex, dynamic phenomenon rather than a single static condition.

3668. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION. **Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases.** Ninth ed. Geneva: WHO, 1977. 2 vols.

Unlike the the third edition of the **Diagnostic and Statistical Manual** of the American Psychiatric Association, which modified its treatment of homosexuality as pathology (see XVII.G), this work--in use throughout much of the world--still regards homosexuality as a disease.

B. FREUDIAN CONCEPTS

The concepts of Sigmund Freud (1856-1939), which have achieved an extraordinary diffusion throughout the Western world, are commonly thought to have introduced a central concern with sex into psychiatry. In fact sexology began somewhat earlier (see "Pioneers," I.B), and much of Freud's thinking is not directly involved with sex. The biographical and intellectual setting in which Freud fashioned his theories is currently undergoing detailed review. When this reexamination is completed, his image is likely to emerge substantially different.

3669. BERNHEIMER, CHARLES, and CLARE KAHANE (eds.). **In Dora's Case.** New York: Columbia University Press, 1985. 291 pp.

This book comprises an Introduction by the editors and 12 papers on this famous case. There is considerable discussion of the "gynecophilic friendships" of the eponymous Dora (Ida Bauer).

3670. CARROLL, MICHAEL P. "Freud on Homosexuality and the Super-Ego: Some Cross-Cultural Tests," **Behavioral Science Research**, 13 (1978), 255-71.

Claims that data from 51 societies support Freudian hypotheses concerning the etiological role of attenuated father-son contact.

3671. ELLENBERGER, HENRI F. **The Discovery of the Unconscious: The History and Evolution of Dynamic Psychiatry.** New York: Basic Books, 1970. 932 pp.

Fundamental reexamination of sources of the ideas of Pierre Janet, Sigmund Freud, Alfred Adler, and Carl Gustav Jung. Many useful references for the reconstruction of the thought universe out of which modern depth psychiatry arose.

3672. EYSENCK, HANS J., and GLENN D. WILSON. **The Experimental Study of Freudian Theories.** London: Methuen, 1973. 405 pp.

Reprints 21 papers which, in the opinion of the editors, constitute the most serious efforts to find evidence in support of Freudian psychoanalysis. In the editors' view,