Modern psychiatry emerged as an independent medical specialty 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.

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.

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

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,
Attempts to respond to the criticisms of H. J. Eysenck and others that outcomes of psychotherapeutic intervention are no better that 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.

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).

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.

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.

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

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.


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).

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.).

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

    Acerb 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.


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.


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.


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.


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


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


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.
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.


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.


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,