

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. BLACKRIDGGE, 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**

in Practice, 2:4 (Winter 1984), 9-16.

Suggests that the lesbian therapist's relationship to her community should be likened to living in a small town, where many overlapping relationships occur. See also Josselle Escamilla-Mondanaro, "Lesbians and Therapy," in: Edna Rawlings and Dianne Carter, **Psychotherapy for Women** (Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas, 1977), pp. 256-65.

3762. CLIPPINGER, JOHN A. "Homosexuality Can Be Cured," **Corrective and Social Psychiatry and Journal of Behavior Technology, Methods and Therapy**, 20 (1974), 15-28.

Claims that cure rates are on the increase and, for the majority of homosexuals, it is a matter of choice if they desire to be changed.

3763. COLEMAN, ELI. "Toward a New Model of Treatment of Homosexuality: A Review," **JH**, 3 (1978), 345-59.

Challenging the illness or maladaptive presupposition, a new model is emerging to assist homosexuals to recognize, accept and value their sexual identity.

3764. DAILEY, DENNIS M. "Family Therapy with the Homosexual: A Search," **Homosexual Counseling Journal**, 1 (1974), 7-15.

Discusses the applicability of concepts derived from family therapy to work with homosexual couples.

3765. DAVISON, GERALD C. "Homosexuality: The Ethical Challenge," **Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology**, 44 (1976), 157-62.

It is probable that the very existence of change-of-orientation programs strengthens societal prejudices against homosexuality and contributes to the self-contempt and embarrassment that are determinants of the "voluntary" decision by some homosexuals to become heterosexual. See discussion by Seymour L. Halleck, *ibid.*, 167-70; and Ellie T. Sturgis and Henry E. Adams, *ibid.*, 46 (1978), 165-69. Davison replied to the latter critique, *ibid.*, 170-72. Davison's paper was reprinted in **JH**, 2:3 (1977), 195-204, where it is followed by another discussion.

3766. DI BELLA, GEOFFREY A. "Family Psychotherapy with the Homosexual Family: A Community Psychiatry Approach to Homosexuality," **Community Mental Health Journal**, 15 (1979), 41-46.

Points out that homosexual families are not being treated by family psychotherapy despite an obvious need, and seeks to uncover the reasons for the neglect.

3767. DUEHN, WAYNE D., and NASNEEN S. MAYADAS. "The Use of Stimulus/Modeling Videotapes in Assertive Training for Homosexuals," **JH**, 1 (1976), 373-81.

The approach combines the use of stimulus-modeling videotapes with behavioral rehearsals, videotape feedback, and home assignments.

3768. FREUND, KURT. "Should Homosexuality Arouse Therapeutic Concern?" *JH*, 2 (1977), 235-40.
Holds that attempts to change homosexual's sexual orientation should not continue because social changes may be sufficient to reduce distress in these persons and because there is as yet no real "cure."
3769. GERSHMAN, HARRY. "The Use of the Dream in the Therapy of Homosexuality," *American Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 31 (1971), 80-94.
Advocates the use of the dream as a diagnostic, prognostic, therapeutic, and curative index.
3770. GILBERT, S. F. "Homosexuality and Hypnotherapy," *British Journal of Medical Hypnotism*, 5:3 (1954), 2-7.
Discusses the therapeutic potential of hypnosis with several types of homosexuals. See also R. G. Roden, "Threatening Homosexuality: A Case Treated by Hypnosis," *Medical Hypnoanalysis*, 4 (1983), 166-69.
3771. GOTLIND, ERIK. **Basic Mechanisms of Psychotherapeutic Significance: Three Examples of One Kind of Analysis.** Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell, 1974. 90 pp.
"Some Mechanisms Involved in Homosexuality" (pp. 9-44) offers recommendations for psychotherapy: if the resolution of the emotional problem with the parent of the same sex is achieved, the homosexual inclination will subside.
3772. GROVES, PATRICIA A., and VENTURA, LOIS A. "The Lesbian Coming Out Process: Therapeutic Considerations," *Personnel and Guidance Journal*, 62 (1983), 146-49.
Problems and therapeutic needs of women in the process of identifying themselves as lesbian--including denial rationales.
3773. GUILMOT, P. H. ["New Perspectives in Medico-psychological Help for Homosexuals"], *Acta Psychiatrica Belgica*, 72 (1972), 265-315.
Homosexuality is not connected with any typical psychiatric disorder, and final acceptance is the goal of therapy.
3774. HALL, MARNY. **The Lavender Couch: A Consumer's Guide to Psychotherapy for Lesbians and Gay Men.** Boston: Alyson, 1985. 178 pp.
Offers an overview of the "therapy marketplace" together with strategies for engaging a therapist and continuing the relationship. A veritable zoo of over 250 therapies is presented by Richie Herink (ed.), **The Psychotherapy Handbook** (New York: New American Library, 1980; 724 pp.). See also: Otto Ehrenberg and Miriam Ehrenberg, **The Psychotherapy Maze: A Consumer's Guide to the Ins and Outs of Therapy** (New York: Holt, 1977; 192 pp.).

3775. HART, JOHN. "Therapeutic Implications of Viewing Sexual Identity in Terms of Essentialist and Constructionist Theories," *JH*, 9:4 (1984), 39-51. Constructionist theory, while it holds promise, has not taken into account clinical evidence that clients may adhere to "essentialist" beliefs.
3776. HATTERER, LAWRENCE. **Changing Homosexuality in the Male: Treatment for Men Troubled by Homosexuality.** New York: McGraw-Hill, 1970. 492 pp. Dispensing with sophisticated psychotherapeutic theories, Hatterer retreats to an old-fashioned reliance on will power and moral conformity. Unlike other clinicians who have made similar claims, he gives a clear, often disquieting picture of what occurs in his therapy sessions.
3777. HERRON, WILLIAM G., et al. "New Psychoanalytic Perspectives on the Treatment of a Homosexual Male," *JH*, 5 (1980), 393-403. Emphasizes the value of a psychoanalytic model in helping people to attain their desired sexual identities.
3778. HETRICK, EMERY, and TERRY STEIN (eds.). **Innovations in Psychotherapy with Homosexuals.** Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Press, 1984. 131 pp. Six papers addressing the question of how the therapeutic process can aid in resolving the problems that result from negative attitudes about gay and lesbian people.
3779. HINRICHSSEN, JAMES J., and KATAHN, MARTIN. "Recent Trends and New Developments in the Treatment of Homosexuality," **Current Theory, Research and Practice**, 12 (1975), 83-92. Treats psychoanalysis, hypnosis, brain surgery, aversive conditioning, covert sensitization, and combined treatments--generally from the standpoint of changing orientation. See the reply by Eugene May, *ibid.*, 14 (1977), 18-20.
3780. JANOV, ARTHUR. **The Primal Revolution: Towards a Real World.** New York: Simon and Schuster, 1970. 447 In this account by its founder of one of the leading pop psychiatric fashions of the 1970s, see pp. 83-97. See also his **The Primal Scream: Primal Therapy--The Case for Neurosis** (New York: Putnam's Sons, 1970), pp. 281-321; and [anon.], "Can Primal Therapy Cure Homosexuality?" **Journal of Primal Therapy**, 3 (1976), 226-29.
3781. KAUFMAN, P., et al. "Distancing for Intimacy in Lesbian Relationships," **American Journal of Psychiatry**, 141 (1984), 530-33. Describes a collaborative treatment approach for lesbian couples who are experiencing problems within their relationships--especially those too closely merged.

3782. KRONEMEYER, ROBERT. **Overcoming Homosexuality.** New York: Macmillan, 1980. 220 pp.
Advocates his own "Syntonic Therapy," an eclectic mixture of Reich, Perls, and Reik.
3783. LANGEVIN, RON, and REUBEN A. LANG. "Psychological Treatment of Pedophiles," **Behavioral Sciences and the Law**, 3 (1985), 403-19.
Group therapy and image therapy have been found useful in overcoming such difficulties as the egocentric, egosyntonic, and erotically gratifying nature of pedophilia to the patient, his unwillingness to give up his behavior, his tendency to rationalize his acts, and to see the child as consenting. Many references.
3784. LEGO, SUZANNE M. "Beginning Resolution of the Oedipal Conflict in a Lesbian about to Become a 'Parent' to a Son," **Perspectives in Psychiatric Care**, 19 (1981), 107-11.
The article presents a series of dreams of a lesbian patient, who was contemplating having a child by artificial insemination.
3785. MARSHALL, W. L. "The Modification of Sexual Fantasies: A Combined Treatment Approach to the Reduction of Deviant Sexual Behavior," **Behavior Research and Therapy**, 11 (1973), 557-64.
Contents that direct modification of fantasies will provide an effective treatment method, reporting on results with homosexuals, fetishists, rapists, and pedophiles.
3786. MARTIN, APRIL. "Some Issues in the Treatment of Gay and Lesbian Patients," **Psychotherapy: Theory, Research and Practice**, 19 (1982), 341-48.
Homophobic attitudes are the major problem. The therapist may inadvertently reinforce the patient's homophobia or inquiry into the causes of the patient's homosexuality or into his/her failure to function heterosexually.
3787. MEREDITH, R. L., and ROBERT W. RIESTER. "Psychotherapy, Responsibility, and Homosexuality: Clinical Examination of Socially Deviant Behavior," **Professional Psychology**, 11 (1980), 174-93.
Focuses on professional and ethical issues, adopting an intermediate position on the question of homosexual functioning.
3788. MILLER, PETER M., et al. "Review of Homosexuality Research (1960-1966) and Some Implications for Treatment," **Psychotherapy: Theory, Research and Practice**, 5 (1968), 3-6.
Finds two schools: One focuses upon the replacement of homosexual behavior with heterosexual behavior; the other has as its goal the elimination of anxiety and discomfort in the homosexual, but not of his homosexual behavior per se.

3789. MITCHELL, STEPHEN A. "The Psychoanalytic Treatment of Homosexuality: Some Technical Considerations," **International Review of Psycho-analysis**, 8 (1981), 63-80.

Holds that the directive-suggestive approach that has dominated the treatment of homosexuality rests on unproven presuppositions, a conceptual unclarity concerning the nature of activity and passivity, and an overvaluing of behavioral alterations at the expense of internal constructive factors.

3790. MORRISON, ELIZABETH G. "Lesbians in Therapy," **Journal of Psychosocial Nursing and Mental Health Services**, 22:8 (1984), 18-22.

On the dynamics of lesbian dyads where there is intense fusion and the devices that may be used to achieve distancing.

3791. MORRISON, JAMES K. "Homosexual Fantasies and the Reconstructive Use of Imagery," **Journal of Mental Imagery**, 4 (1980), 165-68.

Claims that "imagery therapy" not only reduced unwanted homosexual fantasies but other symptoms as well.

3792. MURRAY, ROSANNA. "Lesbians in Therapy: An Examination of Some Issues in Theory and Practice," **Comprehensive Psychotherapy**, 3 (1981), 141-56.

Examines various theoretical frameworks--developmental, experiential, and feminist--and their impact on lesbians.

3793. PHILIPS, DEBORA, et al. "Alternative Behavioral Approaches to the Treatment of Homosexuality," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 5 (1976), 223-28.

The traditional mandatory attempt to eradicate homosexual behavior has been expanded into three options: (a) modification of homosexual in favor of heterosexual behavior; (b) enhancement of homosexual behavior; and (c) ignoring homosexual behavior if it is functionally unrelated to the presenting symptoms.

3794. RIDDLE, DOROTHY, and BARBARA SANG. "Psychotherapy with Lesbians," **Journal of Social Issues**, 34 (1978), 84-100.

Traces three aspects of women's socialization--self-concept, feminine sex-role behavior, and sexuality--that have particular relevance for lesbians.

3795. ROBINSON, LILLIAN H. "Adolescent Homosexual Patterns: Psychodynamics and Therapy," **Adolescent Psychiatry**, 8 (1980), 422-36.

Examines the issue of whether to treat or not treat adolescents with sexual identity problems.

3796. ROTHBERG, BARBARA, and VIVIAN UBELL. "The Co-existence of System: Theory and Feminism in Working

with Heterosexual and Lesbian Couples," **Women and Therapy**, 4 (1985), 19-36.

As feminists enter the field of couple and family therapy, they are faced with the issue of how to integrate feminism and family systems therapy. Offers some suggestions for achieving this.

3797. SHERNOFF, MICHAEL J. "Family Therapy for Lesbian and Gay Clients," **Social Work**, 29 (1984), 393-96. Discusses self-disclosure to other family members such as parents or children, including possible legal complications. Also describes the use of "family sculpting" to clarify perceptions. See also Scott Wirth, "Coming Out Close to Home: Principles for Psychotherapy with Families of Lesbians and Gay Men," **Catalyst: A Socialist Journal of the Social Services**, 1 (1979), 6-23.

3798. SILVERSTEIN, CHARLES. "Homosexuality and the Ethics of Behavioral Intervention: Paper 2," **JH**, 2 (1977), 205-11. Discusses the reasons why attempts to change sexual orientation are doomed to fail and what an appropriate treatment would be. See reply by Nathaniel McConaghy, *ibid.*, 221-27. (For "Paper 1," see G. C. Davison, above).

3799. SOLOMON, KENNETH, and NORMAN B. LEVY (eds.). **Men in Transition: Theory and Therapy**. New York: Irvington, 1982. 515 pp. Collection of papers concerned with contemporary male roles and their relationship to the practice of psychotherapy. Topics discussed include: male inexpressiveness; the older man; men's groups; and the effect of changing sex roles on male homosexuals.

3800. STERLING, DAVID LYN. **Sex in the Basic Personality**. Wichita, KN: Hubbard Dianetic Foundation, 1952. 180 pp. In Dianetics [i.e. Scientology], homosexuality is thought to endanger "potential survival through the family unit." The hope of cure is offered through dianetic processing.

3801. SYMONDS, MARTIN. "Homosexuality in Adolescence," **Pennsylvania Psychiatric Quarterly**, 9 (1969), 15-24. Therapy is to be directed primarily at reducing depression and feelings of isolation. (Nonetheless, the writer makes an implicit comparison with tuberculosis.)

3802. WETTSTEIN, ROBERT M. "A Pharmacological Approach to Sexually Deviant Behavior in the Community," **International Journal of Sociology of the Family**, 12:2 (1982), 155-62. Advocates control of paraphilias (including fetishism, transvestism, pedophilia, s & m) through hormonal alteration of sexual arousal with antiandrogens. See also J. M. W. Bardford, above.

3803. WILLS, SUE. "The Psychologist and the Lesbian," **Refractory Girl**, 9 (1975), 41-45.

While most lesbians have never sought treatment from a psychiatrist, most have suffered because of them through the ripple effect of the sickness theory.

G. DSM CONTROVERSY

A prolonged controversy, described in the entries below, led the American Psychiatric Association to abandon its earlier definitions of homosexuality as an illness, while retaining the curious diagnostic category of "ego-dystonic homosexuality." Apart from the outcome, the history of the dispute is revealing for its indication of the major, in some instances perhaps decisive role that political considerations may play in the resolution of what the lay public regards as purely scientific issues.

3804. AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION [APA]. **Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders [DSM]**. Second ed. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association, 1968. 134 pp.

This version of the APA's standard manual, like the first edition of 1952, incorporated the classification of homosexuality as a mental disorder (p. 44). After intense discussion and prodding by gay activists, on December 15, 1973, the APA Board of Trustees voted to remove homosexuality per se from the manual, substituting "sexual orientation disturbance" for those individuals "who are bothered by, in conflict with, or wish to change their sexual orientation." When the third edition, often referred to as "DSM-III," appeared (Washington, DC: APA, 1980; 494 pp.), it was found to include controversial new material defining "Ego-Dystonic Homosexuality" [302.00], pp. 281-83. Hence the continuing debate among those who (1) insist that homosexuality is still "sick" and the definition of DSM-II should not have been changed; (2) defenders of the DSM-III compromise; and (3) those who feel that further liberalization should take place, striking both "ego-dystonic homosexuality" and the paraphilias from the DSM.

3805. BAYER, RONALD. **Homosexuality and American Psychiatry: The Politics of Diagnosis**. New York: Basic Books, 1981. 216 pp.

This excellent book is noteworthy not only for its clear and balanced reconstruction of the discussions that lay behind the APA's 1973 decision, but also for its presentation of the larger issue of psychiatry's saturation with moral and political concerns. See also: Bayer and Robert L. Spitzer, "Edited Correspondence on the Status of Homosexuality in DSM-III," **Journal of the History of the Be-**

havioral Sciences, 18 (1982), 32-52.

3806. FERLEMANN, MIMI. "Homosexuality," **Menninger Perspective**, 5 (1974), 24-27.

The APA classification has spurred much dialogue, which may eventually lead to a clearer understanding of homosexuality.

3807. FRIEDMAN, RICHARD F., et al. "Reassessment of Homosexuality and Transsexualism," **Annual Review of Medicine**, 27 (1976), 57-62.

Reviews changes in the DSM during the past quarter century reflecting alterations in views about the relationship between sexual orientation and psychopathology.

3808. HADDEN, SAMUEL B. "Homosexuality: Its Questioned Classification," **Psychiatric Annals**, 6 (1976), 165-69.

Disapproves of the APA's efforts to eliminate the definition of homosexuality as a disease.

3809. SILVERSTEIN, CHARLES. "The Ethical and Moral Implications of Sexual Classification: A Commentary," **JH**, 9:4 (1984), 29-38.

Offers two hypotheses to account for the APA's change in DSM-III: (1) homosexuality is now viable as a lifestyle and therefore has become socially regulated; and (2) the normal is the intractable. Further argues that there is no reason to keep the paraphilias in DSM. See also his: "Even Psychiatry Can Profit from Its Past Mistakes," **JH**, 2 (1976-77), 153-57.

3810. SMITH, JAIME. "Ego-Dystonic Homosexuality," **Comprehensive Psychiatry**, 21 (1980), 119-27.

An attempt to define the developmental stages and character of the purported syndrome. See also his: "Treatment of Ego-Dystonic Homosexuality: Individual and Group Psychotherapies," **Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis**, 13 (1985), 399-412.

3811. SOCARIDES, CHARLES W. "The Sexual Deviations and the Diagnostic Manual," **American Journal of Psychotherapy**, 32 (1978), 414-26.

Argues that the "normalizing" of homosexuality and the consequent revision of DSM reflecting this position will slow scientific progress, produce despair in those with a sexual deviation, and diminish efforts at prophylaxis.

3812. SPITZER, ROBERT L. "The Diagnostic Status of Homosexuality in DSM-III: A Reformulation of the Issues," **American Journal of Psychiatry**, 138 (1981), 210-15.

Describes the controversy surrounding the creation of the DSM-III category of Ego-Dystonic Homosexuality, arguing that the major issue involves a value judgment about heterosexuality rather than a factual dispute about