in large part on the posited parallels of the stigmatization of homosexuals, Jews, blacks, cripples, and the mentally ill.

D. SEX RESEARCH

The appearance of the first Kinsey Report in 1948, fifteen years after the destruction of the Berlin Institut für Sexualforschung, represents a major turning point in the study of sex. The work of Kinsey and his associates placed the subject in a positivistic and quantitative framework that enhanced their authority in the Anglo-Saxon mind. The Report also showed that the incidence of homosexual behavior was much greater than had been previously assumed, and that it could no longer be regarded as a rare anomaly. Moreover, the publications of Kinsey and his associates also contributed to a movement for homosexual law reform, which was to triumph in England and Germany in the late 1960s, enjoying considerable, though incomplete success in the United States. There was much resistance to the Kinsey Reports (the second, female one having appeared in 1953), and some serious flaws were detected. However, no other research team succeeded in rivaling these monuments of investigation. In the 1970s the prestige of the Kinsey publications served as the pretext for a tribe of illegitimate offspring—the journalistic "reports," which professed to offer large cross-sectional studies of current sexual mores, but were often little more than gossip.


99. BELL, ALAN P., and MARTIN S. WEINBERG. Homosexualities: A Study of Diversity among Men and Women. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1978. 505 pp. This ambitious study, intended as a complement to the two masterworks of A. C. Kinsey et al. (see below), examines the various ways individuals have made social and psycho-
logical adjustments to their homosexuality. The monograph is based on interviews conducted in the San Francisco Bay area with 1500 individuals (including black men and women, groups omitted from the two Kinsey studies) in a project supported by the National Institute of Mental Health. The book has attracted criticism on several grounds: (1) the limitation to San Francisco makes extrapolation to the rest of North America problematic; (2) interviewing standards are unclear; (3) the proposed typology of specific kinds of partnerships or lifestyles—close-coupled, open-coupled, functional, dysfunctional, and asexual—is of uncertain value.


Like the previous work, this monograph appears under the sponsorship of the Alfred C. Kinsey Institute for Sexual Research, Indiana University. Reviewing the existing literature, the authors conclude that there is no significant correlation between early family experience and adult sexual preference and therefore that sexual preference must be controlled essentially by biological-constitutional factors. In addition to the expository volume, there is also a *Statistical Appendix* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1981; 321 pp.).


Five generations of respondents (5,460 white males) were compared in terms of total frequency of sexual behavior. Although homosexual contacts accounted for a constant percentage of unmarried males over the five generations, more males in each generation were actively engaging in homosexual activity.


Argues that since the turn of the century there has been a close relationship between sex research and general social conditions. While the biological tradition is still strong today, new emphasis is being placed on a cognitive-social learning perspective.


Statistical Association, 1954; 338 pp.).


This sequel to Kinsey's first great study evaluates data obtained in interviews with some 6,000 white women. Sexual orientation is presented on a scale similar to the one used in the first volume; however, one to three percent of the sample were found to be essentially nonsexual. Information is provided in relation to age, marital status, educational level attained, parental occupation, class, decade of birth, age at onset of adolescence, rural-urban background, religion, techniques, and social significance. The volume, which benefits from some methodological refinements over the first one, contains a comparison of male and female response with respect to anatomy, physiology, psychological factors, neural mechanisms, and hormonal factors.


Monumental presentation of data gathered by the Institute of Sex Research, Indiana University, through interviews with 5,300 white males, concerning sexual outlets and the factors affecting the differential frequency of these various outlets. Sexual orientation is treated in the famous 0-6 scale, ranging from exclusive heterosexuality to exclusive homosexuality. Apart from its scientific quality, the book had a major impact on the concept of sex in the United States and throughout the world. The finding that 37% of American men had had homosexual experience to orgasm meant that the behavior could no longer be viewed as a rare and exotic deviation, but was a major facet of sexual experience. Some corrections to the data regarding homosexuality appear in Paul H. Gebhard et al., Sex Offenders (New York: Harper and Row, 1965; 875 pp.).


Popularized account of the varieties of sexual behavior of American college men based upon personal histories of
about 200 students at an all-male college. Findings, including those for homosexuality, correspond with those of Kinsey.


115. MASTERS, WILLIAM H., and VIRGINIA E. JOHNSON. Human Sexual Response. Boston: Little, Brown, 1966. 366 pp. This book, produced at Masters and Johnson's Reproductive Biology Research Foundation, St. Louis, made the couple famous. They supplemented Kinsey by producing more detailed accounts of the physiology of the sexual act. This volume contains little on homosexuality, for which see their Homosexuality in Perspective (Boston: Little, Brown, 1979; 450 pp.).


117. SCHMIDT, GUNTER. "Allies and Persecutors: Science and Medicine in the Homosexuality Issue," JH, 10:3-4 (1984), 127-40. Traces research from the third-sex theory at the beginning of the present century to some current hormonal approaches, concluding that the results can be used against homosexuals and, in fact, have been.

E. ESSAYS AND COLLECTIONS

This category comprises several types of publications: (a) acts or proceedings of scholarly congresses, often containing material of diverse scope and quality; (b) essay collections presenting new material commissioned to create a mosaic picture of a subject; (c) assemblages of reprinted articles or excerpts (sometimes termed "casebooks"); (d) collected essays by a particular author. Some collections pertaining to lesbianism appear in the following chapter (II).

118. ALBEE, GEORGE, et al. Promoting Sexual Responsib-
HOMOSEXUALITY

Twenty-two papers from a 1981 conference generally supporting the claim that the sexist nature of our society is the root cause of sexual problems.

Reprint of the 1929 Paris edition of essays by the American expatriate lesbian writer on Djuna Barnes, Romaine Brooks, Colette, Max Jacob, Marcel Proust, Renee Vivien and others.

Twenty-two essays and creative pieces on sexual variation and liberation by Quebeccois writers, some homosexual and some heterosexual.

Nine papers by Dutch and German writers generally sympathetic to homosexuality in the spheres of sociology, law, religion, etc. Incorporates material from the Dutch collection De homoseksuele naaste (Baarn: Bosch & Keuning, 1961: 158 pp.). See also Theodor Bovet (ed.), Probleme der Homophilie in medizinischer, theologischer und juristischer Sicht (Bern: Haupt, 1963); and Wilhart Siegmar Schlegel (ed.), Der grosse Tabu (Munich: Rutten und Loening, 1967).

Eighteen essays by American scholars and activists on sex roles, normality, transvestism, transsexualism, homosexuality, etc.

Amateurish but extensive gathering of texts given parallel in English and French; illustrated.

Papers on a wide variety of topics. See pp. 258-60, 263, 337, 381-86, 387-93, 497-535.

Reprints older classic essays and chapters from books on homosexuality by such writers as Richard Burton, Edward