
2955. KEPNER, JIM. "Gay Beach" [by "Frank Golovitz, pseud.], ONE Magazine, 6:7 (July 1958), 5-10. Captures something of what it was like at a popular late 1950s beach in Southern California.

2956. NESTLE, JOAN. "Lesbian Memories I: Riis Park, New York City, ca. 1960," Common Lives/Lesbian Lives (Summer 1983), 14-16. Recollections of Riis Park when it was the beach for gay men as well as many lesbians of New York.


2960. WINBERG, MARTIN S., and COLIN J. WILLIAMS. "Gay Baths and the Social Organization of Impersonal Sex," Social Problems, 23 (1975), 124-36. Conditions described by patrons as ideal include: protection; ample, accessible opportunities; a known, shared, and organized reality; boundaries of the experience; congeniality; and a comfortable physical setting.

F. BISEXUALITY

The term bisexuality has an uncertain conceptual status, in that while there are heterosexual and homosexual acts, there is no such thing as a bisexual act. Determination of who is a bisexual may then be attempted either on the basis of comparative frequency of the two types of acts or inner psychic attunement. The controversial concept of
universal bisexuality stems from psychoanalytic speculation (see XVII.B-C).

Contends that sexual choice is dichotomous, rather than continuous, and inferences based on a continuum are untenable. Self-labeling of oneself as bisexual is held to be a matter of face-saving, status, and denial of conflict.


Data from 75 men shows that they commonly exhibit sexual behavior inconsistent with self-identity. The authors suggest that the term "ambisexuality" should replace "bisexuality," since equal attraction to men and women is virtually nonexistent; instead one finds varying degrees of eroticization of both genders. See also their: "Bisexuality: Some Social Psychological Issues," Journal of Social Issues, 33 (1977), 30-45.

As in the parallel study with men, data from 75 women show discordance between sexual identity and sexual behavior. In the case of women there is the complication that lesbian activists discourage bisexual behavior, while sexual libertarians welcome it.

Semi-popular, anecdotal treatment.

Theoretical considerations from a medical-psychiatric standpoint.

Popular but informed presentation covering a broad range
of subjects: the nature of bisexuality, the making of a bisexual, the all-round lover, the bisexual woman and man, the nymphomaniac and the satyr, the bisexual in literature, and the future of bisexuality.


2970. KAPLAN, GISELA T., and LESLEY J. ROGERS. "Breaking Out of the Dominant Paradigm: A New Look at Sexual Attraction," *JH*, 10:3-4 (1984), 71-75. Contends that genital organs are not the prime focus of sexual attraction. Careful studies may reveal that sexual arousal is based on criteria that transcend genital categories.


2972. KLEIN, FRITZ, and TIMOTHY J. WOLF (eds.). *Two Lives to Lead: Bisexuality in Men and Women*. New York: Harrington Park Press, 1958. 255 pp. Collection of papers treating theoretical issues; psychological aspects of bisexuality; cross-cultural perspectives; women in marriages; men in marriages; bisexual organizations; and bibliography. Claims to the contrary notwithstanding, many of the authors seem to accept the concept of bisexuality as unproblematic, avoiding the thornier problems. This volume is a reprint of *JH*, 11:1-2 (Spring 1985).


into the sexual diversity found in contemporary London.


 Asserts that the disadvantage self-identified bisexuals now face, that of being marginal to the other groups, can be turned into an asset, in that they are more able to adopt a broader and more integrated perspective on sexuality and human relationships.


 Questions two assumptions: (1) that gender is the critical determinant of a sexual relationship; and (2) that sexual orientation is an essential condition.


 The bisexual person must struggle to find a livable lifestyle and an adequate reference group for socialization. The bisexual person cannot easily be located on Kinsey's 7-point scale. Clinicians working with bisexuals should be careful not to "dichotomize" them.


 About 375 entries, mainly English-language, with occasional annotations. This list, which spreads a broad net, should be consulted to extend the selection included in the present work.


 Popularization of Stekel's psychoanalytic ideas, including the claim that "All persons are bisexual." (p. 27). This view was to be rejected by many analysts in North America, beginning with Sandor Rado. Stekel provides many case histories and dream analyses.


 Psychoanalytically oriented observations, chiefly on women, by a British-based therapist, with roots in the Central European tradition of sexology.

G. BLACKMAIL

A much-discussed problem in the 19th and first half of the