work abroad, his marriage, and his homosexuality.

4659A. WALKER, JIM. "Homosexuality in Australia," New Doctor, 17 (August-October 1980), 28-30. Problems encountered by homosexual physicians in disclosing their orientation, and uneasiness felt by homosexual patients in consulting a physician whom they believe to be heterosexual.

C. THE AIDS CRISIS

The Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) first drew significant attention in the spring of 1981. The chief groups affected by this extraordinarily lethal disease are male homosexuals and intravenous drug users. The following section does not pretend to offer any control over the thousands of professionally medical reports that have been published--though these can be approached through the bibliographies that have been cited. Instead the coverage focuses chiefly on the social and political aspects: the effects of the disease on the life patterns and self-concept of homosexuals, changes in the structure of gay service organizations, and the response of the larger political community.


4662. BAYER, RONALD. "AIDS and the Gay Community: Between the Specter and the Promise of Medicine," Social Research, 52 (1985), 581-606. Fearful of how medical authority might be abused, the gay community has sought to invoke protections enunciated in the liberal tradition of biomedical ethics.

4663. BAYER, RONALD. "Gays and the Stigma of 'Bad Blood,'" Hastings Center Report, 13:2 (April 1983),
5-7.
On March 4, 1983, the U.S. Public Health Service recommended that "sexually active homosexual and bisexual men with multiple partners" be prohibited from donating or selling their blood. Success of the ban depends on the cooperation and honesty of gay men.

Increasing knowledge about AIDS and the social problems consequent on this knowledge pose new challenges in the area of personal privacy.

Traces the effects of AIDS on a Dutchman, Lefert Scheepert, diagnosed on November 27, 1984, and his friend Reijer Breed.

4666. **BERGMANN, THOMAS, HANS JAGER, and FRANK RUENMANN.** *AIDS: was tun?* Berlin: Bruno Gmunder, 1983. 80 pp.
Objective overview for the lay public by West German gay physicians, now somewhat dated.

Advice on "safer sex," some of it sensible, some problematic.

An expanded version of a series of articles written for *Rolling Stone* magazine; in keeping with this origin, the book is irritating and sometimes unconsidered, but occasionally insightful.

A first attempt at a comprehensive assessment: thirteen papers, mainly by physicians, presented at a symposium at Lenox Hill Hospital in New York City and covering epidemiology, immunology, the clinical picture, and implications.

Offers some light on an understudied phenomenon.

4671. **CECCHI, ROBERT L.** "Stress: Prodrome to Immune
Suggests that communities affected by AIDS may be immune-deficient as a result of stress associated with a negative self-image, inability to express feelings and anger, and a lack of community support.

These continuing weekly reports are the basis for the nationwide statistics on AIDS.

In terms of the interface between biological and psychological variables, focuses on the psychological consequences of AIDS, psychosocial determinants of health-promoting and health-damaging behaviors, and factors related to disease incidence and progression.

Professional assessment of infection risks and the means of their control, a subject which has occasioned much fear among the lay public.

A coordinated collection of contributions designed to serve as a textbook for physicians and medical researchers.

Medical papers by European and North American investigators. Includes bibliography from the [US] National Institute of Allergy.

Manual written in nontechnical language, combining material from physicians and activists. Italian and international focus.

The author, now deceased, recounts the emotional and physical problems, including his experience with four treatment regimens.


4683. FURSTENBERG, ANNE-LINDA, and MIRIAM OLSON. "Social Work and AIDS," Social Work in Health Care, 9:4 (Summer 1984), 45-62. General principles of practice are applied to the specifics of dealing with AIDS and with social work tasks involving patients, families and significant others.


4688. HIRSCH, DAN A., and ROGER W. ENLOW. "The Effects of the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome on Gay Lifestyles and the Gay Individual," Journal of the American Academy of Sciences, 437 (1984), 273-82. AIDS has elicited a spectrum of responses ranging from panic, fear, and despair to feelings of closeness and unity that have helped the gay community to organize a long-term response to the epidemic.


4691. KRAMER, LARRY. The Normal Heart. New York: New American Library, 1985. 123 pp. This play, an eviscerating work that has been frequently performed, is largely autobiographical, reflecting the author's passionate, sometimes strident campaign to educate the public on AIDS. The play is part of a growing body of drama and fiction reflecting the AIDS crisis.


4693. LAURENCE, JEFFREY. "The Immune System in AIDS," Scientific American, 253:6 (December 1985), 84–93. New knowledge of how the AIDS virus alters the growth and function of T4 lymphocytes may lead to treatments and ultimately a vaccine.


4701. MILLER, ALAN V. Gays and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. Second ed. Toronto: Canadian Gay Archives, 1983. 67 pp. (Canadian Gay Archives Publication no. 7) This invaluable bibliography has about 1000 items, divided
according to medical press; the gay press (often neglected in such lists); and the mainstream press. Items in the
Canadian Gay Archives are starred.

4702. MORIN, STEPHEN F., KENNETH A. CHARLES, and ALAN
K. MALYON. "The Psychological Impact of AIDS on
93.
Finds fear of death and dying, guilt, fear of lifestyle
exposure, fear of contagion, loss of self-esteem, and a
general sense of gloom among counseling clients. Psychol-
ogists should adopt a delicate balance of remaining sex-
positive while recommending safer sex.

4703. NICHOLS, EVE K. Mobilizing Against AIDS: The
Unfinished Story of a Virus. Cambridge, MA: Har-
Synthesizes the AIDS session of the 1985 annual meeting of
the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of
Sciences.

4704. NICHOLS, STUART E., and DAVID G. OSTROW. Psychi-
atric Implications of Acquired Immune Deficiency
Press, 1984. 137 pp. (Clinical Insights Mono-
graphs)
Thirteen papers on medical aspects, psychiatric treatment,
and social responses.

4705. NUNGESSER, LON G. Epidemic of Courage: Facing AIDS
256 pp.
Frank interviews with seven PWAs (persons with AIDS), and
with other concerned individuals.

4706. PANEM, SANDRA. "AIDS, Public Policy and Biomedical
Documents the influence of the conservative backlash.

4707. PATTON, CINDY. Sex and Germs: The Politics of
Arguing for a more comprehensive understanding of sexual-
ity and the body in political discourse, relates the fear
of sexuality to the AIDS climate and the New Right attacks
on gay people.

4708. PAUL, GERD, and LORETTA WALZ. Hilfe und Selbst-
144 pp.
Contrasts the pragmatic approach to AIDS in San Francisco
with the more emotional response in Germany. Uses in-
terview material.

4709. PAYNE, KENNETH W., and STEPHEN J. RISCH. "The
Politics of AIDS," Science for the People, 16:5
Argues that an assault on the gay bathhouses is likely to be the first step in a wide-ranging campaign against gay institutions and freedoms.

A moving and literate account by a mother's ultimately unsuccessful effort to save her son from death by AIDS. See also Betty Claire Moffatt, When Someone You Love Has AIDS: A Book of Hope for Family and Friends (Santa Monica: IBS Press, 1986; 154 pp.).

Discusses some serious consequences for civil liberties.

Includes discussion of screening, epidemiological investigation, clinical care, public health, and media coverage.

Account for the lay public in France, where despite a relatively high number of cases, the public remained remarkably calm. (SIDA = AIDS.)

This eccentric article posits "a psychosocial origin for AIDS," which is presented as group fantasy of scapegoating, somehow linked to fear of nuclear attack and neo-conservative political trends.

A questionnaire administered to 232 Kansas City College students showed that although male homosexuals were concerned about AIDS they did not appear to have lowered their level of sexual activity.

Comprehensive account for the lay (esp. heterosexual) public. Part I is question-and-answer in format; part II traces the history of the disease and future outlook, with references.
THE AIDS CRISIS

Ideological overtones of the problem of determining the onset of the disease proper.

Reports on a psycho-social study of 1000 gay men begun at Utrecht University which will examine such variables as the frequency and character of blood-to-blood and sperm-to-blood contacts, participation in networks, depression, identity, coping behavior, addiction, and lifestyle.

AIDS reporting in the broad context of the problematic of publicity for medical research, including grandstanding and sensationalism.

D. MEDICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The history of medical theorizing about the causes of homosexual behavior is a veritable museum of oddity. Nonetheless, the story is interesting as a series of chapters in the history of ideas. Moreover, some of these notions are still active today as religious moralizing and folklore, even sometimes as "science." For medical writers of the 19th and early 20th century who were specifically concerned with homosexuality, see "Pioneers," I.B; see also "Psychiatry," XVII.A-K.

Claims, improbably, that homosexuality was a taboo subject in France until the time of Dr. Ambroise Tardieu in the mid-19th century. Reissued unchanged as La bourgeoisie, le sexe et l'honneur (Paris: Editions Complexe, 1984).

Translation of De morbis acutis and De morbis chronicis; text and translation on facing pages. These texts, possibly composed in the 5th century of our era, are based on Greek treatises by Soranus of Ephesus (early 2d century). See pp. 901-05 for the ancient origin of the sickness theory of homosexuality. A detailed commentary on the

Traces America's response to sexually transmitted diseases from Victorian anxieties about syphilis to the current fears about herpes and AIDS.

Holds that in the 18th and especially the 19th century, medical concepts about sexual deviation arose to reinforce traditional religious concepts which were undergoing erosion. For some latter-day US documents of these currents, see Jonathan Katz (ed.) *Gay American History* (New York: Crowell, 1976), 129–207.

Claims that only in the early years of the 20th century, as a result of vice raids, venereal disease, and the writings of psychiatrists, did the American medical profession slowly learn of the existence of homosexual communities in major cities.

In this influential text by a German physician (1796–1864), see vol. 3, pp. 328–46 on "disputed unnatural lewdness." Translation of *Handbuch der gerichtlichen Medicin* (Berlin: Hirschwald, 1856–58), of which a thoroughly revised edition was prepared by Carl Liman in 1881 (Berlin: Hirschwald). As the "Casper-Liman" it was the standard textbook of forensic medicine in German universities until 1933.

4725. CHARCOT, JEAN–MARTIN, and VALENTIN MAGNAN. "Inversions du sens genital et autres perversions génitales," *Archives de Neurologie*, nos. 7 and 12 (January–February and November 1882), 55–60; 296–322.
Charcot (1825–1893) was a noted French alienist, who influenced Freud and others. He introduced the term inversion (coined by Arrigo Tamassia in Italy in 1878) into...