

1982. 186 pp. (unpublished Ph. D. dissertation, psychology and sociology)
Based on a 17-page schedule of inquiry submitted to leaders in Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco, Russo found that the power was "expert, referent, and conjunctive."

1270. SAGARIN, EDWARD. **Structure and Ideology in an Association of Deviants.** New York: Arno Press, 1975. 446 pp.

A reprint of Sagarin's 1966 dissertation (New York University), this sociological study stems from the writer's participant-observation (as "Donald Webster Cory") in the Mattachine Society of New York. As an organization, MSNY was found to be strongly instrumental on the manifest level, while latently almost entirely expressive. The somewhat negative picture of factionalism and confusion that the author gives would appear to reflect in part his own frustrations in being rejected in his candidacy for president. See also his: **Odd Man Out: Societies of Deviants in America** (Chicago: Quadrangle, 1969).

1271. STEIN, THEODORE J. "Gay Service Organizations: A Survey," **Homosexual Counseling Journal**, 3 (1976), 84-97.

Presents data from questionnaires returned by 38 organizations.

1272. SWEET, ROXANNA. **Political and Social Action in Homophile Organizations.** New York: Arno Press, 1975. 252 pp.

Reporting on San Francisco organizations, finds important similarities to the early labor movement, and the women's and black civil rights movement. Argues that homophile organizations must be seen in the context of American values and institutions. The book is a reprint of her Ph.D. dissertation in criminology, University of California, Berkeley.

1273. TEAL, DONN. **The Gay Militants.** New York: Stein and Day, 1971. 355 pp.

This detailed study of New York City from June 1969 to June 1970, with particular attention to the Gay Liberation Front and the Gay Activists Alliance, incorporates much primary material from periodicals and leaflets.

1274. TOBIN, KAY, and RANDY WICKER. **The Gay Crusaders.** New York: Paperback Library, 1972. 238 pp.

Autobiographical sketches of eleven male and four female leaders prominent in the American gay movement at the time.

1275. YEARWOOD, LENNOX, and THOMAS S. WEINBERG. "Black Organizations, Gay Organizations: Sociological Parallels," in: Martin P. Levine (ed.), **Gay Men: The Sociology of Male Homosexuality** (New

York: Harper and Row, 1979, pp. 301-16.

Based on a literature review, the authors find a number of significant parallels in ideology, tactics, structure, and goals.

V. THE HOMOSEXUAL MOVEMENT: ABROAD

Although several earlier theorists had conceived of the idea in some form--and indeed its spiritual roots are situated in the 18th-century Enlightenment--the homosexual rights movement began with the founding of the Scientific-humanitarian Committee in Berlin in 1897. From the beginning the German movement operated on two fronts: the legal-legislative and the scholarly. It was recognized that unless an enlightened intelligentsia could be formed that would be prepared to discard inherited stereotypes in favor of solid scientific and scholarly information, no lasting reforms could be achieved or maintained. Although the movement spread into neighboring countries of northern Europe, Germany remained dominant until 1933, when Hitler's suppression of all homosexual groups combined with the Great Depression to end two generations of fruitful work. In a tentative fashion, gay rights movements revived in a number of European countries after World War II (a tenuous continuity had been maintained in Switzerland and Sweden). In the 1970s these groups, then well established, received a vigorous infusion of American activist concepts and lifestyle elements. Despite some stirrings in the Third World, which the International Gay Association (founded in England in 1978) has sought to foster, the gay and lesbian movement has remained largely restricted to the industrialized countries of the Western world. Regarding homosexuality itself as a mark of capitalist decadence, Marxist regimes do not permit any independent organized homosexual groups.

1276. ADAM, BARRY D. "A Social History of Gay Politics," in: Martin P. Levine, **Gay Men: The Sociology of Male Homosexuality**. New York: Harper and Row, 1979, pp. 285-300.

From a Marxian perspective, a Canadian scholar argues that capitalism generated the social conditions which produced the gay subculture and the homosexual rights movements. (Adam does not explain why Germany, the last of the major capitalist powers to emerge, should have been the first to develop a homosexual rights movement.)

1277. AXGIL, AXEL, and HJELMER FOGEDGAARD. **Homofile kampar: Bøsseler gjennom tiderne**. Riddkøbing: Forlaget Grafolio, 1985. 216 pp.
Account of the founding and growth of the Danish gay-rights group Forbundet af 1948 and of the periodical

Vennen, which Fogedgaard edited.

1278. BANENS, MAKS. "De eerste jaren van het COC," **Homojaarboek** (Amsterdam), 1 (1981), 133-60.
 Account of the first five years (1946-51) of the leading Dutch homosexual social and rights organization Cultuur en Ontspannings Centrum (COC; now NVIH/COC). This volume contains other articles on homosexual rights work in the Netherlands by Judith Schuyf, Maurice van Lieshout, and Rob Tielman. The major synthesis of the matter is: Rob Tielman, **Homoseksualiteit in Nederland** (Amsterdam: Boom Meppel, 1982; 336 pp.).
1279. BAUDRY, ANDRÉ, et al. **Le regard des autres**. Paris: Arcadie, 1979. 260 pp.
 Proceedings of the international homosexual congress held in Paris in May 1979 to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the French Arcadie organization. This was to prove the last such congress conducted by Arcadie before its dissolution in 1982. See also the earlier proceedings, **L'homophilie à visage découvert: actes du colloque international organisé par Arcadie, Paris, 1, 2 et 3 Novembre 1973** (Paris: Arcadie, 1973; 138 pp.). For the origins of the group, see: Baudry, "La naissance d'Arcadie," **Arcadie**, no. 100 (April 1962), 204-09.
1280. BOUCHARD, ALAIN. **Nouvelle approche à l'homosexualité: style de vie**. Montreal: Homeureux, 1977. 129 pp.
 Asserts that the construction of a positive lifestyle is the homosexual's first task. See also his: **Le complexe des dupes** (Montreal: Homeureux, 1980); as well as Jean Le Derff, **Homolibre** (Montreal: René Ferron, 1974); and **Homosexuelle? Et pourquoi pas!** (Montreal: René Ferron, 1973).
1281. COHEN, ALFREDO, et al. **La politica del corpo**. Rome: Savelli, 1976. 208 pp.
 Collection of texts published in the Turin gay liberation periodical **FUORI!** (1971-75).
1282. DÉMERON, PIERRE. **Lettre ouverte aux hétérosexuels**. Paris: Albin Michel, 1969. 144 pp.
 (Collection Lettre ouverte)
 Good-humored prohomosexual statement.
1283. DIECKMANN, BERNHARD, and FRANCOIS PESCATORE. **Elemente einer homosexuellen Kritik: französische Texte 1969-77**. Berlin: Verlag Rosa Winkel, 1979. 239 pp.
 Translations of French articles and manifestos, mainly stemming from left sources, such as the Front Homosexuel d'Action Révolutionnaire, and from the post-structuralist trend. See also their (ed.): **Drei Milliarden Perverse** (Berlin: Verlag Rosa Winkel, 1980; 185 pp.).
1284. **Documents of the Homosexual Rights Movement in**

- Germany, 1836-1927.** New York: Arno Press, 1975.
Reprints nine texts by German activists and scholars (Edwin Bab, Adolf Brand, Magnus Hirschfeld, Ferdinand Karsch-Haack, and Karl Heinrich Ulrichs), together with a hostile French critique by Ambroise Got.
1285. FINDLAY, DENNIS, et al. **The Operation Socrates Handbook.** Waterloo, Ont.: Operation Socrates, Federation of Students, University of Waterloo, 1973. 39 pp.
Provides information on Canadian gay movement groups and resources at the time of writing.
1286. FRIELE, KAREN-CHRISTINE. **Homofili.** Oslo: Det Norske Forbundet av 1948, 1972. 28 pp.
Statement by a lesbian spokesperson for the chief Norwegian homosexual rights group.
1287. FRIELING, WILLI (ed.). **Schwule Regungen--schwule Bewegungen.** Berlin: Verlag Rosa Winkel, 1985. 205 pp.
Essays, reports, and conversations on the German gay movement by a group of German men, most of whom became active in the radical phase after 1968, and who now reflect on the changes that have ensued since. Includes chronology, 1969-83 (pp. 183-200).
1288. FRONT D'ALLIBERAMENT GAI DE CATALUNYA. **Manifest.** Barcelona: FAGC, 1977. 47 pp.
Manifesto of the most important gay liberation group in Catalonia.
1289. FRONT HOMOSEXUEL D'ACTION RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE. **Rapport contre la normalité.** Paris: Champ Libre, 1971. 125 pp.
Manifesto of the French radical group (FHAR) stemming from the events of May 1968.
1290. GIRARD, JACQUES. **Le mouvement homosexuel en France 1945-1980.** Paris: Syros, 1981. 206 pp.
Although though this book is presented as a history of the homosexual movement in France, the presentation is selective and skewed towards radical groups, such as FHAR. Marred by minor factual mistakes and typographical errors.
1291. HOCQUENGHEM, GUY, and JEAN-LOUIS BORY. **Comment nous appelez-vous déjà? ces hommes que l'on dit homosexuels.** Paris: Calmann-Levy, 1977. 237 pp.
Subjective memoirs by two French writers and activists.
1292. HOFFMÜLLER, UDO, and STEPHAN NEUER. **Unfähig zur Emanzipation? Homosexuelle zwischen Getto und Befreiung: Eine Untersuchung zur Stagnation der Homosexuellenbewegung.** Giessen: Focus Verlag, 1977. 316 pp.
Leftist, jargon-laden presentation of factors that are

considered to be retarding the progress of the homosexual emancipation movement in the German Federal Republic.

1293. INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR SEXUAL EQUALITY.

Rapport du troisième congrès international.

Amsterdam: I.C.S.E., 1953. 93 pp.

Report of the Third International Congress of the Comité International pour l'Egalité Sexuelle (ICSE), Amsterdam, September 12-24, 1953. ICSE arose after World War II to continue the international work of sexual reform that had been interrupted by the Depression and the rise of Hitler fifteen years before.

1294. JOUHANDEAU, MARCEL. **Ces messieurs: Corydon résumé et augmenté.** Paris: Lilac, 1951. 104 pp.

A portion of this book by a noted French writer is a reworking of Gide's ideas as expressed in **Corydon**.

1295. KUCKUK, INA (pseud.; ed.). **Der Kampf gegen Unterdrückung: Materialien aus der deutschen Lesbierinnenbewegung.** Munich: Verlag Frauenoffensive, 1975. 143 pp.

Documents from the German lesbian movement.

1296. KYPHER, JOHN. "Organizing in Mexico," **Gay Community News**, 7:8 (September 15, 1979), 10-11.

On the Frente Homosexual de Acción Revolucionaria, formed in Mexico City in April 1978.

1297. LAURITSEN, JOHN, and DAVID THORSTAD. **The Early Homosexual Rights Movement (1864-1935).** New

York: Times Change Press, 1974. 93 pp.

Offers a clear account of scholarly and political activity, mainly in Germany, but also in England, with biographical sketches of key figures (including Karl Heinrich Ulrichs, Magnus Hirschfeld, and Edward Carpenter). The later sections overstate the case for the socialist-communist contribution in Germany, and the book has been used to buttress the uncertain case that there is a special affinity between homosexual emancipation and the revolutionary left. There are German, Italian, and Spanish translations. See also: James Steakley, **The Homosexual Emancipation Movement in Germany** (New York: Arno Press, 1975; 121 pp.).

1298. LEE, JOHN. "Remembering Stonewall: The Relevance of Stonewall to Australian Homosexuality," **Gay Changes** (Australia), 2:4 (1979), 4-5, 10.

Treats the emergence of CAMP, Inc., in 1970 and Sydney Gay Liberation in 1971, the latter ostensibly more radical.

1299. MENARD, GUY. **L'homosexualité demystifiée: questions et réponses.** Montreal: Leméac, 1980. 188 pp.

Seeks to destroy myths with straightforward answers to questions.

1300. MIELI, MARIO. **Homosexuality and Liberation: Elements of a Gay Critique.** Translated by David Fernbach. London: Gay Men's Press, 1980. 247 pp.
This book, which appeared in Italy in 1977, is the chief Italian contribution to the theory of homosexual liberation. Mieli considers that the chief problem is the repression of homosexuality latent in heterosexuals. The text is sometimes overambitious and confusingly paradoxical.
1301. MODUGNO, ELIO. **La mistificazione eterosessuale.** Milan: Gammalibri, 1977. 276 pp.
A gay Marxist criticizes psychoanalytic trends which "mystify" homosexuality.
1302. OKITA, HIRO (pseud.). **Homossexualismo: da Opressão a Libertação.** São Paulo: Proposta, 1980. 74 pp.
A brief history of the earlier movements from a Marxist point of view serves as a prologue to an account (pp. 44-75) of recent developments in the Brazilian gay movement.
1303. SPOLATO, MARIA SILVIA. **I movimenti omosessuali di liberazione.** Rome: Samona e Savelli, 1972. 159 pp.
An objective work surveying the origins of the gay liberation movement in Italy and abroad.
1304. SYLVESTRE, PAUL-FRANÇOIS. **Les homosexuels s'organisent au Québec et ailleurs.** Montreal: Homeureux, 1979. 166 pp.
An examination of the legal status of homosexuality in Canada and of the gay liberation movement, esp. in Quebec, since 1969. See also his: **Propos pour une liberation homosexuelle** (Montreal: Editions de l'Aurore, 1976; 154 pp.).
1305. **Tuntenstreit: Theoriediskussion der Homosexuellen Aktion Westberlin.** Berlin: Verlag Rosa Winkel, 1977.
Reprints texts from 1974-75 on the question of whether the homosexual movement should be autonomous or integrated into the labor movement.
1306. WALTER, AUBREY (ed.). **Come Together: The Years of Gay Liberation, 1970-73.** London: Gay Men's Press, 1980. 218 pp.
Texts, documents, and photographs from the formative years of the English gay movement, with special attention to feminist theory and the relationship between lesbians and gay men.
1307. **Was soll das Volk vom Dritten Geschlecht wissen?** Leipzig: Spohr, 1901. 26 pp.
An explanation of homosexuality for the lay public prepared by the Berlin Scientific-Humanitarian Committee under the direction of Magnus Hirschfeld. This pamphlet,

which was often reprinted, is the prototype of educational brochures created by homosexuals throughout the world in an effort to reach the public directly and refute myths and slanders.

1308. WEEKS, JEFFREY. **Coming Out: Homosexual Politics in Britain from the Nineteenth Century to the Present.** London: Quartet Books, 1977. 278 pp.

In the late 19th century, according to Weeks, capitalist society sought to control homosexual behavior by defining it in increasingly hostile terms. This repression led, by way of reaction, to the creation of a homosexual subculture, and eventually to efforts toward reform. Weeks offers considerable attention to individual reformers (Havelock Ellis, John Addington Symonds, Edward Carpenter) and to developments before and after World War II, leading to the Wolfenden Report and the implementation of its recommendations in 1967. See also: Sheila Rowbotham and Jeffrey Weeks, **Socialism and the New Life: The Personal and Sexual Politics of Edward Carpenter and Havelock Ellis** (New York: Pluto Press, 1980; 200 pp.).

1309. WRIGHT, LES. "The RFSL and Gay Liberation in Sweden," **Gay Books Bulletin**, no. 5 (1981), pp. 25-27.

Brief account of the Swedish homosexual rights group, RFSL (National Union for Sexual Equality), which separated from its Danish parent, Forbundet av 1948, in 1950.

IV. ANTHROPOLOGY

A. CROSS-CULTURAL APPROACHES

Although Europeans had become familiar with homosexual behavior in other cultures through medieval contact with Islam and Renaissance conquests in Asia and the Americas, an attempt to present some image of the world-wide diffusion of "strange sexual practices" began only in the 19th century with such globetrotters as Sir Richard Burton, Paolo Mantegazza, and "Jacobus X." The approach has lingered in pulp publications--some of them approximating adult-bookstore fare. Beginning with the large armchair synthesis of the German scholar Karsch-Haack (1333), professional anthropologists attempted more factual balance sheets. Despite the recording of substantial quantities of information, the still-tentative character of these summations demonstrates that more ethnologies (and more accurate and revealing ones) are needed from many parts of the world before we can attempt a great map, so to speak, of world homosexuality that will accurately mirror both the genuine typological affinities and the profound differences in cultural form that define homosexual behavior in various societies.

1310. BAUMANN, E. D. "Vervrouwelijking bij de primitieven," **Mensch en Maatschappij**, 10 (1934), 118-33. Surveys ancient literature and anthropological accounts for evidence of "change of sex," ranging from mere cultic transvestism to the homosexual aspect of the berdache. Stresses the universality of the phenomenon of feminization.

1311. BAUMANN, HERMANN. **Das doppelte Geschlecht: ethnologische Studien zur Bisexualität in Ritus und Mythos**. Berlin: Reimer, 1955. 420 pp. Despite some questionable Jungian assumptions, this major study collects much tribal material on "bisexuality," that is to say androgynous concepts of the divine and gender-mixing behavior. Africa is specially emphasized. His "Der kultische Geschlechtswandel bei Naturvölkern," **Zeitschrift für Sexualforschung**, 1:1 (1950), 97-114; 1:3-4 (1950), 259-97, was largely incorporated in this book.

1312. BENEDICT, RUTH. **Patterns of Culture**. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1934. 290 pp. In this influential statement of cultural relativism by a closeted lesbian anthropologist (1887-1948), see pp. 262-65. See also her: "Anthropology and the Abnormal," **Journal of General Psychology**, 10 (1934), 59-82.