

key insight of universal bisexuality was further developed by the psychoanalytic school. See the translation: **Sex and Character** (New York: G. Putnam's Sons, 1906; 356 pp.).

77. WESTERMARCK, EDWARD. **The Origin and Development of Moral Ideas**. London: Macmillan, 1906-08. 2 vols. See Chapter 43, "Homosexual Love" (vol. 2, pp. 456-89). From his field work and extensive reading, the Finnish anthropologist Westermarck (1862-1939) produced a remarkable cross-cultural tableau, which implicitly demonstrated the variability of same-sex relations. See Timothy Stroup (ed.), **Edward Westermarck: Essays on His Life and Works** (Acta Philosophica Fennica, Helsinki, 34, 1982; 299 pp.; bibliography of his writings, pp. 274-92).

78. WESTPHAL, KARL FRIEDRICH OTTO. "Die konträre Sexualempfindung: Symptom eines neuropathologischen (psychopathischen) Zustandes," **Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten**, 2 (1869), 73-108. This paper is the starting point for the modern psychiatric approach. Westphal's observations are based largely on one female case examined in the psychiatric ward of the Charité (General Hospital) in Berlin, as well as a male transvestite. He introduced the concept of "contrary sexual feeling"--later standardized as the Latin-derived "sexual inversion."

C. TOWARD THE PRESENT

In the 1920s efforts were made in various countries to diffuse sexual enlightenment--birth control, marriage counseling, and a better understanding of what were still called sexual anomalies. The Great Depression, beginning in 1929, crippled these efforts toward popular education. At the same time Hitler's rise to power radically transformed German sexology, undercutting its position of leadership in the world. Emigration from the European continent brought many psychoanalytically oriented psychiatrists to English-speaking countries, particularly to the United States. With a few exceptions, these psychiatrists generally regarded homosexuality as pathology, tended to acquiesce in the indigenous penchant for "social engineering" as the answer to all human problems, and helped to rationalize lingering religious opposition to homosexuality. At the end of the 1940s the homosexual movement began in the United States, making contact with the renascent but still stunted European groups. Only later, in a changed social and intellectual climate, were open homosexuals able to have a voice in their own self-definition.

79. "ANOMALY." **The Invert**. Second, enlarged ed.

London: Baillere, Tindall and Cox, 1948. 290 pp. Reflections of a tormented English Catholic on a range of homosexual behavior and ethics, intended as a plea for understanding. The first half--originally published in 1927--is a valuable indicator of the ambivalence then widespread in the English-speaking world.

80. ARTHUR, GAVIN. **The Circle of Sex.** San Francisco: Pan-Graphic Press, 1962. 86 pp.

A San Francisco homophile writer uses the face of a clock to present twelve types of sexual identity/orientation, ranging from exclusively heterosexual to exclusively homosexual for both men and women.

81. CHESSER, EUSTACE. **Odd Man Out: Homosexuality in Men and Women.** London: Victor Gollancz, 1959. 192 pp.

A relatively liberal work for its time, showing the influence of Kinsey's findings and the Wolfenden Report. Chesser assumes that homosexual behavior is created by a faulty child-parent relationship, but society has complicated the matter by repressing deviant sexual behavior. See also: Edward Glover (ed.), **The Problem of Homosexuality** (London: Institute for the Study of Treatment of Delinquency, 1957; 40 pp.).

82. CHURCHILL, WAINRIGHT. **Homosexual Behavior among Males: A Cross-Cultural and Cross-Species Investigation.** New York: Hawthorne Books, 1967. 349 pp.

A synthesis by a homosexual psychologist, discussing the history of homosexuality (including Christian prohibitions) and theories of its causation. Churchill regards homosexual responsiveness as a component of mammalian sexuality, increasing as the evolutionary scale is ascended. Decries the sex-negativism ("erotophobia" and "homoerotophobia") that our civilization has enshrined in its legislation.

83. FISHER, PETER. **The Gay Mystique: The Myth and Reality of Male Homosexuality.** New York: Stein and Day 1972. 258 pp.

A representative document of the gay-liberation ferment following the Stonewall Rebellion in 1969, discussing such matters as variations in gay-male lifestyles, civil rights, and self-esteem. See also: John Murphy, **Homosexual Liberation: A Personal View** (New York: Praeger, 1971; 182 pp.).

84. GROSS, ALFRED A. **Strangers in Our Midst: Problems of the Homosexual in American Society.** Washington, DC: Public Affairs Press, 1962. 182 pp.

Humane views for the time of the Director of the George W. Henry Foundation, New York. Criticizes the police and the church for their tendencies to condemn rather than to understand, but holds that homosexuals need psychotherapy

for their "disease." See also Gross's reminiscences of his career: "American Experiment," **Man and Society: Journal of the Albany Trust**, no. 10 (Winter 1966), 12-22.

85. KARLEN, ARNO. **Sexuality and Homosexuality: A New View**. New York: W. W. Norton, 1971. 666 pp. Parts 1 and 2 (pp. 1-235) are chiefly concerned with historical data, from ancient Mesopotamia to the present. The remainder of the work presents case studies and interviews, framed by questionable psychoanalytic interpretations. While this large book is poorly organized and often intrusively judgmental, so that it must be used with caution, it does contain many references ("Critical Bibliography," pp. 619-46). See Geoff Puterbaugh, "The Mind of Arno Karlen," **Gay Books Bulletin**, no. 8 (1982), 20-22.
86. MAGEE, BRYAN. **One in Twenty: A Study of Homosexuality in Men and Women**. London: Secker and Warburg, 1966. 192 pp. BBC journalist's account of homosexual behavior in Great Britain and the Netherlands, with discussions of psychiatric attitudes, social patterns, and the legal situation.
87. MERCER, JESSIE DECAMARRON. **They Walk in Shadow: A Study of Sexual Variations with Emphasis on the Ambisexual and Homosexual Components and Our Contemporary Sex Laws**. New York: Comet Press Books, 1959. 573 pp. Turgid presentation of biological, psychological, medical, socio-moral and legal aspects of sexual variation. Commends the Wolfenden Report.
88. MIRABET I MULLOY, ANTONI. **Homosexualidad hoy**. Barcelona: Editorial Herder, 1985. 490 pp. Comprehensive, positive work, reviewing (1) recent scientific literature; (2) the history of repression from the classical era through the Inquisition to modern times; (3) the history of the gay movement from the turn of the century onwards; (4) the achievements of gay and lesbian organizations in Catalonia.
89. PLUMMER, DOUGLAS. **Queer People: The Truth about Homosexuals**. London: W. H. Allen, 1963. 122 pp. A British homosexual describes his own life as well as the difficulties faced by homosexuals in England in the days prior to the law reform of 1967.
90. SAGHIR, MARCEL T. and ELI ROBINS. **Male and Female Homosexuality: A Comprehensive Investigation**. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins, 1973. 341 pp. Covers the whole area of male and female homosexuality under a series of parallel chapter headings: childhood-adolescent characteristics; sexual psychologic responses; homosexual practices: statistical and behavioral consider-

ations; heterosexual practices; psychopathology; parental, home and family relationships; and sociological considerations. Concludes that "treating homosexuality as a disease and homosexuals as patients is neither scientifically tenable nor actually feasible and practical."

91. SANDERS, DENNIS. **Gay Source: A Catalog for Men.** New York: Coward, McCann and Geoghegan, 1977. 288 pp.

A series of short pieces coordinated to show the panorama of cultural, historical, lifestyle, and political aspects of male homosexual experience. The lists of addresses of organizations and the like are now largely out of date.

92. STEARN, JESS. **The Sixth Man.** Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1961. 286 pp.

A heterosexual journalist surveys the homosexual world in the Eisenhower-Kennedy era, covering places of entertainment, professional interests, contacts, problems with the police and blackmail, homosexual circles, aging, and homosexual types.

93. TRIPP, CLARENCE A. **The Homosexual Matrix.** New York: McGraw-Hill, 1975. 314 pp.

Stimulating, sometimes controversial discussion of sexual behavior from a multi-disciplinary perspective that owes much to the work of Alfred C. Kinsey. Strongly criticizing psychoanalytic beliefs and therapy, Tripp offers his own theories concerning the dynamics of sexual relationships and the conditions that produce eroticization of stimuli. He seeks to distinguish homosexual behavior as such from effeminacy and inversion.

94. WEINBERG, GEORGE. **Society and the Healthy Homosexual.** New York: St. Martin's Press, 1972. 147 pp.

Pro-homosexual arguments of a heterosexual psychologist. Strongly condemning irrational antihomosexual prejudice, Weinberg's book disseminated the term "homophobia."

95. WEST, DONALD J. **Homosexuality Re-examined.** Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press, 1977. 359 pp.

This volume--a revision of the author's 1968 book, **Homosexuality**--seeks to present an updated review of the psychological, sociological, and popular literature concerning the factors that determine sexual orientation, the place of homosexuals in society, and the problems they may encounter. The point of view is that of a reasonable, though somewhat old-fashioned psychiatric liberalism. See also his: "Homosexuality and Lesbianism," **British Journal of Psychiatry**, 143 (1983), 221-26.

96. ZANE, DAVID. **Oh! Downtrodden.** Roslyn Heights, NY: Libra Publishing, 1976. 774 pp.

Autodidact's collage of quotation and opinion, focusing

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.

97. **BANCROFT, JOHN. Human Sexuality and Its Problems.**

New York: Churchill Livingstone, 1983. 447 pp.
A Scottish author attempts a digest of sexual research up to 1980 for "health professionals specially interested in working with sexual problems." Clinically oriented, the book's main focus is on research data and their interpretation.

98. **BEACH, FRANK A. (ed.). Human Sexuality in Four Perspectives.** Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1977. 330 pp.

Eleven well-coordinated papers surveying the state of the question from the developmental, sociological, physiological, and evolutionary points of view. See esp. "Homosexuality" by Martin Hoffman (pp. 164-89).

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.

100. BELL, ALAN P., MARTIN S. WEINBERG, and SUE KIEFER HAMMERSMITH. **Sexual Preference: Its Development in Men and Women.** Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1981. 242 pp.

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.).

101. DOWNEY, LOIS. "Intergenerational Change in Sex Behavior: A Belated Look at Kinsey's Males," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 9 (1980), 307-17.

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.

102. GAGNON, JOHN H. "Sex Research and Social Change," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 4 (1975), 111-41.

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.

103. GEBHARD, PAUL, and ALAN B. JOHNSON. **The Kinsey Data: Marginal Tabulations of the 1938-1963 Interviews Conducted by the Institute of Sex Research.** Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1979. 642 pp.

Permits the reexamination of certain questions covered in the 1948 and 1953 volumes. Tables 432-569 contain data pertinent to homosexual behavior. Responds in part to questions posed by William G. Cochran et al., **Statistical Problems in the Kinsey Report** (Washington, DC: American