

## SEXUAL PREFERENCE: A POSTSCRIPT

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In *Sexual Preference: Its Development in Men and Women* my colleagues and I examined the causal relationship between childhood and adolescent experiences and sexual orientation in adulthood. Based upon data provided by approximately 1,000 homosexual men and women, black as well as white, and by 500 heterosexual respondents, each of whom had been interviewed from two to six hours, we explored, by means of path analysis, the extent to which a given developmental experience appeared to contribute to sexual orientation in adulthood, either directly or else indirectly through its connection to other interviewing variables. Much to my personal astonishment we found that parent-child relationships were not nearly so influential as many people have supposed. Likewise, one's sibling constellation and relationships appeared to have little bearing upon the outcome we were considering. Beyond the family circle, while we found differences between our homosexual and heterosexual respondents with respect to their peer relationships in childhood and adolescence, we discovered that the correlation was a spurious one, a reflection of other, more important circumstances operating at the time. In the sexual sphere we found that sexual behaviors, homosexual or heterosexual, in which our respondents had engaged prior to young adulthood had little or no predictive power. Thus, one by one, many of our favorite assumptions about what is typically influential in the development of a person's sexual preference were rigorously tested and found wanting. In fact, in the face of the failure of treasured psychological and sociological variables to "hold up" during our causal analysis, we devoted an entire chapter to a consideration of the possibility that one's biological circumstances may be far more telling in their import than whatever else may subsequently occur.

But before one concludes that our report was simply iconoclastic, it should be noted that not all of our findings were "negative." For example, a further examination of our data among three different subgroups revealed that the relative influence of a given developmental event depended upon whether or not a respondent had been exclusively homosexual prior to young adulthood, gender-conforming during the time that he or she was growing up, or had ever been in therapy. In addition, there were two variables which stood out very prominently from among the many others we examined. The one, "gender conformity," was defined as the extent to which

respondents reported having enjoyed stereotypically male or female play activities during the time that they were growing up and how they rated themselves on the masculine-feminine continuum prior to young adulthood. A great many more of the homosexual respondents, in comparison to their heterosexual counterparts, scored high on "gender non-conformity." Among the males this characteristic connected directly to every variable that followed it: feeling sexually different from other boys in childhood and in adolescence, being sexually aroused by other males either before or after puberty, feeling sexually indifferent to girls during childhood, and feeling different from other boys in high school for gender-related reasons. Among the female respondents it had direct linkages to feeling sexually aroused by other females during childhood, to social isolation in grade school, and to homosexual involvements during adolescence.

The other important predictor variable, "homosexual feelings," proved to be far more salient than was the extent to which our respondents had actually engaged in homosexual behaviors by the time they had reached the age of 18. Such feelings occurred typically at age 13 among the males and about age 16 among the females and usually two years or even longer before they ever made genital contact with their same-sex peers. This particular variable was, in fact, so strongly linked to homosexuality in adulthood that we considered the relationship to be tautological, so closely aligned that the so-called predictor and outcome variables amounted virtually to the same thing. In other words, as a general rule, it would appear that a person becomes truly homosexual or heterosexual long before he or she takes that first drink or drives a car or moves out of one's home or even becomes sexually involved with a member of the same or opposite sex.

While my colleagues, Weinberg and Hammersmith, and I decided to present our data in a straightforward manner bereft of speculation, venturing hardly at all beyond whatever statistical "truths" emerged, now that our work together has been completed, I feel compelled to move beyond our data and to test the treacherous waters of theoretical supposition. I take sole responsibility for doing this and hope that my colleagues' usual generosity will extend to what they may view as my dangerous, premature, and/or inaccurate appraisals of the evidence.

It seems to me that if we are ever to understand the adult pattern of sexual interest, arousal, and behavior, we must first understand the emergence of homosexual or heterosexual feelings during childhood and adolescence. Unfortunately my colleagues and I never explored what our respondents meant by the feelings they reported. However, on the basis of their open-ended comments as well as on what other investigators such as Saghir and Robins (1973) have had to report, we can safely say that such feelings involved some of the following: romantic attachments to another, a yearning for contact, hope for a reciprocal interest on the other person's part, an idealization of that person, and a preoccupation akin to Dorothy Tennov's "limerent" state (1979). The questions before us are these: Under what circumstances do such feelings emerge? Why do they typically occur between people of the opposite gender, and how is it that males who experience themselves as typically masculine, for example, are apt to respond to females in this way while those who do not are more apt to turn to males? Given our own and others' evidence, it behooves us to explain the relationship between gender conformity and non-conformity and the nature of one's early, intense, persisting, and predominant romantic attachments. These normally precede sexual contact and, if Saghir and Robins are correct, even erotic fantasies. Falling in love, a state which is not subject to one's will, is, in my view, a far more important criterion of one's true sexual orientation than is whatever sexual behavior(s) one may happen to engage in. And it is this phenomenon for which our own and others' data suggest the basis for an explanation.

Falling in love, as distinguished from the phenomenon of friendship, can be viewed as the anticipation of self-

completion through merger with the love object. In the light of our findings, it could be understood as a quest for androgyny, for a reconciliation and integration of the masculine and feminine components of ourselves through the psychological incorporation of the greater preponderance of masculine or feminine characteristics one supposes are possessed by the object of our romantic feelings. Thus, a necessary ingredient for romantic attachment is one's perception of the loved one as essentially different from oneself in terms of gender-related attributes. According to this view it would be argued that, among homosexuals and heterosexuals alike, persons perceived as essentially *different* from ourselves become the chief candidates for our early romantic and, later, erotic investments. Only a superficial view of the matter would maintain that *heterogamy*, as it has been called, operates only among heterosexuals where anatomical differences make the principle, "opposites attract," most obvious. Among both groups we find romantic and sexual feelings aroused by others perceived to be different from ourselves, unfamiliar in manner, attitude, and interests, and whose differences offer the possibility of a relationship based upon psychological (not necessarily genital) complementarity. On the other side of the coin is the principle of *homogamy* in which perceived similarity and mutual identification and familiarity makes for friendship as opposed to the romantic or "limerent" state. According to this view, it is a person's highly subjective view of himself as the same or as different from other boys and girls which determines whether so-called "limerent" feelings or a romantic and erotic indifference will emerge toward boys, on the one hand, or toward girls, on the other.

The sequence, as I see it, begins with hormonal events in utero which may be chiefly responsible for a person's propensity to conform or not to conform to stereotypical notions of what it means to be a boy or a girl. Their influence would be expected to depend to some extent upon whatever familial experiences seem to promote a child's gender conformity or non-conformity (i.e., in the case of males, the kind of relationship one has with one's father, whether or not one identifies with him, which parent is thought to dominate the other, and how close the boy's relationship with his mother happens to be). The outcome, experiencing oneself as different and, perhaps, distant from other boys or girls, would ordinarily be reflected in the nature of a child's early peer relationships. Among most boys, for example, other males are likely to become "finished business" by the time they reach adolescence. By this I mean that an almost exclusive involvement in a male peer group during childhood, feeling close and similar to other males through mutual identification, and becoming highly accustomed to male ways in themselves as well as in their cohorts, would make it virtually impossible for most young boys to remain particularly fascinated by other males. Under such circumstances, the idealization of other males ordinarily gives way to a realistic assessment of them and of themselves in relation to them. And if sexual contacts with other males ever do occur prior to adulthood, they are most likely to be the result of friendly exploration and curiosity, unaccompanied by highly charged romantic feelings toward the partner. Such feelings are necessarily reserved for females who, viewed at a distance and experienced as far different from themselves, are suddenly discovered, as if for the first time, by early adolescence.

Among a smaller number of males, however, we find an opposite set of developmental experiences: a greater comfort and familiarity with girls early on in their lives which makes girls

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"finished business" by adolescence, unsuitable candidates for romantic and erotic investments, the latter being reserved for males who, viewed as different from themselves, become increasingly desirable to them. The heterogamic and homogamic principles do a nice job of explaining what we found among our respondents, and not only with respect to their developmental patterns. For example, when they were asked what they most preferred in their prospective sexual partners, the largest numbers of homosexual males said they found distinctly masculine characteristics most desirable, while the lesbians were most apt to seek feminine characteristics in theirs. Thus, in adulthood we find the same, persisting yearning for completion through merger with the "other" whose difference makes him or her so desirable. Until now many have wondered why it is that only a small proportion of those young males who have ever engaged in homosexual behaviors by young adulthood persist in such behaviors as adults. According to the present viewpoint, the *meaning* of those behaviors since childhood is probably far different for them than it is for those who may have had sexual contact with other males but whose "heart" was not in the exchanges that occurred. Until now, many have viewed homosexuality as narcissistic, prompted by the neurotic need to pursue others highly similar to oneself. According to the present point of view, however, romantic feelings and erotic interest simply cannot have a narcissistic base. Whether we be homosexual or heterosexual, our sexual strivings are dominated by our attraction to those who are viewed as essentially different human beings. Until now, many people, ignorant of the process herein described, have construed homosexuality as chiefly the result of a phobic avoidance of persons of the opposite sex. According to the present thesis, neither homosexuality nor heterosexuality can be characterized in this way. Both orientations involve a yearning for contact, for union with another perceived to be dissimilar to oneself, together with an erotic indifference toward those thought to be "cut from the same cloth" as oneself. How would one construe bisexuality in the light of this present perspective? It would be posited that although it is entirely possible for persons to engage in sexual behavior with both men and women, it is exceedingly unlikely that such people fall in love with men and women with equal facility. Again, the chief criterion for one's true sexual whereabouts would consist of the strength of a person's romantic attachment to people of the same or opposite sex, the intensity of one's feelings, and the extent to which one covert response pattern predominates.

Apart from the fact that the homogamic and heterogamic principles to which I refer are consistent with what we found among our data, what I like most about this explanation of the development and maintenance of sexual orientation is that it applies to both heterosexuals and homosexuals and to females as well as to males. Since the process involved is identical, it requires no assumption that one pattern is more pathological than the other. It also bids us consider sexual orientation in terms that go far beyond explicitly sexual matters, as involving a nexus of needs and feelings which emerge very early on in one's life, not a matter of conscious choice, and which reflect the panoply of biological and social needs and circumstances underlying the whole of human life and development.

#### References

- Saghir, M. T., & Robins, E. *Male and female homosexuality: A comprehensive investigation*. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1973.  
 Tennov, D. *Love and limerence: The experience of being in love*. New York: Stein, & Day, 1979.

## DO YOU KNOW THAT...

### Orthopsychiatric Association Meeting

The American Orthopsychiatric Association will hold its 60th annual meeting April 4-8, 1983 in Boston, Massachusetts. ORTHO is a professional member association whose members are practitioners in a variety of disciplines concerned with mental health. Among the topics to be discussed at this meeting are: Sexually Active Adolescents: Implications for Clinical and Social Intervention; Homosexuality: Clinical and Social Issues in the Coming Decade; Gender Issues in Psychotherapy; Sex Role Socialization and Its Impact on Treatment of Men and Women; and Child Sexual Abuse. For further information, write to: The American Orthopsychiatric Association, Inc., 1775 Broadway, New York, NY 10019.

### Parents and Friends of Gays

The National Federation of Parents and Friends of Gays is a newly established "umbrella organization" which has drawn together and developed a national network of more than 90 peer-counseling support groups throughout the U.S. In addition, there are approximately 225 resource contacts and affiliated organizations contributing to and conveying PFG programs and services. It serves not only mothers and fathers of gay persons but also young gay people, gay parents, spouses of gays, and young people who have discovered a parent's homosexuality. For further information regarding the organizations's publications and special services write to: National Federation of Parents and Friends of Gays, 5715 Sixteenth Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20011.

### New SIECUS Publication

On September 24, 1982, SIECUS proudly announced the publication of *Winning the Battle for Sex Education* by Irving R. Dickman. In his comments for the official press release, SIECUS Board Chairperson Michael Carrera stated that this practical handbook for parents, educators, and community leaders will be a valuable resource in encouraging the democratic decision-making process involved in setting up public school sex education programs which meet the individual requirements of each community.

This booklet was created in response to a specific need, and was made possible by a grant from the Packard Foundation. The price per copy is \$6.00 which includes postage. Bulk rates are listed on the order blank printed in the book itself and in the promotional brochure. Copies of this brochure are available for distribution by SIECUS Associates.

# SPEAKING OUT

## What Does AIDS Mean?

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As currently understood, the recently characterized syndrome of acquired immune-deficiency (AIDS) is at once the first epidemic of immune-deficiency and the deadliest sexually transmitted disease in recorded medical history. Having already claimed more lives than the combined tolls of toxic-shock syndrome and the Philadelphia outbreak of Legionnaire's disease, it is also, according to federal health officers, the most important new public health problem in the United States.

"New," emphasizes Dr. James Curran, coordinator of the Task Force on Kaposi's Sarcoma and Opportunistic Infections for the federal Centers for Disease Control (CDC) in Atlanta. "This obviously doesn't have the proportions of such long-standing public health problems as hepatitis. At least not yet."

Thus far, a poorly understood disorder of cellular immunity is believed to be responsible for the more than 634 cases of Kaposi's sarcoma (KS), *pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia and a rapidly growing number of other unusual, often fatal, opportunistic infections and other cancers that have been reported to CDC during the last two years. Lately, these reports have been accumulating at an escalating rate of 2-3 new cases each day. Approximately 75% of the victims have been characterized as homosexually active ("homosexual or bisexual") men in their twenties, thirties, and forties. But CDC figures now include a growing proportion of heterosexual men and women.

Most of the nongay victims have histories of intravenous drug addiction. But other victim subpopulations include native and immigrant Haitians and several hemophiliacs. Although cases have been identified in 25 states and 10 foreign countries, nearly half of all reports have originated from New York City.

In many instances, there are treatments for the infections and malignancies, but there is no known cure for the immu-

nological abnormalities that appear to underlie them. Conversely, researchers don't seem to be much closer to detecting the cause(s) of this disaster than they were a year ago. While most observers believe a sexually and parenterally transmissible agent to be a critical factor in the epidemic, they have not yet identified a virus, drug, or other "smoking gun" that could explain all cases.

What does AIDS mean? For a growing number of health care providers and medical researchers, AIDS is having to sell itself, more as an "unprecedented" opportunity to study the entanglements of immunity with infectious and malignant disease processes than as a human and public health tragedy. For victims of the syndrome, it has meant incomprehensible physical and spiritual suffering, intensified by cultural stigmata and extending to the probability of death. For their significant others, it means the experience of grief, intensified by bitter and unfocused recrimination. For those at risk, it means fear, extending in some instances to panic. For the America of moral theologians, it means the wages of sin. And for what Wilhelm Reich called the sexual revolution, AIDS, like the herpes epidemic, could mean an unprecedented counterrevolution of preventive medical approaches to the control of sexually transmitted diseases. For better or for worse, it could also facilitate what John Money has called "the reconciliation of sexosophy and sexology as the two halves of one whole."

[Two sources for further information about AIDS are: *The AIDS Task Force*, Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, GA 30333, tel. (404) 329-3472; and *Gay Men's Health Crisis*, Box 274, 132 West 24th Street, New York, NY 10011, tel. (212) 685-4952.]

### 1983 Summer Workshop Listing

Information for the annual listing of Graduate Level Summer Workshops in Human Sexuality and Sex Education must reach the SIECUS office by January 15 in order to appear in the March 1983 issue of the *SIECUS Report*. The first week in November forms were sent to institutions which have listed such workshops in the past. Those who wish their courses included and who did not receive the form are requested to send the required information (name of sponsoring institution, course title, dates, credit, and name and address of contact person) to: Anne Backman, SIECUS, 80 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10011.

## DO YOU KNOW THAT...

### Resources to Write for . . .

**Education for Adulthood** (1982) by Madeline Greenbaum and Sandra J. Noll is a fine curriculum for the mentally retarded and a training guide for those who teach it. It is divided into seven units: Understanding Your Body, Experiencing the Life Cycle, Sharing Your Feelings, Accepting Your Handicap, Expressing Your Sexuality, Relating Person to Person, and Keeping Fit. There is also a section on staff training and a series of appendices including policy statements, resources, bibliography, and glossary. This extremely complete and well-constructed resource is available for \$27.75 (includes postage) from: Staten Island Mental Health Society, Center for Developmental Disabilities, 657 Castleton Avenue, Staten Island, NY 10301.

# WHERE THE ACTION IS

## Serving the Older Gay Community

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*Senior Action in a Gay Environment (SAGE) is "the most comprehensive organization" in the nation focusing upon "the provision of social services to older homosexuals. . . . Services include telephone reassurance, friendly visiting, escort and personal shopping service, support groups, and bereavement counseling. The emphasis is on recognition of the important contributions of older homosexuals and the need to bring them into their own social and cultural community."*—Raymond M. Berger, "The Unseen Minority: Older Gays and Lesbians," *Journal of the National Association of Social Workers*, May 1982.

SAGE—Senior Action in a Gay Environment—is dedicated to serving the 130,000 men and women in New York City who are homosexual and over the age of 60. Nationwide, we estimate the senior lesbian and gay male population to be 3,500,000 (based upon 10% of the total population over 60, as reported by the 1980 Census Bureau). Who are these men and women? How do they cope with the double stigmas of homosexuality and aging? Do their lives conform to the stereotypes perpetuated by our culture?

The stereotype of an aging gay man is hardly flattering, as illustrated by Jim Kelly in his article, "The Aging Male Homosexual: Myth and Reality" (*The Gerontologist*, Vol. 17., No. 4, 1977): "He no longer goes to bars, having lost his physical attractiveness and his sexual appeal to the young men he craves. He is over-sexed, but his sex life is very unsatisfactory. He has been unable to form a lasting relationship with a partner, and he is seldom active sexually any more. When he does have sex it is usually in a 'tearoom.' . . . He is retreating further and further into the 'closet'—fearful of disclosure of his 'perversion.' In a bizarre and deviant world centered around age he is labeled 'an old queen,' as he has become quite effeminate." According to Raymond M. Berger in the article from which the introductory quote is taken, the stereotype of the older lesbian is equally cruel. She is seen as "heartless and unemotional. Like the older male homosexual, her aging is accelerated and she is lonely because younger lesbians find her unattractive. Despite this, she attempts unsuccessfully to seduce them, but soon finds herself without family and friends, bitter until death." Thoughtful people may reject the more extreme aspects of these characterizations. Yet SAGE has found that many gays themselves, as well as sympathetic non-gay professionals, have made negative assumptions about older lesbians and gay men.

Considering our culture's prejudices against both aging and homosexuality, and the toll these prejudices take, it is easy to imagine that the life of an aging lesbian or gay man is lonely and unhappy. In a society which values youth and its productivity, people who are no longer productive as parents or as workers are often segregated and forced to live on diminished financial resources. The old, says Gray Panther leader Maggie Kuhn, are discarded like so much used Kleenex. They are seen

as quaint, irrelevant, garrulous, dependent, feeble, and boring. Older women are assumed to be asexual. The older men who are sexually active are seen as "dirty old men." The burden imposed by these prejudices is increased by (and reflected in) the current threats to social services for the elderly, e.g., in medicaid, medicare, and social security. While all older people face the negative attitudes associated with aging, older lesbians and gay men also have to face the prejudices associated with being homosexual. When today's older gays were young, they faced an unrelieved hostility toward homosexuality that was far more virulent than it is today. They were labeled "sick" by doctors, immoral by clergy, unfit by the military, and "a menace" by police and legislators. If identified as homosexual, they risked the loss of job, home, friends, and family. The need for secrecy caused an isolation which imperiled their most intimate relationships. And the greatest damage was done to those gay people who *believed* what society said about them, and thus lived in corrosive shame and self-loathing.

Among the hundreds of senior gays and lesbians served by SAGE there are individuals whose lives have indeed been impaired by these prejudices. They have suffered brutal repression for their sexuality and have been growing old in isolation. As a caring organization, we give them all the support we can muster. But these people are very much in the minority at SAGE. A large percentage of our older members are vigorous, independent, and joyful. This seems true even of our direct service recipients, people confined to nursing homes and hospitals, or homebound. Indeed, most of our members do not need direct services. Instead, they participate in our rap groups, workshops, forums, and social events, and are themselves volunteers at SAGE. They seem very different from the bitter, lonely, and desperate older lesbians and gay men depicted in the stereotypical image.

Although the prejudices against gay people and older people are real and destructive, perhaps they do not work together in the double-barreled way most people expect. Our sense at SAGE is that a different dynamic often operates: There are ways that being homosexual prepares one for being old. Several research studies of lesbian and gay aging (e.g., Kelly, Berger, Kimmel, Laner, Martin, Lyon) have suggested reasons for this dynamic:

## Resources to Write for . . .

1. The rigid gender role definitions of previous generations have left many older people with a limited set of skills for daily living. While many homosexuals have accepted these limitations, others have rebelled. Thus, an older lesbian may know how to repair a car, balance a checkbook, and—most importantly—earn a living, beyond knowing how to sew, cook, and keep house. Many gay men have also learned a full repertoire of coping skills. Clearly, someone who possesses both traditionally masculine and feminine skills is better equipped to face the difficulties of old age, whether living alone or with a partner.

2. Many older people grew up assuming that their children or other family members would provide for them in their old age, and therefore made few provisions for their later emotional and financial support. Unfortunately, contemporary American culture has disrupted the extended family which once assured care for its aged. For a variety of reasons, gay people have been less likely to assume that their families would provide for them in old age. Many have prepared themselves by planning for their own financial support and by building a life full of activities and friendships. At SAGE we see many gay people who are consciously creating a network of friends who are committed to care for each other as they grow older.

3. Adult gays and lesbians who have not chosen to live in traditional family arrangements tend not to invest themselves totally in the traditional roles of parents and providers or homemakers. Thus they are not struck by the "role loss" which many adults face when they retire from their occupation or when their children leave home.

4. The crises associated with being homosexual may actually prepare gays for the crises of old age. For example, they must cope with the potential rejection by family and friends if or when their homosexuality is revealed. Preparing for this loss, whether or not it occurs, may help them to cope with the loss that comes when family and friends move away or die.

Our experience at SAGE bears out the research which suggests that a significant percentage of older lesbians and gay men are leading lives that are relatively rich and fulfilling. We believe that this fact allows us to make implications for the future, one of which is illustrated by the reactions of the significant number of younger gay people who serve as volunteers at SAGE. They meet older members who subsequently become role models, thus providing reassurance that to be old and gay does not necessarily mean being lonely and desperate. Through these associations their self-image as homosexuals and as people growing older is heightened. We believe that this reevaluation of gay aging should be of interest to mental health professionals who counsel lesbians and gay men. A second implication involves older gays who have internalized the stereotype, i.e., those who are limited by their belief that older homosexuals cannot lead lives full of friendships, useful activities, and self-worth. As they meet and hear about other gays who have refused to accept these limitations, they may be inspired to challenge the assumptions they have made about their lives. The sharing of new information about lesbian and gay aging also holds implications for society as a whole. Communities in which older gays are shown to be vigorous, independent, and fulfilled citizens may come to recognize them as resources to be cherished rather than feared or pitied.

SAGE looks forward to the day when, along with *all* older people, senior lesbians and gay men are invited to participate fully in community life.

[The SAGE office is located at 208 West 13th Street, New York, NY 10011. Tel. (212) 741-2247.]

**What Should We Tell the Children: A Curriculum Guide for Parents** by Kathryn S. Bosch is designed for four sessions (10 hours) of sex education with parents. The outline for each session includes an overview of materials and time required; a statement of objective and rationale; procedure for implementation and processing; and suggestions for homework and handouts. The majority of the material is useful to parents with children of all ages, from infants to upper teens. To obtain a copy of this 1982 publication, send \$7.50, plus \$1.00 for postage and handling, to: Family Planning Council of Western Massachusetts, Inc., 16 Center Street, Northampton, MA 01060.

**Herpes Alert** is a folder created to bring people's attention to the alarming incidence of genital herpes infections. It summarizes the symptoms and provides pertinent background information on the disease. In order to make this folder available to as many people as possible, the Information Center on Herpes Disease is distributing bulk quantities without charge as a public service to interested organizations. When ordering, indicate how many copies you want and whether you want the Spanish or English version. Write to the Center at: 15 Park Row, New York, NY 10038.

**How to Be an Effective Advocate** (1981; 63 pp.; \$4.75), **Suggested Services and Policies Related to Adolescent Parenthood** (1981; 104 pp.; \$9.50), and **Overview of State Policies Related to Adolescent Pregnancy** (1980; 236 pp.; \$19.50) are publications of the National Association of State Boards of Education. The first one, by Sharon J. Alexander, provides a wealth of ideas on lobbying for more and better services for pregnant adolescents. Included is advice on building a coalition, selecting goals, analyzing the system, and contacting decision makers. The second one provides a detailed list of services needed by pregnant adolescents and adolescent parents; makes recommendations for developing and implementing state-level policies; and gives suggestions for enhancing the process of interagency collaboration. The third one synthesizes information about each state's statutes and policies, state agency collaborative efforts, sex education, funding sources, staffing, parental involvement requirements, and other state-level activities on behalf of pregnant teenagers. These three publications are available from: National Association of State Boards of Education, 444 North Capitol Street, NW, #526, Washington, DC 20001.

**Shattering Female Sex Role Stereotypes** (1980), an adaptation of an earlier HEW publication by Dorothy Kinzey, is a resource to help "sensitize people to important issues that are a result of sex role stereotyping," issues related to such areas as mental health, alcohol and drug use, domestic violence, and depression. It can serve as a complement to films, speakers, and other literature used with parenting classes, church organizations, consciousness-raising groups, and women's studies departments. A six-page annotated reading list is included. To order, send \$4.25 to: Wisconsin Clearinghouse, 1954 East Washington Avenue, Madison, WI 53704.

# RESEARCH NOTES

"Research Notes" is prepared by Elizabeth Rice Allgeier, PhD, Psychology Department, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio.

## Correlates of Sex Education: Promiscuity and Pregnancy or Contraceptive Use?

Riding on the crest of her participation in the victorious fight to defeat the Equal Rights Amendment, Phyllis Schlafly, president of the Eagle Forum, has decided to devote her energies to ridding the public schools of sex education. Claiming that "sex education is a principal cause of teenage pregnancy," she has begun appearing on talk show programs to promote her cause. Schlafly and her colleagues (who believe that sex education encourages adolescents to engage in sexual intercourse, thereby increasing the adolescent pregnancy rate) may be receiving aid from an unexpected ally: the economy. As school districts, municipalities, and counties look for "unnecessary" programs to cut, sex education and contraceptive education programs and clinics may begin to receive even less support than they currently receive. The county in which I reside has just closed its health clinic which had been providing low-cost examinations and contraceptives. When concerned community members met to discuss the feasibility of opening a branch of Planned Parenthood in order to reinstate the lost services, half a dozen people disrupted the meeting, presumably operating on the belief that the provision of contraceptive education and devices encourages promiscuity.

On the other hand, there are those who believe that sexual and contraceptive education are largely irrelevant in determining the timing of first intercourse, but that the provision of such information may help adolescents to protect themselves from unintended pregnancy. Thus we have two opposing claims and, given the power attributed to sex education and contraceptive education by the two groups, it is appropriate to examine the evidence.

Prior to this year, there were indications from a number of studies that the availability of contraceptives was unrelated to sexual decision making, with many adolescents first seeking contraceptives after becoming sexually active and/or fearing that they had become pregnant (Bauman, 1970; Sorensen, 1973; Zelnik & Kantner, 1974, 1977; Settlege, Baroff, & Cooper, 1973). The effects of sexual and contraceptive education, *per se*, however, have been elusive. Occasionally, statistics have been presented suggesting an association between contraceptive education and reductions in adolescent pregnancy. For instance, the caption of a photo in Hyde's human sexuality text (1982) indicates that the teenage pregnancy rate in Jamaica dropped by 80% two years after initiation of a sex education program, but no references or details regarding how the study was conducted were provided. Unfortunately several studies have also found that contraceptive knowledge does not always guarantee effective contraceptive use (Miller, 1975; Wagner, Fujita, & Pion, 1973). These studies, like many others in the area, were based on small, not necessarily representative samples of young people.

This year, however, the belief that sex education does not increase the likelihood of sexual activity but may decrease the

adolescent pregnancy rate among those who are sexually active has received support from data derived in a study by Melvin Zelnik and Young J. Kim published in the May/June issue of *Family Planning Perspectives* (1982). Zelnik and Kim reported the results of two surveys of samples of American women aged 15-19. The first was conducted in 1976 with a nationally representative sample. The second (1979) involved women living in metropolitan areas in the same states as those sampled in 1976. The 1979 study also included young men aged 17 to 21. In comparing the two samples of young women, the authors included only those young women in the 1976 sample living in the metropolitan areas from which they obtained the 1979 sample. In both the 1976 and 1979 samples, about 75% of the respondents indicated that they had taken a course related to sex education. Of those who had taken such a course, 75% of the 1976 sample and 84% of the 1979 sample said that they had been given information about different types of contraceptives. The authors examined the association between sex education and sexual intercourse, and the only statistically significant difference obtained by the authors was among 18- and 19-year-old white women in 1979. Specifically, those who did *not* receive sex education had a higher rate of sexual activity than those who did receive such education.

Zelnik and Kim also examined the relationship between sex education and the incidence of premarital pregnancy. Their conclusion? "There appears, then, to be fairly strong support for the argument that never-married, sexually active young women who have had sex education experience fewer pregnancies than those who have not [had sex education]." In addition, they found that teenage women in 1979 who had received sex education were more likely to have used some method of contraception at first intercourse than those who had not, but in 1976 sex education and contraceptive use at first intercourse were unrelated. In summary, according to the authors:

First, the data seem to provide overwhelming support for the claim that the decision to engage in sexual activity is not influenced by whether or not teenagers have had sex education in school. Second, young women who have had sex education appear less likely than those who have not to become pregnant if they are sexually active. Third, according to the 1979 data, young women who have had a course that included discussion of contraceptive methods are more likely to have used a contraceptive at first intercourse, but are not necessarily more likely to have used a prescription method (p. 125).

In considering attitudes toward sex education, in Allgeier and Allgeier (in press), we drew an analogy between how our society handles socialization for sexuality and how our society deals with adolescents learning to drive a car. We could take a

number of different approaches to handling the desire of young people to drive, including (1) prohibiting them from driving; (2) handing them the car keys with minimal instruction in safe and responsible driving; (3) wringing our hands and deploring the incidence of car accidents among untrained and unlicensed drivers; or (4) providing extensive classroom and practical tutoring on driving, and encouraging enrollment in these courses through giving course credit, reduced insurance premiums, and the like. In general, our society has taken the fourth of these alternatives with respect to driving.

In contrast, we have used all *but* the fourth alternative regarding adolescents' use of their capacity for sexual interaction. First, we either discourage or turn a blind eye toward the issue of the desire for sexual expression by adolescents. Second, adolescents already have the "keys," so to speak. Our society tries to keep them from realizing that they possess those keys rather than showing them how to use them. When they do discover the keys, they use them with minimal instruction on safe and responsible sexual expression. Third, we complain about the incidence of "accidents" (unintended conceptions) by adolescents untrained in responsible sexual expression.

Taking the fourth approach does not entirely eliminate problems associated with the other three alternatives with respect to driving, and there is no reason to expect that it would do so with respect to sexuality, either. However, the available evidence is more supportive of the model used regarding driver education than it is of the other three approaches. That is, we could provide extensive instruction in the classroom for responsible sexual expression—e.g., how to discuss sexual feelings and responsibility with another person, and the difference between feelings and decision making (action) about sex; how to obtain contraception; how to reduce the likelihood of contracting a sexually transmitted disease. This instruction could also include practical tutoring on the insertion of diaphragms or the use of condoms (with plastic models of the body). Emphasis on the enormous responsibility (social and emotional) and cost (financial and in terms of time) entailed in raising a child for two decades could be provided as well. Explicit discussion of these issues in the classroom could provide a much needed model for explicit discussion of issues between adolescents themselves when they decide to become sexually involved with one another. Unfortunately, we have modeled avoidance of discussion of contraceptive use with adolescents. Thus, it is hardly surprising that the majority of them follow our model and do not discuss the issue with one another, with fairly predictable results.

As well done as the Zelnik and Kim (1982) study was, and as supportive of the importance of providing sex education for our adolescents as it is, it is only the first study to provide such clear-cut findings. As such, it needs to be replicated and extended, and the interested sex educator should read the *Family Planning Perspectives* article, as it suggests some potentially useful strategies in that regard. Until such replications and extensions have been conducted, it would be inappropriate to claim that sex education and education about contraception cause a reduction in the incidence of adolescent pregnancy, although such a claim would not be as wide of the mark as Schlafly's contention that sex education is a principal cause of teenage pregnancy. Given the available data showing an association between receiving sex education and a reduced likelihood of adolescent pregnancy, the most responsible course of action at this point appears to be to support public school sexual and contraceptive education. As I noted in my first "Research Notes" (March 1982) in which I discussed the difference between empiricism and advocacy, advocacy has an

important role to play in our societal decision making. Advocates, however, do not necessarily adhere to the ideals of scientific demonstration of the accuracy of their assertions, and Schlafly's claims provide an excellent example of advocates who do not wish to be confused by the data. Given the available evidence, I hope that she and her colleagues are not as successful with their campaign to stamp out sex education as they were in their efforts to defeat the Equal Rights Amendment.

#### References

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## DO YOU KNOW THAT...

### 6th World Congress Registration

Registrations are now being accepted for the 6th World Congress of Sexology to be held in Washington, D.C., May 22-27, 1983. The tentative schedule of topics for the 6-day Congress has been set up as follows: Overview of Political and Religious Aspects of Sexuality; Life Cycle I: Childhood and Adolescent Sexuality; Life Cycle II: Sexuality in Adulthood, Middlescence, and Later Life; Disability and Sex; Advances in Sex Therapy and Outcome Research; and Sex, Intimacy, and Pleasure. For detailed information, write to: 6th World Congress of Sexology, Registration Office, 1523 Franklin Street, San Francisco, CA 94109.

### Graduate Study Program

The Human Sexuality Research and Education Program was recently created at Purdue University to provide leadership in dealing with societal and personal problems related to sexuality. A major focus of the program is the graduate-level preparation (MS or PhD) of specialists in sex research and/or sex education, with health education as the fundamental area of expertise. For further information, contact: William L. Yarber, Associate Professor of Health Education, Director, Human Sexuality Research and Education Program, Lambert Building, PEHRS Dept., Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907.



# HUMAN SEXUALITY: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR PROFESSIONALS

When SIECUS first began publishing book lists for professionals, the number of books available about human sexuality was relatively small. At the present time, the SIECUS office is receiving an average of 10 new books each month, a good proportion of them written specifically for professionals in the field. The SIECUS staff, with the help of its expert corps of volunteer reviewers, makes every effort to keep pace in evaluating this growing body of literature.

Regardless of their dates of publication, the books in this selective listing were chosen in each category on the basis of their special usefulness and relevance to today's professional needs in the study of human sexuality. If they are not available at your library, order them through your local bookstore or directly from the publishers and

distributors whose addresses are included in the citations. With few exceptions, these materials are included in the noncirculating collection at the SIECUS Resource Center and Library at New York University, 51 West 4th Street, New York, N.Y. 10003. For user information, call (212) 673-3850.

Single copies of this bibliography may be obtained from the SIECUS office for \$1.00 and a stamped, self-addressed, business-size envelope for each list requested. In bulk they are 50¢ each for 5-49 copies; 35¢ each (plus \$2.00 for postage and handling) for 50 copies or more. Other books and pamphlets which will be helpful for professionals and consumers are listed in our bibliography for general use, "Human Sexuality: Books for Everyone," available at the prices listed above.

Please note that, except for the items published by SIECUS itself, SIECUS does not sell or distribute any of these publications.

## TEXTBOOKS

### For Use With Adolescents

#### LEARNING ABOUT SEX: A CONTEMPORARY GUIDE FOR YOUNG ADULTS

Gary F. Kelly

Without neglecting basic factual information, focuses on attitudes and the process of sexual decision making. Teacher's manual available.

*Barron's Educational Series (1977), 113 Crossways Park Drive, Woodbury, NY 11797; \$10.95 hardcover, \$4.50 paper*

#### MASCULINITY AND FEMININITY Revised Edition

Elizabeth Winship, Frank Caparulo, and Vivian Harlin

Basic high school text covering factual information, as well as attitudes and emotions. *Houghton Mifflin (1978), One Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02107; \$8.36 teacher's edition, \$6.84 student's edition*

#### MODERN HUMAN SEXUALITY

Burt Saxon and Peter Kelman

Effective text for human sexuality courses aimed at early adolescents, stressing sexual responsibility. *Houghton Mifflin (1976), One Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02107; \$4.44 paper*

### College Texts

The college texts listed here all received high ratings on content coverage and a number of other criteria in the March 1982 SIECUS Report Human Sexuality Textbook

Evaluation. No annotations are included here since it is impossible in a brief paragraph to note the variations in content. Those wishing to select a text from the recommended list below may wish to check the detailed SIECUS Report chart to see which best meets the specific needs of their courses. (Single copies of the March 1982 issue are available from SIECUS for \$3.00.)

#### BECOMING A SEXUAL PERSON

Robert T. Francoeur

*John Wiley & Sons (1982), 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158; \$20.95 hardcover, Student's Guide \$7.95; Instructor's Manual in production*

#### HUMAN SEXUALITY

William H. Masters, Virginia E. Johnson, and Robert C. Kolodny

*Little, Brown & Co. (1982), 34 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02106; \$20.00 hardcover, Student Guide \$7.95, Instructor's Manual free*

#### HUMAN SEXUALITY Fourth Edition

James L. McCary and Stephen P. McCary

*Wadsworth Publishing Co. (1982), 7625 Empire Drive, Florence, KY 41042; \$19.95 hardcover, Student Guide \$7.95, Instructor's Manual free*

#### HUMAN SEXUALITY: MAKING RESPONSIBLE DECISIONS

Linda Brower Meeks and Philip Heit

*Holt, Rinehart & Winston (1982), 383 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10017; \$21.00 hardcover, Instructor's Manual \$10.95; slides, ca \$250.00*

#### OUR SEXUALITY

Robert Crooks and Karla Baur

*The Benjamin/Cummings Publishing Co. (1980), Sand Hill Road, Menlo Park, CA 94025; \$18.95 hardcover*

#### SEXUAL CHOICES

Gilbert D. Nass, Roger W. Libby, and Mary Pat Fisher

*Wadsworth Publishing Co. (1981), 7625 Empire Drive, Florence, KY 41042; \$19.95 hardcover, Instructor's Manual free*

#### SEXUALITY: THE HUMAN EXPERIENCE

William H. Gotwald, Jr., and Gale Holtz Golden

*Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc. (1981), 866 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022; \$19.00 hardcover, Instructor's Manual free*

#### UNDERSTANDING HUMAN SEXUALITY Second Edition

Janet Shibley Hyde

*McGraw-Hill, Inc. (1982), 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020; \$19.00 hardcover, Instructor's Manual \$18.95*

#### UNDERSTANDING SEXUAL INTERACTION Second Edition

Joann S. DeLora, Carol A. B. Warren, and Carol Rinkleib Ellison

*Houghton Mifflin (1981), One Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02107; \$19.00 hardcover, Student's Guide \$5.95, Instructor's Manual \$1.00*

## Texts for Health Professionals

(See also SEXUALITY  
AND HEALTH CONCERNS)

### HUMAN SEXUALITY: A HEALTH PRACTITIONER'S TEXT Second Edition

Richard Green, ed.

A well-integrated collection of essays, written by experts, designed to increase health practitioners' competence and skill in the management of sexual concerns and problems.

Williams & Wilkins (1979), 428 East Preston Street, Baltimore, MD 21202; \$18.95 paper

### TEXTBOOK OF HUMAN SEXUALITY FOR NURSES

Robert C. Kolodny, William H. Masters,  
Virginia E. Johnson, and Mae E. Biggs

Comprehensive work on human sexuality as a clinical science for the nursing profession, from basic sexual anatomy to discussions of medical and surgical conditions in each of the major body systems and their biologic and/or psychosocial impacts on sexuality. Includes effects of drugs and of endocrine disorders on sexual functioning.

Little, Brown (1979), 34 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02106; \$17.95 hardcover, \$12.95 paper

### TEXTBOOK OF SEXUAL MEDICINE

Robert C. Kolodny, William H. Masters,  
and Virginia E. Johnson

Designed to meet the needs of primary-care providers, medical or surgical specialists, and sex therapists, working with patients and clients who have sexual problems.

Little, Brown (1979), 34 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02106; \$21.95

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## BASIC RESOURCES

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### HANDBOOK OF SEXOLOGY

John Money and Herman Musaph, eds.

Designed to encourage sexology as a medical subspecialty. Comprehensive volume of what is currently known in the field of sexuality. Contains 108 chapters by 102 authors—almost half of whom are from outside the U.S. *Excerpta Medica/Elsevier North-Holland* (1977), 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, NY 10017; \$144.25 hardcover, \$60.25 paper (5 vols.)

### HUMAN SEXUAL RESPONSE

William H. Masters and Virginia E. Johnson

Report of the laboratory research and clinical findings concerning sexual response of men and women during various types of sexual activity, during pregnancy, and in the later years. Contains the most definitive physiological data concerning sexual response so far developed.

Little, Brown (1966), 34 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02106; \$22.50 hardcover; Bantam Books, 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10019; \$5.95 paper

### HUMAN SEXUALITY: METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR THE EDUCATION, FAMILY LIFE AND HEALTH PROFESSIONS

#### Volume I: An Annotated Guide to the Audiovisuals

Ronald S. Daniel

Annotated listings of 3100 audio-visuals categorized into 28 basic topic areas. Unique and valuable resource for educators, counselors, and therapists. Supplements planned. *Heuristic Publishing Co.* (1979), 401 Tolbert Street, Brea, CA 92621; \$45.00 hardcover, \$35.00 paper

### THE KINSEY DATA: MARGINAL TABULATIONS OF THE 1938-1963 INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED BY THE INSTITUTE FOR SEX RESEARCH

Paul H. Gebhard and Alan B. Johnson

Important revision of and supplement to the previously published Kinsey data. Includes 45 pages of text with 580 statistical tables. Offers a valuable opportunity for researchers to compare their current findings with Kinsey's figures for an earlier generation.

W. B. Saunders (1979), West Washington Square, Philadelphia, PA 19105; \$19.95 paper

### THE SELECTIVE GUIDE TO AUDIOVISUALS FOR MENTAL HEALTH AND FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

Mental Health Materials Center

Excellent resource for selection and evaluation of audiovisuals in the fields of mental health and family life education. More than 400 listings, arranged by subject. Revised edition in progress.

Marquis Academic Media (1979), 200 East Ohio Street, Chicago, IL 60611; \$29.50

### THE SELECTIVE GUIDE TO PUBLICATIONS FOR MENTAL HEALTH AND FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

Mental Health Materials Center

Invaluable resource for selection and evaluation of materials in the fields of mental health and family life education. Over 470 entries, arranged by subject. Revised edition in progress.

Marquis Academic Media (1979), 200 East Ohio Street, Chicago, IL 60611; \$44.50

### THE SEX ATLAS New Popular Reference Edition

Erwin J. Haeberle

A comprehensive sourcebook of basic textual and pictorial information on human sexuality for college students, parents, and professionals. May also be used as a text. *Continuum Publishing* (1982), 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10022; \$25.00 hardcover, \$12.95 paper

### SEX IN HISTORY

Reay Tannahill

Well-written, frank exploration of human sexuality through the ages, containing a wealth of relevant information.

Stein & Day (1980), Scarborough House, Briarcliff Manor, NY 10510; \$17.95

### SEX: THE FACTS, THE ACTS AND YOUR FEELINGS

Michael Carrera

Comprehensive, accurate, and easy-to-understand information about sexuality presented in a nonjudgmental tone, imparting values concerned with people and relationships. Also useful as a text.

Crown Publishers (1981), 1 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016; \$19.95

### TEENAGE PREGNANCY: THE PROBLEM THAT HASN'T GONE AWAY

The Alan Guttmacher Institute

Well-documented report, presenting a comprehensive summary of the current teenage pregnancy epidemic. Essential resource for all those providing services to sexually active teenagers, and for everyone concerned about the problem.

The Alan Guttmacher Institute (1981), 360 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10010; \$5.00 (includes postage)

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## SEX RESEARCH

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### THE FRONTIERS OF SEX RESEARCH

Vern Bullough, ed.

Provocative volume reviewing with fresh insights the frontiers of the sexual revolution. *Prometheus Books* (1979), 700 E. Amherst Street, Buffalo, NY 14215; \$16.95 hardcover, \$7.95 paper

### SEX RESEARCH: BIBLIOGRAPHIES FROM THE INSTITUTE FOR SEX RESEARCH

Joan S. Brewer and Rod W. Wright, comps.

Valuable research and reference tool; 4000 citations arranged by 11 major subject headings.

The Oryx Press (1979), 2214 North Central at Encanto, Phoenix, AZ 85004; \$32.00

### THE SEX RESEARCHERS Revised Edition

Edward M. Brecher

Selective review of research, with an enthusiastic, human, and liberal approach to sexual behavior. Revised edition contains 1978 epilogue.

Specific Press (1979), 1523 Franklin Street, San Francisco, CA 94109; \$9.50 paper

### TAKING A SEX HISTORY: INTERVIEWING AND RECORDING

Wardell B. Pomeroy, Carol C. Flax, and  
Connie Christine Wheeler

The first published guide to the famous and pioneering Kinsey sex interview technique, explaining in depth virtually all the questioning and coding skills a professional requires to compile a detailed, accurate, confidential sex history that defines an individual's sexual attitudes and behaviors.

Macmillan (1982), 855 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022; \$25.00

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## FEMALE AND MALE SEXUALITY

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### THE HITE REPORT

Shere Hite

Based on responses to in-depth questionnaires returned by some 3000 women. A provocative and revealing study which examines the subject of female sexuality from the inside. Makes extensive use of direct quotes to illustrate the various topics.

Macmillan (1976), 866 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022; \$12.50 hardcover; Dell, 1 Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, New York, NY 10017; \$3.50 paper

### THE HITE REPORT ON MALE SEXUALITY

Shere Hite

Based on questionnaire responses from more than 7000 men. Depicts the enormous variety and diversity of male sexual expressions and attitudes, and presents provocative ideas about the nature of sexual intercourse and other forms of sexual behavior.

Alfred A. Knopf (1981), 201 East 50th Street, New York, NY 10022; \$19.95

### SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN THE HUMAN FEMALE

Alfred C. Kinsey, Wardell B. Pomeroy, Clyde E. Martin, and Paul Gebhard

The companion study to the male volume but done with more statistical sophistication. Contrasts data on male and female sexual response in addition to the findings on female sexual behavior.

W. B. Saunders (1953), West Washington Square, Philadelphia, PA 19105; \$29.00

### SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN THE HUMAN MALE

Alfred C. Kinsey, Wardell B. Pomeroy, and Clyde E. Martin

The first of the famous Kinsey Reports and a pioneering study of male sexual behavior. Demonstrated statistically for the first time how wide the gap had become between officially sanctioned and actual sexual behavior in our society.

W. B. Saunders (1948), West Washington Square, Philadelphia, PA 19105; \$29.00

### WOMEN: SEX AND SEXUALITY

Catherine R. Stimpson and Ethel Spector Person, eds.

A collection of articles from the feminist journal *Signs*, discussing aspects of female sexuality from a variety of viewpoints. Juxtaposes ideas from the behavioral sciences with those from the humanities.

University of Chicago Press (1980), 5801 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637; \$16.00 hardcover, \$6.95 paper

### WOMEN'S SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT: EXPLORATIONS OF INNER SPACE

Martha Kirkpatrick, ed.

These papers, written from a variety of

theoretical perspectives, illustrate the complexity of the subject of female sexual development, as well as suggesting areas for further investigation.

Plenum Publishing (1980), 233 Spring Street, New York, NY 10013; \$25.00

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## GENDER IDENTITY AND SEX ROLES

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### MAN & WOMAN, BOY & GIRL

John Money and Anke A. Ehrhardt

An authoritative and technical treatment of the differentiation and dimorphism of gender identity from conception to maturity. Clarifies the interaction between genetics and environment, discusses the research on the development of gender identity, and provides insights into homosexuality, transsexualism, sexual anomalies, and transvestism.

The Johns Hopkins University Press (1973), Baltimore, MD 21218; \$5.95 paper

### THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX DIFFERENCES

Eleanor Maccoby and Carol Jacklin

Reviews and evaluates the experimental and theoretical literature on psychological sex differences. After surveying studies dealing with intellectual, perceptual, learning and memory, achievement, sexual, emotional, and activity differences between females and males, the authors discuss the theories offered to explain these differences.

Stanford University Press (1974), Stanford, CA 94305; \$25.00 hardcover; paper, two volumes: Vol. 1, text, \$7.50; Vol. 2, annotated bibliography, \$4.95

### THE PSYCHOBIOLOGY OF SEX DIFFERENCES AND SEX ROLES

Jacquelynne E. Parsons, ed.

Critical assessment of biological research and theory on sexual dimorphism and women's life cycles. Useful for bringing to the attention of social scientists current knowledge concerning these biological issues.

McGraw-Hill (1980), 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020; \$24.95

### SEX ERRORS OF THE BODY

John Money

Discusses various types of anomalies in development, explaining their causes, their psychosexual effects, and the necessary sex education to help the individual achieve successful sexual attitudes and functioning or to provide supportive counseling.

The Johns Hopkins University Press (1968), Baltimore, MD 21218; \$10.00

### SEXUAL SIGNATURES: ON BEING A MAN OR A WOMAN

John Money and Patricia Tucker

An interpretation of the more technical *Man & Woman, Boy & Girl*. Summarizes research on the process of gender identity differentiation in individuals, and the possi-

ble genetic, hormonal, or psychosocial influences that result in the taking of different pathways toward sexual identity. Provides a detailed account of just how we respond to the plethora of forces impinging on us from conception onward.

Little, Brown (1975), 34 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02106; \$6.95 hardcover, \$3.95 paper

### TRANSEXUALITY IN THE MALE: THE SPECTRUM OF GENDER DYSPHORIA

Erwin K. Koranyi

Useful addition to literature of transsexual theory and practice in medicine. Supports the therapeutic approach in favor of sex reassignment.

Charles C Thomas (1980), 2600 South First Street, Springfield, IL 62717; \$18.75

### TRANVESTITES AND TRANSEXUALS: MIXED VIEWS

Deborah H. Feinbloom

The sociologist author interviewed, observed, and corresponded with scores of transvestites and transsexuals to gather her data and draw her conclusions. A welcome appendix addresses the problem of ethics in carrying out such research.

Delta (1976), 1 Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, New York, NY 10017; \$3.95 paper

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## SEXUAL BEHAVIORS

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### THE BISEXUAL OPTION

Fred Klein

Useful addition to the limited amount of literature available concerning research on this topic.

Arbor House (1979), 235 East 45th Street, New York, NY 10017; \$4.95 paper; Berkley Publishing, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016; \$2.75 paper

### HOMOSEXUAL BEHAVIOR: A MODERN REAPPRAISAL

Judd Marmor, ed.

A well-balanced, extremely informative, and excellently written consideration of homosexuality. Highly recommended.

Basic Books (1980), 10 East 53rd Street, New York, NY 10022; \$27.50

### SEXUAL PREFERENCE: ITS DEVELOPMENT IN MEN AND WOMEN

Alan P. Bell, Martin S. Weinberg, and Sue Kiefer Hammersmith

Based on data from interviews with approximately 1500 individuals, this study charts the development of both homosexuality and heterosexuality among males and females and statistically tests popular notions about the causes of homosexuality. Main volume presents the actual questions and quotes typical answers. The complete sets of diagrams

and tables are given in the *Statistical Appendix*.  
Indiana University Press (1981), Tenth and Morton Streets, Bloomington, IN 47401; \$15.00; *Statistical Appendix*, \$20.00

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## SEX EDUCATION

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### AN ANALYSIS OF U.S. SEX EDUCATION PROGRAMS AND EVALUATION METHODS Mathtech

Five-volume study. Most useful for sex educators is Volume 1 which reviews the literature on the effects of sex education programs, identifies important features and outcomes of programs, selects and summarizes excellent school and nonschool programs, and analyzes state guidelines for sex education.

National Technical Information Service (1979), U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22161; Vol. 1, \$15.00 (Order No. PB80-201940 A08)

### CHILDHOOD SEXUAL LEARNING: THE UNWRITTEN CURRICULUM

Elizabeth J. Roberts, ed.

Explores the many areas in which learning about sexuality takes place including the family, school, television, social services, peers, and religion. Examines the assumptions about sexuality underlying institutional policies and practices.

Ballinger Publishing (1980), 17 Dunster Street, Harvard Square, Cambridge, MA 02138; \$25.00

### DEALING WITH QUESTIONS ABOUT SEX

Arlene Uslander and Caroline Weiss

Written for sex education teachers. A down-to-earth and lively handbook.  
Pitman Learning (1975), 6 Davis Drive, Belmont, CA 94002; \$5.50 paper

### JOURNAL OF SCHOOL HEALTH, APRIL 1981 SPECIAL ISSUE: SEX EDUCATION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Guy Parcel and Sol Gordon, issue eds.

Excellent collection of articles supporting sexuality education in the school setting. Especially valuable as a resource for communities and school personnel in developing sex education programs.

American School Health Association, P.O. Box 708, Kent, OH 44240; single copy, \$4.50

### THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AND PREPARATION OF SEX EDUCATORS

American Association of Sex Educators,  
Counselors, and Therapists

A booklet prepared by AASECT's Training and Standards Committee, which outlines the scope of knowledge, personal qualities, and professional skills essential for anyone working in this field.

American Association of Sex Educators,  
Counselors, and Therapists (1972), 2000 N Street, NW, #110, Washington, DC 20036; \$2.50 paper

### SCHOOLS AND PARENTS— PARTNERS IN SEX EDUCATION (#581)

Sol Gordon and Irving R. Dickman

Booklet stressing the importance of including parents as partners in sex education. Includes a model curriculum.  
Public Affairs Committee, Inc. (1980), 381 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10016; \$.50 (bulk rates available)

### SEX EDUCATION BOOKS FOR YOUNG ADULTS 1892-1979

Patricia J. Campbell

A spectrum of sex education books published for young adults during the past 87 years, ending with an annotated bibliography of current selections. Useful for historical perspective.

R. R. Bowker (1979), 1180 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036; \$15.95

### SEX EDUCATION FOR ADOLESCENTS: A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LOW-COST MATERIALS

Criteria used for selection: appropriateness to adolescents in readability; cost of \$6.00 or less; and values perspective responsibly represented in contemporary terms but without limitation as to position on the conservative-liberal spectrum.

American Library Association Order Department (1980), 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, IL 60611; \$2.00

### SEX EDUCATION FOR THE HEALTH PROFESSIONAL: A CURRICULUM GUIDE

Norman Rosenzweig and F. Paul Pearsall, eds.

A highly informative collection representing diversified points of view about both the subject matter and the teaching styles required for a wide variety of audiences.

Grune and Stratton (1978), 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003; \$28.50

### SEX EDUCATION IN THE EIGHTIES: THE CHALLENGE OF HEALTHY SEXUAL EVOLUTION

Lorna Brown, ed.

Opening with a historical perspective on sex education in the U.S., the contributors go on to present an overview of the field. There are chapters covering the issue from the standpoint of the family, society at large, and education for professionals. Closes with predictions for future developments.

Plenum Press (1981), 233 Spring Street, New York, NY 10013; \$24.50

### THE SEXUAL AND GENDER DEVELOPMENT OF YOUNG CHILDREN: THE ROLE OF THE EDUCATOR

Evelyn K. Oremland and Jerome D. Oremland, eds.

Enriching for educators generally, and an absolute must for sex educators, Multidisciplinary perspectives by outstanding authorities on sexual and gender development in children.

Ballinger Publishing Co. (1977), 17 Dunster Street, Harvard Square, Cambridge, MA 02138; \$20.00

### WINNING THE BATTLE FOR SEX EDUCATION

Irving R. Dickman

Designed to help parents, teachers, administrators, and other members of a community effectively organize support for a public school sex education program. Includes answers to the 20 questions most often asked about such programs.

SIECUS (1982), 80 Fifth Avenue, Suite 801, New York, NY 10011; \$6.00 (includes postage)

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## AUTOBIOGRAPHY • FICTION FOR SEX EDUCATION

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### ARE YOU THERE, GOD? IT'S ME, MARGARET

Judy Blume

Reassuring story about preadolescent girls as they face the physical changes that usually accompany puberty, as well as peer pressure.  
Yearling Books, Dell (1974), 1 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, New York, NY 10017; \$8.95 hardcover, \$1.75 paper

### THE BEST LITTLE BOY IN THE WORLD

John Reid

A story of coming to terms with being gay, told with warmth and humor.

Ballantine Books (1976), 400 Hahn Road, Westminster, MD 21157; \$2.50 paper

### FOREVER

Judy Blume

Its reception by adolescents has made this book a classic. A story of first love with explicit passages about the adolescents' sexual experiences.

Bradbury Press (1975), 2 Overhill Road, Scarsdale, NY 10583; \$8.95 hardcover; Pocket Books (Simon & Schuster), 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020; \$2.50 paper

### PATIENCE AND SARAH

Isabel Miller

A story set in early 19th century America, about the resourcefulness and love of a lesbian couple who establish their own farm.

Fawcett Crest (1973), 1515 Broadway, New York, NY 10036; \$2.25 paper

### REFLECTIONS OF A ROCK LOBSTER: A STORY ABOUT GROWING UP GAY

Aaron Fricke

Moving autobiographical account of a young man coming to terms with his homosexuality and coming out to his family and high school peers.

Alyson Publications (1981), P.O. Box 2783, Dept. B2, Boston, MA 02208; \$4.95 paper

### RUBYFRUIT JUNGLE

Rita Mae Brown

A down-to-earth, vibrant story of a lesbian's journey from early childhood to adulthood.

Bantam Books (1977), 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10019; \$2.95 paper

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## SEX COUNSELING AND THERAPY

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### THE BEHAVIORAL TREATMENT OF SEXUAL PROBLEMS

**Volume I: Brief Therapy (Revised Edition)**

**Volume II: Intensive Therapy**

Jack S. Annon

Volume I outlines Dr. Annon's theoretical model for approaching sexual problems, referred to as PLISSIT (permission, limited information, selected suggestion, and intensive therapy). Volume II is both a practical book with detailed explanations as to how various interpretations were made, and a theoretical book with explanation as to why the author took the routes he did in treating sexual problems.

Harper & Row (1976), 10 East 53rd Street, New York, NY 10022; Volume I, \$14.00; Enabling Systems (1975), P.O. Box 2813, Honolulu, HI 96803; Volume II, \$14.50

### COUNSELING LESBIAN WOMEN AND GAY MEN: A LIFE-ISSUES APPROACH

A. Elfin Moses and Robert O. Hawkins, Jr.

Brings together clarity in theory, sensitivity in understanding the experiences of being gay, and practical suggestions in working with gay concerns. Helpful not only to those counseling gay people, but also to anyone who is interested in a deeper understanding of human nature and interpersonal dynamics. C. V. Mosby (1982), 11830 Westline Industrial Drive, St. Louis, MO 63141; \$13.95 paper

### DISORDERS OF SEXUAL DESIRE AND OTHER NEW CONCEPTS AND TECHNIQUES IN SEX THERAPY

Helen Singer Kaplan

Detailed case studies illuminating the dysfunction involving inhibition of sexual desire. Presents psychosexual therapy developed by the author.

Brunner/Mazel (1979), 19 Union Square West, New York, NY 10003; \$22.50

### HANDBOOK OF SEX THERAPY

Joseph LoPiccolo and Leslie LoPiccolo, eds.

Practical handbook providing up-to-date information about a wide variety of new techniques and specific methodologies.

Plenum Press (1978), 233 Spring Street, New York, NY 10013; \$32.50

### HUMAN SEXUAL INADEQUACY

William H. Masters and Virginia E. Johnson

Based on authors' landmark research, presents findings for the treatment of impotence, ejaculatory disorders, inadequate female response, vaginismus, dyspareunia, and sexual problems of aging. A basic resource for therapists and counselors, and others interested in human sexuality.

Little, Brown (1970), 34 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02106; \$22.50 hardcover; Bantam Books (1980), 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10019; \$4.95 paper

### IMPOTENCE: PHYSIOLOGICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND SURGICAL DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

Gorm Wagner and Richard Green

After a brief series of case histories designed to illustrate some of the points, the reader is led through a series of chapters on physiology, diagnosis, and disease processes which can cause sexual dysfunction. Both a gem of brevity and a definitive work on the topic.

Plenum Press (1982), 233 Spring Street, New York, NY 10013; \$24.50

### LIFELONG SEXUAL VIGOR: HOW TO AVOID AND OVERCOME IMPOTENCE

Marvin B. Brooks and Sally West Brooks

An important work and comprehensive review on the subject of erectile dysfunction, presented in fluid prose style.

Doubleday (1981), 501 Franklin Avenue, Garden City, NY 11530; \$12.95

### THE NEW SEX THERAPY

Helen Singer Kaplan

A comprehensive and eclectic approach to the treatment of sexual dysfunction, integrating psychoanalytic and a number of other techniques. Includes an appendix of 39 illustrative case studies, and tables of the effects of various drugs on male and female sexual function.

Brunner/Mazel (1974), 19 Union Square West, New York, NY 10003; \$22.50

### THE PREVENTION OF SEXUAL DISORDERS: ISSUES AND APPROACHES

C. Brandon Qualls, John P. Wincze, and David H. Barlow, eds.

Well-integrated contributions concerning the important need for preventive programs in maintaining sexual health. Confronts readers with the importance of going beyond the "issues and approaches" and working toward action.

Plenum Press (1978), 233 Spring Street, New York, NY 10013; \$20.00

### PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SEX THERAPY

Sandra R. Leiblum and

Lawrence A. Pervin, eds.

Comprehensive updating of treatment methods and efficacy studies in sex therapy. Guilford Press (1980), 200 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10003; \$25.00

### THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AND PREPARATION OF SEX COUNSELORS AND SEX THERAPISTS

American Association of Sex Educators,  
Counselors, and Therapists

Emphasizes counseling principles and procedures, and outlines the scope of sex counseling and the requisite training.

American Association of Sex Educators,  
Counselors, and Therapists (1973), 2000 N  
Street, NW, #110, Washington, DC 20036;  
\$2.50 paper

### SEXUAL MEDICINE AND COUNSELING IN OFFICE PRACTICE:

### A COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT GUIDE

Dennis J. Munjack and L. Jerome Oziel

First half covers the fundamental principles of sex counseling including sexual history taking, physiology of human sexual response, and the problems of sexuality in the course of various systemic disorders and aging. The second half outlines advanced sexual counseling for male and female dysfunction. Useful for all types of physicians and therapists. Little, Brown (1980), 34 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02106; \$17.95

### SEXUAL PROBLEMS IN MEDICAL PRACTICE

Harold I. Lief, ed.

Represents a major step toward filling the educational vacuum created in the majority of medical schools and residency training programs whose graduate physicians are inadequately prepared to deal with sexual problems.

American Medical Association (1981), 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, IL 60610; \$24.00

### WOMEN DISCOVER ORGASM: A THERAPIST'S GUIDE TO A NEW TREATMENT APPROACH

Lonnie Barbach

A new approach through a group treatment method for dealing with orgasmic dysfunction in women.

Macmillan (1980), 866 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022; \$20.00

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## SEXUALITY AND THE LIFE CYCLE

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### Children

### CHILDHOOD AND SEXUALITY: PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM

Jean-Marc Samson, ed.

Papers presented at a unique and important conference held at the University of Quebec in 1979. Includes "state of the art" reports by the most noted experts on this subject.

Editions Etudes Vivantes (1980), 6700 chemin Côte de Liesse, Saint-Laurent, Montreal, Quebec H4T 1E3, Canada; \$39.50

### CHILDREN AND SEX: NEW FINDINGS, NEW PERSPECTIVES

Larry L. Constantine and  
Floyd M. Martinson, eds.

Deals seriously with sex and sexuality as essential phenomena of childhood. Human sexuality is seen as a unitary phenomenon with the sexuality of childhood, youth,

maturity, and aging being parts of a continuum. Coverage takes into account the full spectrum of disciplines from anthropology and sociology through psychology, social work, psychiatry, and psychoanalysis. Little, Brown (1981), 34 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02106; \$19.95

#### **CHILDREN'S SEXUAL THINKING**

Ronald Goldman and Juliette Goldman

Based on interviews with hundreds of children aged 5 to 15 in North America, England, Sweden, and Australia. Topics examined include how children perceive aging, parental roles, gender identity, sex roles, conception and birth, contraception, marriage, and nudity. Findings are discussed in light of various developmental theories, and the implications for sex education are examined.

Routledge and Kegan Paul (1982), 9 Park Street, Boston, MA 02108; \$24.95

#### **FAMILY LIFE AND SEXUAL LEARNING: A STUDY OF THE ROLE OF PARENTS IN THE SEXUAL LEARNING OF CHILDREN Volume 1: Summary Report**

Project on Human Sexual Development

A major study of over 1400 parents of 3- to 11-year-old children in Cleveland, Ohio. Documents difficulty parents have in communicating with their children about sex. Three companion volumes available.

Project on Human Sexual Development (1978), 601 Larsen Hall, 13 Apian Way, Cambridge, MA 02138; \$5.00

### **Adolescents and Young Adults**

#### **ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY: PERSPECTIVES FOR THE HEALTH PROFESSIONAL**

Peggy B. Smith and David M. Mumford, eds.

A collection of articles by professionals in a variety of health fields, presenting the social, emotional, legal, medical, and educational aspects of adolescent pregnancy.

G. K. Hall (1980), 70 Lincoln Street, Boston, MA 02111; \$16.50

#### **ADOLESCENT SEXUALITY IN A CHANGING AMERICAN SOCIETY: SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES**

Catherine S. Chilman

Responsible and comprehensive review of pertinent literature up to 1976.

Superintendent of Documents (1978, S/N 017-046-00050-1), U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402; \$7.50

#### **GROWING UP SEXUAL**

Eleanor Morrison, Kay Starks, Cynda Hyndman, and Nina Ronzio

Unique view of patterns of human sexual development based on anonymous autobiographical papers by students in a college human sexuality course.

Brooks/Cole Publishing (1980), 555 Abrego, Monterey, CA 93940; \$10.95

#### **PREMARITAL SEXUALITY: ATTITUDES, RELATIONSHIPS, BEHAVIOR**

John DeLameter and Patricia MacCorquodale

Examines the influence of psychological, social, and interpersonal variables on the development of human sexual expression, and points to a variety of implications and conclusions about the nature of premarital sexual behavior.

University of Wisconsin Press (1979), 114 N. Murray Street, Madison, WI 53715; \$21.50

#### **THE SEXUAL ADOLESCENT: COMMUNICATING WITH TEENAGERS ABOUT SEX Second Edition**

Sol Gordon, Peter Scales, and Kathleen Everly

Thoughtful discussion about adolescent sexual behavior, stressing the importance of sexual responsibility and communication. Useful appendix of additional resources.

Ed-U Press (1979), P.O. Box 583, Fayetteville, NY 13066; \$10.95 paper

#### **SEXUAL UNFOLDING: SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT AND SEX THERAPIES IN LATE ADOLESCENCE**

Lorna Sarrel and Philip Sarrel

An important book for those interested in their capacity to deal positively with the sexuality and sexual mores and adjustment of young adults.

Little, Brown (1979), 34 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02106; \$18.95

#### **TEENAGE PREGNANCY IN A FAMILY CONTEXT: IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY**

Theodora Ooms, ed.

Important book of readings in light of current attempts by the U.S. government to deal with adolescent sexual activity, contraception, pregnancy, abortion, and parenthood via greater parental involvement.

Temple University Press (1981), Broad and Oxford Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19122; \$19.50

#### **TEENAGE SEXUALITY, PREGNANCY, AND CHILDBEARING**

Frank F. Furstenberg, Jr., Richard Lincoln, and Jane Menken, eds.

Excellent compilation of 28 articles reprinted from *Family Planning Perspectives*, with introductions summarizing major themes and research findings. Useful for professionals engaged in research, program development, or direct services.

University of Pennsylvania Press (1981), 3933 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104; \$25.00 hardcover, \$10.50 paper

### **Mature Adults**

#### **CHANGING PERSPECTIVES ON MENOPAUSE**

Ann M. Voda, Myra Dinnerstein, and Sheryl R. O'Donnell, eds.

A collection of 27 papers presented at the Third Interdisciplinary Research Conference

on Menopause held in 1979. All but three of the contributors are women. An outstanding interdisciplinary approach, written from the viewpoint that menopause is a normal stage of life.

University of Texas Press (1982), Box 7819, University Station, Austin, TX 78712; \$45.00

#### **LOVE AND SEX AFTER SIXTY: A GUIDE FOR MEN AND WOMEN FOR THEIR LATER YEARS**

Robert N. Butler and Myrna I. Lewis

A practical book giving older people guidance in enjoying—to whatever degree, and in whatever way, they wish—the satisfactions of physical sex and pleasurable sensuality.

Harper & Row (1977), 10 East 53rd Street, New York, NY 10022; \$1.95 paper

#### **THE STARR-WEINER REPORT ON SEX AND SEXUALITY IN THE MATURE YEARS**

Bernard D. Starr and Marcella Bakur Weiner

Based on responses from more than 800 individuals over the age of 60, the majority of whom are sexually active. Includes information on attitudes toward oral sex, masturbation, living together outside of marriage, and nudity.

Stein & Day (1981), Scarborough House, Briarcliff Manor, NY 10510; \$14.95

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## **SEXUALITY AND HEALTH CONCERNS**

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#### **BODY IMAGE, SELF-ESTEEM, AND SEXUALITY IN CANCER PATIENTS**

J. M. Vaeth, R. C. Blomberg, and L. Adler, eds.

The conference on which this outstanding book is based was a first in the specific area of cancer and its possible effects on sexuality and self-esteem in patients of all ages.

S. Karger (1980), 150 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1105, New York, NY 10011; \$49.25

#### **FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES FOR DISABLED PEOPLE: A MANUAL FOR SERVICE PROVIDERS**

Ebon Research Systems

Excellent resource which provides guidance for training staff to work with disabled persons, making clinics barrier-free, and offering services related to specific disabilities. Includes a chart of disabling conditions and their effects on reproduction and contraception.

National Clearinghouse for Family Planning Information (1980), P.O. Box 2225, Rockville, MD 20852; single copies free

#### **FEMALE SEXUALITY FOLLOWING SPINAL CORD INJURY**

Elle F. Becker

Offers an opportunity to understand the struggle of a quadriplegic or paraplegic woman in a world that represses and defines her sexual expression and identity, and to learn what disabled people look to from the

professional community, and from their families and friends.  
*Cheever Publishing Co. (1978), P.O. Box 700, Bloomington, IL 61701; \$10.95 paper*

**GUIDELINES FOR TRAINING IN SEXUALITY AND THE MENTALLY HANDICAPPED**

*Winifred Kempton and Rose Forman*

Not a textbook, but a proposed training program for those working with staff, aides, or parents involved with the mentally handicapped.

*Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania (1976), 1220 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107; \$9.14 (includes postage)*

**HUMAN SEXUALITY AND REHABILITATION MEDICINE: SEXUAL FUNCTIONING FOLLOWING SPINAL CORD INJURY**

*Ami Ska'ked, ed.*

Fifteen chapters for health care professionals who deal with spinal cord injury, as well as other disabilities, to help people adjust to normative life.  
*Williams & Wilkins (1981), 428 East Preston Street, Baltimore, MD 21202; \$25.00.*

**HUMAN SEXUALITY IN HEALTH AND ILLNESS**  
**Second Edition**

*Nancy Fugate Woods*

Examines the biophysical nature of human sexuality, sexual health and health care (including preventive and restorative intervention, and sexual dysfunction), and clinical aspects of human sexuality in such concerns as chronic illness, paraplegia, and adaptation to changed body image.  
*C. V. Mosby (1979), 11830 Westline Industrial Drive, St. Louis, MO 63141; \$13.95*

**HUMAN SEXUALITY IN PHYSICAL AND MENTAL ILLNESSES AND DISABILITIES: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

*Ami Ska'ked*

Excellent resource for all those who provide help with sexual and sex-related problems of the ill, aged, and disabled.  
*Indiana University Press (1979), Tenth & Morton Streets, Bloomington, IN 47401; \$22.50*

**THE SENSUOUS WHEELER: SEXUAL ADJUSTMENT FOR THE SPINAL CORD INJURED**

*Barry J. Rabin*

Informal, positive treatment of the subject, stressing the sharing of sexual responsibilities and vulnerabilities.  
*Multi Media Resource Center (1980), 1525 Franklin Street, San Francisco, CA 94109; \$6.95 paper*

**SEX EDUCATION AND COUNSELING OF SPECIAL GROUPS: THE MENTALLY AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, ILL, AND ELDERLY**  
**Second Edition**

*Warren R. Johnson and Winifred Kempton*

Deals with problem areas in sex education and counseling of handicapped persons, and

points out danger of losing the individual behind group labels. Offers suggestions for dealing with sex-related topics from masturbation to abortion.  
*Charles C Thomas (1980), 2600 South First Street, Springfield, IL 62717; \$24.75*

**SEX EDUCATION FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES THAT HINDER LEARNING: A TEACHER'S GUIDE**

*Winifred Kempton*

Invaluable resource for instructors on human sexuality for students with learning problems, stressing the need to integrate sexuality with every facet of human experience.  
*Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania (1975), 1220 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107; \$9.14 (includes postage)*

**SEX, SOCIETY, AND THE DISABLED: A DEVELOPMENTAL INQUIRY INTO ROLES, REACTIONS, AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

*Isabel P. Robinault*

An excellent resource, presenting a chronological discussion of the sexuality of people with physical disabilities.  
*Harper & Row (1978), 10 East 53rd Street, New York, NY 10022; \$18.00*

**SEXUAL CONSEQUENCES OF DISABILITY**

*Alex Comfort, ed.*

Useful reference for professionals in sexual counseling of disabled people.  
*Van Nostrand Reinhold (1978), 135 West 50th Street, New York, NY 10020; \$24.50 hardcover, \$17.00 paper*

**SEXUALITY AND CANCER**

*Jean M. Stoklosa, David G. Bullard, Ernest H. Rosenbaum, and Isadora R. Rosenbaum*

Sensitively written discussion with useful sections on ostomy, laryngectomy, and mastectomy.  
*Bull Publishing (1979), Box 208, Palo Alto, CA 94302; \$2.95 paper*

**SEXUALITY AND DISABILITY: A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO PURCHASE**

*Leigh Hallingby and Nancy Barbara, comps.*

Lists over 80 books, booklets, pamphlets, and curricula on sexuality and disability in general, as well as on a wide range of specific disabilities. Price and ordering information included for each.  
*SIECUS (1982), 80 Fifth Avenue, Suite 801, New York, NY 10011; \$1.00 (bulk rates available)*

**SEXUALITY AND PHYSICAL DISABILITY: PERSONAL PERSPECTIVES**

*David G. Bullard and Susan E. Knight, eds.*

Forty-five contributors, many of whom are health professionals who are disabled, discuss personal perspectives and professional issues regarding a wide range of disabilities. Other topics covered are attendant care, body image, parenting, sex education and therapy, and family planning. Highly recommended.  
*C. V. Mosby (1981), 11830 Westline Industrial Drive, St. Louis, MO 63141; \$17.95 paper*

**SEXUAL REHABILITATION OF THE UROLOGIC CANCER PATIENT**

*Andrew C. von Eschenbach and Dorothy Rodriquez, eds.*

This collection of articles is derived from papers presented at a 1979 seminar at the University of Texas in Houston. A valuable book for any individual involved in the total care of patients with urologic cancer.  
*G. K. Hall Medical Publishers (1981), 70 Lincoln Street, Boston, MA 02111; \$39.95*

**WHO CARES: A HANDBOOK ON SEX EDUCATION AND COUNSELING SERVICES FOR DISABLED PEOPLE**  
**Second Edition**

*Sex and Disability Project*

Unique, outstanding, and comprehensive resource with excellent listings of available services and materials. Highly recommended.  
*University Park Press (1982), 300 North Charles Street, Baltimore, MD 21201; \$19.00*

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**SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN**

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**THE BEST KEPT SECRET: SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN**

*Florence Rush*

Traces historical beginnings of sexual abuse and also includes "a hard look" at discrimination in application of the law governing such abuse. Useful to child-care workers and professionals involved in adult education.  
*Prentice-Hall (1980), Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632; \$11.95*

**HANDBOOK OF CLINICAL INTERVENTION IN CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE**

*Suzanne M. Sgroi*

Discusses a variety of topics that professionals working with sexually abused children face, ranging from reporting, interviewing, and investigating to various forms of therapy that have proven effective. Excellent chapters on developing and evaluating child sexual abuse programs.  
*Lexington Books (1982), 125 Spring Street, Lexington, MA 02173; \$29.95*

**INCEST**

*Karen Meiselman*

A scholarly study, reported in easy-to-read fashion, of clinical incest cases; includes a comparison of the data obtained with those of previously published studies.  
*Jossey-Bass (1978), 433 California Street, San Francisco, CA 94104; \$16.95*

**PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN**

*David R. Walters*

A practical handbook on the subject,

including discussion on diagnosis, treatment, and strategies for change.  
*Indiana University Press (1976), Tenth & Morton Streets, Bloomington, IN 47401; \$10.95 hardcover, \$4.95 paper*

### **SEXUALLY VICTIMIZED CHILDREN**

David Finkelhor

An important contribution to the sociological study of sexual victimization and incest.  
*The Free Press, Macmillan (1979), 866 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022; \$15.95*

### **SOMETHING HAPPENED TO ME**

Phyllis E. Sweet

A resource for skilled therapists to use with children who have been sexually abused. Gives children permission to discuss their experiences and feelings.

*Mother Courage Press (1981), 224 State Street, Racine, WI 53403; \$5.00*

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## **SEXUALITY AND RELIGION**

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### **CHRISTIANITY, SOCIAL TOLERANCE, AND HOMOSEXUALITY: GAY PEOPLE IN WESTERN EUROPE FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA TO THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY**

John Boswell

Scholarly analysis of the changes in early Christian attitudes toward homosexuality. Useful for historical background and also for therapists in demonstrating alternatives to Christian mainstream homophobia.

*University of Chicago Press (1980), 5801 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637; \$27.50 hardcover, \$9.95 paper*

### **DIMENSIONS OF HUMAN SEXUALITY**

Dennis Doherty, ed.

A follow-up volume of critical response to *Human Sexuality: New Directions in American Catholic Thought*.  
*Doubleday (1979), 501 Franklin Avenue, Garden City, NY 11530; \$8.95*

### **EMBODIMENT: AN APPROACH TO SEXUALITY AND CHRISTIAN THINKING**

James B. Nelson

Important contribution to ongoing dialogue in the Christian community on the theological meaning of human sexuality.  
*Augsburg Publishing House (1978), 426 S. Fifth Street, Minneapolis, MN 55415; \$8.95 paper*

### **HOMOSEXUALITY AND ETHICS**

Edward Batchelor, Jr., ed.

Well-chosen, comprehensive selection of essays covering the wide spectrum of Jewish, Protestant, and Roman Catholic views on homosexuality. Useful for reaching a greater understanding of today's issues and debates involving homosexuality.

*Pilgrim Press (1980), 132 West 31st Street, New York, NY 10001; \$12.95 hardcover, \$8.95 paper*

### **HUMAN SEXUALITY: NEW DIRECTIONS IN AMERICAN CATHOLIC THOUGHT**

Anthony Kosnik, William Carroll, Agnes Cunningham, Ronald Modras, and James Schulte

Prepared by a study group of the Catholic Theological Society of America. Broadens the traditional view of sexuality from "procreative and unitive" to "creative and integrative." While written from the Catholic perspective, its discussions of theological concerns and practical suggestions for pastoral guidance will be of interest to non-Catholics as well.

*Paulist Press (1977), 545 Island Avenue, Ramsey, NJ 07446; \$8.50 hardcover; Doubleday (1979), 501 Franklin Street, Garden City, NY 11530; \$3.95 paper*

### **LOVE, SEX AND MARRIAGE A JEWISH VIEW**

New Edition

Roland B. Gittelsohn

Combined revision of the author's *Consecrated Unto Me* (1965) and its supplement, *Love, Sex and Marriage* (1976). A textbook for high school students and young adults, with a Jewish viewpoint on all aspects of male/female relationships.

*Union of American Hebrew Congregations (1980), 838 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10021; \$7.95*

### **SEX IN THE WORLD'S RELIGIONS**

Geoffrey Parrinder

Numerous citations from author's sources, stories from his own experiences, along with ample bibliographic suggestions for further study, plus an excellent index, make this a very helpful guide to a complicated subject.  
*Oxford University Press (1980), 200 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016; \$16.95 hardcover, \$8.95 paper*

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## **ON PORNOGRAPHY**

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### **PORNOGRAPHY AND SILENCE: CULTURE'S REVENGE AGAINST NATURE**

Susan Griffin

Author views pornography as a crucial expression of modern culture and a severe contradiction of the basic natural instincts of men and women. Contends that sadomasochism has become endemic in our society.  
*Harper & Row (1981), 10 East 53rd Street, New York, NY 10022; \$12.95*

### **PORNOGRAPHY: MEN POSSESSING WOMEN**

Andrea Dworkin

Explores the meaning of pornography and the system of power of men over women in which it exists. Presents an impressive array of cogent, angry arguments.

*G. P. Putnam's Sons (1981), 200 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016; \$12.95 hardcover, \$5.95 paper*

### **TAKE BACK THE NIGHT: WOMEN ON PORNOGRAPHY**

Laura Lederer, ed.

A collection of "speak-outs" by women concerned with the increase of violence in pornography. Presents the perspective that pornography is the ideology of a culture which promotes and condones crimes of violence against women.

*William Morrow (1980), 105 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016; \$14.95 hardcover, \$7.95 paper*

### **WOMEN, SEX AND PORNOGRAPHY: A CONTROVERSIAL STUDY**

Beatrice Faust

Author's theory is that when sex is suppressed in the official culture it will surface unofficially in perverse and ugly forms, pointing up the most crucial psychological differences between male and female sexuality. Emphasizes formal sex education programs as a way to understand these differences and therefore ameliorate the pornography problem.

*Macmillan (1980), 866 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022; \$11.95*

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## **SPECIAL TOPICS**

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### **CIRCUMCISION: AN AMERICAN HEALTH FALLACY**

Edward Wallerstein

Based on an intensive review of the medical and popular literature, this study challenges the practice of routine circumcision as not only unnecessary and devoid of health benefits, but also potentially harmful and traumatic.

*Springer Publishing (1980), 200 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10003; \$21.95 hardcover, \$12.95 paper*

### **LOVE AND LIMERENCE: THE EXPERIENCE OF BEING IN LOVE**

Dorothy Tennov

Around a newly coined term, the author builds a well-documented delineation of the phenomenology of being "head over heels in love."

*Stein & Day (1979), Scarborough House, Briarcliff Manor, NY 10510; \$11.95 hardcover, \$7.95 paper*

### **SEX, CRIME AND THE LAW**

Donal E. J. MacNamara and Edward Sagarin

A survey of the sexual activities illegal in the U.S., discussing legal and sociological definitions, incidence and seriousness, prevailing statutes, research, and recommended reforms.

*The Free Press, Macmillan (1977), 866 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022; \$14.95 hardcover, \$4.95 paper*



# DO YOU KNOW THAT . . .

## Resources to Write for . . .

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**Child Sexual Abuse: Incest, Assault, and Sexual Exploitation** (rev. ed. 1981) is a publication of the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. It provides, in its 18 pages, a brief overview of recent research findings concerning the nature, extent, dynamics, and effects of child sexual abuse, as well as preventive and treatment techniques. This booklet also includes a bibliography and list of NCCAN-funded sexual-abuse demonstration treatment and training programs. To order, send \$3.25 to: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

**On Accepting the Unacceptable: A Guide for the Relatives and Friends of the Transsexual** (1981) is a sensitively written, 25-page booklet by Susan C. Huxford. Its three sections discuss introducing the problem, facing the problem, and helping in the transition. For ordering information, write to: Gender-Serve, P.O. Box 291, Station A, Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3C8, Canada.

**Sexuality Alphabet** is a new (1982) 24-page pamphlet from the Planned Parenthood Federation of America. Designed especially for teenagers, it gives over 50 definitions relating to sexuality. There are illustrations depicting both male and female reproductive physiology and birth control methods. An introduction deals briefly with feelings, values, and decision making. Prices are \$.50 for single copies, \$18.00 for 100, and \$140.00 for 1000. Orders should be sent to: Planned Parenthood Federation of America, 810 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10019.

**An Easy Guide for Caring Parents: Sexuality and Socialization** by Lyn McKee and Virginia Blackledge is a fine resource for parents of the mentally handicapped. Excellent advice is given in all important areas of concern, including masturbation, dating, marriage, parenthood, contraception, and homosexuality. This 55-page, 1981 booklet is a "must" not only for parents but for all those who work with mentally retarded individuals. To order, send \$4.95, plus \$1.00 for postage and handling, to: Planned Parenthood of Contra Costa, Inc., 1291 Oakland Boulevard, Walnut Creek, CA 94596.

**Education in Human Sexuality for Christians: Guidelines for Discussion and Planning** was prepared by the National Committee for Human Sexuality Education of the Department of Education of the United States Catholic Conference. Published in 1981, it urges the Catholic community to be aware of public school sex education programs and to cooperate with and supplement them rather than to establish alternatives. Goals and objectives for formal instruction in human sexuality for four levels are provided: ages 6-8, 9-11, 12-14, and 15-18. To order, send \$7.80 (includes postage) to: Publications Office, United States Catholic Conference, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20005.

**Planned Parenthood of Minnesota** publishes a number of high quality consumer pamphlets on various topics. Titles include: *Menstruation, Before You Decide About a Method of Birth Control, Do You Care Enough To Be Responsible About Your Sexual Decisions, Problem Pregnancy Alternatives: Your Right To Choose, What Is Herpes, Colposcopy, and A Handbook for Women's Health Care*. To receive a publications catalog, write to: Planned Parenthood of Minnesota, 1965 Ford Parkway, St. Paul, MN 55116.

**Suggested Services and Policies Related to Adolescent Parenthood** (1981) is a 104-page project report by Sharon J. Alexander which concretely delineates the services and policies which need to be considered in order to facilitate the creation of effective programs for pregnant adolescents/adolescent parents, and those at risk of pregnancy. It also discusses inter-agency collaboration in providing such services. This publication costs \$9.50 and is available from: National Association of State Boards of Education, Adolescent Parenthood Project, 444 N. Capitol Street, NW, Suite 526, Washington, DC 20001.

**The Problem With Puberty, So Your Happily Ever After Isn't, Sisters, Choices**, and the other pamphlets published by Rocky Mountain Planned Parenthood are now distributed by RAJ Publications. For a publications catalog, write to: RAJ Publications, P.O. Box 18599, Denver, CO 80218.

**Family Life Education Curriculum for Pre-Adolescents (Grades 5-9)** was compiled by Marcia W. Miller for the Mount Vernon (N.Y.) Public Schools under a grant from the New York State Department of Health (Division of Child Health) administered through Planned Parenthood of Westchester. It contains 12 units under such headings as: Positive Personhood; Puberty Changes; Sex Roles; Values, Decisions, and Life Goals; Communication; and Problems and Solutions. Each chapter contains unit plans, a lesson outline, and evaluation or tests. An appendix provides lesson overview outlines, listing for each unit the activities involved, the materials required, and the amount of time necessary for each. Copies of this 163-page curriculum, which has been used for three years with over 2500 students, are available for \$15.00 each from: Mount Vernon Public Schools (to the attention of Marcia Miller/David Rider), 165 North Columbus Avenue, Mount Vernon, NY 10553.

# BOOK REVIEWS

**Gay and Gray: The Older Homosexual Man.** Raymond M. Berger. Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Press, 1982 (233 pp.; \$14.95).

Reviewed by Chris Almgvig, MPS, co-founder, of SAGE (Senior Action in a Gay Environment); Director of Social Services, Renwick Gardens, a community center for the elderly and the disabled, New York, N.Y.

Research on older gay people has been almost entirely omitted from even current gerontological studies. Raymond Berger's book, *Gay and Gray*, sheds some light on this overlooked population and dismisses the stereotypical characterization of older gay men as being lonely, isolated, and depressed.

The study reflects the diversity of backgrounds, lifestyles, and attitudes of 112 older gay men, between the ages of 44 and 72, with in-depth personal interviews of 10 selected respondents. Although the findings are not unique in relation to previous research initiated on older homosexuals (Kelly, Kimmerl, Weinberg and Williams, Minnigerode and Adelman), Berger's work is a sensitively written account of how these gay men adapted to aging and to the discrimination of a society that wants to label, mistrust, and scrutinize those who would dare to be different. Some of the more interesting data reveal that a great majority of the respondents are psychologically healthy, that most live with others, have regular sexual relations, and have had an exclusive love relationship at some time. Older homosexuals have faced the crisis of "coming out," dealt with independence at an early age, and have in some cases lost family support. These potentially isolating experiences have actually assisted in the development of healthy attitudes toward aging. The gathering of a strong friendship network and integration into a homosexual community are important factors in the adaptation of older male homosexuals.

Berger found that men who concealed their homosexuality reported

more anxiety regarding their homosexuality and greater fears of aging and death. Furthermore the findings indicated that the self-employed older homosexual is more likely to be integrated into the gay community, and perhaps more willing to associate with known homosexuals. "While most homosexual men over forty prefer to socialize with age peers in the gay community, many of them have younger friends whose impact on their psychological adjustment has been beneficial."

Although the respondents tended to score on the "healthy" side of the variables linked to self-acceptance, one must take into account that most of the respondents had strong attachments to the gay community, earn over \$18,000 a year, and were highly educated. The sample did not represent an overall view of the older gay male population, particularly considering all respondents were white.

The real meat of the book is found in the carefully worded case histories of six of the interviewees. A sense of history, personal strength, and determination emerges to create a picture of a group of men with rich and generally rewarding lives.

For those persons working in the helping professions, the last nine pages may be of particular interest. Environmental problems which affect the older homosexual are discussed, such as institutional policies, legal problems, and medical needs. Berger points out that even the most sensitive social service worker may not be prepared to deal with issues of bereavement and emotional support. Finally, descriptions of how the gay community is coming to grips with the issues and services relating to their older constituents are truly inspiring.

While it is regrettable that this first book out in the marketplace on the topic of older gay people did not include the lives of older lesbians, *Gay and Gray* is nevertheless an excellent book to help both the researcher and lay

person gain insight into this extraordinary group of men who decided to live their lives as they wished, outside the sanctions of society. **A, PR**

**The Homosexualization of America, The Americanization of the Homosexual.** Dennis Altman. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1982 (242 pp.; \$13.95).

Reviewed by Vern L. Bullough, PhD, Dean, Faculty of Natural and Social Sciences, State University College of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y.; President, Society for the Scientific Study of Sex.

The title indicates both the weaknesses and strengths of this book, an update and recasting of Altman's *Homosexual: Oppression and Liberation* (1973). United States (America) obviously has not been homosexualized but, certainly, homosexuality has come to be accepted here somewhat more than it was 10 years ago. Altman is a literate, well-read Australian observer of the American scene who is both gay and a Marxist. Both of these identities influence his views which are highly opinionated, although not dogmatically so. Still, as a result, the book makes a number of statements with which I strongly disagree and which, I suspect, a number of readers of the *SIECUS Report* would challenge. The author is at his best in observing and reporting, less effective in his scholarly analysis.

Altman believes, for example, that only a major change in the social and ideological structure of American society could achieve a situation where police genuinely protect rather than harass homosexuals, where homosexuality could be discussed in a non-prejudicial way in mass media and schools. This utopian society nowhere exists, and he is honest enough to admit that many American socialists do not agree with him. In fact, one of his difficulties as a gay Marxist activist is in

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*Audience Level Indicators:* **C**—Children (elementary grades), **ET**—Early teens (junior high), **LT**—Late teens (senior high), **A**—College, general adult public, **P**—Parents, **PR**—Professionals.

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reconciling the political conservatism of so many homosexuals with the development of a mass movement. He is willing, albeit reluctantly, to grant that the liberals of the gay movement (and those outside who are heterosexual) have been more influential in directing and solving the issues confronting gays than the ideologues, such as himself.

Generally, Altman looks within the gay community to explain changes in the outside world except as they impinge on his Marxist perspective. This also gives a distorted view since he ignores such things as the growing importance of contraceptives, and the subsequent emphasis on sex as pleasure for heterosexuals as well as homosexuals. I would argue that once this radical change regarding sex for pleasure is accepted, then homosexuality itself will be looked upon with much greater toleration. Altman, however, would have it the other way around, arguing that acceptance of homosexuality has encouraged the growth of sex for pleasure, including "wife swapping" (his term). In this sense, he is not as well read in the history of sexuality as he could have been, nor in recent American social history. Instead, he turns time and time again not to the social or behavioral scientists and their research, but to the rhetoric of a Kate Millet or the facile generalizations of a Gay Talese. Moreover, by looking primarily within the gay community to account for change, he ignores the pioneer work of a whole series of individuals and groups from the Quakers to the American Law Institute to the American Civil Liberties Union. Even within the gay community he concentrates primarily on the groups in New York or San Francisco, and ignores much of what goes on in Los Angeles or Chicago or elsewhere.

In essence, then, Altman is giving us a kind of inside look at how at least one gay views gay culture, relying primarily on gay writers and commentators for his background. It is interesting to observe how Altman's views have changed since his earlier book appeared. Much more attention is given now to the lesbian community and to women writers, and he deplors the lesbian separatism to which his own earlier views contributed. Though he visualizes much less opportunity for radical change than a decade ago, he is greatly impressed with gay self-assertion and affirmation. He also notes a tendency toward greater separatism of the gay community from the heterosexual community, but I am not sure that this separatism is not confined

to two or three major cities. Unfortunately, he ignores the consequences of this separation which are evident in cities like Toronto, where the gay community is now looking for liberal heterosexual allies in its struggle with the metropolitan government. Altman holds that this separatism is primarily American (or Canadian), but feels that since American customs and ideas are being exported all over the world, it might be the pattern soon elsewhere in the world. A section of the book is devoted to consumer capitalism which he associates with gays, but which existed long before there was a gay market. Altman would argue that more and more people are behaving in a way traditionally ascribed to homosexuals, hence his term "homosexualization of America," but there is really no evidence for this except that homosexuality is becoming more open.

These disagreements should not detract from the value of Altman's book. He has written an intelligent and moving account of the love/hate relationship between the United States and its gay minority and, whether they agree or disagree, his American readers, both heterosexual and gay, can learn a great deal from his thought-provoking observations. **A, PR**

**Gayspeak: Gay and Lesbian Communication.** James W. Chesebro, ed. New York: Pilgrim Press, 1981 (367 pp.; \$17.95 hardcover, \$9.95 paper).

*Reviewed by Bill Johnson, EdD, ACS, National Coordinator, United Church Coalition for Lesbian/Gay Concerns; lecturing faculty, The Institute for Advanced Study of Human Sexuality, San Francisco, Calif.*

This book is the outgrowth of a project initiated by the Caucus on Gay Male and Lesbian Concerns of the Speech Communication Association. Although this collection of 25 articles (many written as graduate student studies) purports to be radical in its approach to the subject of homosexuality, that radicalism seems less dramatic than the editor suggests.

The basic premise of *Gayspeak* is that social reactions to homosexuality and the communication about those social reactions make homosexuality an issue and that it is this communication about homosexuality, rather than homosexual behavior, which is the legitimate focus of inquiry. While the book may indeed be a breakthrough within the speech

communication profession (and there is little doubt that this volume has value as a textbook in that field), there is nothing radical about suggesting that homophobia, not homosexual behavior, is the problem.

Once the rationale for this not-so-novel approach has been expressed, albeit with some confusion, *Gayspeak* offers a weighty smorgasbord of essays that too often are poorly written, inconsequential, and dated; sometimes provocative if not thrilling; or, sadly, specialized to the point of boredom.

Two excellent essays on *real* gayspeak—language used *within* the lesbian/gay communities, rather than language *about* lesbians and gay men—by the late Joseph J. Hayes present an uncommon look at the ways in which language has served both affirmative and negative or denigrating purposes. Sally Miller Gearhart, true to her reputation for insightful writing, argues that the deepest roots of homophobia and gay oppression exist primarily in terms of the oppression of women rather than in terms of male attitudes and impulses toward other males. She writes: "To the extent that the gay man does what only women are supposed to do—love men—and to the extent that he allows himself to touch something more than just the masculine side of himself—his feminine—to that extent, the gay man receives his share of society's misogyny."

Larry G. Ehrlich, writing about "The Pathogenic Secret," offers one of the more provocative essays examining the uniqueness and meaning of self-disclosure for gay men and lesbians, the pathogenic secret being personal information intentionally withheld that induces a state of physical and psychological dysfunction. This essay is one of three that comprise the best section of the book, that which deals with homophobia. The others are: "Male Homophobia" by Stephen F. Morin and Ellen M. Garfinkle, an extremely useful overview of studies of fear among males; and Paul Siegel's "Androgyny, Sex-Role Rigidity, and Homophobia," a study of correlations between homophobia and sex-role inflexibility.

Citing research findings, Morin and Garfinkle write: "If sex education is to have any impact on attitudes toward homosexuals, it would appear that significant changes will have to be made both in the curriculum and in the attitudes of the sex educators." *Gayspeak* will not contribute significantly to such re-education (though sexologists and

sex educators would find some useful resource material in the homophobia section). But, on the whole, for general readers or professionals in disciplines other than speech communication, the book is of limited interest.

**Marriage, Love, Sex and Divorce.** Jonathan Gathorne-Hardy. New York: Summit Books, 1981 (384 pp.; \$14.95).

*Reviewed by Laura J. Singer, EdD, President, Save A Marriage, Inc.; author, Stages: The Crises That Shape Your Marriage (1980).*

Out of a turbulent and very painful divorce and post-divorce affair, Jonathan Gathorne-Hardy has forged a searing, sometimes soaring, oftentimes provocative book on marriage, love, sex, and divorce. The author is a social scientist and historian, and he has approached the topic with an intensity born of his personal involvement, bringing to the reader much information that is most often interesting and pertinent, and sometimes repetitive and obvious.

Drawing some interesting parallels between the society of ancient Rome and our current society, he states that our last 40 years have had much in common with the end of the first two centuries A.D.: i.e., child rearing was much more permissive; there was a decline in the authority of the father, which "meant ferocity gave way to tenderness and love, love to over-indulgence"; people searched for sexual pleasure, including group orgies, and for instructions in love-making positions. Also, "there was an equally powerful feminist movement" which culminated in an alarming rise in the divorce rate during the last century of the Roman empire. Although our pattern today is not identical, the author believes we can learn from Rome concerning the erosion of life's values.

He parallels divorce with death—which gives you some notion of the depth of his painful experience—and he raises issues concerning joint custody in a profoundly moving description of the reactions of a divorced father. Throughout his chapter on divorce and especially with reference to custody, he becomes a staunch male advocate, a stance which he attempts to offset by discussing at length the necessity for emotional and financial support for the single parent who has custody and who, in most cases, is the mother. It is understandable that, coming out of his own

bitterness and helpless rage, he would tend to support men and to a degree blame and berate women. He does, however, note that "we are amalgams of both sexes." Knowledgeable and sensitive, he considers the galloping divorce rate, along with the feminist and sexual revolutions and the quest for individual freedom of expression, as indications that we are on the threshold of a profound change which he calls a "Laser Beam of Change."

In the section on sexuality, the author draws heavily upon Kinsey, Pomeroy, and Masters and Johnson. Although it is inconsistent with the style of the rest of the book, he includes in great detail the Masters and Johnson treatment procedures for sexual dysfunction. Perhaps the rationale is that this material is included in the chapter entitled "Some Solutions to the Problems of Marriage, Divorce and Sex," a chapter in which he notes that sex is frequently the presenting problem in marital discord and in which he also makes a strong plea for therapy after divorce and especially prior to remarriage.

The "Privilege Bulge Generation" is the name he assigns to the children of the 1950s and 1960s who were "brought up under the ever-growing influence of psychoanalytic ideas and in search, therefore, of personal happiness and fulfillment." With an emphasis upon the parents who valued a lifting of sexual repression, and with the promise of infinite growth and expansion, came the experiments in living and loving which the author sees as leading to greater gains rather than losses. He sees society as "frightened" of the possibility of excesses and lack of control, but believes that, if we are informed and aware, the reality need not be frightening.

Occasionally he makes an analytic generalization which is so global as to be absurd, and which indicates his limits in terms of understanding psychoanalytic theory. But these lapses are rare. More frequently he is full of wit and delightful literary references. Romantic love is traced from its antecedents through Petrarch's love for Laura and Dante's for Beatrice, to La Rochefoucauld's thesis that "few people would fall in love if they had never heard of love." The claim is made that romantic love is destructive to marriage since "love is a distant quest, something pursued; marriage is having been caught, love of someone close to you." And he sees marriage pragmatically as being based on endurance, on the ability to make sacrifices and not

upon what he sees to be a significant component of romantic love—namely the quest for suffering and purification and bliss through death.

All of the foregoing culminate in his master thesis that we are at a crucial turning point in the development of the human psyche, marking the third major change in Western society: He designates the first as having had its origins in early Greek history with the discovery of "guilt"; the second in Christianity with its doctrine of the forgiveness of sins and marriage for life; and now Western civilization is experiencing what the author terms a "Laser Beam of Change"—the lifting of repression, and the search for and belief in freedom and tolerance. This is a most provocative and interesting thesis which he has attempted to document historically, socially, and psychologically—not all equally effectively, but with rare perception and wit.

In all, the author has written a most stimulating and iconoclastic book which projects his sense of the vast complexity of the human psyche with all of its conflicts, contradictions, and strengths. **A, PR**

**Reflections of a Rock Lobster.** Aaron Fricke, Boston: Alyson Publications, 1981 (116 pp.; \$4.95).

*Reviewed by James P. Vincent, SIECUS Program Assistant.*

Aaron Fricke is a young man who, in 1980, became the central figure in a landmark court case, and of a nationwide controversy, when he decided to escort a male friend as his date to his high school prom. *Reflections of a Rock Lobster* is Fricke's own story of his life leading up to and beyond that incident. "This book is about growing up gay," he says at the outset.

With profound candor, an impressive analytical perspective, and abundant warmth and humor, he tells of an ordinary, happy infancy and early childhood in a small Rhode Island town; of his very early awareness of his homosexuality and of guiltless sex play with his male schoolmates; of his being increasingly upset by the casual homophobia of his family and others around him; of the sense of isolation these attitudes instilled in him; and of the catharsis—his gay liberation—which came when he discovered other people who cherished rather than hated their sexuality.

Telling of his conflict with his high school principal, the chief antagonist in

the prom-date controversy, Fricke describes a person whose ingrained fear of homosexuality compelled him to behave with so little integrity that he was officially criticized in the judge's decision which ruled in Fricke's favor. In contrast, Aaron Fricke, clearly in control of creating his own life, has triumphed over the ordinary, everyday, appallingly negative circumstances surrounding him. His book, in its warmth, is a beacon of hope for the 10% of children in this society who grow up similarly unsupported. It has, in its truthfulness, the therapeutic effect that a slap in the face can have in defusing hysteria; and there aren't many people who have grown up in this society—a society which has honored sexual bigots as authority figures and role models—who wouldn't benefit from its sobering and inspiring effect.

This perceptive and sensitively written book, which ought to be read by everyone, would be especially helpful for high school guidance counselors, sex educators, and all professionals who work with young people and/or their parents. **LT, A, P, PR**

**The Parent's Guide to Teenage Sex and Pregnancy.** Howard R. and Martha E. Lewis. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1980; Berkley Publishing, 1982 (383 pp.; \$12.95 hardcover, \$3.75 paper).

Reviewed by Jean S. Gochros, PhD, ACSW, Associate Director, Human Options, Inc.; AASECT-certified sex educator and therapist, Honolulu, Hawaii.

The authors of this book state that it is intended to be "the most useful, complete book for parents" about heterosexual adolescent intercourse and pregnancy. That is an ambitious goal. One might wonder if it is a worthy one, when on the same page they recognize that "the topic of children and sex takes in much more than aspects of intercourse." Of course most authors on this topic find too much to cover, limit their content, and decide whether to cover many areas superficially or a few areas in depth. The Lewises chose the latter approach and made this book the first of an eventual trilogy. A second, more generalized book, *How to Raise Sexually Healthy Children*, will be followed by *Sex Crimes and Your Child*. It was, I think, an unfortunate way of treating the problem.

For one thing, many people will not read the second book, and this separa-

tion and sequencing automatically reinforce the idea that sex is synonymous with intercourse and reproduction. For another, the tendency to divide books into sex education for (or about) discrete age categories (usually stopping at adulthood) implies that sex and sex education are only for the young, and that the latter is composed of separate courses in which the content is completely different for each group. I prefer the approach that treats sex education as a continuous lifelong process in which overlapping content and teaching techniques are simply modified to meet the needs of people at different ages.

The Lewises do slip in some well done messages about talking to children about birth control, etc., long before adolescence, and about other forms of sexual expression. However, most of those messages get lost, buried under the weight of the focus on adolescent intercourse. I would have preferred a format and sequence in which the first book generally covered all age groups and forms of sexual expression, and the second provided the in-depth (but more well-rounded) focus on adolescent sexuality. Even given its limited focus, in my estimation the book did not reach its goal. It is dismaying, for example, that

there is nothing about the specific concerns of mentally or physically handicapped adolescents and their parents.

There are other problems. One is an over-emphasis on research. Ironically, one of the positives of the book is that it is extremely well documented. The authors cite a ream of studies and quotes from researchers and practitioners in every relevant profession. Indeed, it is so refreshing to see such professions as social work and nursing treated with knowledge and respect by "medical" writers that it truly pains me to criticize the book. There is, however, such a thing as "overkill." Study after study, statistic after statistic, quote after quote—all making the same points—turn the book into a humorless, ponderous, and sometimes boring production. Although the authors provide a useful segment on how to interpret research and ferret out hidden agendas, I eventually began to wonder about their own hidden agendas.

In all fairness, there are many warnings and some data from research cautioning against a rigid, punitive anti-sex stance. There is an excellent section on how to help those adolescents who are having intercourse make it an enjoyable experience. Mainly, however, the reader is overwhelmed with endless reports on every conceivable dangerous consequence of intercourse. A section on sexually transmitted disease (including a long list of diseases, symptoms, and consequences that might have been better placed in an appendix) seems to rule out not only sexual intercourse but practically every kind of physical contact. The underlying message, despite the authors' statements to the contrary, seems to be simply "Don't!"

The authors seem inconsistent in their empathy with parents. Sometimes it seems high. Often, however, I felt a scolding tone that presumes parents guilty of some neurotic motive no matter how they treat their children's sexuality. And I worry when I read that the discussion of homosexuality promised in the next volume will range from responding to youngsters' "normal same-sex play" to "homosexuality as a life-long preference." Is it suggested that the latter is "abnormal"? The Lewises may not have meant that at all, but it is an unfortunate wording that inadvertently reinforces homophobia. I hope it is not a portent of things to come.

Despite all this, there is much of value in the book. The section on helping pregnant teenagers is sensitively done, with empathy for parent and child alike.

## Thoughtful answers to sensitive questions

### NEW! HUMAN SEXUALITY

By Annette G. Godow, Psy.D.

This text offers an overview of the entire field of human sexuality. The author looks at biological, psychological, sociological, and cultural facets of human sexuality, stressing the theme that sex is a natural function and a form of human communication. This book is geared toward preventing common sex-related problems.

- up-to-date material on various therapies used to alleviate sexual dysfunctions
  - discusses the most recent sex-related research and sexual behavior patterns of today's culture
  - highlights material of special interest to students — breast self-examination, pelvic examinations, and toxic shock syndrome
1982. 685 pages, 140 illustrations. (1861-4)



ASP461

Certainly there is a wealth of information and practical advice on a wide range of subjects, including details on where to turn for help and issues to consider when facing an unplanned pregnancy. Such information is often omitted or treated inadequately in other books. And, in general, there are other positive aspects. For example, plurals are used to avoid sexist pronouns, a format which, in itself, adds effective sex education. The authors' major concern that "liberation" is becoming a new form of harmful oppression for teenagers is certainly one I share.

Thus, despite my criticisms, these authors must not be dismissed lightly. They are not among those who spout religious dogma disguised as sex education. They are thoughtful, concerned writers who sincerely try to provide responsible and helpful sex education and who have obviously combed the countryside for the best resources available. Nevertheless, I cannot recommend this book in its present form. Several of the authors whose works are cited by the Lewises provide similar information and values without resorting to scare tactics. All the more reason to wonder how the Lewises can find a Sol Gordon, quote from his deliberately brief list of "shoulds," "shouldn'ts" and warnings, and seem to completely miss his major message which could serve as a model one for parents. It is precisely his sense of humor and generally light-hearted, casual, approving approach to sex that help ensure that his accompanying calls for responsibility will be heard by adolescents.

A revision of style and format for the entire trilogy would, in my opinion, turn this project into a truly valuable contribution.

**Your Sexual Freedom: Letters to Students.** Richard Hettlinger. New York: The Continuum Publishing Co., 1981 (136 pp.; \$7.95).

*Reviewed by Sol Gordon, PhD, Professor of Child and Family Studies, Syracuse University, and Director of the Institute for Family Research and Education; member, SIECUS Board of Directors.*

This is a book that meets the needs of a relatively unserved population—the not-so-liberated college student. This group is typically confronted with moral dilemmas with reference to such prosaic problems as masturbation, homosexual-

ity, and readiness for sexual intercourse. Hettlinger is well known for his sober, moral books for young people, and this book continues his established reputation. He is here addressing himself to people who are expected to be liberated and informed but who, in fact, must cope with a variety of difficulties.

The writing in *Your Sexual Freedom* is clear and unambiguous, moral without being moralistic or judgmental. It's hard to conceive of a better statement for the situation of young people today than the following: "I suggest that the greater threat to sexual freedom today is not the denial of individual needs but the denial of human responsibility and choice."

Hettlinger's section on the tyranny of statistics is a gem, acknowledging that research can liberate people from false fears and guilt, but can also isolate aspects of sexuality—intercourse and orgasm—and minimize personal and social factors. Statistics can be used to imply that majority practices are healthier and better.

The author encourages students to develop their own distinctive sexual selves. This is thus an especially good book for young people who, because of certain religious convictions, may still have inhibitions, fears, and misconceptions concerning masturbation and homosexuality. It's clear that Hettlinger's own orientation is rational, spiritual, and moral.

Though written specifically for college students, the book can also benefit senior high school students, parents, and professionals because of its wonderfully communicative style. **A, P, PR**

**Anal Pleasure and Health.** Jack Morin. Burlingame, Calif.: Down There Press, 1981 (241 pp.; \$12.50).

*Reviewed by Bill Stackhouse, MTS, ACS, Director, SIECUS Parent Projects; adjunct lecturer, Manhattan Community College, New York, N. Y.*

In both my teaching and counseling experience I have found a serious interest in learning basic facts about anal sexuality. When lecturing on the physiology of sexual response in men and women I get questions about the response, pleasure, and possible dangers of sexual interaction involving the anus. In individual counseling with gay males I have found that it is common for them to express both interest and concern about

anal sexual experience. The only pertinent resource I have considered worth recommending in either of these settings was a brief 1976 article from a Toronto gay newspaper. Obviously there was a need for more detailed information. *Anal Pleasure and Health* fills that need. Indeed it is the first book I have ever seen which is devoted entirely to anal sexuality. Written and organized as a self-help book for the lay reader, it is based on the research of the therapeutic approach developed by Dr. Morin for use with men and women desirous of opening up or increasing their capacity for anal pleasure or of decreasing an inhibiting anal tension.

The book begins with a brief but excellent history of the "anal taboo," describing its effect on individuals and on modern medicine and psychology. In his following chapter on how to use the book as a self-help guide, Morin focuses on the importance of self-acceptance, of knowing one's own body and how to communicate with it. He makes a clear presentation of the male and female bodily structure as it relates to both anal tension and pleasure, presents exercises to assist the reader in becoming more aware of anal experience, and discusses such concerns as diet, toilet habits, and lubrication.

The book then guides the reader through mutual exploration with another. This begins with a discussion of attitudes about such concerns as feces, homophobia, and masculinity and femininity. The next chapter emphasizes the importance of communication, particularly self-disclosure and mutual concern and respect. There is an excellent section on the power dynamics of anal sexuality which raises important questions about many aspects of power issues in sexual interaction in general. Finally, tips are presented about such concerns as discovering a partner with whom one will be comfortable and finding a physician who will be supportive. The appendices present medical issues and data on the author's research process and findings. As an educator, I would like to have seen one or two concise chapters devoted to the "facts" instead of having them scattered throughout the self-help section.

For many the anus is a source of great pleasure. For many more it is the seat of much of life's tension. In the past, finding a resource dealing with this subject had been virtually impossible. Now there is a book to recommend to those desirous of increasing their anal pleasure and health. **A, PR**

# AUDIO-VISUAL REVIEWS

These reviews were written by Deryck D. Calderwood, PhD, Director, Human Sexuality Program, New York University; member, SIECUS Board of Directors.

**Who You Are and What You Are: Understanding Sex Roles.** Four filmstrips and sound cassettes, 40 min. (Also available in slide and video formats.) Price, \$149.50. Guidance Associates, Communications Park, Box 3000, Mt. Kisco, NY 10549.

This is a revised and updated version of *Masculinity and Femininity* and it is designed to sensitize students of high school age to general concepts of sex-role formation, sex-role stereotypes, and sexual identity. Part 1 provides an overview of sex-role development and how gender roles are established by manipulation, channeling, verbal appellation, and activity exposure. Part 2 presents four men who give their personal definitions of masculinity. Parts 3 and 4 offer the feminine side of the picture and the role conflicts faced by women in society today. While there is nothing really new about the concepts presented, the individuals selected to present their views are a stimulating group of people of different ages, and ethnic and racial backgrounds, with traditional and nontraditional viewpoints. There is support for a wide range of opinions, and this should guarantee worthwhile discussion. Photography and sound are excellent although the cassettes in the preview set were balky and one was unusable.

**Cramps.** 16 mm, color, 26 min. Price, \$495; rental, \$50. Produced by Mobius International. Distributed by Transit Media Library, 779 Susquehanna Avenue, Franklin Lakes, NJ 07417.

As the title suggests, *Cramps* is a frank look at the menstrual problems experienced by an estimated 10% of women. For some, menstrual cramps can be even more intense than labor pains. While women are not absent from work more frequently than men, it is menstrual difficulties that represent the major reason for female absenteeism. As the film

points out, menstruation is still a subject rarely discussed seriously among women. Job security prevents women from sharing the real reason for absence with their male supervisors, and embarrassment often prevents their communicating with boyfriends, husbands, and sons. This film may help to eliminate such reticence. *Cramps* combines creatively presented dramatic sequences with the spontaneous interaction in a women's discussion group and factual information from Dr. Penny Budoff. Despite the seriousness of its message, the film is lively and upbeat. It effectively squelches the "it's all in your head" notion which women who suffer have had to put up with from both men and other women. Through animation, the film demonstrates how anti-prostaglandin medication works. Professionally produced, this film is a valuable "facts of life" film for both men and women, adolescents and adults.

**Some of the Things That Go On Out There.** 16 mm, color, 30 min. Price, \$465; rental, \$55. Produced by Peer Education Resources. Distributed by Focus International, Inc., 333 West 52nd Street, New York, NY 10019.

This is an ambitious film in that it attempts to deal with a wide range of issues teenagers find themselves facing in our society today. The overall concept presents the adolescent years as a form of "rites of passage" without the clear-cut ritual marking the change from childhood to adult status found in some other cultures. Almost every negative stereotype of teenage life and the confrontations it involves is presented in a kaleidoscope of depressing sequences—conflict with parents, alcohol and drug use, communication problems, sexual decision-making problems, problems of self-discovery, problems, problems. The one or two potentially positive moments in the film are overwhelmed by the deluge of the traumatic "things that go on out there." It is therefore a disappointing film in its preoccupation with the negative without the suggestion of guidelines or resources that might help adolescents and their parents find their way through this difficult and important transition period in life. It will take an experienced facilitator and the leeway of more than the usual discussion time to successfully utilize this film to get teenagers beyond the "ain't it awful" gripe session to a serious consideration of the important values, decision-making skills, and coping strategies that can ensure survival out there.

**Anatomy and Attitudes: Understanding Sexuality.** 3 color filmstrips, 3 sound cassettes, 40 min. Price, \$119. Sunburst Communications, 39 Washington Avenue, Pleasantville, NY 10570.

This three-part program for early adolescents is designed to provide information on male and female sexual anatomy, to help develop a vocabulary of precise and accurate sexuality terminology, and to correct some common myths and misconceptions, as well as to look at how attitudes about sexuality are formed. The program begins by showing how, from

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the earliest moments, infants begin to learn about intimacy, love, and sexuality. It demonstrates, with unusual sensitivity for both parents' and children's viewpoints, how early interaction with parents conditions attitudes about the body and about the role of sex in life. Part 2 (15 minutes) deals with male sexuality and Part 3 (15 minutes) with female sexuality; in each the format is a teachers' conference room to which Mr. Brown and Mrs. Allen have invited a few students to react to and make suggestions about the material they have prepared for a sex education class. Drawings and three-dimensional models are used to present the factual anatomical instructions. The students' questions allow for an informal exploring of how feelings about their bodies and about their bodies' functions affect their attitudes and behavior. The script is excellent—barring one or two minor inaccuracies—and the photography is crisp and sensitive. A Teacher's Guide is included which, in addition to a transcript of the film's text, provides discussion questions, suggested activities, and a helpful bibliography.

**Social and Sexual Aspects of Living for the Hearing Impaired.** Color slide set (350 slides; 9-part series) and narrative.

Price, \$395, \$50 per part if purchased separately; rental, arranged through distributor. Stanfield Film Associates, P.O. Box 1983, Santa Monica, CA 90406.

*Reviewed by Nancy J. Barbara, teacher, The Public School for the Deaf, New York, N.Y.*

This useful and enlightening set of slides is one of the most comprehensive visual resources available for use with deaf and hearing-impaired students. Developed by Winifred Kempton, former consultant with Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania, the package includes a stimulating and provocative narrative ("signed" by the teacher) to accompany each slide. The nine subject areas serve a wide range of needs. Part 1, "Parts of the Body," may be comfortably used with a coeducational group. Parts 2 and 3, "Male Puberty" and "Female Puberty," may be individually used in same-sex groups. Part 4, "Social Behavior," explains appropriate social behavior and explores the problems of being deaf in a hearing world. What it does not explain, however, are the proper and most accepted "signs" of sexual behavior, which would be useful for both deaf adolescents and sex educators, in that homemade signs and fingerspelling

tend to take the place of the correct signs.

Parts 5 through 7, "Human Reproduction," "Birth Control," and "VD and Sexual Health," are informative and comprehensive enough to dispel the myths and misconceptions most commonly associated with these topics. In Parts 8 and 9, "Marriage" and "Parenting," the curriculum could benefit by being expanded to include essential genetic and heredity information specific to deafness. No mention is made of communication problems between a hearing person and a deaf person, of the implications of raising a deaf child, or of the further implications of a deaf couple raising a hearing child in a deaf environment. These concerns are among those commonly raised when the topics of marriage and parenting are approached with deaf individuals.

Overall, however, this package will be very helpful for sex educators, social workers, guidance counselors, and residential staff working within the deaf community. The narrative which accompanies each slide will provoke much discussion, making each part run for an hour or longer. The program will be enhanced if a person "signing" the narrative and leading the discussion is knowledgeable about deaf culture.

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