

BEYOND THE MALE MYTH: TWO PROFESSIONAL VIEWS

Beyond the Male Myth. Anthony Pietropinto, M.D., and Jacqueline Simenauer. New York: Times Books, 1977 (430 pp.; \$12.50).

[Following publication in 1976 of *The Hite Report: A Nationwide Study of Female Sexuality*, a book which received almost unanimous praise for its contributions to our understanding of women's sexuality, many people expressed the need for a similar study of male sexuality. Since *Beyond the Male Myth* has been heavily advertised as meeting this felt need, we asked our reviewers of *The Hite Report*, two leading professionals—Wardell B. Pomeroy and Leah C. Schaefer, each both a sex researcher and a therapist—to comment on *Beyond the Male Myth*. Their reviews follow. (Note: The similarity of their opening sentences is purely coincidental.) —Ed.]

by Wardell B. Pomeroy, Ph.D.
 Psychotherapist, co-author of the Kinsey Studies
 San Francisco, California

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This is an exasperating, frustrating, and disappointing book to read: exasperating because I experienced it as the work of a psychiatrist who permitted his own prejudices to trap him into sounding off with considerable arrogance about male sexuality. In some ways it reminds me of David Reuben's unfortunate books. It is frustrating because there are some interesting data in the book about male sexual attitudes. If the reader can ignore most of the psychoanalytic nonsense and the biases of the authors he will find some worthwhile ideas here and there. In an appendix there are 83 pages of tables, giving all the answers to 40 questions on a questionnaire handed out at shopping centers in 18 cities in the United States by Crossley Surveys, Inc. If one uses these tables, bypassing the authors' misinterpretations of them in the text, one can learn some interesting (but hardly explosive) facts about what some men are thinking about women.

The sample consisted of 4,066 males. Seven of the questions answered were demographic and the other 33 were about various sexual attitudes. Each man was also given four essay questions and about 500 answers were received. The authors estimated that about half of the men approached filled out the questionnaires and about 10 percent answered the essay questions. Although some selectivity is inevitable with this method, I feel the research design was passable.

The authors usually give no percentages to the answers from the essay questions. This allows them to pick and choose from them to make any point they wish. Although answers are placed in quotes, the writing style among the respondents is so similar that I suspect the answers are highly edited versions rather than being direct quotes. This was unfortunately also true of the Hite survey.

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Beyond the Male Myth is a frustrating, exasperating, and disappointing book which in no way takes us beyond the male myth. Written by psychiatrist Anthony Pietropinto and medical editor Jacqueline Simenauer, this study fulfills neither the promise of its publicity nor even its title.

They write: "Since Kinsey's study of sexual behavior in the human male in 1948, no one has taken a long, objective look at the American male. Even the Kinsey Report is *nothing more than* [italics mine] a compilation of sexual chronology, preference and deviations that do little for our understanding of man's intellectual and emotional orientation to his own sexuality." To reduce Kinsey's masterful work to "little more than a compilation," etc., is both ignorant and silly. But the authors immediately follow this with a statement implying that through the findings of their own questionnaire, answered anonymously by over four thousand men, they will "examine man's intellectual and emotional orientation to his sexuality." This is gross arrogance, for what follows in this 430-page book is a moderately well-done study whose findings are interpreted from a traditional psychiatric point of view stressing the madonna-prostitute interpretation of male/female sexuality. (Quotes from the 4,066 men in their sample come out smooth and unindividualized.)

Surprisingly, given their backgrounds, the authors seem to have little understanding of how slowly feelings catch up with changes in our mental concepts and attitudes. They write that because for the last ten years women have been writing, revealing themselves, and saying what they want from sex, etc., and have thereby come to a new place, men are suddenly all different, too—and are now concerned with, and desirous of, being everything they ideally would like to

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SPEAKING OUT

Beyond Is Not Far Enough

Sam Julty

My library is lopsided. The right side of one bookcase is jammed with literature on almost everything I'll ever want or need to know about women. On the left are the few books devoted to male sexuality and social behavior, and they appear gaunt in their lonely setting.

The tilted state of that bookcase is testimony to the cult of mystery that we men don't appear to object to supporting about who we really are. Indeed, so many of us have become so involved with keeping our sexuality proprietary that we often end up becoming a mystery to ourselves.

I was hoping that *Beyond the Male Myth* would prove to be significant ballast for the light side of my library. Alas, the work is a lightweight, adding nothing new in the way of the much-needed insights we men need in conducting our sexual lives. I am underwhelmed by yet more advice to women on how they can please their male sex partners. I am unimpressed by the editorial asides which make the same old presumptions of what women need from men (romance, protection, orgasms). I am pained by what might be interpreted as a boast that many men consider their sexuality subordinate to money, profession, and the provider role. I am distracted by the inference that the index of how much a man cares about a woman is measured by how many orgasms he "gives" her. I am bored with yet another analysis of how liberated women "emasculate" men. I am outraged by the Freudian cop-out which explains our sexual attitudes toward women with the excuse that we all suffer the madonna/whore conflict to some degree, and have a "relentless organ" we cannot control.

I would have been refreshed if the valuable data collected by Pietropinto and Simenauer had been held up to men as mirrors. In my work with men, as a writer, sex counselor, and activist in a movement which seeks a departure from the traditional oppressive roles we men play, I need sound data coming from and addressed to men which will tell *us*, not women, who we are. I need exploration, social analysis, insights on why we behave the way we do. I need antidotes to counteract the sex-role poisons we men have been fed all our lives, which say that our sexuality is tied to dominance, aggression, performance, success. I also need positive reinforcement for men exploring and practicing lifestyles other than strict heterosexuality.

I didn't get what I needed, and that was a disappointment. What I did get were apologies and excuses via the hoary Oedipal, madonna/whore, and anatomy-is-destiny psychoanalytic formulas. It's as if every man lived his whole life in some psychic amniotic sac, having no connection with

the social role orientation which controls him. I got a confounding of homosexuality with group sex and sadomasochism. I also got only the fantasy aspect of rape, befuddled with S/M and madonna/whore overviews, and no recognition that forcible rape exists within the spectrum of some men's sexuality.

Until I get more studies, more data, more exploration, my library will remain lopsided and my work will be made more difficult. Until there is a more honest dialogue between male professionals and the vast majority of men out there struggling with only one set of learned rules of expected behavior, myths will continue to make our sexuality lopsided.

[Sam Julty is author of *MSP (Male Sexual Performance)* and the forthcoming *Men's Bodies, Men's Selves (Dial Press, Sept. 1978)*, and is active in the New York Men's Center, the national men's movement, and N.O.W. —Ed.]

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Pomeroy, Continued from page 1

The book is filled with biases and judgmental attitudes. Extramarital intercourse is called "cheating," even in the questionnaire. In defense of this the authors say, ". . . we used the word 'cheating' even though it is somewhat pejorative and implies wrongdoing because only the individual can determine the nature of the contract between partners and how well it has been honored." In quoting the Kinsey data on extramarital intercourse for males they confuse accumulative incidence (50 percent) with active incidence (37 percent in a five-year age group). They complain that Kinsey estimated the accumulative incidence as too high, yet their own data show that, except for men over 55, the active incidence is over 50 percent.

They berate Shere Hite for being not only tolerant toward lesbians but for being militant about that tolerance. In fact there are several diatribes against Ms. Hite, whose book, in my estimation, is considerably more significant than this one. They quote Irving Bieber in defending their attitudes that homosexuality is sick, saying that Bieber is justifiably proud of his 30 percent cure rate. The authors continue the myth that bisexuals are really homosexuals who believe "that heterosexuality is healthier and more acceptable."

They say that perversion is "most commonly defined by psychiatrists as an activity that substitutes for intercourse or uses an object other than a consenting adult." They must know a different group of psychiatrists than I do, for none but the most hidebound would define perversion in this way.

The theme of prostitute vs. madonna runs through the book. By this the authors apparently mean that every man wants both a mother and a whore for a wife. They say, "Almost all teen-aged boys masturbate, an activity fraught with guilt because of social prohibitions and, more importantly, the unconscious incest fantasies that accompany it. Defense against incest taboos likewise compels him to set up the prostitute-madonna dichotomy, focusing his early sexual fantasies on partners that are unmaternal and, therefore, bad."

In summary, I would suggest that this book, written in a "cutesy" fashion for the lay public, had best be ignored. The few worthwhile data in it are hardly worth the effort.

Schaefer, Continued from page 1

be, or what women want their partners to be, etc., etc.

They write: ". . . Most writers today fail to perceive the change that has taken place in men over the past few years, and expect males to persist in the traditions that governed them more than a decade ago." As a psychiatrist, dealing closely with human beings and human nature, how naive that Dr. Pietropinto should not recognize how slow we are to give up old feelings, old attitudes, and old ways of doing things. Our human fear of the unknown causes us to hold on to those ways long, long after they are of any value to us.

They write: "The notion that men want only to penetrate, thrust, and ejaculate is, as we have seen, outdated if, indeed, it was ever true." The idea that men no longer, for instance, think of intercourse sex as "the real thing" is wishful thinking and simply negates all the concerns still commonly expressed. The researchers are not only denying the traditional description of sex as still being current in the national thinking, but they even question whether it ever was!

If this book's purpose is to demystify the male myth, then it could only do so by letting men talk and reveal themselves—fully and truthfully, without having their efforts interpreted by someone who appears to be establishing a myth of his own about male sexuality. To make an instant switchover from the alleged myth that "all men are egotistical, brutes, cruel, obsessed with macho-ism" to still another myth that all men are "homebodies, love their wives, are totally interested in all affectionate aspects of sexuality—not only intercourse to ejaculation," is, once again but in another way, to cover up the beauty of men's genuine human sexuality with all its strengths and weaknesses, struggles and desires, glories and foibles. One stereotype is just being substituted for another, thereby bypassing the real persons inside and underneath.

There are some interesting findings in this study, if one can overlook the biased, superficial, and even unexciting interpretations with which the authors endow them:

- Age appears today to be more significant than class in determining sexual attitudes. In contrast to Kinsey's 1948 study, the difference, the authors rightly believe, is due not to differences in the aging process itself, but to radically different forms of upbringing from the more permissive one common to younger men today.

- Sixty-one percent of the sample considered sex to be a very important pleasure in life, but not *the* most important. (Work success appears to be most important, the degree increasing with higher educational levels.) Also, the better educated men find that, with time, sex becomes more interesting, rather than less. "Sex used to interest me because of what I didn't know," one man stated. "Now it's because of what I know."

- About half, 50.5 percent, of the men consider monogamous marriage to be the ideal sexual situation. Overall, more than 90 percent of the men in their sample stated they would like to be married—whether married at the time or not. Love is high on the list of desirable feelings for their partners, and companionship is the main reason given by over half the men for marriage.

- An unresponsive partner is the biggest turn-off for both married and single men—a finding not surprising to students of Masters and Johnson who have so often pointed out that the best source of stimulation for satisfying sexuality is "an interested and interesting partner."

But there are many, many more negatives in this book than positives—negatives which not only perpetuate male myths, but even attempt to perpetuate the female ones as well. For instance, many of Pietropinto's attitudes about female orgasm are grossly misleading, particularly his disregard of the now widely held view that women are fundamentally in charge of their own orgasms—orgasms which they *share* and experience with men. He refers to men "giving" or "bringing" women to orgasm—and in some places in this book, he even refers to "clitoral orgasm"! (It's hard to imagine that someone who keeps himself informed of sex research would still use such a term!) I object to his discussion of orgasms in terms of "success" and other such goal-oriented, rather than experience-oriented, terminology.

What I find especially repelling is the authors' arrogance in gratuitously lacing their findings with *advice* to women on "how to get and keep your man." Plus *all* those concerns with cleanliness! For example, they advise: "Most men welcome some vote of approval *viva voce*, but we would

caution women against using frequent deleted expletives unless your mate is accustomed to your using them, or takes the lead in using them himself. . . . Erotic words are considered 'dirty' words, and just as many men are turned off by women who are not freshly bathed or have unshaven armpits and legs, so they are also repulsed by 'foul' language. Just as the madonna must bring a bit of the prostitute to the bedroom, so the prostitute must not leave the madonna behind. . . . A man hearing such [foul, dirty] words from feminine lips is confronting not only sexuality, but aggression of the most hostile sort."

Some further advice offered: "These positions [female superior, rear entry, etc.], along with sitting and standing variations, cannot be easily performed undercover, except for a blanket of darkness, and the shy woman might initially feel ill at ease. Her man's increased arousal should quickly restore her security, sans blanket. . . . Women should consciously attempt to keep their mates pleasantly off balance so that sexual encounters will be too unique to lump together in weekly bunches." And so on—poor advice in poorer English!

What I also found aggravating about the book was the preponderance of references to *The Hite Report* and the authors' compulsion to demean the findings of that important study. It is my opinion that good research is good research and can stand on its own. *Beyond the Male Myth* is not a better book for pointing out the flaws in *The Hite Report*. In discussing these two books, many people wonder whether the Pietropinto/Simenauer book does not negate the validity of *The Hite Report*. I don't think so. Rather, both studies reveal that men and women still do not communicate well with each other. The women's report tells how women feel and what they desire and what they believe interferes with their feelings of satisfaction—and the men report their views of what *they* want, and what they feel interferes with *their* satisfaction, etc. One set of views does not negate the other—each perceives from a separate vantage point—and when men and women can finally communicate with each other, they might find satisfaction in sharing with each other what it is eminently possible and necessary to share.

Beyond the Male Myth is most certainly about a very, very important subject, but this is not at all an important book. The real subject of male sexuality has barely been touched on here. As the authors point out, up until about ten years ago, women were the more mysterious of the sexes. But in the past several decades there has been a real effort to research women's true sexuality, and women themselves have been authentic and generous about revealing themselves. Meanwhile this has left the subject of sex and the American male virtually unexplored since the famous Kinsey Report (1948). *Beyond the Male Myth* has not only not taken us beyond the male myth as we know it today, it hasn't even gotten into it enough to deepen our social, economic, or psychological understanding of why men and society have been compelled to perpetuate this myth. This book did not deepen my understanding of men—or the society which influences and compels them to adopt the roles they have to play, often to their own dismay and agony, I am convinced. The book hardly even suggests the anxiety that men must feel as they move from one stage of life to another, or even tries to cope with the bewildering changes in a changing world.

There is still so much to find out about men's sexuality, and this book barely puts a dent into it.

DO YOU KNOW THAT...

Johns Hopkins Postdoctoral Fellowship

Johns Hopkins Hospital is offering a postdoctoral fellowship in the psychoendocrinology of puberty, available for two or three years beginning July 1978. Applicants must hold a Ph.D. or M.D., and be U.S. citizens or permanent residents; individuals with experience in psychological, sexological, and/or endocrine medicine are preferred. The position carries N.I.H. salary scale (\$10,000 to \$13,200). Those interested should send curriculum vitae with a sample of original manuscript and a statement of career plans to: Psychohormonal Research, Phipps 400, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, MD 21205.

1978 Summer Workshops: Addendum

See the March 1978 SIECUS Report for a complete listing.

Massachusetts

Amherst College, Amherst, MA.

- *The New Sex Education*. July 16–21, 3 credits.
- *Sex Therapy Skills*. July 23–28, 3 credits.
- *Advanced Studies in Human Sexuality*. July 9–14, 3 credits.

Write to: American Association of Sex Educators, Counselors, and Therapists, 5010 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Suite 304, Washington, DC 20016.

Michigan

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI.

- *The New Sex Education*. June 2–6, 3 credits (graduate or undergraduate) from University of Massachusetts.
- *The New Sex Therapy*. June 8–12, 3 credits (graduate or undergraduate) from University of Massachusetts.

Write to: American Association of Sex Educators, Counselors, and Therapists, 5010 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Suite 304, Washington, DC 20016.

Pennsylvania

Slippery Rock State College, Slippery Rock, PA.

- *Human Sexuality*. July 31–August 18, 3 credits.

Write to: Summer School Office, Slippery Rock State College, Slippery Rock, PA 16057.

South Carolina

Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC.

- *The New Sex Education*. May 21–26, 3 credits.

Write to: American Association of Sex Educators, Counselors, and Therapists, 5010 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Suite 304, Washington, DC 20016.

Utah

University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT.

- *Family and Child*. June 27–August 16, 3 credits.
- *Sexual Development*. June 27–August 16, 3 credits.

Write to: Eleanore B. Luckey, Ph.D., Family and Consumer Studies, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112.

Washington

Central Washington University, Ellensburg, WA.

- *Sex Education in the Schools*. July 24–August 4, 3 credits.
- *Teaching About Parenting*. August 7–18, 3 credits.

Write to: Dr. Luther Baker, Professor of Family Studies, Central Washington University, Ellensburg, WA 98926.

HUMAN SEXUALITY: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR PROFESSIONALS

When SIECUS published its first book list for professionals in 1970, the majority of people in the helping professions were, in fact, still laypeople in the area of human sexuality. The books included in that early list reflected that level of professional knowledge. Today courses in human sexuality are included in medical, theological, social work, and counseling curricula, to name but a few, and the need for specialized books for professionals in the area of human sexuality has grown tremendously and is reflected in this current book list.

This list is only a sampling of the books available. Many other books which will be useful to professionals as well as

their clients are listed in our bibliography for laypeople "Human Sexuality: Books for Everyone." Professionals wanting to keep up with the most recent books in the field are advised to subscribe to the *SIECUS Report*. (Order from Human Sciences Press, 72 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10011).

Order these books from the publishers and distributors listed on the last page of this list. They are not available directly from SIECUS. Single copies of this bibliography and "Human Sexuality: Books for Everyone" are available for 25¢ from SIECUS upon receipt of a stamped, self-addressed, legal-size envelope for each list requested. In bulk they are: 15¢ each for 2-49 copies; 10¢ each for 50 copies or more.

BASIC TEXTS IN HUMAN SEXUALITY

CLINICAL SEXUALITY Third Edition

John S. Oliven

An immensely informative contribution to the literature of clinical sexuality, this edition provides up-to-date and detailed coverage of the broadest range of the sex life of human beings; its earliest manifestations in the child, through the pubertal phase of the teens, and during the ever-lengthening life span of the adult. It contains much specific information not easily found elsewhere.

J. B. Lippincott, 1974; \$24.00

FUNDAMENTALS OF HUMAN SEXUALITY Second Edition

Herant Katchadourian and Donald T. Lunde

This revision of the widely used college-level text in human sexuality will have interest for a general adult audience as well as for professionals. Topics covered include psychosexual growth, fantasy, masturbation, the physiology of orgasm, sexuality throughout the life cycle, and the erotic in art and culture.

Holt, Rhinehart and Winston, 1975; \$15.00 cloth, \$11.95 paper

HANDBOOK OF SEXUALITY

John Money and Herman Musaph, eds.

This comprehensive volume of more than 1400 pages (108 chapters by 102 authors) is designed to encourage sexology as a medical subspecialty. More than eight years in development, the work is comprised of original papers rather than reprints, and almost half of the authors are from outside the U.S. This book succeeds in putting together in one place a great deal of what is currently known in the field of sexuality.

Excerpta Medica/Elsevier North-Holland, Inc., 1977; \$81.95

HUMAN SEXUALITIES

John H. Gagnon

A provocative and innovative textbook built around the concept that "there is no one human sexuality, but rather a wide variety of sexualities." The who, what, where, when, and why of sexual experience are analyzed, based on the concept of a "sexual script" or learned sexual conduct. An instructor's guide and a study guide for students make this excellently illustrated college text even more useful.

Scott, Foresman and Co., 1977; \$9.95

HUMAN SEXUALITY

Bernard Goldstein

A well-organized review of the mountains of information available on human sexuality interaction. Over half of this general background deals with physical and physiological factors, with psychological and sociological aspects of sexuality given less emphasis. Bibliographies are included at the end of each chapter.

McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1976; \$11.95 cloth, \$9.50 paper

HUMAN SEXUALITY

Third Edition

James L. McCary

This revised edition of McCary's widely adopted college text includes the latest data and theories on the anatomy, physiology, and sociology of human reproductive and sexual behavior. It provides detailed anatomical illustrations where necessary.

Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1978; \$17.25

HUMAN SEXUALITY: A HEALTH PRACTITIONER'S TEXT

Richard Green, ed.

This valuable book will not only assist

health practitioners, but also those in the related fields of counseling and referral in the helping professions. It is well edited to include much concise information for health professionals.

Williams & Wilkins Company, 1975; \$11.50 paper

INTERPERSONAL SEXUALITY

David F. Shope

This is a college-level textbook which puts relationships in the central position. It presents a balanced and sophisticated approach to the major issues in human sexuality, relegating "plumbing" to an appendix. Included is an instructor's laboratory manual containing the usual test questions, as well as individual and group exercises designed to activate group process and facilitate emotional growth.

W. B. Saunders Co., 1975; \$8.00

MEDICAL ASPECTS OF HUMAN SEXUALITY, QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Harold I. Lief, ed.

A compilation from the monthly journal *Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality* between 1969 and 1974, this work contains 750 questions answered by over 500 professionals representing a variety of fields. It includes a considerable amount of information especially useful to the office practitioner, offering a kind of guidance based on actual experience with patients that is not readily available elsewhere.

Williams & Wilkins, 1975; \$16.00

PROGRESS IN SEXOLOGY

Robert Gemme and Connie Christine Wheeler, eds.

These 615 pages contain papers presented at the 1976 International Congress of Sexology in Montreal. The collection comprises statements and findings from all over the

world from most of today's foremost workers in the field of sexology. Editing requirements concentrate the statements, constituting a series of long abstracts. The book provides a useful and comprehensive overview of the "state of the art" of sexology as of the date of the Congress.
Plenum Press, 1977; \$32.50

SEXUAL MYTHS AND FALLACIES

James L. McCary

This book offers remedial sex information by correcting common misconceptions about sex and sexuality. Interesting and scholarly, it is appropriate for lay readers as well as for professionals.

Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1971; \$6.95 (O.P., available in libraries)

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

ATLAS OF HUMAN SEX ANATOMY

Robert Latou Dickinson

The basic contribution of this pioneering volume is the vast number of detailed drawings of the range of variations in male and female anatomy. Drawings also include intercourse, contraception, and the process of fertilization and conception.

R. E. Krieger Publishing Co., Inc., 1969; \$29.50

CONCEPTION, BIRTH AND CONTRACEPTION—A VISUAL PRESENTATION Second Edition

Robert J. Demarest and John J. Sciarra

This atlas presents the basic facts about human reproduction, but it is the seventy beautiful illustrations, realistically portraying the fundamentals of conception, birth, and contraception, which give this volume its special value.

McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1976; \$12.00

HUMAN SEXUAL RESPONSE

William H. Masters and Virginia E. Johnson

The 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, the volume contains the most definitive physiological data concerning sexual response so far developed.

Little, Brown and Company, 1965; \$15.00

HOMOSEXUALITY

THE HOMOSEXUAL MATRIX

C. A. Tripp

Containing an extraordinary array of mis-

cellanea about effeminacy and inversion, transvestism and transexualism, heterosexuality and homosexuality, the book describes the variety of sexual behaviors practiced by homosexuals and the numerous ways people integrate homosexuality into their lives, concluding with a plea that differences in human beings should be respected.

McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1975; \$10.00

HOMOSEXUALITIES: A STUDY OF DIVERSITY AMONG MEN AND WOMEN

Alan P. Bell and Martin S. Weinberg

Based on data obtained from in-depth interviews with some 1500 persons, both heterosexual and homosexual, this study identifies and describes five types of homosexual men and women, comparing them to each other in terms of their social and psychological adjustment and to similar heterosexual samples. The authors posit a view of homosexuality as a complex phenomenon involving quite different lifestyles, some more viable than others.

Simon & Schuster, Inc., (in press for Fall) 1978

HOMOSEXUALITY: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Martin S. Weinberg and Alan P. Bell, eds.

This reference guide contains over 1200 annotated entries of books and articles relating to both male and female homosexuality. Entries are in three major areas: physiological, psychological, and sociological.

Harper, & Row, Publishers, 1972; \$15.00

HOMOSEXUALITY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTIONING

Mark Freedman

The book discusses the etiology of homosexuality, examines the various ways in which normality may be construed, and reviews thirteen studies which indicate that homosexuality is not *ipso facto* pathological. It concludes that homosexuality and heterosexuality are per se poor predictors of psychological adjustment.

Brooks/Cole Publishing Company, 1971; \$2.95 paper

LESBIAN/WOMAN

Del Martin and Phyllis Lyon

This is a book by lesbians and about themselves and others they have known. It examines all the myths and stereotypes that don't quite fit, and stresses the need for the lesbian to forge a viable moral system which is more than a hand-me-down and which allows her to accept herself as a person, a woman, and a lesbian, in that order.

Glide Publications, 1972; \$7.95 cloth. Bantam Books, 1972; \$1.50 paper

MALE HOMOSEXUALS: THEIR PROBLEMS AND ADAPTATIONS

Martin S. Weinberg and Colin J. Williams

The authors look at homosexuals as individuals trying to cope with special problems of adaptation to a lifestyle that is scorned by

the larger society. It is a temperate treatment of problems faced in occupation, religious background, legal status, and personal living situation, which are discussed from three perspectives: relating to the heterosexual world; relating to the homosexual world; and psychological problems.

Oxford University Press, 1974; \$13.95

SEXUAL STIGMA: AN INTERACTIONIST ACCOUNT

Kenneth Plummer

Plummer's account of the phenomenon called homosexuality is a comprehensive sociological analysis from the interactionist point of view. Research from a number of disciplines is reviewed and from these he derives his objective attitudes about homosexuality.

Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1975; \$13.50

SEXUAL VARIANCE IN SOCIETY AND HISTORY

Vern L. Bullough

This is a volume of true sexological history, extending from early eastern Mediterranean civilization to the present. While the emphasis is on America and Europe, the book includes chapters on Islam, Hindu, and ancient Chinese traditions. This is an intriguing study of legal, religious, philosophical, literary, and social attitudes about sex in its many manifestations in human life.

John Wiley & Sons, 1976; \$26.50

MARITAL AND FAMILY THERAPY

HANDBOOK OF MARRIAGE COUNSELING Revised Edition

Ben N. Ard, Jr., and Constance C. Ard, eds.

Fifty chapters by contributors in many disciplines discuss theory, techniques, and subjects in marriage counseling.

Science and Behavior Books, 1976; \$15.95

MARITAL SEPARATION

Robert S. Weiss

A highly useful and thorough treatment of the significant processes associated with the dissolution of a marriage. These include such emotional responses as mourning and sorrow, persistence of attachment, identity changes, telling kin, children's responses and needs, friendships, legal matters, new attachments, and building a new life. Written without jargon, amply footnoted, and excellent for both counselor and layperson.

Basic Books, Inc., 1975; \$11.95

MARRIAGE CONTRACTS & COUPLE THERAPY

Clifford J. Sager

Based on the concept that each partner in

a marriage brings to it both conscious and unconscious expectations which form an individual, unwritten contract. Presenting the underlying contractual and therapeutic principles which "have validity for any situation that involves two committed people or an individual and an organization," Sager describes seven behavioral profiles and the effects on a relationship when any two are paired.

Brunner/Mazel, Publishers, 1976; \$15.00

PROGRESS IN GROUP AND FAMILY THERAPY

Clifford J. Sager and Helen Singer Kaplan, eds.

Fifty-two articles provide a comprehensive overview of significant theoretical and clinical innovations in group and family therapy.

Brunner/Mazel, Publishers, 1972; \$25.00 cloth, \$10.95 paper

SEXUAL BARGAINING: POWER POLITICS IN THE AMERICAN MARRIAGE

John Scanzoni

This is an authoritative book which debunks the myth of marital disintegration and argues that the current disenchantment with monogamous marriage is reflective of the power struggle precipitated by the demands of women for equality.

Prentice-Hall, 1972; \$7.95 cloth, \$2.95 paper

THERAPY WITH FAMILIES OF SEXUALLY-ACTING OUT GIRLS

Alfred S. Friedman et al.

The underlying philosophy, methods of training therapists, and techniques of working with families presented here are applicable to family therapy and counseling, regardless of the presenting problem.

Springer Publishing Company, 1971; \$8.50 (\$9.50 outside U.S.)

WORLDS OF PAIN: LIFE IN THE WORKING-CLASS FAMILY

Lillian Breslow Rubin

Condensing 1000 hours of interviews with 50 white, blue-collar working families and 25 of their middle-class counterparts, this study examines the nature of strains, sources of conflicts, and quality of the struggles which engage the couples, in the process portraying their lives with intensity and depth. A lengthy bibliography is included.

Basic Books, 1976; \$11.95

SEX COUNSELING AND THERAPY

ASSESSMENT OF SEXUAL FUNCTION: A GUIDE TO INTERVIEWING

Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry

A handbook for physicians and other

health professionals which discusses the techniques of interviewing and describes typical sexual problems, reviewing the many types of sexual difficulties related to medical problems.

Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, 1973; \$3.50

THE BEHAVIORAL TREATMENT OF SEXUAL PROBLEMS

Volume I: Brief Therapy

Volume II: Intensive Therapy

Jack S. Annon

Volume I outlines Dr. Annon's stages for attacking sexual problems, referred to as PLISSIT (permission, limited information, selected suggestions, 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 explanations as to why the author took the routes he did in treating sexual problems. An informative appendix containing inventories and suggestions for the taking of sex histories is included.

Enabling Systems, Inc. Volume I: 1971, \$9.50 (O.P., available in libraries); Volume II: 1975, \$13.50

FOR YOURSELF: THE FULFILLMENT OF FEMALE SEXUALITY

Lonnie Garfield Barbach

In this book, Dr. Barbach describes the treatment program she has developed for "pre-orgasmic" women. Valuable to both therapists and women in general, it is a tightly woven tapestry of information and "how to's" on the development and enjoyment by women of their sexuality.

Doubleday & Company, 1975; \$7.95 cloth, \$3.95 paper

HUMAN SEXUAL INADEQUACY

William H. Masters and Virginia E. Johnson

On the basis of eleven years of careful clinical research, Masters and Johnson present findings for the treatment of impotency, ejaculatory disorders, inadequate female response, vaginismus, dyspareunia, and sexual problems of aging. The book is a basic and essential resource for all therapists and counselors, as well as for others seriously interested in human sexuality.

Little, Brown and Company, 1970; \$15.00

THE NEW SEX THERAPY

Helen Singer Kaplan

Dr. Kaplan offers a comprehensive and eclectic approach to the treatment of sexual dysfunction, integrating psychoanalytical and clinical techniques. A brief course of therapy is outlined, designed for treating couples on an outpatient basis in office practice. The book includes an appendix of 39 illustrative case studies, and tables of the effects of various drugs on male and female sexual function. In addition, other current modes of sex therapy and their results are examined, and Dr. Kaplan explores the

necessary qualifications for sex therapists.
Brunner/Mazel, Publishers, 1974; \$17.50

THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AND PREPARATION OF SEX COUNSELORS

American Association of Sex Educators, Counselors, and Therapists

Following closely the recommendations and approach of AASECT's earlier guide on sex educators, this booklet emphasizes counseling principles and procedures, and outlines the scope of sex counseling and the requisite training.

American Association of Sex Educators, Counselors, and Therapists, 1974; \$1.25

SEXUAL AND MARITAL HEALTH: THE PHYSICIAN AS CONSULTANT

Clark E. Vincent

Dr. Vincent emphasizes the physician's role and responsibility in improving and maintaining patients' marital and sexual health. Topics include marital communication, sex education, adolescent sexuality, parenthood, marital and sexual problems, and a discussion of marital health as a new health specialty.

McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1973; \$9.95 cloth, \$7.95 paper

TREATMENT OF SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION

William E. Hartman and Marilyn A. Fithian

The authors describe and explain the treatment of sexual dysfunction used at their Center for Marital and Sexual Studies, and report on their findings and success. Based on Masters and Johnson's procedures and findings, their program has a number of innovative aspects.

Center for Marital and Sexual Studies, 1972; \$11.25

SEX EDUCATION

EDUCATION AND TREATMENT IN HUMAN SEXUALITY: THE TRAINING OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

Technical Report No. 572
World Health Organization

A breakthrough publication, this is the result of a Geneva conference of physicians from fourteen countries, emphasizing a positive approach to the need to involve basic workers in health education and family planning programs in different cultures. A definition of sexual health is offered, and a number of very specific recommendations are made.

WHO Publications Centre, U.S.A., 1975; \$3.95

FAMILY LIFE AND SEX EDUCATION: CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION

Esther D. Schulz and Sally R. Williams

Useful in teacher training and curriculum

planning, it discusses the philosophy underlying sex education programs, teacher preparation, and methods of program evaluation. The bulk of the book is devoted to specific suggestions for program content at every grade level in a hypothetical school, and emphasizes the importance of the discussion-centered approach.
Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1969; \$8.50

FILM RESOURCES FOR SEX EDUCATION *SIECUS*

This annotated guide to well over 150 films and other audio-visual materials for use in classroom and community group discussions of human sexuality and sex education is categorized by both topic and audience level.

SIECUS (distributed by Human Sciences Press), 1976; \$4.95

THE INDIVIDUAL, SEX AND SOCIETY: A SIECUS HANDBOOK FOR TEACHERS AND COUNSELORS

Carlfred B. Broderick and Jessie Bernard, eds.

This comprehensive volume contains a series of papers dealing with the practical and programmatic aspects of sex education, the cultural and value context of sexuality, norms of sexual functioning, and special educational problems posed by sexual anomalies and aberrant sexual behavior.

The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1969; \$17.50 cloth, \$4.95 paper

THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AND PREPARATION OF SEX EDUCATORS

American Association of Sex Educators, Counselors, and Therapists

This booklet, prepared by AASECT's Training and Standards Committee, 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; \$1.25

A SELECTIVE GUIDE TO MATERIALS FOR MENTAL HEALTH AND FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

Mental Health Materials Center

This is an invaluable resource for the selection and evaluation of materials in the fields of mental health and family life education. Each of the more than 500 pamphlets, films, filmstrips, and other materials is reviewed in depth, and the volume runs to more than 900 pages.

Mental Health Materials Center, 1976; \$65.00 cloth, \$45.00 paper

SEX EDUCATION AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Lawrence J. Haims

Beginning with an exploration of the role of sex education within the context of the "sexual revolution," this book articulates the major arguments for sex education in

the public schools and provides the educator with methods of dealing with opposition to its implementation. Guidelines for philosophy, objectives, and curriculum development are supplied.

Lexington Books, 1973; \$14.00

THE SEX EDUCATION CONTROVERSY

James Hattois and Neal A. Milner

Using data generated by their own questionnaire on 540 public school districts the authors analyze the status of sex education programs and general education policy. The book discusses the socio-political aspects of the sex education controversy, focusing on the techniques school officials can use to mitigate conflict with the community.

Lexington Books, 1975; \$15.00

SEX EDUCATION IN MEDICINE

Harold I. Lief and Arno Karlen, eds.

This valuable book is the result of a National Conference on Sex Education in Medicine held in April 1974 at which 25 leaders in medical school education addressed various aspects of the topic. Subjects covered include sexual health, curricular models, residency training, continuing education for physicians, and standards for research. An excellent bibliography is also included.

Spectrum Publications, Inc., 1976; \$12.95

SEXUAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR ACADEMIC COMMUNITIES

National Liaison Committee (Clyde E. Rapp, M.D., Chairman)

Based on studies of a National Liaison Committee of representatives from the American College Health Association, the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, and SIECUS, this work provides an introduction to the problems and issues involved in establishing and administering sexual health services on a campus, containing straightforward, practical suggestions as to what students need and how to provide for those needs.

George F. Stickley Company, Publishers, 1976; \$4.50

SEXUALITY AND HUMAN VALUES

Mary S. Calderone, Ed.

This book is the result of a unique conference sponsored by SIECUS in 1971 that brought together religious leaders and leading sex researchers. The latter sought to present to the religious communities current research data about how various aspects of sexuality and values develop in the human being, while the religionists in turn discussed the moral and theological implications of these findings.

Association Press/Follet Publishing Company, 1975; \$7.95

TEACH US WHAT WE WANT TO KNOW

Ruth Byler, Gertrude Lewis, and Ruth Totman

This classic study of 5000 school children (K-12) surveyed their health interests, concerns, and problems in various areas includ-

ing sex and reproduction. The survey, conducted by the Connecticut State Department of Education in 1968, recorded the questions of children in the area of sex by grade levels, as well as the comments and recommendations of these students and of the teachers themselves as to how best to have these questions answered.

Mental Health Materials Center, 1969; \$3.00

THEIR UNIVERSE: THE STORY OF A UNIQUE SEX EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR KIDS

Arlene Uslander, Caroline Weiss, Judith Telman, and Esona Wernick, in collaboration with James V. Higgins

A remarkable study in which four teachers followed first-, second-, and third-graders for seven years in their free discussion periods, one hour each week. The broadening of the scope of these children's interests and comprehension over each three-year period, and their automatic inclusion of sexuality as a central topic of interest, are both made clear in verbatim transcripts. Their spontaneous development of a moral value system is also apparent.

Delacorte Press, 1973; \$6.95 cloth. Dial Publishing Co., Inc., 1973; \$3.95 paper

SEX ROLES AND GENDER IDENTITY

DILEMMAS OF MASCULINITY: A STUDY OF COLLEGE YOUTH

Mirra Komarovsky

Based on a study of college seniors in 1969-70, the book examines the role strains in the academic, vocational, social, and sexual lives of college males. While not generalized to the male population as a whole, it provides thought-provoking information about a male group perhaps most currently touched by the movement toward egalitarian relationships.

W. W. Norton & Company, 1976; \$9.95 cloth, \$4.95 paper

MAN AND WOMAN, BOY AND GIRL

John Money and Anke A. Ehrhardt

An authoritative and technical treatment of the differentiation and dimorphism of gender identity from conception to maturity, the work 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, 1972; \$14.50 cloth, \$3.95 paper

MEN AND MASCULINITY

Joseph H. Pleck and Jack Sawyer, eds.

Each article in this volume discusses the meaning of masculinity from the individual perspective of the author. The contributors are an eclectic group, writing from many

viewpoints—gay and straight, student and executive, black and white, married and single—and in many moods, providing a broad-range examination of the topic. *Spectrum Books (Prentice-Hall), 1974; \$3.45*

THE NATURE AND EVOLUTION OF FEMALE SEXUALITY

Mary Jane Sherfey

Citing embryological evidence, the author demonstrates that the primary or original human organism is female. Using data from ethology, anatomy, physiology, and clinical practice, she explores and explains women's almost limitless capacity for sexual arousal and orgasm, and discusses the possible implications of women's sexual nature for society, now and in the past. *Random House, 1972; \$1.95 paper*

PHALLOS: A SYMBOL AND ITS HISTORY IN THE MALE WORLD

Thorkil Vangaard

Providing a valuable perspective on the cultural relativity of human sexual mores, this book discusses the phallus as a symbol of masculine power and dominance, and traces the growth of suppression of homosexual behavior in the West. *International Universities Press, 1972; \$12.00 cloth, \$3.95 paper*

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX DIFFERENCES

Eleanor Maccoby and Carol Jacklin

The book 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; \$18.95 cloth.*

Paperback text edition available in two volumes. Volume I: Text, \$6.95; Volume II: Annotated Bibliography, \$4.95.

SEX ERRORS OF THE BODY

John Money

The author 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; \$7.50*

SEXUAL IDENTITY CONFLICT IN CHILDREN AND ADULTS

Richard Green

A full exposition of the theories, research strategies, and findings in the study of the development of gender identity, the book includes illuminating detailed interview material as well as verbatim transcripts of interviews with adults and children who discuss why they want to change their sex. *Basic Books, Inc., 1974; \$15.00*

SEXUAL SIGNATURES: ON BEING A MAN OR A WOMAN

John Money and Patricia Tucker

An interpretation of the more technical *Man and Woman, Boy and Girl*, the book summarizes research on the process of gender identity differentiation in individuals, and the possible genetic, hormonal, or psychosocial influences that result in the taking of different pathways toward sexual identity. It provides a detailed account of just how we respond to the plethora of forces impinging on us from conception onward. *Little, Brown and Company, 1972; \$6.95 cloth, \$3.95 paper*

TRANVESTITES AND TRANSSEXUALS: MIXED VIEWS

Deborah H. Feinbloom

Although written for the enlightened lay public, this book is a valuable addition even for professionals because of the scanty knowledge available about transvestites and transsexuals. 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. *Delacorte Press, 1976; \$12.50 cloth. Dial Publishing Co., Inc., 1976; \$3.95 paper*

SEXUAL BEHAVIORS

CONTEMPORARY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR: CRITICAL ISSUES IN THE 1970's

Joseph Zubin and John Money, eds.

Recommended for research scholars, educators, and clinicians interested in the scope of sex research in the early 1970s, this work's topic areas include the relation of neurology and endocrinology of subhuman species to human sexual behavior; maternalism and women's sexuality; integration of clinical and behavioral approaches; the brain and sexual behavior; and sex education for the professional. *The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1973; \$18.50 cloth, \$4.95 paper*

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Albert Ellis and Albert Abarbanel, eds.

A number of authorities from various fields contributed to this reference work. There are helpful bibliographies for each subject that make this a basic resource. *Hawthorne Books, 1967; \$7.50 (O.P., available in libraries)*

THE HITE REPORT

Shere Hite

Based on responses to in-depth questionnaires returned by some 3000 women, this provocative and revealing study examines the subject of female sexuality from the inside—what women really think and feel

about themselves sexually. More concerned with feelings and attitudes than statistics, it makes extensive use of direct quotes to illustrate the various topics and concludes that women must define their own sexuality for themselves. *Macmillan Publishing Company, 1976; \$12.50*

HUMAN SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Donald S. Marshall and Robert S. Sugges

This is a cross-cultural study of human sexual behavior which describes ten contemporary societies ranging from sexually permissive to highly repressive. Written by anthropologists and sociologists, the selections make a valuable ethnographic record. An annotated bibliography of selected studies on cross-cultural sexual behavior and methodological guidance for such studies is included. *Basic Books, 1971; \$13.00*

HUMAN SEXUALITY IN FOUR PERSPECTIVES

Frank A. Beach, ed.

Authorities of international repute write from the sociological, developmental, neurophysiological, and evolutionary perspectives about human sexuality. This complex subject matter is handled clearly and concisely. *The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1976; \$15.00*

PATTERNS OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Clellan S. Ford and Frank A. Beach

A classic on sexual behavior, it condenses a vast amount of anthropological, cross-cultural, and biological information. *Harper & Row, Publishers, 1951; \$6.50 (O.P., available in libraries)*

SEX, CRIME AND THE LAW

Donal E. J. MacNamara and Edward Sagarin

This is a survey of the sexual activities that are now illegal in the United States. For each offense, the authors provide both legal and sociological definitions, describe its incidence and seriousness, examine the prevailing statutes, summarize research, and recommend reforms. They assess the Model Penal Code of the American Law Institute as it applies to each type of sexual conduct, focusing on the desirability of decriminalizing certain activities in light of changing sexual norms on the one hand, and the malign increase of non-sex-related violence on the other. *The Free Press, 1977; \$12.95*

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, the book contrasts data on male and female sexual response in addition to the findings on female sexual behavior. *W. B. Saunders Company, 1953; \$19.00*

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, it 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 Company, 1948; \$19.00

SEXUALITY AND THE LIFE CYCLE

BEHAVIOR AND ADAPTATION IN LATE LIFE Second Edition

Ewald W. Busse and Eric Pfeiffer

An update of a valuable earlier book by the same authors and contributors. Among the topics included are theories of aging, public policy issues, sexual behavior, intelligence and cognition, and concerns about death. The book is both interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary, making it a rich resource which is relevant to the needs of both the practitioner and the academician.

Little, Brown and Company, 1977; \$17.50
cloth, \$8.95 paper

THE CYCLES OF SEX

Warren J. Gadpaille

The word "cycles" refers both to the life cycle as well as to the various phases in an individual's life, specifically childhood, adolescence, and adulthood. The author discusses how sexuality develops and expands into each subsequent phase, particularly considering early experiences, behaviors, and influences that may ultimately affect the parenting behavior of the adult. Includes information from various clinical, endocrinological, neurophysiological, and behavioral science fields.

Charles Scribner's Sons, 1975; \$6.95 paper.
Encore edition, \$7.95 cloth

LOVE IN THE LATER YEARS

James A. Peterson and Barbara Payne

Written by two well-known gerontologists, this book for both professionals and persons approaching their later years reports ample research to demolish the myths about sex and aging, and describes through case studies how older adults can have a rewarding sex life in their later years.

Association Press/Follet Publishing Company, 1975; \$7.95

THE SEXUAL ADOLESCENT: COMMUNICATING WITH TEENAGERS ABOUT SEX

Sol Gordon

A book for professionals and concerned laypersons, it not only offers practical suggestions and techniques for communicating with adolescents, but also explains what to

communicate and why. Originally prepared as a report to the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future, it includes the principal recommendations of the Commission and of the National Commission on Venereal Disease, and reviews most of the available literature on adolescent sexuality. The book includes a large and excellent list of resources.

Wadsworth Publishing Company, 1973;
\$7.50 cloth, \$4.95 paper

WHY SURVIVE? BEING OLD IN AMERICA

Robert N. Butler

Written by the present director of the National Institute on Aging, this book describes and discusses the experience and status of older people in the U.S., and the public policies toward them. Their sense of well-being, physical and mental health, and levels of adjustment, including the sexual aspects of these are examined in the light of cultural attitudes and economic circumstances.

Harper & Row, Publishers, 1975; \$15.00
cloth, \$5.95 paper

SPECIAL CONCERNS

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, this work 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.

The Paulist Press, 1977; \$8.50

HUMAN SEXUALITY AND THE MENTALLY RETARDED

Felix F. de la Cruz and Gerald D. Laveck,
eds.

The proceedings of a 1971 conference at which fifty authorities in medicine, genetics, law, religion, and other disciplines met to examine the physical and psychological aspects of sexual behavior and relate them to the special needs of those with learning handicaps, the book presents a comprehensive overview of the field.

Brunner/Mazel, Publishers, 1973; \$8.95

INFERTILITY: A COUPLE'S GUIDE TO CAUSES AND TREATMENTS

Mary Harrison

A careful and lucid discussion of infertility, its causes, effects, problems, and possible treatments. It answers many questions that even fertile couples might want answered. Most notably, it also specifically confronts, where this is appropriate, the several ways that the infertility itself or its

various diagnostic or treatment programs can affect the sexual life of an infertile couple. The author and her husband were just such a couple, and as both of them are scientists, the analysis of their own experiences as they moved toward successful fertility is scientifically based as well as enlightening.

Houghton Mifflin Co., 1977; \$7.95

A RESOURCE GUIDE IN SEX EDUCATION FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED

Revised Edition

SIECUS and the American Alliance for Health, Physical Education and Recreation (AAHPER)

An aid to educators, counselors, and others working with the retarded, it includes sample lessons, an overview of curriculum concepts and content, and a detailed list of written and audio-visual resource material.

SIECUS—AAHPER (distributed by Human Sciences Press and AAHPER), 1971; \$4.00

SEX EDUCATION AND COUNSELING OF SPECIAL GROUPS: THE MENTALLY AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, ILL, ELDERLY, AND OTHERS

Warren R. Johnson

This book deals with problem areas in sex education and counseling of handicapped persons, and points out the danger of losing the individual behind group labels. It offers suggestions for dealing with sex-related topics ranging from masturbation to abortion.

Charles C Thomas, Publisher, 1975; \$12.50

SEX EDUCATION AND FAMILY LIFE FOR VISUALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN AND YOUTH: A RESOURCE GUIDE

SIECUS and the American Foundation for the Blind (AFB)

Designed to help persons working with visually handicapped children and youth to understand basic concepts and problems with curriculum development, parental involvement, and teacher training, it also includes an extensive list of instructional materials for teaching the visually handicapped.

SIECUS—AFB (distributed by Human Sciences Press and AFB), 1975; \$4.00

SEX OFFENDERS—AN ANALYSIS OF TYPES

Paul H. Gebhard, John Gagnon, Wardell B. Pomeroy, and Cornelia V. Christenson

This study from the Institute for Sex Research contrasts the case histories of men in prison for sex offenses with a control group of males.

Harper & Row, Publishers, 1965; \$15.00
(O.P., available in libraries)

SEXUAL EXPERIENCE BETWEEN MEN AND BOYS: EXPLORING THE PEDERAST UNDERGROUND

Parker Rossman

Data gathered, by a professor of religion in higher education, from pederasts and the male adolescents involved with them. While aware of the limitations of a survey involving

illegal activity, Rossman distills a profile of the pederast, and discusses the characters of consenting boys, as well as society's role in this sex crime.

Association Press/Follet Publishing Company, 1976; \$10.95

SEXUAL OPTIONS FOR PARAPLEGICS AND QUADRIPLÉGICS

Thomas O. Mooney, Theodore M. Cole, and Richard A. Chilgren

This brief and explicit book was one of the earliest to present the full current knowl-

edge of, and insights into, sexuality of spinal cord-injured people. Because the senior author is a near quadriplegic himself, a personalized style of writing results that, with the explicit illustrations, provides an excellent teaching and counseling tool. The book brings up a number of topics that are usually but should not be avoided, and records frank and open discussions of sexual options by paraplegics and quadriplegics that can assist professionals to become more aware of their own sexual feelings, as well as those of the handicapped.

Little, Brown and Company, 1975; \$13.50 cloth, \$8.95 paper

SEXUAL RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED

Revised Edition

Medora S. Bass, ed.

The proceedings of a 1972 conference sponsored by the American Association on Mental Deficiency, this book comes to grips with social attitudes and educational policy relating to the sexual rights of the retarded. Several community and institutional programs are described, and a bibliography and a list of audio-visual resources are included.

Medora S. Bass (available from the editor), 1975; \$2.50 prepaid, \$3.50 if billed

PUBLISHERS

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Enabling Systems, Inc. P.O. Box 2813 Honolulu, HI 96803	The Johns Hopkins University Press Baltimore, MD 21218	Routledge & Kegan Paul 9 Park Street Boston, MA 02108	WHO Publications Centre, U.S.A. 49 Sheridan Avenue Albany, NY 12210
Excerpta Medica/Elsevier North-Holland, Inc. 52 Vanderbilt Avenue New York, NY 10017	R. E. Krieger Publishing Co., Inc. Box 542 Huntington, NY 11743	W. B. Saunders Company West Washington Square Philadelphia, PA 19105	John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 605 Third Avenue New York, NY 10016
	Lexington Books Division of D. C. Heath & Co. 125 Spring Street Lexington, MA 02173	Science and Behavior Books, Inc. Welch Road Palo Alto, CA 94306	Williams & Wilkins Company 428 East Preston Street Baltimore, MD 21202
	J. B. Lippincott Company East Washington Square Philadelphia, PA 19105	Scott, Foresman & Company 1900 East Lake Avenue Glenview, IL 60025	

BOOK REVIEWS

The Liberated Man. Warren Farrell. New York: Bantam Books, Inc.; 1975 (353 pp.; \$1.95 paper).

Reviewed by Mitchell Brodsky, Ph.D. candidate, New York University; Director, Human Sexuality Program, in a nongraded private school, New York City; Youth Services Counselor, Pequannock Valley Mental Health Center, N.J.

This book sets itself apart from other "Men's Lib" books. Warren Farrell clearly defines the plight of the American male today by showing how stressful and obligated most men feel when assuming the responsibilities of masculinity. He also shares his experiences with men's consciousness-raising groups, and suggests ways to improve them in order to get the most meaningful and lasting results from them.

Part I exposes the stereotypical value system as we know it today and how it limits both men and women from achieving their full potential, whether at home or at work. For men to have to hide their insecurities, maintain an image of indestructibility, and solve every problem that arises in the office or at home clearly saps energy from what could be creative ventures. Meanwhile women, although making gains today in the business and professional worlds, are still functioning under the terms set up by men: "Liberation will mean little for men or women if women enter the men's world on men's terms" (p. 26). He lists the "Ten Commandments of Masculinity," which leave little to the imagination. A few of these are:

Thou shalt not cry or expose other feelings of emotion, fear, weakness, sympathy, empathy, or involvement before thy neighbor.

Thou shalt honor and obey the straight and narrow pathway to success: job specialization.

Thou shalt have the answer to all problems at all times [p. 30].

There is a wonderful comparison of

those masculine values that have traditionally been assumed to be superior to feminine values, ranging from "logic opposed to emotion" to "a hard, tough and aggressive approach instead of a soft, persuasive approach" (p. 16). The contradictions in these two approaches clearly expose the dilemma of the male who is exerting energy toward fulfilling his role expectations.

Chapter 3 discusses the development of masculinity in early childhood, when boys are socialized into adopting attitudes of pursuing "material success, physical and psychological strength, leadership abilities, suppression of fear, etc." (p. 29).

In a section called "Growing Up: The Escape from Femininity," Farrell shows from research by the National Organization of Women how young boys have been forced to reject any behavior associated with that of girls, and to look down upon any feminine characteristic, whether it be within themselves or in a friend, male or female. In this study, N.O.W. looked at schoolbooks in the elementary grades and found that girls were downgraded by being portrayed as incompetent, thus making it extremely unattractive for any boy to show behavior generally agreed upon as feminine behavior.

I particularly liked Farrell's observation concerning a relationship between masculinity and vocational upward mobility: "The pressure on a man to appear successful compels him to make others appear unsuccessful" (p. 57). His essay on the "emotionally constipated" male was equally direct.

Part II examines self-fulfilling myths concerning the sexes and their roles. Some of the myths explored are: women and men want things the way they are (p. 158); for each sex to have its assigned role helps maintain a stable society (p. 155); women are emotionally less stable, more likely to break down under conditions of stress (p. 154); etc.

Chapter 10 gives twenty-one exam-

ples of how the women's liberation movement can benefit the American male. A few examples of these are:

If a woman has her own life and destiny to control, she will not be as likely to feel the need to control her husband.

Sharing the breadwinner's role by a woman frees a man from a great deal of pressure that a corporation can presently exert on him in his fear of losing his job.

In a more positive atmosphere a man can devote more time to his children.

In Part III, Farrell concentrates on "Men's and Joint Consciousness-Raising: Toward Human Liberation." Its first chapter defines men's C-R groups as contrasted with therapy groups. Farrell delves into such problems as how to form C-R groups; leadership problems; self-listening and self-revealing; being specific; and affecting relationships outside the group. I personally experienced just such problems while participating in and facilitating men's C-R groups, and being made aware of potential pitfalls will be of genuine help to facilitators of these groups. Topics and techniques are also suggested, making for an insightful outline on how to organize, implement, and follow up C-R groups.

Prior to the Introduction, Farrell provides an in-depth questionnaire for men (or women) designed to help them to examine their own feelings toward women and masculinity.

The book is written in a sensitive, personalized, and revealing manner, to make the material less threatening to a male who might be struggling with his role expectations.

Farrell has put together an all-encompassing book of genuine value to educators, therapists, community leaders, and adults of either sex who are anxious to gain insights into their own behavior and that of their loved ones, as well as of the people they serve. **A, PR**

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.

What You (Still) Don't Know About Male Sexuality. Barry McCarthy. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1977 (245 pp.; \$8.95).

Male Sexuality. Bernie Zilbergeld, with John Ullman. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1978 (307+ pp.; price unavailable).

Reviewed by Gary F. Kelly, M.Ed., Director, Student Development Center, and Coordinator, Human Sexuality Program, Clarkson College, Potsdam, New York; member, SIECUS Advisory Panel.

As the number of sexual self-help books for women increased, it was only a matter of time before male-oriented books appeared on the scene. There have already been several philosophical treatments of men's liberation themes and some attempts at dealing with male anatomy and physiology. Although informative and thought-provoking, few of the male sexuality books have had real worth for the man who wants to expand his sexual awareness and/or deal with dysfunctional problems. These two books are different. They are not only well written and interesting, they are both filled with a variety of self-help suggestions and exercises.

The authors of these volumes are practicing sex therapists who have had extensive experience in dealing with males. They approach their topics with sensitivity and obvious expertise, emphasizing the totality of male sexuality. Both books manage to strike a balance between specific suggestions for the improvement of sexual functioning and the concept of sex as a combination of genital, nongenital, psychological, and social factors.

As I attempted to contrast these two books for this review, I came to the conclusion that they have far more similarities than differences. They both include excellent sections on myths of male sexuality, increasing sensual awareness, masturbation, developing ejaculatory control, impotence, ejaculatory inhibition, contraception, and the effects of aging on sex. They both use case-study anecdotes that illustrate and liven up the text. The body and genital exercises are carefully explained, although they are sometimes oversimplified. I particularly appreciated the descriptions of possible problems which accompany the suggested exercises in *Male Sexuality*.

McCarthy puts more emphasis on

marriage and partnerships in his book, and includes two excellent chapters on the potential male role in pregnancy, childbirth, and childrearing. He also has a chapter on homosexuality, which will offend some gays by the very fact that its presence compartmentalizes homosexuals into the "different" category. Nevertheless, it is a perceptive and reassuring chapter. Zilbergeld takes a rather shallow and biased look at some forms of sexual variance, such as sadomasochism, but all in all he takes an open-minded approach to his subject matter. Although it should not significantly affect their sales or their worth to readers, both books have a decidedly heterosexual bias which is typical of sex therapy generally. I find it unfortunate since nonheterosexual males will surely feel excluded from some of the most valuable parts of the books.

What You (Still) Don't Know About Male Sexuality and *Male Sexuality* are great books which hold valuable advice and ideas for any man. Photographs or drawings might have clarified some of the suggestions and had a sense of permission-giving about them, and I found myself hoping to run across an illustration here and there. But this didn't dampen my enthusiasm for either book. My only real reservation as I read them was their length and degree of sophistication. McCarthy and Zilbergeld have written books which will appeal to the intelligent, well-read male. They may be a bit overpowering, however, to the average "man on the street" who might benefit most from their content. In any case, I would recommend either of these books equally to any literate man who wants to get more in touch with his own sexuality, or any woman who wants to understand the potentials of male sexuality more fully. **A, PR**

Handbook of Sexology. John Money and Herman Musaph, eds. Amsterdam: Excerpta Medica, 1977 (1,402 pp.; \$81.75).

Reviewed by Harold I. Lief, M.D., Director, Division of Family Study, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

This is a remarkable "volume" in several senses. I use the word "volume"

not only as a noun in the usual sense, referring to a book, but also as an adjective denoting a large quantity, in this case 1,402 pages, 108 chapters, written by 102 authors, and costing \$81.75! Even in these inflationary times, that is a lot of money to pay for a book, but if you can afford it the volume is worth having in your library.

The *Handbook of Sexology* took eight years from conception to birth. The long gestation period was caused by the vast scope of the project. Original papers, rather than reprints of previously published articles, make up the chapters. It was meant to be an international enterprise, and the editors have succeeded in their intention. Forty-eight (47 percent) of the authors, only one of whom is a Canadian, come from outside the United States. Money and Musaph have a special educational goal in mind, namely the encouragement of departments of medical sexology. As they say:

Today, sexology is a haphazard merry-go-round; psychology, sociology, anthropology, psychiatry, urology, gynecology, endocrinology, venereology, and perhaps plastic surgery, neurology or neurosurgery. Logistically, it is self-evident that problems of sexuality should be the province of one specialist, the sexologist, who knows how to integrate all the multiple components of human sexuality. . . . Inevitably, it must be its own science and its own medical specialty; otherwise the science and health care of mankind will be incomplete, and so will the happiness and sense of well-being of us all.

Reading, browsing, or skimming through this vast work, one is persuaded that medical sexology is a developing organism that ought to see the light of day.

In their introduction the editors make another important point:

The majority of sexological complaints belong, however, not to the lone individual, but to the erotic partnership. Sexology is a science of couples. Even in the case of V.D. the proper therapy is not of one, but of two (or more) people. Sexology as a branch of medicine is, par excellence, one in which treatment means treatment not only of the patient as a person, but of the partnership.

In my view, this point of view, to which I heartily subscribe, is not reinforced by the contents of the book. While there is a section on "Customs of Family Formation and Marriage," it emphasizes cross-cultural data rather than interactional factors. Except for scattered references here and there, the other sections largely have an individual orientation. Perhaps couple-sex research is just getting started—it is far more complicated than is the study of one person—and that may be the major reason why the editors' admirable perspective does not come through in the same way as does their pitch for medical sexology.

The 102 chapters were apportioned among 17 sections, and each "section head" was given a great deal of latitude in organizing his or her (Niles Newton was the only female organizer) section. Each section thus represents a small monograph averaging 79 pages. Greatest coverage (over 100 pages) was given to sections "On Parenthood," "Treatment and Counseling for Sexual Problems," "Hormones and Sexual Behavior in Adulthood," and "Youth and Sex." Other sections are: "History and Theory of Sexology," "Genetics—Cytogenetics, Sex Research, and Behavior," "Prenatal Hormones and the Central Nervous System," "Customs of Family Formation and Marriage," "Regulation of Procreation," "Pregnancy and Childbirth," "Geriatric Sexual Relationships," "Psychosexual Impairment," "Sexual Problems of the Chronically Impaired: Selected Syndromes," "Personal and Social Implications of Social Diseases of the Genital Tract," "Special Issues: Social," "Special Issues: Personal," and "Religion, Ideology, and Sex."

There are several useful features in the book's organization. One is an outline of each chapter appearing in the Table of Contents; another is the excellent indexing. I was less intrigued by the sloppiness in the editing of references and even in the Table of Contents. Section IV is missing, while there are two Section V's.

The book is so vast that, like one's reactions to a projective test, each reader will have a different interpretation. I was particularly impressed with the data on hormones, especially the section on "Prenatal Hormones and the Central Nervous System," the extensive coverage of animal research, and the section on "Parenting Behaviors," a

section ending with a brief note by Margaret Mead on future research directions in this field. The move toward studying parenting behavior in the context of an interactional system is a real step forward. The section on treatment is fine as far as it goes, but it is necessarily too brief for really adequate coverage for the experienced sex therapist. The chapter on drugs, an all-too-brief, albeit useful, summary of a very important area for the medical sexologist, would have been enhanced by correlation of drug action with what is known about the anatomic and physiologic underpinnings of sexual function.

How well does the *Handbook* cover sex education? Rudolf Müller contributes a thought-provoking chapter in which he describes how modern society contributes to the conflicts and dilemmas of today's youth and how practical approaches can be better organized around a social learning approach rather than a psychoanalytic drive-theory approach. Sherwyn Woods contributes an excellent chapter on my own special interest—sex education in medical schools—and special subjects such as sex education for the physically handicapped, cardiac patients, and the mentally handicapped are covered reasonably well.

Does this book cover every subject in encyclopedic fashion. No, it does not, nor does it purport to. I tried to find material on depression and sex, on family factors contributing to sexual attitudes of children, and on the sexual behavior of divorced people, but without much luck. But then, if the volume were twice as long, not every query about sex could possibly be answered for the subject is too vast. But this book does succeed in putting together in one place a great deal of what is known. **PR**

Progress in Sexology. Robert Gemme, Ph.D., and Connie Christine Wheeler, eds. New York: Plenum Press, 1977 (615 pp.; \$32.50).

Reviewed by Mary S. Calderone, M.D., President, SIECUS.

The Third International Congress of Sexology was held in Montreal in 1976. These 615 pages contain 60 of the something over 100 papers presented

in four days. The first section deals with the primary topic of sexual differentiation and dimorphism (11 papers). The second section deals with sexual dysfunction—etiology (4), therapy (7), techniques (5), with a final position statement on certification of sex therapists (1). Section III deals with sexual response and fantasy (9); Section IV with fertility, infertility, contraception (8); Section V with anthropological and sociological studies (7); Section VI with sex education (7); Section VII with an overview of sexology in three countries (3); and Section VIII with a single paper concluding on a philosophical note.

Thus the collection comprises a concentration of statements and findings from all over the world from most of today's foremost workers in the field of sexology. In the course of editing, these statements themselves have had to be concentrated, thus in a sense constituting a series of long abstracts. It would be fair to say, however, that this book does provide a comprehensive overview of the "state of the art" of sexology as of the fall of 1976, and has specific value as such for libraries and researchers. For one person to attempt a review of all the papers in such widely differing aspects of a field mushrooming in complexity would be unrealistic. To try to get more than one reviewer involved is impractical. We must therefore appreciate and accept the book as it stands, for what it is.

The editors have performed a very useful feat in getting the collection out in a little over a year while the papers are current. For this they merit the thanks of fellow workers in the field as well as of those who are now on the way to becoming fellow workers. **PR**

Sex and the Liberated Man. Albert Ellis, Ph.D. Secaucus, N.J.: Lyle Stuart, Inc., 1976 (347 pp.; \$12.95).

Reviewed by Paul Margin, Adjunct Associate Professor of Art, C. W. Post College, Greenvale, New York.

Dr. Ellis's *Sex and the Liberated Man* presents a guide to rational sexual behavior not unlike many other categorized manuals for men and women. The title, however, promises more than the book delivers. Although Dr. Ellis guides the male through the turmoil of sexual feelings, trying to

allay his sense of guilt and performance anxiety, it is hard to believe that Ellis really understands the truly "Liberated Man," or the more androgynous role sought by such a man.

In Chapter Six, "How to Arouse a Woman: Psychological Methods," a kind of liberalism inverts to a subtle sexism.

So show your partner, if you want her to arouse herself to a maximum pitch, real eagerness to go to bed with *her*, not because she happens to look and feel female but because she represents *herself*. Wax enthusiastic about her sexual and non-sexual assets and show that you can easily and gladly ignore her liabilities. . . . Actually, if you have developed into a typical sexy male, you could sometimes screw a baby panda, in addition to her, and enjoy it. But maybe you'd better keep quiet about that as you prepare to hop into bed.

The above, and other parts of this book, may indeed be accurate and reliable sexual information. It ends up, however, at least to this reader, as socially patronizing. Indeed, Ellis fails to deal adequately with the social and political aspects of "Men's Lib." Without considering these issues is it possible for men to be truly sexually liberated? Appearing to discourage it, parts of the book somehow succeed in perpetuating the concept of women as "sex toys," to be manipulated in a very subtle way. In spite of the guise of objectivity and humor, Ellis too often sounds like someone in locker room conversation.

Chapter Five, "The Art of Sexual Persuasion," amounts to a collection of "lines" to be used on women to be conquered. This chapter largely plots courses of action designed to result, with patience, in male satisfaction.

If she spontaneously does give you bodily tit for tat, and kisses and caresses you in virtually every region, you have really hit the jackpot. But this kind of behavior when you first go to bed with a woman rarely occurs. Much more commonly, she will do little more than kiss you on the lips or hold you tightly to her. Very frequently, she will not give a hoot for your satisfaction and will let you do practically anything to satisfy her, with little or no reciprocation. No matter. At this stage of the game

you can well bear this lack of reciprocity and not resent it. Much later, after you have really shown your great talent as a lover, you can indicate that you, *too*, would like satisfaction.

The area of this book that is most thorough and satisfying is the one that deals with the psychological, technical, and plain "pleasure" aspects of masturbation. Ellis is clearer and far less obscure in the area of autoeroticism than in interpersonal heterosexual or homosexual relations.

I find the most confused and strange rationale in the last chapter, "How to Avoid Sexual Disturbance," particularly as it relates to homosexuality. Under a subheading "Preferential and Disturbed Homosexuality," Ellis states: "For a good many years I have contended that confirmed homosexuals, both male and female, mostly merit the diagnosis of 'neurotic' and that in fact we can often diagnose them as 'borderline psychotics.'" He also states: "Most confirmed or obligatory homosexuals in our society have had little or no heterosexual experience and *still* vigorously contend that they could not possibly enjoy such experience and must remain one hundred percent homosexual." Ellis contends this attitude is the equivalent of anti-Semitism or racism or some equally malevolent prejudice. There is of course a strange double standard here, for if Ellis viewed a heterosexual functioning in a healthy, varied, and satisfying sex life, would he contend that this person suffers a severe fixation for not occasionally engaging in homosexual acts?

The stance in this book is "up for grabs." On the one hand the book is filled with the equations and research ostensibly required for scholarship. On the other hand it is a popularization for wide consumption that does not really address the truly "Liberated Man." **A**

Meditations on the Gift of Sexuality. Text, Ted McIlvenna. Photographs, Laird Sutton. San Francisco: Specific Press, 1977 (71 pp.; \$12.95).

Reviewed by Leon Smith, B.D., Ed.D., Nashville, Tennessee; member, SIECUS Board.

A collection of meditations—with scrip-

tures and prayers—by Ted McIlvenna, a United Methodist minister, and explicit sex photos by Laird Sutton, also a Methodist minister for 17 years, this book is intended to be looked upon with reverent understanding and appreciation.

Basically, it is a statement of belief by two ministers who have dedicated their lives to helping people affirm their sexuality as a good gift of God—a declaration made by most religious groups today but not yet presented in quite the direct way these two men do.

They say in the Introduction:

As we look with the eyes of reverence, a process of sexual attitude-restructuring takes place, which means simply that sex-negative attitudes are changed to sex-positive attitudes, and with those positive attitudes comes sexual health. . . .

If finding God in sex seems strange to you, consider the many different ways in which people look for God: in running, in meditating, in service, in self-abasement, in penitence, in giving, in worship services, in making money, in communing with nature. Why, then is it strange to think about finding God in the many forms of our sexuality?

Finding God in sex is the theme of this symphony. We will play the variations for you in word and picture, an ancient form of meditation. These meditations are meant to stimulate your mind and spirit, sometimes directly, sometimes obliquely. If you don't like some of the variations, that's all right; for each of us must find God in his or her own way. If you like some of the variations, I am glad.

The people playing in the orchestra are an extended family of friends who have helped me find God in the gift of sexuality.

Nevertheless, this book is likely to be a very controversial work—praised by some for its beauty and its daring, but condemned by others for its very purpose and approach, especially the variety and nature of the photographs.

But controversy has not deterred either McIlvenna or Sutton from pioneering in affirming human sexuality as they understand God intended it to be affirmed—appreciated and enjoyed. For they see themselves "called to acknowledge, proclaim and celebrate the gift of human sexuality." **A**

Worlds of Pain: Life in the Working-Class Family. Lillian Breslow Rubin. New York: Basic Books, Inc., 1976 (268 pp.; \$11.95).

Reviewed by Aaron L. Rutledge, Ph.D., Grosse Pointe Psychological Center, Richmond, Michigan.

This book deserves the careful attention of everyone who works with families, or with family members.

The author, a research sociologist and practicing marriage and family counselor, has condensed 1,000 hours of interviewing into a rich presentation of the intricacies of life for 50 white, blue-collar working families, as compared to 25 middle-class counterparts.

Critics may be quick to point out limitations of the study, to which the author clearly admits. How representative is it of the 40 million blue-collar workers, half of the American work force? The sampling is not even random. Available subjects were studied within a 45-mile radius of San Francisco.

Whatever it lacks in breadth of subjects, however, it more than compensates for by intensity and the manner in which the totality of lives is portrayed.

The subjects are intact couples, with no more than high school education for either man or woman, wife under 40 with at least one child under 12, and the man with a blue-collar job. At marriage the men were an average of 20 and the women 18 years, with this the second marriage for one-fourth of the women and one-fifth of the men. Control subjects were matched in every

way except for education and employment.

Men and women were interviewed individually, rather than conjointly, in order to elicit the differential experiencing of the sexes. As a result, the continued stereotypical conditioning of the genders in spite of today's egalitarianism comes across with startling clarity. The different approaches to life of the men and of the women as related to that elusive middle-class value, communication, is a prime example of the problems this conditioning creates; this is illustrated by the number of matched quotes from husbands and wives.

The study zeroes in on the nature of strains, sources of conflicts, and the quality of the struggles which engage the couples. The book is about their origins, how they came to marry in the twin hope of escape and affirmation; their definitions of a good life, a good marriage, a good family; and the actual quality of their family life. It describes and illustrates their values, norms, and the life ways to which they give allegiance; how they respond to forces insisting upon change; their hopes and dreams, their work and leisure.

Nor is the marriage bed neglected. The men complain that their quiet, submissive wives, trained for total sexual inhibition, are not excited about the newly touted variant and esoteric sexual behaviors. Clearly, what once was the province of the college-educated upper class now is practiced widely by the high-school-educated working class. The author wisely points out,

however, that what people do and how they feel about it are quite different matters.

This can be illustrated by one example, sexual orality. Seventy percent of the working-class couples had practiced oral sex, with cunnilingus somewhat more common than fellatio. In comparison, 76 percent of the middle-class controls had experienced oral-genital sexual expression. These findings are qualified for both classes, in that only one-fourth of the working class and one-third of the middle class regularly included orality in their repertoire of sexual activities.

The major difference found between the sex lives of the subjects and the controls stands clear. When working-class women participate in oral sex they feel guilty, fighting the good-bad girl dichotomy in their own and in their husbands' conditioned thinking. The middle-class women participate much more willingly. They too feel guilty—but about their inhibitedness.

The author began with the belief that by understanding the sources of working-class strains, and recognizing that often these derive from profound ideological and social contradictions within the society, then the lives, culture, and above all the burning pain-anger of working-class people will become more comprehensible. She has reason to be pleased with her study, and so will its readers.

Coincidentally, students of the family in general, and of the classes of families in particular, will find the 21-page bibliography to be invaluable. **PR**

SEOUS REPORT

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