

LEARNING TO TALK ABOUT SEX

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In our society there appears to be a noticeable "conspiracy of silence" around the subject of sex. Professionals not specifically trained in sexuality may approach the topic with clients and patients gingerly or not at all. Couples may never talk about sexual intercourse before, during, or after the act. Children may hear little or nothing about sex from their parents directly. Radio and television usually permit discussion of sex only within rules carefully worked out well in advance.

Some of the silence may be the result of the personal anxieties of the persons involved. Some may be the result of cultural factors. It seems likely, however, that much of the lack of open communication about sexuality in our personal and professional lives comes from the lack of a sexual language and from the problems that occur whenever language developed for use in one situation is used in another. It seems equally likely that our lack of an adequate sexual language may lie behind many of the sexual issues that create misunderstanding between client and therapist, parent and child, between sexual partners, and between professionals in the field of human sexuality and the public at large. It is the purpose of this article to explore these issues, as well as to make some recommendations regarding the use of sexual language.

We communicate with others in three ways. Part is *verbal*—conveying meaning through the words we choose to use. Part is *vocal*—the pitch, volume, rate of delivery, and quality of our voices carry important information. Finally, we convey messages through our *nonverbal* behavior, in many ways that the observer can see and interpret as part of the message.

Serious problems may arise when people who do not share the same communication system use different verbal comments, vocal styles, or nonverbal behavior; or when one or both persons appear to be inconsistent, that is, the verbal, vocal, or nonverbal languages do not add up, giving mixed messages to the other. Unfortunately, both situations can easily arise when the communication is sexual. The basis for this is the lack of a precise sexual language. There are at least four other language systems developed for other purposes that are used,

at least in part, to communicate about sex. The difficulties in deciding which language system to use, as well as the uncertainties associated with the use of any combination of language systems, can make human sexual communication especially troublesome and can result in misunderstanding in both personal and professional situations. Each language system has specific advantages and disadvantages and each is useful for some purposes, but none is entirely suitable for communication in all professional and personal circumstances. As a result, misunderstandings and problems occur.

Child language. When we are very young, we learn that there are certain terms our parents prefer to use with us. There are terms of endearment (*baby doll, snooky, sweetie, itsy bitsy baby, etc.*), terms that refer to certain organs of the body (*wienie, bottom, tushy, etc.*), and other terms that refer to functions of some of those organs that have nothing to do with sex but suggest a negative or evasive feeling toward the functions and organs involved (*number 1 and number 2, tinkle, poo-poo, grunt, etc.*). The purposes of this language seem clear enough. It allows a parent or other adult to express affection, describe parts of the body, and get the child to conform to certain standards while carrying out necessary bodily functions. Not all parents use such terms, of course, but many do. Children also hear them used by other adults or on radio or television. But the fact is that rarely does a child grow up knowing all of the correct terms for all of the sexual parts and functions. Certainly at least some of these childhood terms become part of our available vocabulary.

Street language. As we are growing up, we usually learn that, in discussing sex-related matters, there is a language used by our peers or by those somewhat older that seems to have as its intent a demonstration that we are part of the "in" group and that we have some knowledge about sex. It is often the language of graffiti. For the most part, the words used seem to be power-laden terms that show that we are among those who have power. By using this bold and suggestive vocabulary (e.g.,

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SPEAKING OUT

Two Years Later: More of the Same Only Worse

Audrey B. Eaglen

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[This issue contains our biannual updating of the *SIECUS* bibliography, "Human Sexuality: Books for Everyone." Because approximately 10,000 of these are sent out annually across the country in response to requests, we asked Audrey Eaglen of the American Library Association to update her September 1978 article, "Where Did You Go?" "To the Library." "What Did You Get?" "Nothing." Her comments follow.—Ed.]

Two years ago, I wrote an article for the *SIECUS Report* on the vital role of libraries in the dissemination of accurate and helpful information on sexuality, to the adult and, especially, to the youth populations of the U.S. Since that article appeared, a spate of excellent new books and nonbook materials on pre-adolescent and adolescent sexuality has appeared on the scene—and right along with them have appeared the omnipresent censors, those who labor tirelessly and oh so self-righteously to make sure that such materials do not get into the hands of those young people for whom they are intended and who so desperately need them. It is interesting and significant that three of the most attacked and most vilified of these books and films are not new but have been around for five years or more. The attacks on them have shown all the elements of a high degree of organization and a great deal of communication among those who are determined to remove from school and public libraries the books *Our Bodies, Ourselves* by the Boston Women's Health Book Collective, and *Forever* by Judy Blume, and the film *About Sex*, produced by Texture Films.

Our Bodies, Ourselves in one form or another has been around for nearly a decade and is a case in point not only in this community but in others all over the country. In the early 1970s, when the book was first circulated by libraries in the Cleveland area, attacks on it came more or less sporadically, with no obvious relation one to another. However, lately the nature and extent of the attempts to get *Our Bodies, Ourselves* removed from area libraries have appeared to be the results of a kind of networking: First a school librarian is coerced by a group representing "Citizens for Decency" into removing the book from the shelves of her library, or into locking it up if she refuses point blank to remove it entirely. Then the group moves on to the public library in the same community and tries the same pressure tactics. The plan of action is then repeated in a neighboring community. At the time of this writing, *Our Bodies, Ourselves* is under attack in nearly a dozen localities in this area, with the same attackers, the same techniques, and the same rhetoric being used each time. In short, libraries and librarians are no longer facing isolated and sporadic attempts, by one or two individuals with a personal axe to grind, to "cleanse" their shelves of materials on sexuality. What we now face are attacks by groups whose campaigns are highly organ-

ized and shrewdly orchestrated—and they seem to be everywhere.

It is this kind of thing that should frighten us all, both those of us in libraries and those in the field of education about human sexuality, into cohesive counteraction. It should serve to bring us together into our own organized network of concerned individuals, concerned, that is, with the whole problem of free public access to accurate information on every aspect of no matter what topic, including sexuality. Such episodes must warn us to unite in a firm resolve never to let those who would restrict free access succeed. Each time they do, we all will have failed, and every such failure can have grim and tragic consequences for freedom to read in American society in the decade of the '80s. If the libraries are supported by tax dollars, then citizens in general rather than small groups must be involved to protect their own right to sound information. All over this country there now exist professionals in the fields of psychology, sociology, psychiatry, anthropology, and child development and care whose research, reported in the by now 20 scientific journals in the field, shows clearly that it is not knowledge about sex and sexuality that troubles lives, but deliberately maintained ignorance of the kind human beings had to struggle with when they were engulfed by the Dark Ages.

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WHERE THE ACTION IS

Proclamation for National Family Sex Education Week

WHEREAS, much of the fundamental education of the child occurs within the family, parents should be the primary sex educators of their children;

WHEREAS, the family should be given community support in this vital area of parenting to improve the quality of family life;

WHEREAS, parents and potential parents should be aware of the resources which provide needed information to assist them in the sex education of their children; and,

WHEREAS, the purpose and commitment to strengthen the American family are reflected in National Family Sex Education Week;

THEREFORE, I do hereby proclaim that October 5 through 11, 1980 be designated National Family Sex Education Week. I strongly urge all citizens and civic, health, educational, social, and family organizations to commemorate this week and the years to come by supporting family sex education.

Copies of the above proclamation will appear this fall in communities all over the country, signed by local officials, community leaders, or organizational directors. It heralds the sixth year of National Family Sex Education Week which, held under the national direction of the Institute for Family Research and Education at Syracuse University, focuses on promoting the concept that parents are the main sex educators of their children. Implemented by health service agencies, boards of education, and other institutions concerned with the quality of family life, this special week of workshops, seminars, speeches, and media events helps to advance the cause of healthy adult sexuality and of educated, responsible youth.

For this year's celebration and for use in those of the future as well, the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, in cooperation with the Institute for Family Research and Educa-

tion, has prepared *A Guidebook for National Family Sex Education Week*. In over 100 pages, its contents describe an assortment of procedures to follow for use by people and organizations involved in publicizing and promoting this annual event. Readers will learn how to work with libraries, community organizations, local officials, radio and television stations, and newspapers, and there is also a section devoted to the resources various groups around the country have used in past years. For ordering information, write to Marilyn Iris Auerbach, Educational Resources Coordinator, Clearing House for Sexuality and Population Education Program Materials, PPFPA, 810 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10019.

SIECUS wholeheartedly supports this proclamation and hopes that this year's National Family Sex Education Week will inspire ever more people to work toward these stated goals.

Learning to Talk, Continued from page 1

ass, screw, make out), we often impress one another, but we learn if we use it with parents or other adults that these older people appear to disapprove (although we may overhear them using the identical terms when they don't know we are listening). Even so, we now have available another language which we may continue to use in some personal and professional settings if we wish to do so.

Euphemisms. By the time we have entered the adult world, we have been exposed to still another language intended to make it possible to avoid using explicit terms while carrying on any necessary conversation about matters related to sex. We discuss *making love, sleeping together, that time of the month*—in other words, we camouflage the message with terminology more comfortable to use.

Medical-scientific language. Finally, in school and from books, we learn that there is a concrete, technical language of sexual terms. It may be then that we first hear terms such as *penis, vagina, defecate, and coitus*. Such language may even be presented by professionals or parents as the "correct" language.

What seems clear is that no one of these four languages is sufficient to provide for all of the circumstances in which we may wish to communicate about sex. No one language conveys accurate messages to everyone with whom we talk about sexuality, and each system has its own special problems. For example, child language tends to confuse words that deal with elimination with sexual terms, and street language can be so offensive to a hearer that the real message may be lost. Moreover, few people are comfortable with all four languages. A professional person who uses medical-scientific language relatively easily may find it difficult to use the street or child languages to which his client is accustomed. Each may be uncomfortable when the other uses a language with which he/she is unfamiliar or for which he/she has unpleasant associations. A spouse who finds the language choice of the partner offensive may be reluctant or afraid to discuss this reaction, but the resentment could eventually harm the relationship.

These difficulties are compounded when we consider the vocal and nonverbal aspects of communication. Our four vocabularies are accompanied by vocal and behavioral patterns characteristic of the language selected. Child language, for example, especially in the form of "baby talk," has a distinct pitch, volume, rate, and quality. Street language, too, has a recognizably rough vocal style, and euphemistic and medical-scientific languages have a relatively bland vocal approach. When a person mixes verbal language, he/she may also mix vocal styles, and the result is a puzzling lack of clarity. For instance, when a mother snatches a baby's hand from its genitals and says, in firm, controlled tones, "No, no. Baby doll mustn't touch her little peepee," the message styles are clearly in conflict.

Because the range of nonverbal behavior is greater, it becomes more difficult to identify it with the four languages. Child-like, playful behavior does not harmonize with the more reserved and distant medical-scientific language, and when we compare other aspects of nonverbal behavior, we find that cultural and individual variables are so important that they make it difficult to relate nonverbal behavior to the four language choices.

Because so many are not yet comfortable discussing sex at all, the tendency is to talk as little as possible about it. But if we must talk about sex, we tend to use a language with which we

are comfortable whether or not that language suits the situation or the person with whom we are communicating. In responding to a youngster's questions about "where babies come from," a parent may use medical-scientific language and be unaware that it lies far beyond the child's comprehension.

When others communicate with us using a language system of which we disapprove, we may simply suffer through it, leave, or express discomfort directly or indirectly. If people use "baby talk" at a party we are giving, we may wish silently that they would "grow up." If someone else's child uses street talk in our home, we may exclaim that we do not allow that kind of talk in our presence. If a spouse, while relating sexually, uses language that makes the partner uncomfortable, the latter may suffer in silence or may demand that a certain term be avoided in the future.

It is apparent that lack of an adequate, broadly accepted sexual language interferes with the effectiveness of interpersonal communication. To obviate this, certain guidelines might be considered:

1. Develop a wide tolerance for language choice. Language is used to communicate. Yet words carry value judgments that can result in conclusions being made about the person who uses them. Whenever possible, use language that will not offend the listener and thus create barriers to communication. But, in turn, it is also important when you are a listener not to overreact to the use of vocabulary you disapprove of. Don't let the choice of a word get in the way of what the person is trying to say. It is well to remember that "people, not words, have meaning."

2. Determine what languages the other person can use. If you are communicating with another person, you should learn as much as possible about his/her sexual language choices. If you are a parent, be alert to the language choices the child is making, but also be aware of what you are modeling about sexual language by your own choices. Within a relationship, observe the language choices of your partner. To do so is to cut down on the unexpected responses you will receive from violating the preferred language choice of the other.

3. Whenever appropriate, talk in the language system of the other person. Your goal is good communication, so if, in your professional work, your client uses street language, be prepared to use some key street terms yourself. You will both be more comfortable.

4. Negotiate language choice. While you may in the short run choose to use the language system of another person, you may, in the long run, have some educational, personal, or other reasons to prefer a compromise. You can negotiate a language choice with your son or daughter, your partner, or a client. If a particular term makes you feel more comfortable than another, express this preference. There are some limits, of course. The other person may find your preference unattractive or you may belong to a profession in which a particular term is the one that will be used whether you wish it or not. Within the limits, much can be done to negotiate language which is both meaningful, accurate, and comfortable.

5. Change your language choice when desirable. Be flexible. Recognize the need to adapt to changing concepts and contexts. Many couples in therapy with problems in relating sexually have found that a simple change in sexual vocabulary and communication patterns can significantly improve their relationship.

6. Above all, keep your sense of humor about sexual

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BOOK REVIEWS

Homosexual Behavior: A Modern Reappraisal. Judd Marmor, ed. New York: Basic Books, 1980 (416 pp; \$27.50).

Reviewed by Daniel H. Labby, MD, Professor of Psychiatry and Medicine, University of Oregon Health Sciences Center, Portland, Ore.

This book of definitions and assessments extends to 400 pages. The 23 contributing authors define and redefine, clarify and support, their views by reappraisal of older notions in the light of new data from the past decade's research in the area of human sexuality, in particular the homosexual condition. It adds up to a rich exposition of the state of being homosexual, with its attendant behaviors, from the standpoints of biology, sociology, and psychology. The highly intelligent and scholarly tone of Marmor's writing pervades the volume, and the reader has the feeling of participating in the argumentation, almost as if sitting beside each author. Indeed, continuities are so finely crafted and the exposition so clear that one is never tempted to skip through any of the sections. *Sexual Inversion: The Multiple Roots of Homosexuality*, edited by Marmor in 1965 and a landmark in its time, is the precursor of this new volume.

In his preface Marmor, contending that homosexual behavior can only be understood by presenting the multifaceted aspects of our knowledge and understanding of the subject, states that "it is my firm conviction that the complex issues surrounding the phenomenon of same-sex object-choice cannot be understood in terms of any unitary cause. . . . Thus I have again attempted to assemble relevant information from every sector of biological and social science that can be helpful—history, comparative zoology, genetics, endocrinology, sociology, anthropology, law, psychology and psychiatry."

In the past 15 years it has become evident that "the forms and expressions of homosexuality," as Evelyn Hooker says in the foreword, "cannot be understood apart from the norms and values of the larger society and, similarly, apart from the many minority subcultures or worlds that lesbians and homosexuals themselves develop." The book's whole argument and its theme and variations are stated in Marmor's "Overview: The Multiple roots of Homosexual Behavior," which lays out, in stunningly clear terms, the struggle for definitions and assessments that are needed to bring understanding. By page 5 Marmor is ready to offer a definition of a homosexual person as one "who is motivated in adult life by a definite preferential erotic attraction to members of the same sex and who usually (but not necessarily) engages in overt sexual relations with them." This foreshadows the tasks of definition and assessment all the authors confront.

Part 1, "The View of the Biological Sciences," consists of three chapters. In the first, "Ambisexuality in Animals" by R. H. Denniston, the questions are immediate and specific: "Is sex drive specific to sex, that is, is there a male sex drive and a female sex drive, each resulting in its own appropriate behavior? Or is there a general sex drive that expresses itself in behavior appropriate to the anatomy, endocrine balance, conditioning, and present stimulus? If the drive is sex-limited, is it one drive or, as Beach (1958) and Denniston (1954) have suggested, is there a progressive series of drives creating the components of courtship and mating behavior?" In 14 pages, Denniston takes us on a rapid, highly selective consideration of the animal kingdom from the standpoint of sex behavior.

Garfield Tourney's chapter considers the precise role of hormones, relating recent genetic thinking regarding the influence of neuroendocrine factors in the development of sexual behavior and

the recent developments in the field of psychoneuroendocrinology. His conclusion: "None of the studies on homosexuality in humans has taken into account the degree of methodological sophistication now available to the investigator." He admits that differentiation of a psychosexual identity is still subject to the influence of the social environment particularly in early family relationships, but nonetheless that, with certain conditioning, overt homosexuality can result.

John Money, in "Genetic and Chromosomal Aspects of Homosexual Etiology," indicates that "according to currently available evidence, the sex chromosomes do not directly determine or program psychosexual status as heterosexual, bisexual or homosexual." In other words, their contribution to psychosexual differentiation is completed "when they program the undifferentiated embryonic gonads to differentiate as testes or ovaries." He concludes that evidence supports only a nongenetic hypothesis for the origins of homosexuality and psychosexual differentiation and variations of all types.

Part 2, "The View of Social Sciences," begins with "Homosexuality and History" by Arno Karlen, who provides a rich reworking of the historical perspective with a contemporary and up-to-date view from a modern social and cultural perspective. J. M. Carrier then takes us into the realm of cultural anthropology. In "Homosexual Behavior in Cross-Cultural Perspective," he considers the kinds of variations in homosexual behavior that occur between individuals within a given society. In an effort to determine which sociocultural factors appear to account cross-culturally for the variance of behavior, he reviews his own well-known studies of the cultural factors affecting urban Mexican male homosexual behavior in the light of parallel observations from many other parts of the world.

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.

The psychosocial problems involved in homosexuality are considered by Carol Warren in "Homosexuality and Stigma." This is an especially persuasive chapter suggesting that "society creates its own homosexuality—that the forms that homosexuality takes in our society, whether in behavior, identity, or community, are profoundly influenced by a stigma," and "the stigma defines homosexuality as a condition rather than a behavior and—psychiatric evidence to the contrary—as a moral failing."

The effects of stigma on homosexual behavior are also thoughtfully considered by James Kelly in "Homosexuality in Aging," which this reviewer found to be a treasure trove of information and enlightenment in face of the contemporary advances in the area of geriatric psychiatry. Indeed, the entire midportion of the book, including the chapters on "Lesbians and Their World" by Barbara Ponse, and "Identities in the Emerging Gay Culture" by Laud Humphreys and Brian Miller, are highly recommended to readers with particular interest in those social forces that influence identity theory and our understanding of the operation of the gay culture.

Social and cultural considerations of homosexual behavior are dealt with in "Homosexuality and the Law" by Ralph Slovenko, and "Homosexuality and the Churches" by Seward Hiltner. In the latter, the views of the major religious denominations toward homosexual behavior are outlined as are the theological notions of homosexuality as sin, and the problems surrounding the candidacy of homosexuals for the ministry. Hiltner's treatment is objective, honest, and scholarly rather than impressionistic.

The section ends with Bruce Voeller's "Society and the Gay Movement," a view from within, providing much information and vivid insight. Voeller feels that "through the efforts of the gay movement in conjunction with changing sexual mores, major inroads have been made in disseminating wider public knowledge about lesbians and gay men and in neutralizing myths and stereotypes concerning them; in promoting a stronger sense of self-esteem as well as a decreased sense of isolation and aloneness in gay men and women."

Part 3, "The View of the Clinician," begins with a chapter by Richard Green on "The Patterns of Sexual Identity in Childhood: Relationship to Subsequent Sexual Partner Preference." It considers

the classical question of possible correlations between adult patterns of sexual orientation and childhood sex-type behaviors. Green has been conducting clinical studies for well over a decade. His exposition is recommended as clear and totally comprehensible in providing a basic understanding of the influence of childhood patterns of sexual identity on the establishment of adult sexual behavior.

Judd Marmor then discusses "Clinical Aspects of Male Homosexuality," taking an intensive clinical look and drawing extensively on psychodynamic patterns, with generous quotations from the studies of Bell and Weinberg's *Homosexualities* (1978). He gives particular attention to the problems of aging, the prevention of homosexual development, and the treatment of homosexuals. The motivation of the homosexual to change is explored, including such factors as might contribute to a favorable outcome, such as youth, previous heterosexual experience, the recency of onset of homosexual activity, and the fact that men who look and act "masculine" tend to have a better prognosis than those with "effeminate" tendencies. The following chap-

ter, "Clinical Aspects of Female Homosexuality" by Marcell T. Saghir and Eli Robins, was especially welcome because, as they indicate, the first comprehensive studies of female homosexuality have only been available for about seven years. It covers their systematic interviews with 57 individuals in a thoughtfully constructed experimental design with clear methods of procedure. Much information not previously available to the mental health professional relating to early childhood characteristics, sexual psychological responses, and sexual practices is revealed, including the relevant psychopathology as it concerns parental and family relationships and sociological considerations.

In Bernard F. Riess's section on "Psychological Tests in Homosexuality," he concludes that the commonly used psychological assessments do not reveal greater pathology among homosexual women or men than among heterosexuals, nor do they successfully separate homosexual men and women from heterosexual comparisons.

Leon Saltzman's chapter on "Latent Homosexuality" is a gem of scholarship, requiring careful reading. He pleads that the concept of latent homosexuality needs reevaluation "even though this concept may have played a useful role in the early development of personality theory." Saltzman's considered approach is from the standpoints of many parameters: embryonic, biological, psychological, human growth, the relevant notion of dormancy, the Freudian view, the impact of concepts of gender role and gender morphology to sex behavior, the psychological meaning of maleness and femaleness, bisexual theory, and the impact of all of these on workable notions for the psychotherapy of such behavior.

The chapter by Lionel Ovesey and Sherwyn M. Woods on "Pseudohomosexuality and Homosexuality in Men: Psychodynamics as a Guide to Treatment" will intrigue those with orientation either in psychoanalysis or psychoanalytically based psychotherapy. Theory and practice are here ideally blended, with special emphasis on problems of the homosexual patient relating to the three issues of dependency, power striving, and sexuality, variables that must be involved in establishing a theoretic approach to treatment. Excellent case material is provided to demonstrate the psychodynamics that emerge in the course of psychotherapy.

The final three essays are devoted to psychotherapy: "A Psychotherapeutic

Love and Love Sickness

The Science of Sex, Gender Difference, and Pair-bonding

JOHN MONEY

Love and Love Sickness provides a panoramic view of the entire spectrum of human sexual behavior—from making a baby to learning mathematics." Drawing upon a wide range of subject matter, Money covers such topics as sex roles in historical perspective; sexual taboos; the principles of erotic sexuality; the pathology of love; and pornography. It's the most ambitious, most provocative work yet from the distinguished Johns Hopkins medical psychologist and sexologist. **\$16.95**

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Approach to Homosexual Men" by David S. Sanders; "Psychodynamic Psychotherapy of Female Homosexuality" by Martha Kirkpatrick and Carole Morgan; and, in great contrast, "The Myth of Classical Homosexuality: Views of a Behavioral Psychotherapist" by Lee Birk. It is a special pleasure to read these in uninterrupted continuity for the stylistic differences and contrasting strategies used by three different therapists, all teachers gifted with the skills of clear exposition.

In his Epilogue, Judd Marmor treats "Homosexuality and the Issue of Mental Illness" in such a way that the reader participates with him in the developmental flow that produced the long and troubled history of decision making by the American Psychiatric Association Board which finally deleted homosexuality from the second edition of the *APA Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Mental Disorders (DSM-II)*. Marmor's account of this is an intriguing blend of "science" and anecdote as he recounts the "scientific" arguments relating to the alleged "abnormality" of homosexuality.

It would be difficult to imagine a better balanced and more informative consideration of the entire subject of homosexuality. This book, while written primarily for professionals, could with some exceptions be read with great profit by lay people and patients as well. It is certainly recommended for the mental health professional and will prove to be an abundant resource for any practitioner, sex educator, or teacher in the area of human sexuality. Nor should it be overlooked by the social scientist or the biologist with an interest in the origins and manners of human sexuality expression. **A, PR**

Thy Neighbor's Wife. Gay Talese. New York: Doubleday and Co., 1980 (546 pp.; \$14.95).

Reviewed by Robert R. Bell, Temple University.

It is possible that Gay Talese will turn the greatest personal profit of any writer ever from the subject of sex. In describing what his book was going to be, he said: "It was a story that would intimately describe many of the people and events that in recent decades had influenced the redefinition of morality in America." He also noted that in preparing the book he spent many years traveling around the

United States and Europe interviewing hundreds of people. Neither his stated purpose nor his research is reflected in *Thy Neighbor's Wife*.

For the most part, the book is *not* about the changing nature of American sexual behavior. Rather, he devotes most of his efforts to three men and the legal battles of the 1960s over the question of obscenity. His view of sexuality is a traditionally male one, and early in the book he identifies himself with the D. H. Lawrence view that the penis has a mind of its own (the vagina apparently never achieves the same level). The few token women he discusses are women whose sexuality is what some men find exciting but which many women concerned with sexual equality consider to be sexist.

The person who receives the most attention is Hugh Hefner, founder of *Playboy*. Talese devotes little space to any objective attempt to establish what (if any) impact the *Playboy* mentality has had on American sexual values. He chooses instead to write a sympathetic portrayal of Hefner as a person. Hefner, however, comes across as a self-righteous sexist, uptight man.

Al Goldstein, the founder of *Screw*, the tabloid newspaper published in New York for a few years, is also discussed. He broke all the barriers on what could be shown in pictures and written about sex. As in the case of Hefner, we are told a great deal about Goldstein and little about the impact of his newspaper. The third male to receive considerable attention is John Williamson, a self-educated man who organized Sandstone, a sexual retreat in California set up on an estate where, for a price, people could come and have "good conversation" and exotic sex. To Williamson, as to Hefner and Goldstein, Talese attributes high motives in their desire to liberate American men in their sexual morality. But for all three there was also, I'm sure, a high motive called profit, and it is doubtful how much they really "influenced the redefinition of morality in America."

The most valuable part of the book is the discussion of the legal battles within the courts concerning obscenity. Talese here tends to see the sellers of pornography as men of high ideals fighting for the First Amendment, but it is very likely that some of them were "fast buck" operators with no more principles than those who persecuted them.

Talese has chosen to write a book not about American sexuality in its broad sense but about one very thin slice of it

—the conspicuous consumption of physical sex as found in the worlds of pornography, massage parlors, and sexual retreats. But even in its heyday of the 1960's these types of activities affected a relatively small portion of Americans, and in recent years have become less and less important. For example, the number of hard-core pornographic movie theaters has decreased sharply in recent years. Generally, this has not been due to the impact of the law but rather to a loss of public interest which was reflected in low financial returns.

This book makes very little contribution to the literature of human sexual knowledge. In addition, as a journalist, Gay Talese shows no responsibility about recognizing the vast accumulation of research published in the past 15 years about sexuality. It is a book obviously aimed at mass consumption, reflecting a very limited scope of knowledge relating to the content of American sexuality.

Textbook of Human Sexuality for Nurses.

Robert C. Kolodny, William H. Masters, Virginia E. Johnson, and Mae A. Biggs. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1979 (450 pp.; \$17.95 hardcover, \$12.95 paper).

Sexuality: A Nursing Perspective.

Fern H. Mims and Melinda Swenson. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1980 (365 pp.; \$11.95 paper).

Reviewed by Barbara Whitney, RN, MS, Executive Director, SIECUS; doctoral candidate in the Human Sexuality Program, New York University.

The publication of these two books clearly acknowledges both the right of individuals with health problems to sexual information and counseling, and the identification of the nurse as an important person on the health care team in providing that service. With the exception of Nancy Fugate Woods's still excellent *Human Sexuality in Health and Illness* (Mosby, 1975), information for nurses about the impact on sexuality of specific health problems has heretofore been available mostly in the medical literature.

The Textbook of Human Sexuality for Nurses is an eminently useful, comprehensive addition to nursing literature. One of my complaints about sexuality education programs for health care providers revolves around the focus on sexual dysfunction and therapy, and the relative neglect of the sexual implications

of the myriads of health concerns every health care provider comes in contact with daily. This book provides solid background which can begin to remedy that situation.

The organization of the material puts the emphasis on the familiar rather than the exotic, and through this communicates to the reader the need for awareness of the clients' sexuality concerns. The writing style itself is convincing—the presentation is without apology or embarrassment. The basic assumption is clearly that dealing with sexuality concerns of patients of all ages is part of the role of the nurse. The fact that this book so comfortably addresses more than just physiological and anatomical details is most refreshing.

The introduction contains an excellent summary of the reasons nurses must be involved in sexuality issues, and includes recognition of potential physician/nurse conflict when the nurse, especially if a female, is more knowledgeable about and interested in sexuality than the physician, especially when that physician is male. The book's contents follow a logical progression, beginning with descriptions of healthy sexual functioning and development, followed by discussions of the impact on sexuality of disorders of various body systems (endocrine, cardiovascular, gynecologic, urologic) and of other health problems (chronic illness, drugs, disability, reproduction), and include a chapter on rape and one on homosexuality and transsexualism. Happily for this reviewer discussions of sexual dysfunction and sexual therapy are placed at the end of the book. While these focus on the sex therapy approach developed by Masters and Johnson, references to the work of other therapists are included in the bibliography.

The section on anatomy and physiology is written with the assumption that the reader has a basic knowledge in this area—but includes items of specific interest to nurses not found in general texts. For example, the statement, "Although it has been speculated that parasympathetic fibers in sacral roots S2, S3, and S4 mediate erection, this theory is a matter of some controversy," will be useful to a nurse caring for cord-injured males.

A number of chapters contain especially sensitive counseling suggestions. For example, the discussion of Turner's syndrome in the chapter on developmental sexuality suggests that, in talking

with the patient, the nurse state, "About 40,000 women and girls in this country have a chromosome arrangement like yours," rather than "This occurs in 1 in 2,500 live female births," thereby minimizing the feeling of being different. The section on adolescent development addresses concerns about body image, and comments on adolescent confusion about masturbation and homosexuality. What is presented about sexual development is accurate and clear. However, the book skips from adolescent to geriatric with no mention of adult development in between. Also, the social learning theories of such professionals as Gagnon and Simon are not presented, a serious omission in an overview presentation such as this.

The existence of a separate chapter on homosexuality is an example of the heterosexist, intercourse-centered assumption of much of the discussion in the book, although the authors do use phrases such as "husband or patient's partner" to avoid assumptions about marital sex, and "sexual activity" which could include behavior other than intercourse. The discussion on adolescent fears about homosexuality does state that same-sex sexual activity during adolescence does not necessarily mean one is homosexual, but no mention is made of the possibility that an adolescent might actually be gay and need support. And the only specific medical concern addressed in the section on homosexuality is that of sexually transmitted diseases in males. This not too subtly conveys the idea that homosexual people do not have concerns related to health and sexual function as heterosexuals do, and totally ignores lesbian women. Perhaps the end of this decade will see the availability of medical literature in which both homosexual and heterosexual people's health concerns are addressed in the same way, and in which the section on mastectomy and hysterectomy will discuss responses of both same-sex and opposite-sex partners. Of course, the literature can only report what the research is examining, and the health care field has not pioneered in acknowledging this area.

Compared to the above book, the Mims/Swenson book, *Sexuality: A Nursing Perspective*, is disappointing as an information source. The organization does not seem to be nearly as well thought out, the discussion is less comprehensive and often abrupt, lacking transition from one statement and sec-

tion to the next. Sexual dysfunction is presented in the introductory section; and "health disruptions" are described by specific disease rather than by body system. Thus there is no discussion of disability in general, but only a chapter on spinal cord injury. Homosexuality is discussed in the section on "atypical sexual behaviors." In the discussion of surgical interventions, however, the authors creditably include the statement: "Removal of the rectum may prove a very difficult decision for a male homosexual because of preferred anal sexual activity."

The authors' strong statements about the importance of nurses' involvement in sexual information-giving and counseling seemed at times more like dogmatic commands than exciting challenges to which an individual nurse could respond. This may be a useful approach for persons working under external controls and who are accustomed to acting in a certain way because they are directed to, but it did not appeal to this reviewer.

The positive aspects of this text include several theoretical constructs that relate to other aspects of nursing: the Problem-Oriented Health Record (POHR) with its problem list, and SOAP notes (Subjective, Objective, Assessment and Plan) which may be very useful to an instructor trying to help students integrate sexuality information into their nursing assignment. Included at the end of most chapters are relevant learning activities, such as a vignette shared in a POHR format that raises important discussion issues for nurses, suggested learning experiences to relate the material to nursing, and a bibliography. Those most likely to find this book useful would be persons instructing student and registered nurses, but the *Textbook of Human Sexuality for Nurses* is a far more comprehensive book for both course work and general use. **PR**

Topics in Clinical Nursing. Vol. 1, No. 4, January 1980. Special issue: "Human Sexuality." Issue Editor, William R. Stayton. Germantown, Md.: Aspen Systems Corporation (109 pp.; \$9.75 single copy).

Reviewed by Bárbara Whitney, RN, MS, Executive Director, SIECUS; doctoral candidate in the Human Sexuality Program, New York University.

A nursing journal devoting an entire issue to the topic of human sexuality!

Continued on page 16

HUMAN SEXUALITY: BOOKS FOR EVERYONE

This list of titles for all age groups and special interests has been prepared by the professionals on the SIECUS staff to provide reliable and sound guidance about human sexuality. It is designed to be particularly useful not only for parents, children, young adults, and older people, but also for teachers, counselors, clergy, and youth leaders.

Many of the excellent resources listed on our earlier November 1978 bibliography have been retained because the information they present remains valid and in step with current knowledge. The compilers have also reviewed a major portion of the newly published materials on sexuality to select those representing the best examples of contemporary advice in the field.

Titles were chosen that span a variety of viewpoints at different levels of sophistication. Since individuals of the same age vary in maturity and outlook, it is important that everyone recommending books from this list be familiar with them.

If your school or community library does not have these books, they may be ordered through your local bookstore or by writing

directly to the publishers and distributors whose addresses are listed at the end of the bibliography. In addition to the price of the book it is a good idea to send an extra \$1.00 along with your order to cover postage and handling. Before ordering pamphlets, it is advisable to request postage and handling rates from the publisher. Many of them have special rates for bulk orders. With few exceptions, these materials are included in the noncirculating collection at the SIECUS Resource Center and Library in New York University, at 54 West 4th Street, New York, NY 10003. (For user information, call 212-673-3850.)

Single copies of this bibliography are available from SIECUS on receipt of 50¢ and a stamped, self-addressed, business-size envelope for each list requested. In bulk they are: 30¢ each for 2-49 copies; 20¢ each (plus \$1.00 for postage and handling) for 50 copies or more.

If you are professionally interested in the field of human sexuality, send for the SIECUS Selected Bibliography for Professionals. Copies are available at the same costs as listed above. For single copies, please be sure to include 50¢ and a self-addressed, stamped, business-size envelope.

PLEASE NOTE: SIECUS DOES NOT SELL OR DISTRIBUTE ANY OF THESE BOOKS.

YOUNG CHILDREN

THE BODY BOOK

Claire Rayner

For parents to read with their children, explaining the anatomy and functions of all parts of the body.

Barron's Educational Series, 1980; \$6.95

DID THE SUN SHINE BEFORE YOU WERE BORN?

Sol and Judith Gordon

A book which parents can read with their children, ages 3-6. In addition to answering the question "Where do babies come from?" clearly and directly, it deals with other aspects of how different kinds of families live and grow.

Ed-U Press, 1977; \$3.50 paper

GIRLS ARE GIRLS AND BOYS ARE BOYS—SO WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

Sol Gordon

A nonsexist, liberating sex education book for children.

Ed-U Press, 1979; \$3.95 paper

HOW BABIES ARE MADE

Andrew C. Andry and Steve Schepp

The story of reproduction in plants, animals, and humans told through the use of color photographs of paper sculptures. Factually accurate and simple enough to be under-

stood by the youngest group.
Time-Life Books, 1974; \$4.95

HOW WAS I BORN?

Lennart Nilsson

To be read by parents with their children. Tells the story of reproduction and birth using a combination of the famous Nilsson photographs of fetal development with warm family scenes and other illustrations.

Delacorte Press, 1975; \$7.95

WHAT IS A GIRL? WHAT IS A BOY?

Stephanie Waxman

A simply written, nonsexist message for young children: names, hair lengths, interests, clothing, and emotions do not identify a person as a boy or a girl—only a person's genitals can do that.

Peace Press, 1976; \$4.95 paper

"WHERE DID I COME FROM?"

Peter Mayle

The facts of life without any nonsense, with illustrations. In its 11th printing.
Lyle Stuart, 1973; \$10.00

X: A FABULOUS CHILD'S STORY

Lois Gould

Entertaining, imaginatively presented story about gender identity. Fun for the whole family.

Daughters Publishing, 1978; \$7.50

PRETEENS

GROWING UP—SPECIALLY FOR PRE-TEENS AND YOUNG TEENS

Fourteen illustrated pages on menstruation, wet dreams, masturbation, and how babies get started.

Planned Parenthood Center of Syracuse, 1973; \$.50

THE KIDS' OWN XYZ OF LOVE AND SEX

Siv Widerberg

Written in question and answer form to explain sexual matters to young children as simply and honestly as possible.

Stein & Day, 1972; \$2.25 paper

LOVE AND SEX AND GROWING UP

Eric W. Johnson and Corrine B. Johnson

Covers a broad range of topics to help preadolescents think about what being a man or a woman means in today's world.

Bantam Books, 1979; \$1.75 paper

PERIOD

JoAnn Gardner-Loulan, Bonnie Lopez, and Marcia Quackenbush

Reassuring, cleverly illustrated book about menstruation, explaining why all girls are normal, at the same time that everyone is special. Includes personal narratives.

New Glide, 1979; \$5.00

"WHAT'S HAPPENING TO ME?"

Peter Mayle

A clear, concise, straightforward guide to puberty for preadolescent children.
Lyle Stuart, 1975; \$10.00

EARLY TEENS

BOYS AND SEX GIRLS AND SEX

Wardell B. Pomeroy

These classic sexual guides for teenage boys and girls are now being updated.
Delacorte Press. Revised editions in press for Spring 1981.

CHANGES: YOU AND YOUR BODY CHOICE

Easy-to-read booklet, about puberty, prepared with input from a panel of teenagers.
CHOICE, 1978; \$2.00

FACTS ABOUT SEX FOR TODAY'S YOUTH Revised Edition

Sol Gordon

A short, direct approach in explaining anatomy, reproduction, love, and sex problems. Includes slang terms when giving definitions, and a section answering the 10 questions most frequently asked. Well illustrated.
Ed-U Press, 1979; \$3.50 paper

FACTS ABOUT VD FOR TODAY'S YOUTH Revised Edition

Sol Gordon

Up-to-date, accurate information written in clear and simple language. Stresses prevention.
Ed-U Press, 1979; \$3.50 paper

LOVE AND SEX IN PLAIN LANGUAGE Revised Edition

Eric W. Johnson

Provides basic information on sexuality, and emphasizes that sexuality should always be seen in the context of one's total personality and expressed in responsible, respectful interpersonal relationships.
Bantam Books, 1979; \$1.95 paper

THE PROBLEM WITH PUBERTY

For boys, explaining emotional and physical changes taking place in puberty, and discussing problems of peer pressure.
Rocky Mountain Planned Parenthood, 1976; \$1.60 (includes postage)

SEX: TELLING IT STRAIGHT

Eric W. Johnson

A simple but honest treatment of those topics in human sexuality of greatest concern to adolescents. Written for teenage slow

readers, especially those within problem environments, and presents positive views on sex without preaching or moralizing.
Lippincott and Crowell, 1979; \$7.95

SEX WITH LOVE: A GUIDE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Eleanor Hamilton

Includes discussion of the rituals of early dating and filling the body's need for affection and sexual expression.
Beacon Press, 1978; \$4.50 paper

TEEN QUESTIONS ABOUT SEX —AND ANSWERS

Thirty pages on: What is sex? Is sex before marriage OK? Whose values should I choose?
Planned Parenthood Center of Syracuse, 1973; \$.50

WHAT TEENS WANT TO KNOW BUT DON'T KNOW HOW TO ASK

A concise pamphlet which answers the questions most adolescents ask about sex.
Planned Parenthood Federation of America, 1976; \$.25

LATER TEENS

AM I PARENT MATERIAL?

A pamphlet listing thoughtful questions about an important decision. Available in Spanish.
National Alliance for Optional Parenthood, 1977; single copies free.

BREAKING THE SEX ROLE BARRIER

Robert H. Loeb

Guides the teenage reader through a structured exploration of the forces that program male and female behavior, and the myths and misconceptions involved.
Franklin Watts, 1977; \$7.45

COMMONSENSE SEX

Ronald M. Mazur

Based on the premise that sex is a positive aspect of human personality, and concludes with a suggestion of a liberal religious framework for decision making.
Beacon Press, 1973; \$2.95 paper

CONCEPTION, BIRTH AND CONTRACEPTION: A VISUAL PRESENTATION Second Edition

Robert J. Demarest and John J. Sciarra

A fine, concise pictorial presentation of human reproduction. Text is simply stated, expanding upon the illustrations.
McGraw-Hill, 1976; \$12.00

THE FACTS OF LOVE: LIVING, LOVING AND GROWING UP

Alex Comfort and Jane Comfort

A dynamic book about sexuality, ideal as a catalyst for conversations with young people.
Crown Publishers, 1979; \$10.00

GROWING UP SEXUAL

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

Unique view of patterns of human sexual development based on anonymous autobiographical papers by students in a college human sexuality course. Also recommended for parents.
D. Van Nostrand, 1980; \$8.95

LEARNING ABOUT SEX: A CONTEMPORARY GUIDE FOR YOUNG ADULTS

Gary F. Kelly

Without neglecting basic factual information, focuses on attitudes and the process of sexual decision making. Highly recommended.
Barron's Educational Series, 1977; \$3.95 paper

PARENTING: A GUIDE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Sol Gordon and Mina Wollin

A thoroughly modern exposition to prepare potential parents for mature parenting roles.
William H. Sadler, 1975; \$2.94

SEX AND BIRTH CONTROL: A GUIDE FOR THE YOUNG Revised Edition

E. James Lieberman and Ellen Peck

Written to encourage sensible and responsible use of birth control, and to encourage young people to develop principles and values by which they will live their sexual lives.
Harper & Row. To be published 1980-81; \$9.95

SEXUALITY . . . DECISIONS, ATTITUDES, RELATIONSHIPS

Booklet dealing with how to clarify feelings about sexuality and relationships.
Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania, 1979; \$1.00

THE TEENAGE BODY BOOK

Kathy McCoy and Charles Wibbelsman

A thoughtfully written, reassuring resource for adolescents, dealing with their various psychological and physiological concerns.
Pocket Books, 1979; \$5.95 paper

A WAY OF LOVE, A WAY OF LIFE: A YOUNG PERSON'S INTRODUCTION TO WHAT IT MEANS TO BE GAY

Frances Hanckel and John Cunningham

A unique, sensitive book written by people who are having the experience for people who want to understand it.
Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1979; \$8.50

WHAT IS A MAN? WHAT IS A WOMAN?

Morton Hunt

Focuses on sex roles and behavior for adolescents concerned with their sexual identities.

Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1979; \$8.95

WHY AM I SO MISERABLE IF THESE ARE THE BEST YEARS OF MY LIFE?

Revised Edition

Andrea Boroff Eagan

Encourages young women to be self-determining. Includes factual information on physiology, menstruation, venereal disease, and birth control.

Avon Books, 1979; \$2.25 paper

ADULTS

Especially for Women

BECOMING ORGASMIC: A SEXUAL GROWTH PROGRAM FOR WOMEN

Julia Heiman, Leslie LoPiccolo, and Joseph LoPiccolo

A detailed growth program for women who feel they have problems in experiencing orgasm. Also includes a section relating to male partners. The emphasis is on orgasm as a part, rather than the only or primary goal, of sexuality and sexual experience.

Prentice-Hall, 1976; \$4.95 paper

FOR YOURSELF: THE FULFILLMENT OF FEMALE SEXUALITY

Lonnie Garfield Barbach

Discusses sources of confusion about female sexuality, describes female sexual physiology, and suggests specific exercises women can do at home to increase their body awareness and orgasmic response.

Doubleday, 1975; \$3.95 paper

THE HITE REPORT

Shere Hite

Based on responses to in-depth questionnaires returned by some 3,000 women. A provocative and revealing study which examines the subject of female sexuality from the inside. Makes extensive use of direct quotes to illustrate the various topics.

Macmillan, 1976; \$12.50

THE JOY OF LESBIAN SEX

Emily L. Siskey and Bertha Harris

A-Z format. First major sex manual for lesbians, discussing their needs and concerns.

Crown Publishers, 1977; \$6.98

MEN: A BOOK FOR WOMEN

James Wagenvoord and Peyton Bailey, eds.

With its companion book, *Women: A Book for Men*, recommended for joint reading by heterosexual couples needing or wanting to deepen their understanding of one another as sexual persons.

Avon Books, 1978; \$7.95 paper

THE MENOPAUSE BOOK

Louisa Rose, ed.

A carefully documented, highly readable compilation of information aimed at dispelling myths surrounding sexuality and aging. Raises some important issues concerning men and women in the middle period.

Hawthorn Books, 1977; \$5.95 paper

MY MOTHER/MYSELF

Nancy Friday

An intensely personal and yet universally appealing approach to the mother-daughter relationship, focusing on the repressions and denials involved in the daughter's journey toward sexual womanhood.

Dell Publishing, 1977; \$2.50 paper

OUR BODIES, OURSELVES

Revised Edition

Boston Women's Health Book Collective

Written by women, for women, to help them know themselves and their bodies better. Covers sexuality, contraception, women and health care, sexual physiology, and reproduction.

Simon & Schuster, 1976; \$6.95 paper

OUR RIGHT TO LOVE: A LESBIAN RESOURCE BOOK

Ginny Vida, ed.

Sensitively chosen, remarkable collection of essays written by and for lesbians about their needs and values.

Prentice-Hall, 1978; \$12.95

WOMAN'S BODY: AN OWNER'S MANUAL

The Diagram Group

Well-illustrated guide with clear, straightforward information for women of all ages.

Bantam Books, 1977; \$2.95 paper

WOMEN: MENOPAUSE AND MIDDLE AGE

Vidal S. Clay

A moving, compassionate book which contributes to a positive recognition of the right of postmenopausal women to a full sexual life. Includes a useful annotated bibliography and several self-study exercises.

Know, Inc., 1977; \$5.00 paper

YOUR MENOPAUSE (#447)

Useful discussion of the subject.

Public Affairs Committee, \$5.00

Especially for Men

GOOD SEX: A HEALTHY MAN'S GUIDE TO SEXUAL FULFILLMENT

Gary F. Kelly

Insightful and sensitive self-help book for men who want more total sexual fulfillment.

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1979; \$8.95

THE JOY OF GAY SEX

Charles Silverstein and Edmund White

A-Z format. An introduction to the techniques of gay sex, including advice on various emotional components.

Crown Publishers, 1977; \$6.98

MALE "MENOPAUSE" —CRISIS IN THE MIDDLE YEARS (#526)

Useful pamphlet on the subject.

Public Affairs Committee, \$5.00

MALE SEXUALITY

Bernie Zilbergeld

For the man who wants to get more in touch with his own sexuality, or for any woman who wants to understand more fully the potentials of male sexuality.

Little, Brown, 1978; \$12.95

MAN'S BODY: AN OWNER'S MANUAL

The Diagram Group

Clear answers to questions about how the male body functions, from infancy to old age.

Bantam Books, 1976; \$2.95 paper

MEN'S BODIES, MEN'S SELVES

Sam Julry

A comprehensive collection of thoughts and information relating to men and masculinity in contemporary society.

Delta (Dell), 1979; \$9.95 paper

THE VIEW FROM OUR SIDE: SEX AND BIRTH CONTROL FOR MEN

Well-written, intelligent booklet on the male role in sexual relationships.

Emory University-Grady Memorial Hospital Family Planning Program, 1975; \$1.15 (includes postage)

WOMEN: A BOOK FOR MEN

James Wagenvoord and Peyton Bailey, eds.

With its companion book, *Men: A Book for Women*, recommended for joint reading by heterosexual couples needing or wanting to deepen their understanding of one another as sexual persons.

Avon Books, 1979; \$7.95 paper

General

ABORTION TO ZOOPHILIA: A SOURCEBOOK OF SEXUAL FACTS

Anne Mandetta and Patricia Gustaveson

A clear, sensible, information-packed book of sexual facts, conveniently presented and well backed with references. Contains a 520-item index.

Carolina Population Center, 1976; \$2.00 paper

CHANGING VIEWS OF HOMOSEXUALITY (#563)

SEXUAL ADJUSTMENT IN MARRIAGE (#397)

Written in nontechnical language, Public Affairs pamphlets are known for covering their subject matter in a concise, effective manner.

Public Affairs Committee; \$.50 each

THE FAMILY BOOK ABOUT SEXUALITY

Mary S. Calderone and Eric W. Johnson

A creative, comprehensive approach to a family's understanding of the sexuality and sexual concerns of all of its members. Includes encyclopedic glossary of terms.

Harper & Row. In press for January 1981; \$14.95

THE JOY OF SEX:

A GOURMET GUIDE TO LOVE-MAKING

Alex Comfort

A finely illustrated, civilized, and explicit guide to lovemaking.

Simon & Schuster, 1974; \$7.95 paper

LEARNING TO LOVE: HOW TO MAKE BAD SEX GOOD AND GOOD SEX BETTER

Paul Brown and Carolyn Faulder

A subtle and valuable combination of sexual information, clearly described exercises, case histories, and permission-giving attitudes.

Universe Books, 1978; \$8.95

MAKING LOVE DURING PREGNANCY

Elizabeth Bing and Libby Coleman

Frank, firsthand description of pregnancy experiences. Discusses fears and misconceptions of future parents.

Bantam Books, 1977; \$6.95 paper

MORE JOY

Alex Comfort

A sequel to *The Joy of Sex*, emphasizing the role of sex in improving relationships and personal growth. Includes sections on sex and aging, and sex and the handicapped. Also discusses unconventional sex styles such as group sex.

Simon & Schuster, 1975; \$7.95 paper

THE NEW INTIMACY

Ronald Mazur

A good discussion of some of the real issues involved in such alternative lifestyles as open marriage. Topics include the double standard, possessiveness and jealousy, divorce and separation.

Beacon Press, 1974; \$3.50 paper

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT LOVE AND SEX

Mary S. Calderone and the editors of *Bride's* magazine

Excellent practical guide and reference source which encourages the development of healthy sexual attitudes in marital relationships.

St. Martin's Press, 1979; \$8.95

SAR GUIDE FOR A BETTER SEX LIFE

National Sex Forum

A provocative manual for persons interested in examining their sexual attitudes and practices in order to enrich their experiences and stimulate new perspectives.

Multi Media Resource Center, 1977; \$5.95

THE SEX BOOK:

A MODERN PICTORIAL ENCYCLOPEDIA

Martin Goldstein, Erwin J. Haeberle, and Will McBride

Reference work viewing human sexuality as natural and beautiful. Deals with every aspect of sexual function.

Bantam Books, 1971; \$6.95 paper

SEX FACTS

A simply written booklet for all ages—anyone over 12. Discusses sex and sexuality, birth control, orgasm, sex problems, and much more.

Planned Parenthood of Syracuse, 1977; \$.70

SEX TALK

Myron Brenton

Recognizing the need for clear communication about sex between man and woman, parent and child, suggests how such communication can be achieved.

Stein & Day, 1977; \$2.95 paper

SEXUAL AWARENESS: A PRACTICAL BOOK

Barry W. McCarthy, Mary Ryan, and Fred A. Johnson

Suggests exercises to enhance sexual enjoyment and comfort, including ways to increase vaginal feeling and response, and improve arousal and ejaculatory control in men.

Boyd & Fraser, 1975; \$6.95 paper

SEXUAL MYTHS AND FALLACIES

James Leslie McCary

Seventy sexual myths explored in the light of the best information available.

Schocken Books, 1973; \$2.95 paper

SOME THINGS ABOUT SEX FOR BOTH MEN AND WOMEN

Simplified explanations of sexual intercourse, masturbation, birth control, etc. An excellent resource for limited readers of all ages.

Emory University-Grady Memorial Hospital Family Planning Program, 1976; \$1.15 (includes postage)

UNDERSTANDING GAY RELATIVES AND FRIENDS

Clinton R. Jones

Sensitive, useful book by an Episcopal priest, with insightful psychological and theological reflections on the interpersonal relations of gay people and their families and friends.

Seabury Press, 1978; \$3.95 paper

ESPECIALLY FOR PARENTS

A FAMILY MATTER:

A PARENTS' GUIDE TO HOMOSEXUALITY

Charles Silverstein

Written for parents with a homosexual child, examining the realities of the situation, and suggesting how to turn the experience into a positive relationship.

McGraw-Hill, 1977; \$3.95 paper

THE FLIGHT OF THE STORK

Anne C. Bernstein

A book for parents, using theories from Piaget and Kohlberg, illustrating how to explain reproduction in terms of children's understanding at various age levels.

Delacorte, 1978; \$2.50 paper

HOW TO TELL YOUR CHILD ABOUT SEX

(#149)

SCHOOLS AND PARENTS—PARTNERS IN SEX EDUCATION

(#581)

SEX EDUCATION: THE PARENTS' ROLE

(#549)

TALKING TO PRETEENAGERS ABOUT SEX

(#476)

Well-written pamphlets designed to give advice and accurate information to parents.

Public Affairs Committee, \$.50 each

NOT MY DAUGHTER:

FACING UP TO ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY

Katherine B. Oettinger with Elizabeth Mooney

Helpful for parents and for those seeking perspectives on the problem in their search for preventive measures. Stresses need for early communication between adults and teens.

Prentice-Hall, 1979; \$8.95

**NOW THAT YOU KNOW:
WHAT EVERY PARENT SHOULD KNOW
ABOUT HOMOSEXUALITY**

Betty Fairchild and Nancy Hayward

Informative, sensitively written guide for parents of homosexuals. Highly recommended.

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1979; \$8.95

RIGHT FROM THE START

Selma Greenberg

Recommended for parents who want to help children of either sex build on their own particular strengths. Redefines motherhood, fatherhood, and family power relationships, and demonstrates how differential treatment of boys and girls hinders their development.

Houghton Mifflin, 1979; \$4.95 paper

**THE ROOTS OF LOVE:
HELPING YOUR CHILD LEARN TO LOVE
IN THE FIRST THREE YEARS OF LIFE**

Helene S. Arnstein

Shows how physical, mental, and motor development in the young child relate to its concurrent emotional development. Suggests methods for parents to use in helping their infants grow in ability to love and form human attachments.

Bobbs-Merrill, 1975; \$8.95

SEX AND THE SINGLE PARENT

Jane Adams

Realistic portrait of intellectual and emotional struggles. Recommended for practitioners dealing with single-parent families, as well as for the members of single-parent families themselves, including adolescents.

Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, 1978; \$8.95

**SEX EDUCATION AT HOME:
A GUIDE FOR PARENTS**

This pamphlet presents an excellent and easy-to-read basic approach to the topic.

Planned Parenthood Center of Syracuse, 1974; \$.70

**SEX EDUCATION FOR TODAY'S CHILD:
A GUIDE FOR MODERN PARENTS**

Arlene S. Uslander, Caroline Weiss, and Judith Telman

Provides model answers to typical questions asked by children concerning sex.

Association Press/Follett, 1977; \$6.95

**YOUR CHILD AND SEX:
A GUIDE FOR PARENTS**

Wardell B. Pomeroy

Gives parents a better understanding of their own sexuality, both in their marriage relationship and in their relationships with their children. Also deals with ways and means of talking about sex to children at various age levels, from the very young to postadolescents.

Delacorte Press, 1976; \$6.95

SEXUALITY AND DISABILITY

**FEMALE SEXUALITY FOLLOWING
SPINAL CORD INJURY**

Elle F. Becker

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

Cheever Publishing, 1978; \$10.95 paper

**LIVING FULLY: A GUIDE FOR
YOUNG PEOPLE WITH A HANDICAP,
THEIR PARENTS, THEIR TEACHERS,
AND PROFESSIONALS**

Sol Gordon, Charles Weening, Betty Lou Kratoville, and Doug Biklen

Designed to help integrate a disabled person into all aspects of society.

Ed-U Press, 1975; \$8.95

**LOVE, SEX, AND BIRTH CONTROL
FOR MENTALLY RETARDED:
A GUIDE FOR PARENTS**

Winifred Kempton, Medora Bass, and Sol Gordon

Thoughtful guide for parents of mentally handicapped, covering sex education and sexual responsibility. Available in Spanish.

Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania, 1973; \$1.95

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

Barry J. Rabin

Informal, positive treatment of the subject, stressing the sharing of sexual responsibilities and vulnerabilities.

Multi Media Resource Center, 1980; \$6.95

**SEX EDUCATION FOR DISABLED PERSONS
(#531)**

Useful guide outlining sexual concerns of the disabled.

Public Affairs Committee, \$.50

**SEXUAL OPTIONS FOR
PARAPLEGICS AND QUADRIPLÉGICS**

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

Because the senior author is a near quadriplegic himself, a personal style of writing results that, with the explicit illustrations, provides an excellent self-help, teaching, or counseling resource.

Little, Brown, 1975; \$9.95 paper

**TOWARD INTIMACY: FAMILY PLANNING
AND SEXUALITY CONCERNS
OF PHYSICALLY DISABLED WOMEN**

The Task Force on the Concerns of Physically Disabled Women

Booklet discussing various relationships within a disabled woman's life, to promote communication and understanding.

Human Sciences Press, 1978; \$2.50

SEXUALITY AND THE LATER YEARS

**THE AGING GAME:
SUCCESS, SANITY AND SEX AFTER 60**

Barbara Gallatin Anderson

Down-to-earth, invigorating counsel to help older people confront today's youth-oriented culture; affirms the life-long need for affection.

McGraw-Hill, 1979; \$12.95

**THE FIRES OF AUTUMN:
SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN THE
MIDDLE AND LATER YEARS**

Peter A. Dickinson

Encyclopedic and wide open on the topic of sexuality and aging. Written in a witty and humorous style.

Sterling Publishing, 1977; \$4.95 paper

GOOD SEX AFTER FIFTY

Ruth K. Witkin and Robert J. Nissen

Compact, well-written booklet designed to encourage middle-aged and older people to maintain their sexual life.

Regency Press, 1980; \$3.00 paper

SEX AFTER SIXTY

Robert N. Butler and Myrna I. Lewis

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

Harper & Row, 1976; \$9.95

SEXUALITY AND AGING

Mona Wasow

Sensitively written booklet for older people, maintaining that sex should be a pleasure, not a bore. Large print for easy reading.

Family Life Publications, 1976; \$1.50

SOUND SEX AND THE AGING HEART

Lee D. Scheingold and Nathaniel N. Wagner

Discusses sex in the mid and later years, with special reference to cardiac problems.

Human Sciences Press, 1974; \$14.95

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Learning to Talk, *Continued from page 4*

language. Since there is no specific set of rules governing sexual language, uncertainty about it exists and surprise responses abound. "What the heck does that mean?" may be an excellent response to a puzzling word that you think has a sexual meaning but aren't quite sure about. Expressing your puzzlement in good humor will get you over the rough spots and you may learn some new language into the bargain.

The word sex itself can produce blushes, leers, smiles, frowns, coughing, tittering, apprehension, bravado, pursed mouths, moist lips, open ears, closed minds, guilt, or pure joy. But the more appropriately and freely we use it and all the other words in the sexual vocabulary, slim as it still is, the sooner we will reach the time when communicating about sex will be as comfortable and natural as communication about other very important aspects of life, and far more rewarding than many of them.

DO YOU KNOW THAT . . .

Michigan Convention

"Dimensions of Human Sexuality" will be the theme of the Michigan Personnel and Guidance Association 1980 convention in Detroit on November 16-18. Its purpose is to bring into focus the need to examine personal attitudes about sexuality, morality, and social issues that affect the actions and reactions of counselors and human service personnel, and to stress the rapid expansion of knowledge in regard to psychological, sociological, and physiological influences on human sexuality. The keynote address will be given by Mary S. Calderone, president of SIECUS, and other speakers include Paul H. Gebhard, director of the Institute of Sex Research; Richard Green, professor of psychiatry, State University of New York at Stony Brook; and Robert C. Kolodny, associate director of the Masters and Johnson Institute. For more information, contact John R. Webber (co-chairperson with Chuck Lacy), Director of Counseling Services, Schoolcraft College, 18600 Haggerty Road, Livonia, MI 48152.

AAMFT First International Meeting

On November 6-9, 1980, the American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy will hold its 38th annual meeting in conjunction with its first international meeting, in Toronto, Canada. Speakers from North America and abroad will discuss topics revolving around the theme "The Family System and the Health Care Delivery System: Problems and Possibilities." Detailed information may be obtained from AAMFT, Program Committee 1980, 924 West Ninth Street, Upland CA 91786.

SSSS National Meeting

The Society for the Scientific Study of Sex, Inc., Western Region, will host the society's national meeting on November 14-16, 1980, in Dallas, Texas. The theme of the conference will be "Sex and the Family," in conjunction with the 1980 White House Conferences on the Family. For registration materials, write to: Robert Reitman, PhD, Program Director, 6355 Topanga Canyon Boulevard #311, Woodland Hills, CA 91367.

Call for Papers

The Fifth World Congress of Sexology will take place June 21-26, 1981, in Jerusalem. The organizing committee has prepared a bulletin giving details of the congress and outlining the subjects for which it is requesting original papers. To receive this bulletin, write to: Organizing Secretariat, 5th World Congress of Sexology, P.O. Box 16271, Tel Aviv, Israel.

Call for Papers

The Third Annual National Symposium on Sexuality and Disability will be held June 19-21, 1981, at New York University. Those interested in presenting papers at this conference are asked to submit a 250-word abstract or description of the proposed presentation (limited to one-half hour plus discussion period) by January 15, 1981, and to indicate the specific audience: consumers, practitioners in health and education, or therapists/counselors. Requests should be addressed to conference coordinators Nancy Esbill, PhD, New York University, Rehabilitation Counseling Department, 25 West 4th Street, New York, NY 10012; or Deryck Calderwood, PhD, New York University, Human Sexuality Program, 53 South Building, New York, NY 10012.

Sexuality and Physical Disabilities

Scheduled for November 18-19, 1980, in Ann Arbor, Michigan, a conference on Sexuality and Physical Disabilities: Medical Aspects and Clinical Care will bring together established educator clinicians and researchers who will share their experience and expertise with physicians and other professionals who work with the physically disabled. Among the many topics to be covered, in relation to sexuality, are muscular dystrophy, spinal cord injury, developmental disabilities, pharmacological agents, metabolic diseases, and sexual health education training and services for the consumer. The conference will be sponsored by the University of Michigan Departments of Continuing Medical Education, Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, and Psychiatry; the American Congress of Rehabilitation Medicine; the National Task Force on Sex and Disability; and SIECUS. Sponsorship by several other national health organizations is pending. To receive a descriptive brochure write to: Theodore M. Cole, MD, and Sandra S. Cole, Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, University of Michigan School of Medicine, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

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Our computer updating procedures will be much easier and quicker if, when notifying us of an address change, you include a copy of the old address label as it appears on the back cover of the *SIECUS Report*.

Please note: Subscribers who order the *SIECUS Report* from our distributor should send their change-of-address notifications directly to Human Sciences Press, 72 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10011, to the attention of Peggy Stuart.

Book Reviews, Continued from page 8

That's innovation! When read in conjunction with the two texts reviewed above, this special issue effectively rounds out the presentations of these texts with thoughtful articles by authors with expertise in human sexuality as well as in health care.

The initial article by the issue editor, William Stayton, gives readers an opportunity to study his theoretical concept of an "omnisexuality" model for which he constructs a circular rather than linear spectrum for viewing relationships and potential erotic response. The Kinsey homosexual/heterosexual continuum is included as one dimension, that of relating to others. Three other relationship dimensions are identified and described: to *self*, it (objects), and *thou*. This diagrammed schema can be immensely useful for many sex educators, in a variety of settings.

Other articles in this issue address problems of sexual function in physically healthy males and females, divorced couples, menopausal women, and nursing home residents. Four articles deal with specific health problems: breast cancer, rheumatic disease, and postcoronary rehabilitation. A final article, presenting a model for the education of health professionals, is followed by reviews of five currently published books in the field of human sexuality.

This special issue has been well edited, with a fine blend of pertinent topics, and is an extremely useful resource, not only for nurses, but for anyone involved in providing or teaching health care, whether generalized or specialized. **PR**

Gay Is Not Good. Frank M. du Mas. Nashville, Tenn.: Thomas Nelson, Inc., 1979 (331 pp. \$11.95).

Reviewed by Judd Marmor, MD, Franz Alexander Professor of Psychiatry, University of Southern California School of Medicine, Los Angeles, California.

This book is unworthy of serious consideration. It is a shrill, hysterical, and ignorant diatribe against homosexuality, written in yellow journalistic style. The author, a former professor of psychology in a small southern college, frankly admits that he has written a "one-sided book" but feels it is justified in order to counter "the many biased homosexual statements and demands."

Among a host of other equally outrageous statements, he asserts that "many or most homosexuals" demand: that "government taxes be used to perform free change of sex operations on homosexuals whenever they are demanded" (obviously confusing homosexuality and transsexualism); that "homosexuals share proportionately in the work of all governmental and social institutions"; that "all organized religions be condemned for helping in the genocide of homosexuals"; that "homosexuality be taught as one of the ways . . . of birth control"; and that "all children be placed in communal care away from their parents, with boys and girls reared the same and cared for by adults who are under the direction of lesbian women." He contends that "one of the most powerful motives of the homosexual for joining the military [is] that he has the almost unlimited possibility of sexual gratification from large numbers of men in their sexual prime"; that homosexuals sometimes use the "rocking beat of modern music" and "dancing in total abandon" in large groups "in order to break through the inhibitions of young, impressionable teenagers"; that they exhibit a higher frequency than heterosexuals of "murder, blackmail . . . and theft"; and that they are all potential seducers of children and adolescents, and should therefore be barred from any care-giving or teaching roles. For them to complain about police harassment and brutality, and against violation of their civil rights is "like the pot calling the kettle black, for homosexuals engage in behavior just as violent, extreme, and unfair."

It is an error, the author further asserts, to show compassion for homosexuals, because they will only take advantage of it. Thus, television shows concerning homosexuality are "propagandistic" because they show only "high-class" homosexuals. They ought, he says, to show the "other kind"—"an unkempt, drooling, uncoordinated imbecile; a male transvestite with his beard showing through his face powder, the mascara running, and his artificial breasts askew; a lesbian showing, explaining, or even demonstrating the use of her strapped-on dildo; a snaggle-toothed old man flagging down truck drivers on a highway and begging them to let him commit fellatio on them."

Let it not be thought, however, that the author is totally lacking in compassion for gay men and women. On the contrary! Consider the generous, Christian spirit of the following: "I believe homosexuals do have a special class of rights that many other citizens do not have. . . . They have the same rights as schizophrenics, necrophiliacs, and all others that need our understanding, our compassion, our help."

In short, this book is the product of an intense homophobe who has assiduously compiled and spewed forth almost every stereotypic myth and prejudice concerning homosexuality from time immemorial. He either misunderstands or deliberately misinterprets and distorts the work of Kinsey and his associates, of Masters and Johnson, and of Bell and Weinberg, and has the effrontery to label them all as "pseudoscientific" (in contrast, presumably, to his own anecdotal material!).

Perhaps the most incredible thing of all to me is that this worthless work is praised on its jacket by a senior psychoanalyst on the staff of the Menninger Foundation as a "superb and timely book . . . with clear, logical, scientific analyses." It is difficult for this reviewer to believe that homophobia can so thoroughly warp the scientific judgment of a presumably well-trained psychoanalyst, but the evidence that it has is plainly there for anyone to see.

This book cannot be recommended for any group of readers. Future historians will classify this genre of work as a sad example of twentieth-century prejudice, ignorance and inhumanity—on a level with the "Malleus Malefactorum" of the fifteenth century.

Transsexuality in the Male: The Spectrum of Gender Dysphoria. Erwin K. Koranyi. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas, 1980 (198 pp.; \$17.50).

Reviewed by John Money, PhD, Professor of Medical Psychology and Associate Professor of Pediatrics, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences and Pediatrics, The Johns Hopkins University and Hospital, Baltimore.

In transsexual medicine, a controversy was triggered in August 1979 by the arbitrary announcement at Johns Hopkins Hospital that the general operat-

ing rooms would henceforth be off-limits for transsexual surgery. By that time Koranyi's book was in production. It is serendipitous, therefore, that the author's thesis, contrary to the Johns Hopkins policy, is strongly in favor of sex reassignment for properly selected patients.

The book readily subdivides into three parts. The first, comprised of the initial five chapters and the conclusion, was written by Koranyi. These chapters review the nature, developmental etiology (genetics, embryology, and endocrinology), and differential diagnosis and treatment of transsexualism and related disorders. The second part comprises a scholarly and comprehensive chapter that reviews medico-legal aspects of transsexualism, transvestism, and homosexuality. It is written by Selwyn M. Smith and Betty J. Lynch. The third part, written by Norman B. Barwin, presents his technique for the genital surgery of male-to-female transsexualism, illustrated with 20 line drawings that explain the method with admirable clarity. There is a 15-page glossary, and a bibliography and index.

The book is didactic in design. The target audience could include transsexuals themselves, or paramedical deliverers of health care, or medical students. The last named will almost certainly be contentious about the way the author quotes major conceptual sources without giving credit to them, and about the slipshod way he misattributes research findings to the wrong publication, even though not necessarily to the wrong author. They will also not be pleased with the way in which he omits, misquotes, and even confabulates findings. For example, he omits progesterone as a gonadal hormone; he misquotes when he writes: "According to Money (1969), gender identity is acquired at an amazingly young age, before and around the age of eighteen months"; he is off target in saying the FSH (follicle stimulating hormone) "brings about the secondary sex characteristics in puberty," and that LH (luteinizing hormone) "is nowadays used by some as an aphrodisiac"; he confuses progestin-induced hermaphroditism with adrenogenital hermaphroditism, and then confabulates that, when affected patients reach their teens, "bisexuality, nymphomania and frequent delinquency will appear." Feminists will not be pleased with: "While on a small scale men tend to be

voyeurs, in a complementary fashion and, equally harmlessly, women show mild degrees of exhibitionism"; nor with: "The female equivalent of impotence—frigidity—represents a hindrance neither to marriage nor to motherhood, nor does it necessarily abrogate the sexual happiness of her partner."

It is disappointing that the work is marred with such silly errors which could so easily have been eradicated by an expert referee. They make it too easy for the enemies of sex reassignment in transsexualism to discredit the author's thesis, and to disregard the evidence accumulating slowly in the literature that transsexualism appears to develop in those who, as babies, are at special kinds of risk. It certainly does not appear to be the product of a social formula that can be imposed, willy nilly, on any baby selected at random.

Regarding surgery for transsexuals, the policy of physicians and surgeons, whether acting individually or as directors of a hospital, is in the final analysis a matter of medical morals. It is of the same order of medical morality as is policy regarding abortion, nonritual

circumcision of the newborn, contraception for the recently pubertal teenager without parental consent, the right to refuse treatment, the right to become drug dependent, and the right to die. There is no research that, in the way that scientific research is ordinarily done, can decide such moral issues, claims to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. Koranyi wrote his book in such a way as not to evade the moral issues of transsexualism. He faced them head-on and, weighing the evidence, supports the therapeutic approach in favor of sex reassignment. He is to be congratulated. His viewpoint is very timely, and his book is a valuable addition to the library of transsexual theory and practice in medicine. **PR**

The Sexually Oppressed. Harvey L. Gochros and Jean L. Gochros, eds. Chicago: Association Press, 1977 (296 pp. \$14.95).

Reviewed by Frank Caparulo, MS, Family Life and Sex Educator, Family Counseling of Greater New Haven; president, SIECCONN; and Barbara Caparulo, Psychology Department, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

This book is a collection of papers about groups of people who are, to some degree, experiencing sexual oppression. Although, theoretically, opportunities for sexual emancipation should be increasing, the move from oppression to freedom can bring upon itself further attempts at subjugation and oppression. Thus chapters such as "The Gay Male," "The Lesbian Woman: Two Points of View," and "Women—Minority in Transition" provide expected but surprisingly refreshing looks not just at the origins of oppression but also at the pains involved in the passage to freedom.

The topics of some of the other selections are unanticipated. For example, titles like "The Aging Male Homosexual," "Asian Americans," "Asexual and Autoerotic Women—Two Invisible Groups," and "Black Widows" make one think that perhaps the scope of the book is too broad. But part of the ultimate attraction of these chapters lies in the way each forces the reader to change perspective—to role-play the lives and problems of a small minority. Suddenly, what may seem unique but relatively uninteresting difficulties or idiosyncratic oppres-

The Rape Crisis Intervention Handbook

A Guide for Victim Care

edited by Sharon L. McCombie
Director, Rape Crisis Intervention Program, Beth Israel Hospital, Boston

This handbook is a comprehensive resource for those involved in providing crisis intervention to rape victims. The medical, legal, and counseling needs of the rape victim are presented to prepare helping professionals offer sensitive and skillful assistance to women who have suffered sexual assault.
252 pp., illus., 1980, \$19.50



227 West 17th Street,
New York, N.Y. 10011

sional effects become aspects of a common theme: the discrepancy between what is possible, and what is actually achieved. Viewed in this way, the book's greatest message is about the yoke under which the vast majority of us, at some time or other, work and love. The enormous difference between this sort of oppression and that suffered by the aged, the institutionalized, the handicapped, or the sexually victimized is one that is emphasized in the pages of *The Sexually Oppressed*.

Despite the editors' unfortunate preface, in which the virtues of social workers are unnecessarily (and inappropriately) extolled, the chapters that immediately follow—a treatment of the historical roots of oppression by Erwin Haerberle, and of the societal determinants of sexual deviance by Stuart Kirk—are scholarly and precise. Occasionally a few authors resort to melodrama and exaggeration in attempts to heighten our appreciation of the plight of the oppressed. Too much protesting runs the risk of trying our patience. Overall, however, this collection is a welcome addition to the sexology literature. For those intimately acquainted with the book's topics, it is less a presentation of new or revolutionary ideas than an integration of common themes. Those who are less aware, however, will experience unexpected consciousness raising. **A, PR**

Men's Bodies, Men's Selves. Sam Julty. New York: Dell Publishing Co., 1979 (453 pp.; \$9.95).

Reviewed by Gary F. Kelly, MEd., Director, Student Development Center, Clarkson College, Potsdam, N.Y.; member, SIECUS Advisory Panel.

This is assuredly the most popular book available about men and masculinity. My familiarity with the book's predecessor for women, *Our Bodies, Ourselves*, led me to expect that its primary focus would be on male sexual and reproductive health. Instead, it is a compendium of thoughts and information relating to men in contemporary society. Perhaps the subtitle says it best: "The complete guide to the health and well-being of men's bodies, minds, and spirits."

Recognizing Julty's comprehensive perspective, I began to look critically at whether or not he had succeeded in

meeting such an ambitious goal. For the most part, I think he has. The first chapter is an overview of the issues, including men in the world of work, competition among men, emotions, sexism and men's liberation. There are guidelines for starting consciousness-raising groups, and discussion of the dynamics common to such groups. Most of the topics are further developed in later sections.

The chapter on work not only provides realistic guidance on securing employment, but discusses those life events that men often find devastating, such as losing a job or retiring. The next two chapters, dealing with men alone and in relationships, discuss current concerns such as contracts in marriage and other relationships; separation and divorce, custody, and homosexuality. The material in these chapters is up to date, and—like most of the book—of practical use to readers.

I was particularly impressed with the chapters on physical health, mental health, and aging, which survey an amazing amount of relevant information. There is very thorough coverage of what psychotherapy is all about, and what different types of therapy are available. The book makes good use of boldface type and tables to organize and summarize information. Detailed coverage of pregnancy, birth, and child development is found in an outstanding chapter on fathering.

The final five chapters deal with the social and biological aspects of sex. The initial chapter on sexuality wisely begins by focusing away from genitality, and more on intimacy and relationships. The sections on sexual dysfunctions and variations, while interesting, could have been given more thorough attention. A chapter on male genitalia is fascinating for its detail, especially in the area of urogenital health. There is a useful guide to how physicians conduct a urological examination, and how men need to cooperate with such efforts. This entire chapter in particular represents a resource for males that, to my knowledge, is unique. Further parts of the book on contraception, abortion, venereal disease, and rape are also packed with useful facts and fascinating commentary. The lists of suggested readings and resources at the end of each chapter, prepared by James Creane and Paul Siudzinski, are extremely comprehensive.

Men's Bodies, Men's Selves is not without aspects open to criticism. For example, I sometimes found the "with it" writing style tiresome and somewhat condes-

ending. I also found it curious that there was not a single chapter heading devoted to men's relationships to women. The book touts a very specific moral approach to living as a sexual being, which I can support, but which by no means is "right" for all men. For the most part, this will probably mean that men who espouse the same philosophies will read and enjoy the book. Others, who might well benefit from its factual content, may ignore it or be offended by it—a dilemma faced by many authors.

All in all, this valuable book, with its humane tone, sound content, and interesting organization, deserves wide attention. **LT, A, P**

The Kinsey Data: Marginal Tabulations of the 1938-1963 Interviews Conducted by the Institute for Sex Research. Paul H. Gebhard and Alan B. Johnson, Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Company; 1979 (642 pp.; \$17.50 paper).

Reviewed by Sanford Weinstein, EdD, Associate Professor of Health Education, New York University.

Paul Gebhard and Alan Johnson have done an admirable job of taking a new look at information contained in what must now be considered the Kinsey archives of sexuality. The authors have contributed a refreshing look backward through eyes that were present when the Kinsey history was originally made. (Gebhard was there as a member of the Kinsey team.) In so doing they have not only addressed criticisms about bias and the inclusion of respondents from atypical groups, but have taken advantage of advances in computer technology, achieved after Kinsey's data was originally published, to expand upon his findings.

This new volume, which eliminates over 1,400 respondents over whom questions of bias were raised, for the most part confirms the original Kinsey findings. Data concerning these and other respondents from atypical groups (e.g., homosexuals, delinquents) are presented separately. In addition, data not included in earlier reports are presented as well.

The introductory chapters provide a highly personal look at Kinsey the man and his views of his work. They also share some of the personal experiences of those struggling with the practical problems of Kinsey's pioneering efforts.

The 580 tables that follow are straightforward in their presentation of purely

descriptive statistics. While the data are there for readers to use in drawing their own conclusions, the absence of highlighting, interpretative, or summarizing narrative regarding each table warrants comment. Since many of the tables are large and cumbersome, such narrative would have been helpful to those who must now patiently examine the multitudes of figures in order to find their meaning. One almost gets the impression that the tables are simply reproductions lifted from a computer printout with no further scrutiny by the authors. It would seem that the ample blank space on the page below each table would have provided a convenient opportunity for narrative comment without lengthening the volume.

Also, analysis of the data in the tables, if only to determine the significance of apparent differences between groups and categories of response, would have been helpful. Thus, still further use of the advances in computer technology mentioned earlier might have been made without undue hardship.

As the authors indicate, however, these and other as yet unpublished data are now stored in a computer, and are available at cost to qualified researchers. It is hoped that future examinations of these data by scientists and scholars will not only improve on the comprehensibility of this data treasure trove, but will go beyond the purely descriptive by examining relationships and differences between variables, thus adding to our understanding of the nature of human sexual behavior. **PR**

The Hosken Report: Genital and Sexual Mutilation of Females. Second edition enlarged. F. P. Hosken. Lexington, Mass. (187 Grant Street): Women's International Network News, 1979 (368 pp.; \$17.00).

Reviewed by John Money, PhD, Professor of Medical Psychology and Associate Professor of Pediatrics, Departments of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences and Pediatrics, The Johns Hopkins University and Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

Throughout the twentieth century, information about female circumcision, clitoridectomy, and infibulation in the cultures of Africa has been transmitted either not all or as a continuation of nineteenth century anthropological gossip. Hosken's book is the only

source of contemporary and accurate information available to Western sexologists and others concerned ethnologically with the sexual health of the female. It is a very important book. No sexologist, sex educator, or sex therapist can afford not to be acquainted with its contents.

Some will be antagonized by the author's blatant sexism, which in this instance reveals itself as irrational anti-masculinism. Nonetheless, the smoke of sexual politics should not be allowed to mask the fire of sexual mutilation. It exists. It affects tens of millions of females—and, of course, their consorts. You must make yourselves aware of the facts of genital mutilation of females in African culture. You must read this book. It may require you to question also the wisdom of the genital mutilation of males in our own culture. **PR**

The Sexual Adolescent: Communicating with Teenagers about Sex. Second edition. Sol Gordon, Peter Scales, and Kathleen Everly. North Scituate, Mass.: Duxbury Press, 1979 (413 pp.; \$8.95).

Reviewed by Katy Dawley, MSW, coordinator of The Training Center at CHOICE, a women's health advocacy and education organization, Philadelphia, Pa.

In the second edition of *The Sexual Adolescent*, Sol Gordon, Peter Scales, and Kathleen Everly present an extensive review of the literature pertaining to adolescent sexuality. They discuss a broad selection of research that supports their theses (1) that, while it is important to provide adolescents with factual information about reproduction and contraception, this alone does not help them develop the skills necessary for achieving "responsible sexuality"; and (2) that sexuality education programs must teach adolescents "how to use contraceptives, how to raise the issue of contraception in relationships, and how comfortably to include sex in their lives." Studies are discussed which show positive correlations between successful contraceptive behavior and each of the following variables: (1) adolescents whose parents are aware of, and comfortable discussing, their daughters' sexual activity; (2) individuals whose relationships have a high degree of permanence, stability, and intimacy; (3) individuals who are

able to communicate verbally about various aspects of sex; and (4) individuals with higher educational levels. These findings are reinforced by the inclusion of questions asked of the authors indicating that young people desire and need the knowledge and skills that will help them make "responsible" sexual decisions.

Also included are thoughtful discussion of "Sexual Communication and the Persisting Double Standard," "The Problems of Adolescent Pregnancy," "Sexually Transmitted Diseases," "Sex Education for Handicapped Youth," and "Current Innovations and Suggestions for Creative Action." These can all be used by educators as a knowledge base from which to design programs for both parents and adolescents. For individuals who are concerned about the religious perspective, there is a comprehensive collection of statements from all the major religious organizations about sex education, masturbation, homosexuality, abortion, and contraception. The appendices contain a valuable listing of sexuality education resources organized to meet the needs of specific audiences, and also provide excellent articles by Bauman, on female reproduction; Zelnik and Kantner, on contraceptive patterns of adolescent females; and Prescott, on the personality characteristics of unwanted children and individuals who advocate the restriction of abortion.

I have frequently distributed the first edition of this book in training programs for teachers, nurses, youth leaders, and parents. It was concise and well written. Unfortunately, I find that the second edition is marred by an overall lack of uniformity in style and of clarity with respect to its target audience. This new edition which includes most of the original text also contains many new sections and long excerpts from previously published articles. Each of these parts has its own style and target audience. The strong hand of a good editor to weave these many individual pieces into one cohesive entity was apparently missing. For instance, this book was not written for parents; yet the first chapter, "Facing Facts—An Adult Responsibility," includes two long excerpts from previous articles written for parents. These articles should first have been edited to remove duplication and then directed

toward educators by suggesting ways to help parents develop the skills needed for communicating with their children about sexuality. Alternatively, both articles could have been included in the appendix for educators' use with parents.

Chapters 11 and 12, "Toward a Politics of Humanistic Sexuality" and "Rights and Responsibilities in an Egalitarian Era," hold the promise of the authors' prescription for new policies and approaches for the achievement of both effective sexuality education and "responsible" sexual behavior. The impact of their suggestions, however, is dissipated because they fail to summarize their arguments and jump back and forth in a most confusing manner between suggestions and diatribes against the opposition.

In Chapter 5, "The Abortion Controversy," it would have been better not to include the actual laws as they relate to consent and Medicaid reimbursement for abortion. Some of these laws since the time of writing have been changed and, if followed as written, might be misleading and hinder or prevent some women from obtaining abortions. As we have seen, the law can change rapidly in this area of concern and, unless one plans to provide continuous updates for the readers, general trends rather than specific laws should be reported. However, the information on abortion in the chapter on religious viewpoints and in the appendices is extremely useful for the reader's understanding of the abortion controversy.

Certainly the book has merit but I feel that, in redesigning the text to meet the additional needs of a college student audience, the authors diluted its usefulness for grassroots sex educators so that it is not completely successful on either front. **A, PR**

Sexuality: The Human Perspective. Gary F. Kelly. Woodbury, N.Y.: Barron's Educational Series, Inc., 1980 (312 pp.; \$8.95 paper).

Reviewed by Lorna Sarrel, MSW, Co-Director, Human Sexuality Program, and Assistant Clinical Professor of Social Work in Psychiatry, Yale University Health Services, New Haven, Conn.

This new book by Gary Kelly began to form in his mind as he was writing *Learn-*

ing About Sex: The Contemporary Guide for Young Adults (1977) which was intended for high school students. *Sexuality: The Human Perspective* is appropriate for college students and adults in general. It is a paperbound volume, nicely illustrated with photographs, line drawing, and art reproductions (all black and white only), and the text is frequently punctuated with brief, relevant case vignettes. The book has four major headings: male/female, women/men; human sexual behavior; dealing with sexual problems; and sex and contemporary society. A fifth, shorter section lists resources in human sexuality.

If, as Marshall MacLuhan says, the medium is the message, this book sends a good message. The tone and style are just right—not too dry and clinical but dispassionate and thoughtful enough for readers to respect the material. Every subject has been fully researched and is presented from several points of view. Where there are not enough data to draw final conclusions, Kelly doesn't hesitate to say this. The feeling one is left with is that sex is joyous, complex, often problematic, and deservedly fascinating.

The discussions of anatomy and physiology of the male and female sexual and reproductive systems are excellent and written in a commendably understandable fashion, with many illustrative diagrams. I was sorry to see that Kelly seems to go along with the prevailing myth that orgasm is the end point for males, not mentioning that a male may enjoy further sex play or intercourse after he ejaculates and that he may regain full erection and experience additional orgasms rather quickly, although he may not be able to have a second ejaculation.

The discussions of adolescent sexual learning, masturbation, and homosexuality are good. Readers will learn a great deal and may find that their anxieties and prejudices are somewhat reduced after reading the well-balanced presentation.

The section called "Dealing with Sexual Problems" is the weakest part of the book. It contains some small errors which do not detract too much from the overall high quality of the book, and two points of significant weakness. The small errors are such things as: stating that candida and monilia are different organisms when they are two terms for the same organism; repeating an old wives' tale about something called "engagement ovaries" as if it were a medical fact; stating that social workers have "seldom received any special training in dealing

with these issues" when data are available showing that approximately 60% of social work schools have offered courses in human sexuality in recent years; and presenting the mistaken statement that vaginal examination of women with vaginismus is often impossible without anesthesia.

The first serious disagreement I have with any point in this book comes on page 206 where Kelly lists nine points which are "typically" gleaned in a sex history. Two of these points do not really belong on such a list: No. 7, "Attitudes toward sexual activity among the aged," and No. 8 "Involvement with and attitudes toward a variety of other sexual behaviors and concerns—ie., incest, zoophilia, abortion, rape, extramarital intercourse, illegitimate pregnancy." A clinician never offers a menu of behaviors for the client's reaction. Also, the list should have included the vital topic area of people's feelings about their own bodies and, in particular, their genitals.

Kelly did a good job of describing and discussing the range of sexual dysfunctions, including ejaculatory inhibition, a topic which is often poorly treated. Unfortunately his discussion of female orgasmic dysfunction is weak and potentially misleading. He describes four levels of severity: (1) total lack of orgasm, (2) orgasm only through masturbation (so far so good), but then (3) women who can reach orgasm "only by lengthy clitoral stimulation during coitus." There are two problems about this point. One is the implication, further strengthened by a reference to intercourse positions for "clitorally assisted orgasm," that there is something dysfunctional about needing clitoral stimulation. Oddly enough, Kelly has written on page 23 of the same book that "stimulation of the clitoris is usually necessary for women to reach orgasm." If the intention was to emphasize the word "lengthy," then surely this requires further discussion. So many women worry about "taking too long" or needing "too much" clitoral stimulation, and I am afraid Kelly inadvertently plays into these anxieties. The fourth level of severity in female dysfunction is listed as "women who only occasionally fail to reach orgasm"—which is virtually all women! Again, this can create needless worry about being "normal."

In spite of the above caveats, I would not hesitate to recommend this book to students and others who want a comprehensive overview of human sexuality. It is obviously the product of a concerned

and experienced professional who can provide an in-depth, intelligent discussion of a very wide range of subjects. **A**

Good Sex after Fifty. Ruth K. Witkin and Robert J. Nissen. Port Washington, N.Y.: Regency Press, 1980 (48 pp.; \$3.00).

Reviewed by Mary S. Calderone, MD, president, SIECUS.

This small pamphlet takes us through the various aspects of sexual life that relate specifically to, or may be altered by, the aging process. The opening sections pithily present myths about sexuality, lay out intelligently the havoc that negative emotions such as shame, fear, and guilt can wreak on sexual enjoyment, describe the sexual changes that occur in women and men over 50, and list the health problems that can affect sexual activity. These last relate to heart conditions, obesity, prostrate problems, diabetes, medication, arthritis, hysterectomy, breast removal, and alcohol. The emphasis here is on giving essential facts simply and clearly, and on encouraging exploration for further information.

Two specific errors were noted in these first pages: one of commission—it is by now well known that the vagina has no glands, lubrication being supplied in a kind of sweating mechanism directly from fine capillaries within the vaginal walls; and one of omission—in the discussion of the vaginal dryness that often accompanies aging, there is no mention made of the very real help that can safely be obtained from local use of a vaginal cream containing estrogen.

The next section builds on the essential preliminary ones. It is an open and positive approach to various lifestyles. Discussed intelligently as options are: celibacy, masturbation, singlehood, living together (an arrangement that the authors point out has increased by over 800% in the past decade), marriage, and remarriage—including, along with other possible legal implications, the concerns about property inheritance that the latter may arouse in the grown children of previous marriages of either or both partners.

The final four pages list resources for seeking advice about sex: one's doctor, religious advisor, marriage or sex therapist, or books in the public library

and book stores. The pamphlet should be an excellent ground breaker that opens up for any older person the whole topic of his or her sexual life. It should be usefully recommended in institutions or by professionals who deal with families responsible for the lives of aging relatives. **A**

The Sensuous Wheeler: Sexual Adjustment for the Spinal Cord Injured. Barry J. Rabin. San Francisco: Multi Media Resource Center, 1980 (153 pp.; \$6.95).

Reviewed by Joan L. Bardach, PhD, Director of Psychological Services and Professor of Clinical Rehabilitation Medicine (Psychology), Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine, New York University Medical Center, New York, N.Y.

The format, many of the subjects covered, and the attitudes toward sexuality are so good in *The Sensuous Wheeler* that I wish this sincerely written and useful book had been compiled with more concern for detail and scholarly accuracy. Proofreading seems to have been careless. Though the anatomical drawings at first glance appear to be easily understandable, there are errors in some, and others may be confusing. For instance, in Figure 1 (Male Reproductive System) there are two labels, "vas deferens" and "ejaculatory duct," both pointing correctly to the same anatomical structure, so why put two labels, especially when the text does not allude to these two names for the same structure? In the drawing of the female genitalia, the line labeled "uterus" actually points to ligaments of the uterus. The bladder in that same drawing is the wrong shape and is shown as if located on the surface of the body, which of course it is not. In Figure 11 (Nerve Pathway through Vertebra) the spinous process is mislabeled "backbone." (Thanks are due to Sanders Davis, MD, who was kind enough to evaluate the sections of the book dealing with anatomical and physiological aspects of sexuality.)

The section on "Resources and Adjustment" is broadly based, up to date, and potentially very useful, but similar imprecisions appear there. Some errors are relatively minor but a number of them could affect the usefulness of the information, such as misspelling an author's name or giving the incorrect publisher, e.g., Isabel Robinault's book, *Sex, Society, and the Disabled*, which is pub-

lished by Harper & Row.

In the author's desire to aid the spinal cord-injured in their journey toward sexual fulfillment, he has omitted some facts that a hard-nosed realist would have to state. For example, in discussing the effects of spinal injury low down in the cord, Rabin indicates that ejaculation is usually present. He fails to indicate, however, that it might be retrograde into the bladder or that in any case it is unlikely to be projectile in nature, an important fact for the spinal cord-injured male and his partner to be aware of in order to avoid possible disappointment and/or disillusionment.

The Table, "Contraceptive Methods," though an excellent idea, again imprecisely exaggerates the positive. For example, in dealing with the various hormonal methods of contraception, information concerning the possible harm to unborn children should the method fail is omitted.

But enough of negative criticism. On a positive note, the title is great. The format of the book, its pocket size, and large, clear print create an atmosphere of informality and relaxation that is very appropriate for the topic discussed. The attitude that anything one wants to do sexually is acceptable provided that it has been communicated to one's partner fully and is acceptable to him or her is "right on." The attempts at dispelling myths (a subject perhaps worth a book in itself) are excellent; discussed, and dismissed, for example, are the belief that the breaking of the hymen during first sexual intercourse is proof of virginity of the female, and the idea that vaginal orgasm is more "mature" than a clitoral one. The brief update of Kinsey's findings is interesting. Rabin's opinion that recent findings may suggest no change in sexual fidelity as a value, but rather a decrease in acceptance of the double standard, is apt to make both moralists and feminists happy.

Using an excellent soft-sell approach, Rabin assumes that sexual partners will share responsibilities for their sexual enterprise, thus taking the burden off one particular individual. The idea of sharing vulnerabilities as a genuine way for individuals to get emotionally close to one another is a most constructive use of psychological principles. The statement that the degree of physical disability has little to do with sexual satisfaction cannot be made too often. A corrected edition of *The Sensuous Wheeler* would make this book top notch. **PR, A**

DO YOU KNOW THAT . . .

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Sexual Issues in Social Work: Emerging Concerns in Education and Practice, edited by Dale Kunkel, DSW, is a 206-page book published by the Social Work Program for the Study of Sex at the University of Hawaii. The papers in this collection are products of a seminar held each summer on sex-related issues in social work practice. One of the areas covered in these well-researched and provocative articles is sexuality as it relates to the mentally retarded, to the physically disabled, and to the aged. Other less familiar topics dealt with are sexual deprivation and suicide, and homosexuality in the context of the Mexican-American culture. Free copies are available from Cliff Mazer, Coordinator, Social Work Program for the Study of Sex, University of Hawaii School of Social Work, 2500 Campus Road, Honolulu, HI 96822.

Birth Control Information, a 33-page booklet dedicated to "The Boat People" and written in Vietnamese, Chinese, and English, was developed by the Winnipeg Refugee Association, Planned Parenthood Manitoba, and the Province of Manitoba Department of Health and Community Services. It contains, in each language, concise descriptions of the currently available methods of birth control, and may be reprinted without permission. For a free copy, write to: Donalda McEwan, Education Coordinator, Planned Parenthood Manitoba, 1000-259 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3B 2A9, and enclose 40¢ to cover shipping costs.

A Handbook on Sexuality after Spinal Cord Injury is a workbook developed by Joanne M. Taggie and M. Scott Manley. Its 50 pages contain clearly presented information and diagrams on male and female sexual anatomy and physiology and the effect of spinal cord injury on sexual function. Special concerns of spinal cord-injured people in the areas of dating, sexual intercourse, and sex roles are also addressed. Throughout the book there are fill-in-the-blank and multiple-choice exercises to help the reader identify and explore his or her own sexual feelings. To order, send \$5.00 to M. Scott Manley, 3425 South Clarkson, Englewood, CO 80110.

Transsexualism and the Law: A Source Book for Professionals by Joanna M. Clark discusses questions which arise concerning the social problems involved in the ambiguity of identity often experienced by transsexuals. Some areas covered include the validity of a marriage involving a transsexual, violations of existing cross-dressing ordinances, and the advisability of changing legal records after surgical sex reassignment. When possible, existing case law is reviewed. The appendix presents the explicit statement developed by the Harry Benjamin International Gender Dysphoria Association, Inc., concerning the appropriate standards of care to be offered to applicants for hormonal and surgical sex reassignment. Copies cost \$12 each and are available from Joanna M. Clark, Legal Research Project, P.O. Box 2476, Mission Viejo, CA 92690.

The Parenthood Option, a manual for professionals helping people decide whether to have children or remain childfree, was developed by Gail A. Chosen for use in classrooms, social service agencies, and private counseling. It provides step-by-step directions for conducting sessions, and includes annotated resource lists. Copies at \$6.95 each are available from the National Alliance for Optional Parenthood, 2010 Massachusetts NW, Washington, DC 20036.

God, Family, and Country: How the Sex Education Opposition Claims Them All is a pamphlet adapted from a talk delivered at the annual meeting of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, November 1979, by Peter Scales, director of the Project on Barriers to Sex Education being conducted by MATH-TECH, Inc. It effectively discusses opposition arguments and tactics, and cites a number of barriers to sex education. Copies cost \$1.00 each and may be ordered from Ed-U Press, P.O. Box 583, Fayetteville, NY 13066.

Parent-Teacher Guide to Sex Education Programs, written by Jane M. Dodds and published by the Planned Parenthood of Rochester and Monroe County, Inc., is an excellent resource for teachers planning to offer sex education programs for parents. The seven chapters proceed from rationale, through community assessment and public relations, to sample programs and resource listings, and include a valuable section on how to design the appropriate format. In addition, the all-important evaluation process is thoroughly explained, with accompanying model outlines. The 68-page guide costs \$10.00 and may be ordered from Planned Parenthood of Rochester and Monroe County, Inc., 24 Windsor Street, Rochester, NY 14605.

Gay Parent Support Packet, compiled in 1979 by the National Gay Task Force, contains materials designed to assist gay parents concerned with child custody problems and parental visitation rights. It includes supportive statements from well-known professionals in allied health science fields, a listing of legal aid resources, a questionnaire on issues to be considered by both client and counsel, and reprints of articles and news clippings about specific custody cases involving homosexual parents. To receive a copy, send \$2.00 to the National Gay Task Force, 80 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10011.

The General Mills American Family Report 1978-79: Family Health in an Era of Stress, conducted by Yankelovich, Skelly and White, Inc., is a study of the attitudes of family members toward health and health care, based on a nationally representative sample of 1254 families. Of special interest to human sexuality professionals will be the section dealing with communication between teenagers and their parents on such issues as sex education, teenage pregnancy, and birth control. The complete 192-page report (\$1.50) and a 32-page overview (15¢) are both available from General Mills, Inc., General Offices, P.O. Box 1113, Minneapolis, MN 55440.

AUDIO-VISUAL REVIEWS

NEW A-V RESOURCES ON ADOLESCENT SEXUALITY

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

With national attention now being given to teenage pregnancy, it is helpful to have resources that stimulate thoughtful and realistic discussion among young people. The focus of the following films is on adolescent and young adult sexuality.

A Matter of Respect. 16 mm, color, 18 min. Purchase only, \$165; previews, \$25 (applied to purchase price). Blackside, Inc., 238 Huntington Avenue, Boston, MA 02115.

This film, produced under contract from Health Services Administration, enacts the case study of Angela and Tommy, urban teenagers who must deal with Angela's pregnancy. It explores the situation from the male point of view. Interjected at appropriate points in the story are man-on-the-street interviews, discussion among pregnant teenagers in a school-age-mother project, discussion among teenage males in a Planned Parenthood program, and excerpts from a talk by Rev. Jesse Jackson to an adolescent audience. It is a highly effective combination which treats young people with respect and considers the feelings of both sexes. The film is provocatively open-ended and will undoubtedly be successful in stimulating thoughtful discussion. A 12-page leader's guide provides suggestions for discussion prior to viewing the film, and creative ideas for activities and role-play situations, in addition to discussion guides for use after seeing the film. This is a valuable addition to the select group of films that deal realistically with adolescent pregnancy.

Taking Chances. 16 mm, color, 22 min. Price, \$395; rental, \$45. Mobius International, P.O. Box 315, Franklin Lakes, NJ 07417.

This drama-documentary film looks at the reasons why teenagers do not use


birth control, and highlights communication between adolescents concerning sexuality. Sequences of spontaneous sharing of opinions and feelings in a youth discussion group are interspersed with dramatic vignettes that further explore the barriers to responsible use of contraception among sexually active teenagers. A visit to an actual birth control clinic is included. Some humor balances the presentation of a serious social issue. Well produced with believable teenagers in the acted sketches, it is an excellent and worthwhile film resource for use with teenage girls. It does take a generally stereotypical view of adolescent males as sexually demanding and limited in communication skills, and tends to make them the butt of the humorous episodes. Certainly, the clinic sequence would not en-

courage males to visit one. A good discussion leader, however, might use this sexist view to advantage with adolescents to illustrate how such stereotyping occurs.

The Hang Up. 16 mm or video cassette, color, 27 min. Price \$325; rental, \$25. Association Films, Inc., 600 Grand Avenue, Ridgefield, NJ 07657.

A young adult couple, in the early stages of their relationship, find themselves on a rainy night alone in her apartment—seemingly an ideal setting for their first sexual interchange. Nevertheless, Paul withdraws from what he feels is seductiveness unsuitable in "a nice girl." In the resulting quarrel and ensuing discussion, sex roles, commitment, and the role of sex in a relationship are covered. While the film is talky, it is well acted and the production is highly professional. In the midst of all today's pressure to be overtly sexual, it is appropriate for a resource to provide opportunity to consider the value of postponing sex until a stable relationship has been developed.

Three films about various aspects of teenage sexuality are: **When, Jenny, When** (16 mm, color, 25 min.; price \$350, rental \$25), which deals with issues related to sexual maturity and the significance of their sexual behavior to the captain of the football team and a girl friend who is unsure about who she is and how she feels about herself; **The Sex Game** (16 mm, color, 20 min.; price \$300, rental \$25), which explores aspects of physical and emotional intimacy and communication for the junior high age youth by depicting what happens when a girls' slumber party is crashed by boys intent on a "make-out" session; and **The Party** (16 mm, color, 27 min.; price \$325, rental \$25), in which the interaction of three high-school couples who have borrowed a beach house for a weekend provides a range of attitudes toward intercourse. Professionally produced with actors from television and cinema, all of these films present believable situations, and while the characterizations tend to reflect idealized rather than real-life situations, they do offer material for thoughtful discussion. They are most appropriate for white,



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upper-middle-class audiences. Professionals dealing with such audiences will find the producer's catalog (Paulist Productions) a helpful resource. The catalog and the films are available from Association Films, 600 Grand Avenue, Ridgefield, NJ 07657.

Eugenie. 16 mm, color, 16 min. Purchase, \$250; rental, \$25. Phoenix Films, 470 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10016.

Eugenie is a delightful, haunting, and provocative film in which we meet a 12-year-old girl who is grappling with the sometimes frightening, sometimes exciting, often confusing rites of passage to womanhood. Eugenie, who lives with her divorced mother and younger sister, is influenced by a teenage baby-sitter, and is both attracted to and repelled by her mother's boyfriend. She alternately entices and retreats in panic from teenage boys who cruise by her house in a convertible. The film beautifully captures such moments as Eugenie moves awkwardly from childhood toward her fragmented picture of womanhood. Early adolescent to adult women will identify with the experiences presented, and the film will also stimulate male audiences to explore the feelings of their own early struggles with sex roles.

Responding. 16 mm, color, 6 min. Price, \$115; rental, \$25. Focus International, 1776 Broadway, Room 508, New York, NY 10019.

Reviewed by Curtis P. Hinckley, EdM, Assistant Professor of Biology, University of Lowell; AASECT-certified sex educator and sex counselor; family therapist; Lowell, Mass.

This is a well-wrought film which focuses on sensual and sexual interactions. The scenes showing two people looking, touching, and responding sexually to each other flow and merge in such a way that there is no interruption as one person replaces another in the interaction. Thus, a scene of a woman and a man touching or stimulating each other becomes one of two men or of two women engaging in the same behavior. There is no narration, only pleasant nonintrusive background music which accentuates the uninterrupted flow of the visual.

In any presentation which relies on special-effect techniques for an important part of its impact, there is the possibility that attention may focus on anticipating the next scene. This may be considered a distraction by those who analyze the film for its methods, but not by those who view it for its content and message. There will always be those who attempt to identify the music and com-

poser as a way of diluting the visual impact of such a film.

As with all audio-visuals used in the field of sexuality, it is important that this film be shown in the appropriate context of a total setting, such as within a SAR-type experience or a course in human sexuality. It might be used as a summarizing statement when dealing with human relationships; as an introduction to dealing with varieties of sexual behaviors; or as a concluding statement after considering the varieties of heterosexual-homosexual continuum behaviors. If it is used too early with a group, some might react negatively if they assume the film's message is that there are *no* differences between opposite and same-sex relationships and that the film is advocating both equally. However, given the opportunity to view it as a synthesis of human responses, viewers will recognize that the ability to respond sensually/sexually to another human depends on the appropriateness and effectiveness of that other person as a partner and *not* on her/his sex. It avoids the stereotypes of "beautiful" people engaging in active/passive, dominant/submissive behaviors.

If the message the viewer is to receive is that responding to another human is not necessarily dependent on his or her gender, then this film may be used as a clear and sensitive statement about human interactions.

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