The May 1974 issue of the SIECUS Report included ten important position statements adopted by the SIECUS Board of Directors. This article expands on the statement concerning sex and racism, which reads as follows:

It is the position of SIECUS that:

In any efforts aimed at identifying and improving a society's attitudes and understanding about racism, distortions of facts which are sexual in nature must be recognized and combatted as such.

Racism is frequently manifested by distorted views of the sexuality of other ethnic groups, creating barriers to interpersonal relationships. Members of the stereotyped groups may themselves come to believe these racist sexual myths, so that the sexual self-concepts of both racist and victim are distorted, and they are denied the opportunity to understand, appreciate and enjoy the sexuality to which all human beings are entitled.

Some years ago Calvin Hernton wrote that the race problem is inextricably connected with sex. He cited the finding by Gunnar Myrdal that white Southerners thought that what Blacks wanted most was intermarriage and sexual intercourse with whites. Hernton may have overstated his case since racism had a strong economic and psychological base which has kept the specter of racism alive long after the barriers to interracial sex and marriage were dropped. Yet, the relationship between sex and racism is not a spurious nor insignificant one. Even among the most enlightened whites, the association of Blacks with an organic hypersexuality and hence, immorality lingers on in their collective consciousness. As with many cultural images of a group there is some validity to the white stereotype of Black sexual potency, if for no other reason than the self-fulfilling prophecy that if a group be repetitively treated or regarded in a certain way, its members eventually come to see themselves as others view them.

The image of Blacks as hypersexual beings is deeply rooted in American history, culture and religion and is too complex to delineate here. In the early part of the Twentieth Century respected scholars imputed a genetic basis to the alleged hotter sexual passions and richer fertility of the Black population. Subsequent research has done little to invalidate the earlier generalizations about Black sexual drives or to illuminate the sociocultural forces which differentiate between Black and white sexual behavior. The result has served to foster and reinforce white stereotypes about Black immorality and hypersexuality. Such false images serve to fuel the fears of those whites who remain psychologically wedded to America's puritanical view of sexuality, and to galvanize their resistance to Black demands for equal opportunity in American life.

Any objective examination of Black sexual behavior would reveal that there are many variations in the type and frequency of sexual activity in this group; that any racial differences can be charged to cultural and class differences rather than to innate biological traits; and that changes in time and space have brought about a convergence in the sexual attitudes and behaviors of the two racial groups. Furthermore, it is instructive to note that the white fear of Black hypersexuality stems from a racism and sexism against which Blacks and women must constantly struggle. To be specific, the white group's resistance has been to Black male/white female sexual liaisons. Historically, white males had sexual access to Black women, through force or economic inducement. In this transaction Black women were often unwilling partners whereas white women and Black men violated the taboo on their sexual union at the risk of their freedom or lives.

Ergo, we find insignificant differences between Black and white male sexual attitudes and behavior. The dissimilarities exist between Black and white women, disparities that can largely be explained by the lack of a strong double standard among Black males. The common white male practice of dividing women into "good" and "bad" types according to their virginial status did not exist among Blacks. As a result, Black women have historically been more likely to receive satisfaction from their premarital and marital sexual relations. In spite of this, not all Black women are liberated. As a response to their sexual image, upwardly mobile and middle class Black women often operate under the same sexual constraints as do white women, with some of the same consequences: sexual unresponsiveness and orgasmic dysfunction.

For too many Black men, the internalization of racist sexual beliefs has led to a different response, one of preoccupation with their sexual prowess to the neglect of their many other talents. The mass media have collaborated in this process by their own emphasis on the superstud qua pimp.
SEX EDUCATION IS A LAUGH

Recently, the Westport School System has been giving a course in sex education to the fifth grade. The program consists of a film strip, a record and a question and answer session.

The boys and girls met separately and were shown different film strips. What each session amounted to basically was this: The boys learned that they had penises and were boys. The girls learned that they had vaginas and were girls. The kids could have spent one minute naked in front of a mirror and found out as much and possibly more than the film strip presented.

Assuming that they would get a lot of obscene questions and embarrassment, the teachers passed out cards on which the students were to write their anonymous questions. The teachers got just what they bargained for. A lot of obscene questions and embarrassed looks from the anonymous writers.

When the children asked questions about the opposite sex, the teachers skillfully avoided answering them directly. We learned more about embarrassment than sex that day.

During the film strip that I saw, the boys acted bored and squirmy. The reason I think the kids asked obscene questions is because they were trying to pep up a boring situation. I admit, I asked an obscene question myself.

The people who made the film strip should have used real photographs of the male and female sex organs, not the blunt and imprecise drawings that made a penis look like a baggie.

It seems to me that both the boys and girls should have viewed a film together, one that incorporated information about both sexes. Maybe that would have been embarrassing, but once the children had regained their senses after the blast, they would really be able to appreciate how much they had learned.

Maybe if the film makers had had the nerve to prepare and present such a film, sex would no longer be a giggly subject for the fifth graders.

Adam Weisman*

*Adam Weisman was a fifth grade student at the Burr Farms School, Westport, Conn. when he wrote this editorial.

Important New Journals in Sexual and Marital Counseling

Three new journals of interest to counselors and researchers have appeared in the last six months: the Journal of Homosexuality (See S.R. March 1975), the Journal of Marriage and Family Counseling (See S.R. November 1974) and most recently the Journal of Sexual and Marital Therapy.

Under the editorship of Helen S. Kaplan, M.D., Ph.D., Clifford J. Sager, M.D. and Harold A. Lear, M.D., the Journal of Sex and Marital Therapy states in its first editorial that its objectives are, "to provide a forum for emergent ideas and new clinical work in sex and marital therapy; to provide a vehicle for communication and cross-fertilization, and thereby, to help professionals keep abreast of new developments." The selection of its articles is to be "governed by our objectives and our multidisciplinary, eclectic, and open-ended orientation. It is our concept that human sexual functioning is a multiply determined phenomenon and that the roots of the sexual disorders and of marital disharmony are diverse. . . . Our primary focus is clinical and therapeutic."

It is planned whenever feasible to focus an entire issue or part of an issue on particular areas that can be examined in depth by a number of authors. Its second issue, Winter '74, is devoted to female sexuality. Contributions are welcomed, as are criticisms, suggestions and letters. Address the editors, Journal of Sex and Marital Therapy, 65 East 76th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021. Subscriptions for this quarterly are on an academic year basis: $15. Order from: Behavioral Publications, 72 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011.

AAESC Establishes Certification for Sex Therapists

American Association of Sex Educators and Counselors (AAESC) has announced procedures for certifying qualified sex therapists. Using the criteria developed in The Professional Training and Preparation of Sex Counselors published in 1973, the Sex Therapy Certification Committee, chaired by Albert Ellis, Ph.D., has outlined both content and clinical experiences necessary for certification. A Grandperson clause has been established to enable those currently practising as sex therapists to be certified.


For further information about certification of both sex therapists and sex educators, write to: AAESC, 5010 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Suite 304, Washington, D.C. 20016.

Louisiana Reconsiders Sex Education Ban

Repeal of the ban on sex education in the public schools imposed in 1968 by the Louisiana state legislature has been recommended by a special panel appointed to study the issue. While repeal of the ban is the central recommendation, the panel's report contained many qualifications: make it a local option for school systems, incorporate the subject in other curriculum areas as a phase of "character education," and avoid teaching materials from SIECUS.

Commenting on this recommendation to repeal the ban on sex education an editorial in the New Orleans Times-Picayune states, "Louisiana is one of only three states without some kind of public sex education curriculum, and the same conditions that have argued for sex education elsewhere apply fully here: the demonstrable abysmal ignorance and immature attitudes of young people whose elders tend to believe are so far ahead of earlier generations that they already know all about it and need to be stopped rather than taught."

The editorial concludes with, "The legislature should make the road-clearing decision to repeal the statewide ban and let school boards and parents get on with their necessary work."

Right To Teach Birth Control Denied In Michigan Schools

A closely watched test case in Michigan challenging a statute that prohibits discussion of birth control in Michigan's public schools was dismissed in Federal District Court in July 1974 for reasons of lack of jurisdiction. On appeal this decision has been affirmed without opinion by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The case, brought by a physician and a teacher in Detroit on grounds that the statute was a violation of First Amendment rights of free speech, was dismissed because the plaintiffs failed to prove that their constitutional rights were actually challenged by any threat or reprisal for their actions or speech in connection with sex education courses they taught. The plaintiffs argued that the very fact the statute was on the books was a restraining and inhibiting influence on their teaching.

Since no specific charge was brought against the plaintiffs, the Federal District Court ruled there was no actual case to be adjudicated. Therefore the complaint was dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

Another legal decision, however has ruled that the Michigan statute restricting dissemination of birth control information in schools does not apply to newspapers, including school newspapers. The Ann Arbor Community High School newspaper which had been restrained from publishing such information in the past now has clearance to print information on birth control.

SIECUS Report, May, 1975
An Innovative Approach to Sexual Morality

The research of Harvard psychologist, Lawrence Kohlberg, into the stages of moral development is attracting more and more interest by educators who have long espoused the goal of promoting moral and ethical values, but who seldom could offer anything except precept and example as a means for achieving that goal. Moral education has traditionally been directed toward influencing behavior to conform to cultural rules or norms. Kohlberg and his colleagues have challenged the view of morality as conformity to group standards. Rather they base their empirical and cross cultural research, that moral development occurs with a child's growing ability to reason about moral problems resulting in the formulation of more universal and consistent moral judgments on his/her own.

Kohlberg has identified six stages of moral development ranging from judging the rightness or wrongness of an act on the basis of fear or punishment, to judging an act based on self-chosen ethical principles of justice that are universal. While progress through the stages of moral development are related to a child's cognitive development, such progress does not occur automatically as does, say, physical development. According to Kohlberg, moral development occurs through a process of restructuring modes of role-taking. As children mature morally, they are able to increase their role-taking ability and thus expand their perspective beyond their own immediate situation, or their own social group.

The pedagogical implications of Kohlberg's theory of moral development have direct application to the issue of sexual morality as it is treated in sex education programs at all levels. The research (abstracted below) conducted by Mary E. Speicher for her Master's degree at Purdue University was among those submitted in the 1974 SIECUS Research Award program.* In this empirical study she has shown how conformity to group standards can be challenged by moral discussion of sexual dilemmas, as well as in the lecture portion of the course. A dialectical technique of discussing moral dilemmas was used, and was designed to induce cognitive conflict in Ss' current level of moral reasoning and to expose Ss to principles evolving from higher level stages of cognitive moral development.

A control group (N=20) did not participate in the moral discussion groups and were exposed only to factual information about the subject matter during the fourteen-week period.

Analyses of covariance, with pre-test scores on sexual and standard moral dilemmas as the two covariates, indicated that moral discussions of sexual dilemmas led first, to significant post-test differences between the experimental and control group on both sexual and standard moral judgment and second, to a significant increase in both sexual and standard moral judgment in the experimental group as compared to the control group.

Additional analyses of covariance indicated no significant sex differences in either post-test moral judgment or pre-test to post-test changes in moral judgment.

REFERENCES


*Award winners and honorable mentions have been abstracted in previous issues of the SIECUS Report.

Reviewed by Michael A. Camera, Ed.D.

In his book The Sexual Adolescent Sol Gordon strides through the portals of adolescence like a gunman entering a saloon and challenges us to examine sexuality and young people from his perspective as an educator and psychologist. Written from the vantage point of an advocate of youth, this book is bold, lively and directive. It, therefore, does not invite diversity of opinion. This may make some people unhappy, but Dr. Gordon never set out to attract approval; to palliate or to soothe feelings; he quite simply presents facts about adolescents, their sexual behavior, their needs and concerns, and then discusses the role parents and people in the helping professions should play in facilitating communication with young people during that stage of their life which contains some inherent dangers.

In this succinctly written book Dr. Gordon successfully breaks through years of calcified and blind spot thinking regarding adolescents, their rights, what they know and what they don't know. The sections on adolescent pregnancy, venereal disease, abortion and contraception present in no uncertain terms how Gordon sees the facts, their implications for young people and how these issues should be dealt with. The sections on alternative ways of educating for sexuality are presented in snapshot fashion and make one realize the diversity available in delivering information and education about sexuality. The appendices, resources, reference section and glossary are extremely worthwhile for those involved in developing and implementing programs with young people.

There are several points in the book where the reader's appetite is whetted sufficiently to warrant more balanced and tightly woven arguments. Instead there are somewhat oversimplified analyses where the reader who does not have extensive background will have to take a lot on faith or will have to do a great deal of reading to evaluate the validity of the arguments. Dr. Gordon obviously feels that being scientific does not mean refraining from judgments.

This is a useful book for those working with young people. It confronts directly many of the crucial issues parents and those in the helping professions must recognize and understand, if they expect to help adolescents see for themselves the choices which are best and right, as they move closer to fulfilling their unique and individual potentials.


Reviewed by John Money, Ph.D. and Jean Dalery, M.D.*

This book is the result of a 1973 conference sponsored by Columbia University's International Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction. As is typical of most conference proceedings, there are some striking omissions. For example, there is no mention of sex differences in erotic differences or copulatory response in human beings. In fact disproportionate attention is given to non-erotic sex differences. Even sex researchers are affected by the taboo on sex differences in eroticism. Nonetheless, this book does not focus these definitive studies on sex differences in behavior. Nonetheless, like a well-edited, hard-covered specialty journal, with good contributions from many major researchers, the book will be needed as a reference in the sexual section of all libraries, public and private.


Reviewed by Lorna B. Flynn, M.A.

I really wanted to like this book about childbirth because it was written by someone who had actually given birth. Most of the better books for expectant parents, while medically informative and useful, are either very impersonal.
or downright condescending volumes written by male obstetricians who can only conjecture about how a labor contraction or a baby kicking inside a womb really feels.

Catherine Milinaire wanted to write a different kind of book. As a photojournalist, she could add the most human dimension through her particular skills. As a mother, she knew what interested her in the birth process. The unique parts of the book—interviews with parents about their childbirth experiences, and a discussion of birth customs around the world—also seemed to be the ones of most interest to the author.

If only she had left the technical aspects of childbirth to other sources! Much of what she presents is too confusing, too brief and too earthly to be useful to urban dwellers. She is a devout believer in the curative powers of herbal teas, some of which like lobelia are more dangerous than helpful. The medical information was all too briefly reviewed by a physician named Joseph Berger. The chapter on fetal development is especially poor. Ms. Milinaire adapted some of Dickinson’s drawings and turned them into what appeared to be confusing “paint-by-the-numbers” forms.

The author asserts that she is presenting choices of ways to give birth (e.g., with or without anesthetic, at home or in the hospital), but she clearly favors home delivery. Her interviews with hospital delivery mothers make these experiences all seem very mechanical, while those at home were all joyous and natural, with friends drinking wine, singing, chewing peyote buttons and celebrating. Even the stillbirth—which I interpreted as being preventable had the woman been in a hospital—was not seen as so great a tragedy:

“Anyway, it was easier to have this trip go down in a home, rather than in a hospital. I was surrounded by the people who loved me, who cried with me and who didn’t make me feel ashamed over so much emotion. I wasn’t shut away in a sterile little room with a perfect view of beaming new mothers. . . .”

A highlight of the book is the warm and humane photographs, some of which were taken by Ms. Milinaire and others by the couples during childbirth. The section on caring for the newborn is modern and practical and reminds new parents that they don’t have to spend a fortune on so many of the advertised products. It also contains many of the same exercises which I know the YWCA uses in its gym and swim classes for infants.

I asked a pregnant friend to read the book in the context of the many childbirth books she had recently digested. She found it to be naive and unrealistic with its definite prejudice toward home delivery. While agreeing with my analysis, she was more critical of the information imparted. But she did feel that it provided a different input on childbirth, and certainly will reach an audience that would tend to screen out completely the more traditional childbirth books.

I cannot recommend this book to be the only one a couple reads in preparation for childbirth. However, if read in conjunction with the Boston Children’s Hospital book or with Guttmacher’s Pregnancy, Birth and Family Planning and Our Bodies Ourselves, it provides a new dimension. Perhaps young couples living close to nature will find this book especially to their liking. I think that most importantly, it raised my expectations for more humane treatment from my own obstetrician. It reminded me that I have a choice, even if it isn’t to deliver my baby at home.


Reviewed by Evelyn S. Gendel, M.D.

Reviewing this book further clarified a concern I have had for some time that the villain of “sex problems” at any age is sex role stereotyping. The authors, in developing this thesis, have collected the special thoughts of young men and women under 18 years of age—some as young as 8, and as old as “just 18”—on being male and female in today’s culture. What these young people have to say about themselves, their families, their peers and the world “out there” is exhilarating, sad, awesome and exquisitely hopeful.

The editors are both teachers, poets, authors, and anthropologists. Ms. Merriam edited Growing Up Female in America, and Ms. Larrick has edited two anthologies of young people’s poetry, as well as Parent’s Guides to Children’s Reading. Together they solicited poems and prose from under 18’s on what it means to be a man or a woman today, by running an advertisement in junior and senior high school papers. Approximately 2,500 young persons responded to this advertising—most with return home addresses, not school addresses, indicating that their contributions were personal statements and not a classroom writing assignment.

There is no question, in my opinion, that the collection of sometimes labored, sometimes spontaneous, but always thoughtful responses will have significant impact on any adult who chooses to read it. For the peers of the youthful contributors it represents many voices—from the most unliberated to the “super liberated” boy and girl.

If you have ever had doubts that children and young persons 8 to 18 years of age were knowledgeable about adults, forget them! They are also candid questioners of themselves, in ways that adults could emulate for their own benefit as well as for the young with whom they work and associate.

Some of the contributors’ comments are penetrating enough that more than one of the efforts of some appear in this book. The overall views expressed, however, reflect the mosaic of ethnic, economic, geographic and social patterns of the United States—plus one from New Delhi, India (formerly of Lincoln, Nebraska as she emphatically notes) who is 12 years of age.

I recommend this book for teachers, parents, students of all ages and for other professionals in the field of human sexuality.


Reviewed by Deryck D. Calderwood, Ph.D.

This casebook is the result of an excellent idea: a comparison of sexual learning and behavior within the framework of sex roles of young adults from the United States, Sweden and Denmark. Twelve American students—6 female and 6 male—recall their sexual experiences and their feelings about them from the earliest years they could remember, up through adolescence and into young adulthood. Each American student’s account is followed by a reaction and comparison of experience by a Swedish and Danish young person of the same sex.

The American students are refresh-

Reviewed by Alan P. Bell, Ph.D.

A great deal is packed into this 124-page paperback dealing with the relationship between homosexuality and psychological functioning: short descriptions of what “homosexually oriented” men and women do sexually and the terms that are used to describe their sexual practices; a short review of several etiological theories with the suggestion that the development of a homosexual orientation is best explained as the result of a person’s “positive association with homosexual stimuli;” an examination of the various ways in which normality may be construed, including a not entirely successful attempt to discuss the value of Herzberg’s “motivation-hygiene” theory for an understanding of psychological functioning and homosexuality; a comparison of homosexuality and heterosexuality with a special emphasis upon satisfactions associated with homosexuality which are less often found within the other sexual orientation; brief descriptions of the results of thirteen studies (conducted from 1957 to 1970) which indicate that homosexuality is not ipso facto pathological; and the author’s own study of homosexual and heterosexual females which not only confirms the impressions drawn from others’ work but which suggests that in certain respects homosexually oriented females function better than their heterosexual counterparts. The text, which includes nine brief case illustrations of the points the author makes, ends with the inevitable conclusion that homosexuality and heterosexuality are per se poor predictors of psychological adjustment, and with the plea that we respect individual differences in regard to differing sexual patterns and orientations.

Given the long history of thought which took for granted the poorer psychological adjustment of homosexual persons, and the recently successful efforts of gay liberationists to gain parity with heterosexuals by having their sexual orientation stricken from the American Psychiatric Association’s Manual of Mental Disorders, the present book is not only understandable but worthwhile. It is possible, however, that we have reached the point where we can say, “So what?” to the kind of message which the author so urgently addresses to his readers. Each of us inhabits a culture which, if we were human enough, should probably be driving us crazy. Perhaps everything antithetical to being a human being accounts for our relatively high scores on happiness measures, for our ability to master a basically sick environment, for our smug self-satisfactions. My only hope is that the measures used in the kinds of studies to which the author refers have failed to tap levels of alienation within homosexuals and heterosexuals alike which could be considered legitimate and worthwhile outcomes in human beings deserving of more. And if all the truth were known, perhaps we would end up applauding whichever group turned out to be more out of step, more out of place, more unhappy, given the present state of human affairs! A,PR


Reviewed by Mette Strong

Dr. Whelan begins with the premise that responsible, sensible attitudes toward sex and sexuality make the difference between finding “beauty of sex, in a mature, loving relationship, and the unfortunate physical and emotional consequences of its irresponsible use.” Without preaching, the author offers first the biological facts, followed by a thoughtful discussion of the multiple alternatives facing teenagers of the 1970’s.

I find this book to be a sound and concise guide to enlightened decision-making for young people growing up in this supposedly sophisticated world. It provides clear explanations of facts about sex and reproduction; offers a detailed account of the menstrual cycle; gives all the latest pros and cons of the various contraceptive methods, and then proceeds to the decisions relating to marriage and parenthood. It contains many simplified drawings, an index, a glossary of useful terms, and an extensive bibliography for further reading.

Dr. Whelan’s warning to today’s teenagers is that they should not get carried away with the new sexual freedom which the Pill first seemed to bring. As Dorothy J. Worth, M.D., states in the Preface, “The decisions a girl makes about sex as a teenager today, affects her in a way no one could have imagined years ago. . . Parents protected girls in the past. Today, the Pill protects girls. . . The mistaken assumption here is that pregnancy is the only concern regarding sexual behavior. Well, life is more complicated than that, and this book attempts to make this complicated subject more comprehensible.”

Dr. Whelan succeeds in that attempt. I have only minor objections to the author’s way of addressing herself to her intended readership of young women. (Young men should also be included). There are times when Dr. Whelan sounds a bit condescending in her tone, or rather too cute. I hope reader’s won’t be turned off and thus miss a very frank and informative book.

I’d recommend the book to each of my four daughters, ages 13 through 19. Yes, even the eldest would find the content interesting and up-to-date and Dr. Whelan’s message will stimulate thoughtful discussion by a generation which has been inundated with “liberating” facts as well as myths. As I look back over the last decade, I tend to agree with Dr. Richard Lee, a professor at the Yale School of Medecine, whom the author quotes as saying about his young patients who have been duped into believing that early sexual experience is the normal way of life, “The new sexual ideology is as dictatorial and cruel as Victorian prudery.” The young

Reviewed by Wardell Pomeroy, Ph.D.

The author interviewed 66 women who had had extramarital intercourse and who were willing to talk about these experiences to her. The sample was selected quite fortuitously, being friends of friends, friends of friends, and friends of friends. This sampling procedure makes it difficult to expand the findings to a larger population. Of these 66 women, case histories of 35 were selected as representative of the total or because they were unusual.

Women with long time affairs, sporadic affairs, brief encounters were examined. Some of the marriages ended in divorce, with others the extramarital intercourse stopped, and with still others it continued as a way of life. In most cases the outside intercourse was detrimental to the marriage, but in some it was neutral and on occasion it appeared to be helpful.

The author is nonjudgmental and has a reporter’s knack of presenting each case clearly, succinctly, and interestingly. The book is written for the lay public but clinicians can also expand their views of the extramarital involvement of women. The main value of the book, as I see it, is to show the wide spectrum of motivations and outcomes for women who have had extramarital intercourse.

A,PR


Reviewed by Mary S. Calderone, M.D.

The idea of this book is good. After an introduction that states clearly and well that the purpose is to help a parent and young child to increase their communication about sexual things, the left pages contain two or three sentences in large type that are supposed to explain the accompanying picture on the right, and also a couple of paragraphs of smaller type that enlarge on how the parent can explain things better. But alas, the following will illustrate some of the difficulties:

Accompanying photographs of the birth of kittens, the large type states that “This is how a baby is born too,” but small type for the parent includes the statement that the cat “wants to be a mother,” an undesirable anthropomorphism.

A photo by Landrum Shettles of a sperm penetrating an ovum is not labeled and to the un instructed eye looks like nothing so much as a ball of string beginning to unwind with its little tail sticking up in the air.

A picture of a lovely baby girl states in large type, “When she was inside her mommy she knew how to grow to be a baby girl.” How? The small type informs the parent that “Your child can see that this newborn baby is a girl.” But the umbilical cord stump has dropped off and the umbilicus is well healed. Newborn?

A picture of a small boy has the correct caption that “Every boy has a penis.” On another page the caption that “Every girl has a vagina” is also correct, but hardly susceptible of visual proof for the inquiring mind of a child who sees only a picture of a nude little girl of two.

In four photos of two beagles, in two, they are playing together, in two, one is mounting the other. The caption: “These dogs are loving each other.”

With one photo of three children, the small type informs the parent that, “Your own child, little as he is, already holds the seed of the children he will have some day,” thereby compounding the confusion about gender with the added confusion of the present-day excusable use of an agricultural term. He won’t manufacture sperm until puberty. She has cells that will ultimately develop into ova, but never seeds which are plant forms.

But alas, the worst is the large type statement that, “The baby changes and grows. Now it is almost ready to be born,” accompanying a reproduction of one of Lennart Nilsson’s famous photographs of a fetus within its amniotic sac. The trouble here is that the fetus shown is that of a 16 week pregnancy, about 5 months away from being born!

On the plus side is the small type that tells the parent how to answer the child’s question about details of intercourse, “The man puts his penis in a woman’s vagina, so his sperm can go inside to join with her egg. And that’s how people start babies.” Then the author advises the parent, “It is sensible and honest to add that, because it feels nice, people make love together even when they are not starting a baby,” a concept that should be acquired by every child very early, but that parents find very difficult to put into words.

We wish that those who with every good intention want to write in the field of human sexuality, would do their homework. Much ignorance is caused by lack of books. Today it can truthfully be said that there are too many books on the market that simply add to rather than correct, misinformation.


Reviewed by Walter Harrelson, Th.D.

This fascinating collection of essays grew out of a conference on “Theology and Body” held at Emory University in October 1973. William A. Beardslee wrote a fine introduction. The essays are well edited, while still retaining the style and flavor of oral presentations.

The subject lends itself to pop theological treatment, and there is just a bit of that in the collection. The carefully reasoned work by Richard Zaner, a phenomenologist and philosopher, titled “Embodiment as Problematic Unity” is a substantive treatment of the problems faced by theologians and philosophers in dealing with the human body. It alone is worth the price of the volume.

Tom F. Driver writes in the third person for a theologian who discovered the muscles of the thigh and thereby came to terms with the body as deeply rooted in the totality of God’s good creation—or something of the sort. It is a brilliant piece—sensuous, imaginative, and powerful. Even if Driver were pulling the reader’s leg—which I doubt—he does so with brilliance and profundity.

The opening piece by the star of the conference, Sam Keen, outlines what an erotic theology might look like. It displays Keen’s famous story-telling gifts and also shows him working his way back into Christian theology in an impressive and illuminating way.

Many of the essayists contrast the place of the human body in Judaism.
and Christianity with its place in other religious traditions. They do so with profound respect for what is to be learned from other religious traditions, but still make the point that Judaism and Christianity have very much to say about the inseparability of body and spirit, much that would radically recast the relation of the self to itself and to the world in contemporary Christianity were that heritage more actively a part of Christian existence than it usually is found to be.

Bernard Aaronsen deals with the experience of the body in relation to transcendence, drawing upon experimental work in the psychology of perception. Gwen Kennedy Neville, Cecil W. Cone, and John W. Gill treat briefly the import of the subject of the conference for the experience and concerns of women, Blacks, and homosexuals. Their treatments are all too brief and probably reflect a mistake in the setting up of the conference. What they have to say is a very important addition to the book.

This is an important contribution to contemporary theology. It should be of considerable value to persons outside theology who want to savor the efforts of colleagues to come to terms with several lines of reflection on how theology might look when centered upon the concrete bodily existence of men and women today.


Reviewed by G. William Jones, Ph.D.

Drs. Phyllis and Eberhard Kronhausen, the co-authors of this book, have done much to legitimize contemporary interest in, and appreciation for, erotica. Perhaps their greatest contribution so far has been a collection and analysis of eroticism in another art form than this present work—literature. This was in 1959 with the publication of Pornography and the Law, a now-classic study by the husband-wife team of psychologists, which was the first serious and authoritative attempt to discern a line between "pornography" and "erotic realism." In their earlier work, materials which distorted the realities of sexual nature in the fulfillment of (usually male) erotic fantasies and in defiance of sexual taboos were termed "pornography," while other materials—regardless of their explicitness—which presented sexuality more realistically, including anti-erotic as well as erotic aspects, were termed "erotic realism."

The indication was that pornography was the gross, while erotic realism was serious art. Pornography and the Law became an oft-referred-to work in obscenity cases, and provided almost the only clarity in the censorship maze until the Kinsey Institute for Sex Research and the National Commission on Obscenity and Pornography came along later to add their empirical insights to the fray.

More recently, the Kronhausens have turned their attention toward the visual arts and have moved from analysis to advocacy by sponsoring three International Exhibitions of Erotic Art in Sweden, Denmark, and most recently, in San Francisco. They have also collected and published a finely-printed and expensive two-volume work entitled Erotic Art/I and II.

The San Francisco exhibition has led to the establishment of a permanent Museum of Erotic Art in that city, and this new and relatively inexpensive book contains reproductions of 138 of the museum's newest acquisitions, along with a brief history of the Kronhausens' erotic art crusade entitled "Why We Feel the Way We Do," an even more brief introduction to the history of the world's erotic art. In addition there are biographical sketches of the modern Western artists whose works are included in this volume.

The book is interesting in its reports of some of the Kronhausens' brushes with the law in the pursuit of their interest in erotic art. For instance, on the subject of governmental attitudes toward erotica, even when it can definitely claim the title of "art," a certain "high-placed official in the U.S. Department of Justice told them as late as 1969 'If you brought in [to this country] a Michelangelo with that subject matter, we would confiscate and destroy it.'"

The authors also muse interestingly about why eroticism, even when it is obvious of "redeeming artistic import" (this collection includes sexually explicit works by Rodin, Man Ray, George Grosz, Pablo Picasso, Jean Debuffet and Karel Appel among others) continues to be such a bugaboo with authority figures, especially governmental ones. Their explanation is that such attitudes emanate from a form of "cultural elitism" which argues that "only better-educated and well-brought-up persons are able to eat of the forbidden fruit of knowledge without danger of indigestion." The Kronhausens believe this attitude not only characterizes "the Establishment," but is also patently undemocratic. From this comes their conviction that erotic art has assumed a necessarily political character, and that suppression of it becomes a matter of political censorship.

Although the foregoing is certainly a simplistic view of the censorship troubles which even the greatest art works with frank and stimulating erotic content still suffer from, I would not disagree with it as being one of the roots of that trouble, perhaps even the tap-root.

One of the disappointments of this volume is its concentration upon the Japanese shunga for a disproportionate amount of its reproductions. Any work which attempts to represent something of the scope of erotic art, both ancient and modern, would have to include not only the shunga but also the traditional (and often religious) erotica of India and China. But the hallmark of the shunga, which differentiates it from all other forms of erotic depiction, is the male chauvinism of the shunga artists, who always exaggerated the size of the penis, making the females seem relatively frail and sexually inadequate. Upon the principle laid down in their earlier work by the Kronhausens, it would seem that shunga is just not good "erotic realism," making one wonder at the amount of attention they give to it.


Reviewed by Lester A. Kirkendall, Ph.D.

The title of this book explains its purpose adequately. Its format, prepared with juveniles in mind, is attractive, for the line drawings, the color contrasts in the print, and the cover itself makes one wish to leaf through it. The book has answers to some 200 questions grouped under the three major headings, Love, Sex, and Babies, most answers running from 50 to 150 words. This brevity, however, means that most questions need much more discussion than they get, and the questions obviously cover a wider age-range than childhood. Thus we have, "What does the heart have to do with love?" and "At what age can a
Subjects shared in the book include consideration of male and female homosexual relationships; persistent and prevalent myths concerning basically homosexual or heterosexual persons; homosexual love and the question of marriage; particular problems of voca-
tion and work among homosexual persons who are teachers, social workers,
and members of the clergy; problems relating to arrest and imprison-
ment; married persons one or both of whom are bisexual, differences be-
tween transsexual persons, transvestites, and homosexual males; and sex re-
assignment.

The failure to relate humanely to per-
sions of homosexual orientation has led to undue and unnecessary emotional pain,
social anguish, despair, fear, guilt,
humiliation, and family rejection for
many men and women. Clinton Jones
provides personal insight, sensitivity
and wisdom concerning the counseling
of homosexuals invaluable to anyone
working in the helping professions.

How To Teach Your Children about Sex.
Harry Preston with Jeanette Margolin,
M.D. Chatsworth, CA: Books for
Better Living, 1974. ($1.25 paper).

Reviewed by Mette Strong

"The intention of this book is both to
fill in gaps in many an adult's mind, and
to provide a solid basis for dealing with
the questions children inevitably ask,"
state the authors. It meets these goals
by not only giving the "Whats" in re-
sponding to children's natural ques-
tions at various stages of growth and
development, but it also helps parents
give the facts in an honest, simple and
non-judgmental manner. As the authors
say, "Acceptability often hinges not so
much on WHAT may be said, but HOW
it is said." If read with the open mind
the authors wish to encourage, this
book should help overcome parental
inhibitions when talking to their chil-
dren about human sexuality.

The authors are convinced that sex-
ual trauma is unnecessarily rooted in
early, negative impressions, gathered
long before puberty. It is the parents'
duty and responsibility (more than any
other single source) to be fully in-
formed and to be comfortable with the
subject of sex so that they can convey
healthy, positive concepts to their chil-
dren about their bodies, their feelings
and their relationships with others. The
authors emphasize how influential the
parents' own patterns of relating and
communicating are in how their chil-
dren will view love, intimacy and com-
mitment. Honest parental guidance,
verbal as well as nonverbal, is of ut-

Men and Masculinity. Joseph H. Pleck
and Jack Sawyer, editors. Englewood,

Reviewed by Deryck D. Calderwood,
Ph.D.

Books about male sex roles and men's
liberation are beginning to appear.
Some of them are clearly dashed off
to capitalize on the latest "in" idea.
Men and Masculinity fortunately does
not fall into that category. The editors
have been carefully selective in their
choice of articles and essays. The men
who have contributed to this volume
are an eclectic group and they write
from many viewpoints—gay and
straight, student and executive, black
and white, married and single—and in
many moods. With one jarring excep-
tion (a research report on male child
socialization from the 50's) all the selec-
tions were written in the 1970's.

The book opens with a section called
Growing Up Male, in which several men
look back at significant experiences that
taught them what society expected if
they were to be considered masculine.
The following section, Men and Chil-
dren, includes some moving accounts of
learning to be a father. Men and Men
deals with the fears of homosexuality
that prevent affectionate relationships
between males. In the sections Men and
Work and Men and Society, men examine
the ways institutions exploit
the masculine role and "restrict men's
ability to work, play and love freely."

The final section, Men's Liberation,
includes personal accounts of experi-
ences in male consciousness-raising
groups and concludes with a Manifesto
developed by the Berkeley Men's Cen-
ter. There is an excellent bibliography
of books, articles and films. At any
price it would be a challenging and
worthwhile anthology, being in paper-
back at $2.95 makes it available and
recommended reading for every male.

Homosexuality and Counseling. Clinton
R. Jones, Philadelphia, PA: Fortress

Reviewed by John R. Hanson*

Clinton Jones, an Episcopal priest,
has counseled with more than one thou-
sand men and women who expressed
need for counseling has developed out
of their sexual orientation and prefer-
ences. Wise and sensitive counsel is
offered here to counselors and other
concerned readers, through the use of
case histories of persons with whom the
author has established a counseling re-

counseling relationship.

SIECUS Report, May, 1975
most importance from the very young-est years if the child is to grow up with an awareness of personal responsibility, a good self image, and a positive attitude toward human sexuality. Without such preparation the authors warn that starting to impose "dogmatic restrictions on their teenagers without any prior record of supervision is [s] only closing the barn door after the horses have gone." Throughout the book the point is made, "animals may copulate, but human beings communicants.

Occasionally lack of attention to precise terminology could lead to some misconceptions by children. For example in discussing how to answer questions about elimination the authors state, "Just as we let water out of our bodies through the genital area, so also we dispose of waste matter through the anus." There are also some questions that are not directly answered. 'Why do some people say abortion is like murder?' is answered by saying the woman has a right to control her own body.

I'd like to see this book read by parents, even those who "know it all." Unfortunately the many parents who won't read How to Teach Your Children About Sex, are the very parents who need it the most, so that they could make things healthier and easier for the parents of tomorrow. Buy it, ($1.25), read it (with your spouse), share it with those children who may be interested and leave it on the coffee table for anyone to browse through. Good discussion should follow, resulting in improved communication and understanding all around. P


Reviewed by J. Robert Moskin, M.A.

The Great God Technology has replaced the commandments of religion and the pressures of social tradition as the arbiter of sexual relationships in our culture and promises to radicalize our sexual relationships in the future!

This is the thesis of The Future of Sexual Relations, a potpourri of readings, mostly reprints from various periodicals and therefore quite uneven in value and readability.

The essays, grouped into six sections, deal with the new technology of sex; new attitudes toward sexuality, marriage and parenthood; their psychological implications (from impotence to transsexuality); and finally "Androgyny—Our Future Humanhood.

The editors' viewpoint seems to be that sexual relationships are going to be better in the future because they will be both "looser" and, paradoxically, more manipulated (computer mate-matching, licensed parenthood, etc.). Their guess about the shape of the future is probably as good as anyone else's.

Robert Francoeur's opening essay, "The Technologies of Man-Made Sex" proclaims that new technologies—artificial insemination, sperm banks, embryo transplants and such—are "exploding our concepts of male and female" and creating "a period of apocalyptic discontinuity." Most of the articles are less menacing.

George B. Leonard condemns "the awful silence surrounding sex in most American families" but warns that school-taught sex education might do to sex what our traditional classroom has done to poetry and mathematics.

Raymond J. Lawrence opts for marital permanence at the expense of sexual exclusiveness. The authors' consensus is that marriage is in trouble today and advocates "satellite relationships" that will sustain marital loyalty by making room enough for another "very personal and intimately emotional friendship, even one involving genital expression."

One of the more valuable essays is Jeanne Binstock's "Motherhood: An Occupation Facing Decline." She deals directly with how technology is changing the way we feel and think.

The book closes on a hopeful note, predicting a diminution of "core gender identity" and "sexual polarization," and concluding that "we are coming to know ourselves as we are, in flux among many aspects of Being." A,PR

Audience Level Indicators. The bold type letter(s) following book reviews indicate the general audience level. Keys to categories are as follows: C—Children (elementary grades), ET—Early teens (junior high), LT—Late teens (senior high), A—College, general adult public, P—Parents, PR—Professionals (educators, physicians, clergy, public health workers, nurses, etc.).

SIECUS Report, May, 1975


Reviewed by Lester A. Kirkendall, Ph.D.

A thoughtful and sober analysis of what being a homosexual means to the person involved as he/she attempts to adjust to his or her sexual orientation. Much of the problem arises from the un-readiness of society to accept this sexual preference, and from the difficulties which members of any minority group have as they seek to establish firm and secure roles and meaningful relationships. While the book does not contain case histories and only one or two citations on the experience of individuals, it sets forth clearly the numerous forces which come into play. While written within the religious framework of the Society of Friends the approach is essentially humanistic. A,PR

ABOUT THE REVIEWERS

Reviews of books, booklets, journal articles, and audio-visuals are written by present and former members of the SIECUS Board and Staff, unless otherwise noted. Background information about present Board members and staff can be found on the back cover of the SIECUS Report. Identification of all others follows:

Jean Dalery, M.D., Departments of Psychiatry and Pediatrics, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland.

John R. Hanson, Assistant Director, Office of Research and Analysis, The American Lutheran Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

John Money, Ph.D. Professor of Medical Psychology and Associate Professor of Pediatrics, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland. Former SIECUS Board member.

This audio-visual program, part of Harper-Row's "How the Health Are You" series is essentially an illustrated lecture, the kind an instructor might give at the beginning of a human sexuality course at the high school or early college level. It sounds suspiciously like the opening chapter in any number of the standard college textbooks in the field. As a lecture it is a well organized presentation, providing an overview of some of the social, psychological, and moral issues in the field of human sexuality. Topics touched on are: sexuality as an integral part of personality, development of gender identity, childhood sexuality, the language of sex, obsession with sex in American culture, use of sex in the media, and distinctions between sex and love. The program concludes with some provocative questions about the implications changing mores and values will have on our traditional concepts of masculinity and femininity and on sexual behavior.

The slides provide a visual reinforcement to the lecture on the audio cassette, but can the inflated price these slides impose on this canned illustrated lecture be justified for the limited purpose it serves? While intended for classroom use this reviewer feels that this program has greater potential for parent groups or the general public to orient them to the need for sex education.

What About McBride? 16mm sound/color, 14 min. CRM Educational Films, Del Mar, CA 92014. Price: $150; rental, $15.

Can we provide educational enlightenment on the issue of homosexuality by using a filmed episode that reeks with prejudice and homosexual rejection? What About McBride is an attempt to do so using an open-ended confrontation technique to open up the topic of homosexuality to adolescent audiences.

High school students, Ben and John are planning a four-day raft trip and discussing whom they will invite to go with them. John suggests McBride. Ben rejects the suggestion, saying he doesn't want to go camping with a "fag." John challenges Ben, asking him how he knows McBride is "queer." The argument goes back and forth with John asking for evidence and Ben responding with such items as McBride doesn't have a girlfriend, there was a report that he "made it" with a guy at a party, he's always touching guys when he talks to them, and he associates with individuals who have to be "fags." John defends McBride, but the argument gets tenser with Ben exploding with the ultimate put-down, "Would you sleep in the same tent with a fag?" At that moment McBride is seen coming up the walk and the episode ends.

A short stringer at the end features film and TV star Beau Bridges who discusses some of the myths about homosexuality and makes a plea for understanding and acceptance.

The open-ended problem-solving technique in educational films has been effectively used to initiate discussion and to explore complex human relationships, and this is undoubtedly the intention of this film. What is likely to happen with this film is that adolescents will focus on the homophobic attitudes of Ben, who will then become an individual case study in prejudice with little or no attention given to the pervasive homophobic mentality of our society in general, especially among males.

Before pushing adolescents into a situation where they have to deal with homosexuality on a confrontation level, which this film will most certainly initiate, there exists a far greater need for educational materials and learning experiences that help young people explore the wide range of sexual expression, which may or may not include homosexual experiences. There is a need for basic non-threatening factual information about sexuality which includes homosexuality. Unless this kind of preparation is provided, the use of a confrontation and consciousness raising film of this type seems premature with adolescents. It is difficult to see how this film does little more than reinforce existing prejudices about homosexuality. It fails to bring any real understanding of the topic to an impressionable audience who desperately needs this information. The 12-page Instructor's Guide accompanying this film does offer concise and accurate background information and a good bibliography on homosexuality, as well as helpful suggestions for using the film, but it alone can not overcome the limitations of the film itself.


This collection of materials is intended for counselors and therapists interested in learning specific techniques of body awareness training. The approach is based on methods developed by William Hartman and Marilyn Fithian at their Center for Marital and Sexual Studies in Long Beach, California. From their extensive work in sexual therapy they have learned how frequently negative attitudes about body image interfere with healthy sexual functioning. The step-by-step methods presented in this A-V program clearly demonstrate group techniques that can well serve as a model for therapists interested in body awareness training.

The techniques shown in this program can be conducted with small groups who are fully clothed, in bathing suits or in the nude. This is an option the group chooses. The participants appearing in the slides of this particular program are planning a four-day raft trip. The participants are talking and the episode ends.

Continued on page 15

SIECUS Report, May, 1975
THE FAMILY COORDINATOR
(National Council on Family Relations, 1219 University Avenue, S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55414)
Reviewed by Lester A. Kirkendall, Ph.D.

January 1975


Within the years 1963-1973 six mass circulation magazines, Reader’s Digest, McCall’s, Ladies Home Journal, Good Housekeeping, Time, and Chatelaine, a Canadian magazine, were studied to determine trends as they related to sexual functioning, sex roles, sexual problems, premarital and extra-marital intercourse. Changes toward both greater explicitness and more liberal views concerning premarital sex were found. There was some relaxation in those views which have denied contraceptives to teenagers.

Continued on page 75

Sexualization and Premarital Sexual Behavior. Graham B. Spanier.

This is a study of the sexual socialization process and its impact on subsequent premarital sexual behavior. A complex social-psychological network of variables which influences premarital sexual behavior was found. Individuals pass through stages from hand-holding to kissing to light petting to heavy petting to intercourse. The speed with which one moves through them depends on a number of biological-physical and social-psychological variables, such as physical attractiveness, dating frequency, peer group oriented sex education, and adolescent sexual experiences.


A six-stage model for sexual decision-making with considerations and implications inherent at each stage is presented. Emphasis is on the effect various decisions will have upon child, parent, extended family, and society as a whole, and upon long-range rather than on short-term implications. The model is based on six basic questions—shall there be (or not be), (1) intercourse, (2) children, (3) birth control, (4) delivery of child, (5) retention of child and (6) marriage.

JOURNAL OF HOMOSEXUALITY
(Haworth Press, 130 W. 72nd St., New York, NY 10023)
Reviewed by Lester A. Kirkendall, Ph.D.

Fall 1974

Some Characteristics of Those Who Hold Positive and Negative Attitudes Toward Homosexuals. A. P. MacDonald, Jr., Ph.D., and Richard G. Gartes, Ph.D.

This study indicates those who support equality between the sexes are less negative about homosexuality. Males making an issue of sexual potency displayed more negative attitudes toward homosexuals. Moreover negative attitudes toward homosexuals were found to be associated with intolerance of ambiguity and cognitive rigidity. Technical research findings are reported. Suggestions made are that increased visibility of “masculine” male homosexuals may assist the gay liberation movement; and that the feminist movement is well-advised to strongly support lesbianism.

Public Attitudes Toward Homosexuality: Part of the 1970 National Survey by the Institute for Sex Research. Eugene E. Levitt, Ph.D., and Albert D. Klassen, Jr., M.A.

What are the public’s perceptions of, and attitudes toward homosexuality? The following findings are reported:

Sex between same-sexed persons is much worse than premarital heterosexual intercourse. Many had difficulty feeling that love can exist between same-sexed persons. There is a strong distrust of homosexuals in positions of public responsibility particularly when moral leadership is involved. Almost half agree (many strongly) that homosexuality can cause civilization’s downfall. There were strong objections to public activity (dancing, gay bars) by homosexuals. Sixty-two percent say that at least half of all homosexuals are sick; 59 percent say there should be a law against homosexual acts. Other findings are reported.

Males, females, and transsexuals: A Comparative Study of Sexual Conservatism. Thomas Kando, Ph.D.

Males, females, and transsexuals were asked to endorse traditional sex ascriptions. Men endorse them more than women and transsexuals were more conservative than men. Men apparently wish to maintain the sexual status quo. The women’s liberation movement may cause less conservatism among women. The conservatism of female transsexuals likely results from having undergone an irreversible sur

Continued on page 15
Continued from page 1

whether in movies, television or popular literature. Such a situation has predictable consequences when the sexually reluctant Black female encounters the “hypersexualized” Black male. Conflict ensues as an accommodation between such antagonistic sexual orientations becomes difficult to attain. The fragility of many Black male-female relationships is partially a reflection of this unresolved subterranean war between Black women who are relatively sexually unresponsive and Black men who are sexually exploitative. A Black sexuality which could exist without the constraints of white-aping stereotypes would be a healthier form of behavior.

In light of these commonly held white views of Black sexuality, it is of great interest that, in some circles, whites may actually be engaging in more "permissive" sexual activity than Blacks. This is particularly true of white females who are beginning to unleash with a vengeance all of the pent-up sexual feelings they have had to suppress for years. The racist motivation behind the previous labeling of Blacks as sexually immoral is quite clear as we currently witness the redefinition of behavior that was once alleged to be peculiar to Blacks. More euphemistic terms are applied to the same behavior among whites. Sexual immorality becomes sexual liberation, “shacking up” is called heterosexual cohabitation or an alternative life style, etc. This society tends to restructure its attitudes and practices when the sexually permissive are female members of the majority group. Hence, birth control and abortion are made more easily available, as are handbooks on how to improve one’s premarital sex life. Thus while many of us can agree that sexual enlightenment and abolition of the double standard are marks of human progress, we must also agree that if the same kinds of sexual behavior were found primarily among the Black population, the result would most likely be the collective indictment of an entire racial group and a concommitant denial of its civil and human rights.

As the changes in sexual mores makes it increasingly difficult to make moral distinctions between racial groups, let us hope that cultural differences in sexual behavior will come to be recognized as no more than diversity in the spectrum of possible responses to the sexual stimuli that animate us all. Designations of racial groups as superior or inferior on the basis of their sexual values and behavior have no place in a rational and humanistic society.

14 SIECUS Report, May, 1975
as SIECUS moves increasingly into areas of broad public concern the Board of Directors invites all of our supporters to join with us as SIECUS Associates. As an Associate you will be joining with more than one thousand professionals in the field of sexuality working towards a mature and rational society in which sexuality will take its rightful place as a natural and positive force in human life.

Your tax deductible contribution not only supports SIECUS, it permits you to participate more actively in its activities. Your Associate card entitles you to:

- A one-year subscription to SIECUS Report
- An annotated bibliography on human sexuality
- A special discount on all SIECUS publications and reprints
- Reduced registration fees at SIECUS conferences of general interest
- Advance notice and reduced fees to any SIECUS Conference limited to your professional field.
- Reduced price and invitation to the Annual SIECUS Citation dinner which this year will mark SIECUS' tenth birthday
- News on new developments related to sexuality as they occur
- The opportunity to support SIECUS as an informational resource in your community.

This is your chance to share in the contribution SIECUS is making to enrich the lives of present and future generations through a better understanding of human sexuality. We hope you will accept our invitation to join with us in this vital work.

Journals—Continued from page. 13

Two Names, Two Wardrobes, Two Personalities. John Money, Ph.D.

For some who consider sex reassignment, ambivalence over choice may continue until the fourth or fifth decade of life, at which time it becomes a compulsion. Some have legal, financial and moral commitments which must be resolved if reassignment is to be successful. Gender role-identity becomes established developmentally through a complex intermingling of identification, that is, becoming like members of one's original sexual assignation, plus becoming able to reciprocate the behavior of the other sex.


A critical and comparative review of existing studies on responses by female homosexuals to projective and nonprojective tests. Much data is contradictory, but there is some consistency of findings. Female homosexuals seem to differ from male homosexuals in psychodynamics and to have no more psychopathology than heterosexual female controls.

The Atascadero Project: Model of a Sexual Retraining Program for Incarcerated Homosexual Pedophiles. Michael Serber, M.D. and Claudia G. Keith, M.A.

This describes a sexual retraining program at a maximum security prison hospital that houses primarily pedophiles. It consists of desensitization and education of the prison staff, cooperation with gay groups, and sexual retraining of homosexual pedophiles in the direction of adult homosexual behavior. The paper reviews that psychiatric literature which maintains that homosexuality is a psychopathological condition. It suggests that in the criminal justice system homosexuals should be provided meaningful social and psychological services.

Audio-Visual—Continued from page 12

program are in the nude. They represent a range of body shapes and sizes and age, real people, not Playboy or Playgirl models.

The narration on the cassette spoken by the male and female group leaders explains the procedures, starting with drawing a picture of oneself on newsprint; standing clothed in a circle and sharing the reasons behind one's choice of clothing on this particular day; disrobing and standing in front of a full-length, 3-way mirror and commenting on one's feelings about all parts of the body from head to toe; comparing one's own perception of one's body with the perception of others in the group. Throughout the sequence of activities the group leaders, who are themselves participants in the group, play a supportive role. One man speaks with pride of the scar on his chest from open heart surgery that to him symbolizes a new life. A woman shares her positive feelings about the stretch marks on her abdomen which remind her of her role as a mother of which she is justifiably proud.

Viewing these slides and listening to the process on the audio cassette is something of a liberating experience in itself. For those therapists who have doubts about nude group experiences as a therapeutic activity, viewing this training model should at least lower the anxiety level. For many the methods and techniques of sex therapists are still a source of curiosity and titillating interest. It is commendatory that Hartman and Fithian and their colleagues have shared with other professionals through audio-visual media the approaches and techniques of one aspect of their pioneering work in helping people to learn how to like themselves. If limited budgets prohibit the purchase of this complete program, one can get the essence of the body awareness training techniques by reading the 116-page illustrated book which can be purchased separately for $3.95.
SIECUS OFFICERS—1975
Chairperson—Warde1l B. Pomeroy, Ph.D.
Vice Chairperson—Evelyn S. Gendel, M.D.
Past-Chairperson—Evalyn S. Gendel, M.D.

Vice Chairpersons—
ALAN P. BELL, Ph.D.
IANC D. DRASHEAR, M.G.W., Ph.D.
WILLIAM P. BROWN, Ph.D.
JUNE DOBBS BUTTS, Ed.D.
MICHAEL CARRERA, Ed.D.
WILLIAM P. BROWN, Ph.D.

SIECUS BOARD OF DIRECTORS—1975
ALAN P. BELL, Ph.D.
DIANC D. DRASHEAR, M.G.W., Ph.D.
WILLIAM P. BROWN, Ph.D.
JUNE DOBBS BUTTS, Ed.D.
MICHAEL CARRERA, Ed.D.

J. NOEL MACY
Washington, D.C.
J. MULKEN MUSKIN, M.A.
New York, New York
RICHARD A. MYREN, LL.B., J.D.
Dean, School of Criminal Justice
State University of New York
Albany, New York
WARDE1L B. POMEROY, Ph.D.
Phychotherapist
New York, New York
PHILIP M. SARREL, M.D.
Associate Professor of Obstetrics
and Gynecology
Director, Yale Sexuality Program
Yale University School of Medicine
New Haven, Connecticut

LARRY PAUL SCOTT
Personnel Director
Teahe, Ross & Company
Newark, New Jersey

THE REV. JAMES A. SIEFFES, B.D.
Director for Disseminating Ministries
The American Lutheran Church
Minneapolis, Minnesota

THE REV. LE1UN SMITH, L.G.D.
Director of Educational Ministries
in Marriage
United Methodist Church
Nashville, Tennessee

METTE STRONG
Greenwich, Connecticut

FRANK E. TAYLOR
Editor
Frank E. Taylor Books/Praeger
New York, New York

* SIECUS ADVISORY PANEL—1975
HUBERT L. AKINSHI, M.D.
Psychiatrist-in-Chief
Department of University Health
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut

DERVICK C. CHAMIS, Ph.D.
Coordinator, Family Life Education Program
Flint Community Schools
Flint, Michigan

HASKELL COPLIN, Ph.D.
Professor of Psychology
Amherst College
Amherst, Massachusetts

THE REV. FOSTER Q. D01N, B.A., B.D.
Westtown School
Westtown, Pennsylvania

LORNA BROWN FLYNN, M.A.
Washington, D.C.

ISA0 FUJIMOTO, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor, Department of
Sociology and Applied Behavioral Sciences
University of California
Davis, California

THE REV. WILLIAM H. GENNE, M.A., B.D.
Coordinator of Family Ministries
National Council of Churches
New York, New York

PERRY E. GROSS, M.D.
General Practice
Dallas, Texas

RICHARD L. HOLLMAN, JR., M.D.
President, Health & Hospitals Corporation
City of New York
New York, New York

JACQUELYN JOHNSON JACKSON, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Medical Sociology
Department of Psychiatry
Duke University Medical Center
Durham, North Carolina

MARCUS H. JAFFE, R.B.
Senior Vice President & Editorial Director
Random Books, Inc.
New York, New York

G. WILLIAM JONES, M.T., Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Film Art
Southern Methodist University
Dallas, Texas

GARY F. KELLY, M.Ed.
Director, Student Development Center
New York, New York

RABBI BERNARD KLIGFELD, M.A.
University of Oregon Medical School
Portland, Oregon

ROBERT J. LEVIN, M.A.
Articles Editor
REDBOOK Magazine
New York, New York
E. JAMES LIEBERMAN, M.D., M.P.H.
Assistant Clinical Professor of Psychiatry
Howard University Medical School
Washington, D.C.

HAROLD I. LIEF, M.D.
Director, Marriage Council of Philadelphia, Inc.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

ROBERT G. LUNG, M.D.
Associate Professor of Obstetrics
and Gynecology and Director,
Division of Human Sexuality
University of Louisville School of Medicine
Louisville, Kentucky

W. RAY MONTGOMERY, President
Realty Trust Company
Dallas, Texas

DONALD H. RIDDLE, Ph.D.
President
John Jay College of Criminal Justice
New York, New York

RABB1 JESHAIR SCHNITZER, Ed.D.
Temple Shemai Emanuah
Montclair, New Jersey

ETHEL RINE SHAW, R.N., M.S.
Assistant Professor
School of Nursing
Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio

RALPH SLOVENKO, Ph.D.
Professor
Wayne State University Law School
Detroit, Michigan

HELEN F. SOUTHARD, M.A.
Vice Chancellor for Medical Ethics
Temple Shamrei Emunah
New York, New York

WILHELMINA THOMAS
Principal, Walker-Jones Elementary School
Washington, D.C.

EARL UBEL
Director, Local TV News—New York
NBC-TV
New York, New York

VERNON E. WILSON, M.D.
Vice Chancellor for Medical Ethics
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee

* Board and Advisory Panel Members are not serving SIECUS as representatives of their organizations, but as individuals.

SIECUS STAFF

Executive Director: Mary S. Calderone, M.D., M.P.H.
Director, Educational and Research Services
and Publications: Derek L. Burleson, Ed.D.
Administrative Assistant: Agnes Pilgrim