

HOMOSEXUALITIES: A REVIEW

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Homosexualities: A Study of Diversity Among Men and Women. Alan P. Bell and Martin S. Weinberg. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1978 (505 pp.; \$12.95).

[This research study, a decade in the making, has already generated much discussion and debate, not to say controversy, among professionals and laypeople alike for the data it cites, the insights it presents, and the conclusions it draws. Because of the interest this book has aroused, and because it is the first major study of the topic since the original Kinsey reports, we asked Harold I. Lief, a psychiatrist sympathetic to human rights but also an objective scientist, to comment on the work in depth. His review follows.—Ed.]

Professionals with an interest in human sexuality have been eagerly awaiting the report of the Institute for Sex Research on the lifestyles and adaptations of homosexual persons. The research, conducted mostly in 1970 in the San Francisco Bay area, generated "mountains" of data that have taken most of the decade to be collated, analyzed, written, and finally published. In writing *Homosexualities*, Alan Bell and Martin Weinberg of the "Kinsey" Institute of the University of Indiana have presented a quantity of information (and their interpretation of the data) to keep professionals in the sex field busy critiquing and debating their findings for years to come. This is the first large-scale interview study of homosexual men and women, white and black, since the original Kinsey reports. In fact, it was the need to supplement (and partially to correct) the Kinsey data that was the original driving force behind the investigation.

The publication arrives at a time when homosexuality is one of two sex-related issues (the other being abortion) that has the capacity to arouse more passion than any other controversy facing the populace. The anger, even fury, with which many people react to such a "hot" political issue tends to polarize opinions. Intense feeling and polarization inhibit rational thought, and the voices of rational men and women, even of scientists, are stifled by the intemperate protagonists in the conflict. Even worse, scientists, who after all are bound to be influenced by their own political and social values, may

find themselves torn by inner conflict or, without realizing it, may "integrate" their scientific and political opinions in order to avoid inner conflict. Such are the dangers of dealing with topics that matter to the body politic, and the history of science is replete with instances similar to the current debate about how to view persons labeled "homosexual."

Coinciding with the rapid change in sexual mores that took place approximately between 1965 and 1975 came a liberalization of attitudes toward homosexuals. As gays organized and as public opinion shifted, a number of localities passed laws ending discriminatory practices against homosexuals. For centuries homosexuality, along with other practices that did not promote reproductive behavior within marriage, had been regarded as a sin. If masturbation, premarital sex, and oral sex were no longer sins or crimes (or at least crimes that required punishment), why not remove homosexuality from the list? Many states therefore removed laws that had included homosexual behavior in the category of crime.

Victory on that front made "Gay Lib" turn to another. With the advent of modern psychiatry, many behaviors that had once been labeled as "sinful" had become "sick." Unless the concept of homosexuality as a mental illness were eliminated, the whole set of discriminatory practices against homosexuals could be continued under the guise of protecting the population against the spread of contagion of the homosexual virus, e.g., in schools, sensitive jobs, the military, etc. Victory on this front was assured (for the time being, anyway) when the American Psychiatric Association removed homosexuality from its classification of mental illnesses, retaining it only as a "sexual orientation disorder" for those homosexuals who are sufficiently troubled by their homoerotic thoughts and practices to cause them to seek treatment to eliminate or modify them. (A more recent survey of psychiatrists revealed that almost 70% of the responding psychiatrists still believe that homosexuality is a pathological adaptation. It is uncertain whether this indicates—but this is my guess—that many psychiatrists voted in the American

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DO YOU KNOW THAT . . .

AASECT National Institute

"Sexuality and the Life Cycle" is the theme of the 12th National Sex Institute of the American Association of Sex Educators, Counselors, and Therapists. The meetings will be held in Washington, D.C., April 3-8, 1979. Workshops will be devoted to stages of the life cycle—prenatal, childhood, adolescence, young and middle adulthood, and advanced adulthood. Subtopics to be included under each category are basic research, applied research, therapy, ethical and legal issues, and education. Preconference workshops will include "Therapy with Homosexual Clients," "Sex Education for Special Groups," "What's New and What's Good—Use of Audio-Visual Materials," "Sexuality and the Spinal-Cord-Injured." A postconference workshop on "Consultation Skills and Supervision" for AASECT-certified members is planned, as is an open forum. For further information concerning the institute, write to AASECT, 5010 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20016.

1979 International Symposium

The Fifth International Symposium on Sex Education, to be held on June 24-28, 1979, in Tel Aviv, Israel, will be sponsored by the Israel Association for Sex Education and co-sponsored by the American Association of Sex Educators, Counselors, and Therapists (AASECT). In recognition of 1979 as the U.N. Year of the Child, the symposium's major theme will be "Sexuality and Sex Education in Childhood," and the special topics will be: the parent as sex educator, development of sexual identity, childhood, masculinity and femininity, sex stereotypes in children's literature, sexual trauma in childhood, childhood patterns in relation to homosexuality, sex education for school children, and sexuality and the disabled child. The secondary theme will be "Progress in Sex Education for Children and Adolescents Around the World." Abstracts on these topics are solicited. For further information write to: The Organizing Committee, Fifth International Symposium on Sex Education, P.O.B. 16271, Tel Aviv, Israel.

International Clearinghouse on Adolescent Fertility

In order to facilitate international exchange of ideas and experiences and to promote increased youth program efforts, the Population Institute has created an International Clearinghouse on Adolescent Fertility, funded by a grant from Family Planning International Assistance. The clearinghouse will compile an inventory of books, audio-visual materials, guides, and research reports concerning the problems of early childbearing, and will also develop an inventory of demonstration projects serving adolescent needs in the areas of sexuality education, communication, motivation,

etc. The coordinators of this project would appreciate receiving information about youth-involved projects, research, publications, and conferences. Address all correspondence to the International Clearinghouse on Adolescent Fertility, % The Population Institute, 110 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington, DC 20002.

Fifth Annual EAST Meeting

EAST (Eastern Association for Sex Therapy) is a working alliance of highly trained professionals committed to promoting maximum levels of excellence for training, professional competence, and ethical conduct. In the coming year, it will publish an updated membership directory which will include the by-laws of EAST and the ethical and professional standards to which members subscribe. A glance at the membership rolls shows that EAST now reaches west and north and south. EAST will hold its fifth annual meeting March 23-25, 1979, in Philadelphia. A packet is available which contains all the necessary information and which includes the printed form to be used for submitting abstracts. Write to: *East News*, Dorothy Strauss, Ph.D., editor, Department of Psychiatry, Downstate Medical Center-SUNY, 450 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11203.

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Resources to Write for . . .

The New Venereal Disease Prevention for Everyone, an excellent pamphlet now in its sixth revised edition, contains detailed, well-organized, and easily readable information about methods of prevention, detection, and treatment of venereal disease. It has been endorsed and is being distributed by many civic, public service, and private health organizations across the country. To obtain copies (single or in bulk), write to the American Foundation for the Prevention of Venereal Disease, Inc., 93 Worth Street, New York, NY 10013.

VOYA, Voice of Youth Advocates, is an excellent bimonthly publication for all those interested in adolescence, especially youth librarians. One of the goals of its two owner-publishers, Dorothy M. Broderick and Mary K. Chelton (co-sponsor of the American Library Association Resolution, see *SILCUS Report*, Vol. VII, No. 1), is to change the traditional linking of young adult library services with children's librarianship and shift the focus to its connection with adult services. "As long as we allow society—and librarianship—to see teenagers as simply older children, we will never be able to develop the materials collections and service programs so necessary to meet the pressing needs of this group." VOYA's contents include book reviews, news notes, reprints of articles, lists of resource materials, and editorials. A yearly subscription is \$11 (\$10 prepaid). Send to VOYA, 10 Landing Lane, Apt. 6M, New Brunswick, NJ 08901.

How to Be Sexually Assertive (which does *not* mean aggressive!) is an eight-page reprint containing a well-organized, down-to-earth, and open discussion of the subject by Janet L. Wolfe, Ph.D., associate executive director of the Institute for Rational Living. Written for women, it can be just as useful for men in helping them understand women and their sexual needs and possibilities. To order the pamphlet, send 25¢ and a stamped, self-addressed envelope to: Institute for Rational Living, 45 East 65th Street, New York, NY 10021.

Sexuality and the Disabled, a 91-page paperback, is an account of the proceedings of a workshop co-sponsored in 1976 in Ottawa, Canada, by the Royal Ottawa Hospital, Algonquin College (Health Sciences Division), and the Sex Information and Education Council of Canada (SIECCAN). The book, edited by Michael Barrett, chairperson of SIECCAN, and Neville Case, is a compilation of readings, papers, presentations, and transcribed discussions by health workers and disabled people from many areas of Canada speaking from their own experience, and includes a bibliography and an evaluation of the workshop with a four-page list of recommendations regarding programs concerned with sexuality and the disabled. Copies are \$2.50, mailing included. SIECCAN also publishes an interesting, information-filled Newsletter. Subscriptions cost \$5, or \$10 (which includes membership in SIECCAN). For information on these and other publications, write to: SIECCAN, 423 Castlefield Ave., Toronto, Ontario M5N 1L4, Canada.

Girls Clubs of America Pledges Action

On June 13–15, 1978, the Girls Clubs of America, in cooperation with the Johnson Foundation, sponsored a conference

entitled, "Today's Girls/Tomorrow's Women," at the foundation's Wingspread Conference Center in Racine, Wisconsin.

National leaders representing the three fields of human sexuality, the law, and employment/education identified the needs of today's girls and made 20 specific recommendations for action to meet them. Pledging that GCA will take the lead in encouraging the implementation of these recommendations, Edith B. Phelps, national executive director, stated, "Our society is ignoring today's girls . . . as they enter a world where traditional roles and role models have been removed. As statistics reflect increases in smoking, drinking, pregnancy, juvenile delinquency and unemployment among adolescent girls, changes in policy and programs are not meeting their needs."

Recognizing the universal need for sexuality education across lines of race, socioeconomic standing, physical and mental handicaps, and environment, the conference leaders in the area of human sexuality, including Mary S. Calderone, SIECUS's president, made these recommendations: (1) identify and create community resources for sex information for girls and boys, including the production of a booklet which presents to the adolescent girl the *hard* facts about teenage pregnancy; (2) reduce the need for abortions as close to zero as possible through education, counseling, and contraception; (3) develop relevant health care systems for girls and encourage the development of appropriate contraception for teenagers that is effective, easy to use, and available without parental consent; (4) encourage co-parenting and prevent male sex stereotyping; (5) begin dialogue with groups having beliefs contrary to our own.

To begin carrying out these and the other 15 recommendations, a national network of women's organizations and youth agencies is being formed to gain political impact for recognition of girls' needs, to effect changes in national personal attitudes, and to aid in the preparation of new and more effective national programs.

Girls Clubs of America, Inc., is a national service and advocacy organization for the rights and needs of girls. In 258 Girls Clubs, more than 215,000 members aged 6 to 18 are active in daily programs; 92% of GCA members are from families with annual incomes under \$10,000; 49% represent minority groups.

Position papers, background materials, and more information about "Today's Girls/Tomorrow's Women" and future conferences can be obtained from Girls Clubs of America, Inc., 205 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10016.

SIECUS Affiliation

SIECUS has just completed an agreement by which it will be affiliated with the Department of Health Education, School of Education, Health, Nursing, and Arts Professions, of New York University. This affiliation will "foster consultation, coordination of activities, and the conduct of joint programs, including projects of scientific interest and practical usefulness" in the field of human sexuality, while maintaining organizational autonomy. More details in the next issue.

WHERE THE ACTION IS

Where the Action Is Needed: The White House Conference on the Handicapped

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In looking through the report of the White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals of May 1977, one is at first horrified that sexuality in the disabled is so sparsely mentioned. On second thought, however, when one considers that the Special Issue of the *SIECUS Report* on this topic was not allowed to be distributed at the conference, even though it was free, and that only one preconference commissioned paper dealt in any way with sexuality, it is more remarkable that any recommendations were made at all. That they were is testimony to the saliency of the topic for the disabled themselves.

Not surprisingly, the recommendations that were made were all in the direction of facilitating increased sexual participation on the part of disabled individuals. Many of the suggestions were general and without specific ideas for implementation. Some of the recommendations reflected a lack of awareness of current work going on in the field, which is not surprising in view of the diffidence of the White House Conference on the topic.

In more than one place, the report wanted to require that service providers in the rehabilitation community receive education in the area of sexuality and disability. Specific suggestions for implementation were not given, but a number of possibilities come to mind. In order to carry them out, however, several different coordinating committees would have to be formed.

One committee (with appropriate subcommittees) could address itself to curricula for those disciplines serving the disabled, such as counseling, medicine, nursing, occupational therapy, physical therapy, psychology, etc. Included in that should be those curricula at a sub-bachelor degree level, such as licensed practical nurses, those with an associate arts degree, e.g., physical therapy aide, etc.

Another committee could concern itself with the education of those already working in the field. Such programs might be financed partially as in-service training programs, partially government funded as short-term training courses, and partially funded by the individuals themselves, for which they could be given continuing education credits. The state rehabilitation agencies should encourage their counselors to take such courses by granting time off and tuition for participation. There are already a number of these courses throughout the country so that rehabilitation centers, col-

leges, or universities might be able to supply the necessary education locally. Large centers might be able to assist local communities in developing courses not readily available.

A third committee could coordinate sex education for the disabled themselves. In this regard, the state rehabilitation agencies should fund sex programs for the disabled. Such funding should include both tuition and transportation. The idea that state funding for education must be related to specific vocational goals (as has been stated by more than one state rehabilitation counselor) reflects more an attitude toward sexuality and, sadly, toward sexuality in the disabled than it does financial or vocational considerations. Indeed, Griffith et al.¹ have suggested that the increase in self-esteem that accompanies being regarded and regarding oneself as a sexual person may well be a strong motivation toward work. Moreover, "homemaker" is considered a vocation, but, to my knowledge, the question of the possible sexual functions of a homemaker have not been considered.

Another committee could promote sex education for the parents of disabled persons. Such programs might be geared to the sexual lives of the parents as much as to the sexual options available to their children.

In addition to these courses for various people, there is a great need for teaching materials. Although there is a fairly extensive technical bibliography, very little is written that is useful in everyday life. Nevertheless, we need to gather those few down-to-earth books and articles that have been or are about to be published. We need practical material written for professionals, for the disabled themselves, for parents, and for partners, both able-bodied and disabled. Organizations that deal with specific disabilities might fund written materials for individuals who are concerned with that particular disability. The Muscular Dystrophy Association, for instance, is funding the writing of a pamphlet on sexuality and muscular dystrophy.²

Likewise, there are a number of films dealing with sex and disability, although the "nitty-gritty" of some of the difficulties is generally omitted. But additional films are presently being developed, for instance, the film project at New York University's Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine.³ Now is the time to develop a network of distribution as new

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HUMAN SEXUALITY: BOOKS FOR EVERYONE

This general bibliography is necessarily selective, but it does include titles for all age groups and special interests. As the title implies, these books are for everyone who wants reliable information and sound guidance about human sexuality. It will be particularly useful for parents and young people, as well as their teachers, counselors, clergy, and youth leaders.

Since we revised this bibliography two years ago, newly published books on sexuality have continued to pour into our offices. Hundreds of staff hours have been devoted to sifting the good from the not-so-good, the helpful from the exploitive, the serious from the titillating.

The good, the helpful, and the serious appear here along with many of the titles retained from the 1976 listing. New is not necessarily better.

We have chosen titles that present a variety of viewpoints at different levels of sophistication. Since individuals of the same age vary greatly in maturity, it is important that everyone recommending

books from this list be familiar with them.

SIECUS does not sell any of these books. If your local bookstore cannot get them for you, write directly to the publishers. Their addresses are listed on the last page. 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 the postage and handling rates from the publisher.

Single copies of this bibliography are available from SIECUS on receipt of 25¢ and a stamped, self-addressed, legal-size envelope for each list requested. In bulk they are: 15¢ each for 2-49 copies; 10¢ each for 50 copies or more. Ordered in bulk they must go third-class mail, so please allow plenty of time for them to reach you.

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 a self-addressed, stamped, legal-size envelope.

YOUNG CHILDREN (approximate ages 4-9)

DID THE SUN SHINE BEFORE YOU WERE BORN?

Sol and Judith Gordon, illustrated by Vivien Cohen

Written in the first person, this is 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; \$2.95 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, 1974; \$4.95

HOW BABIES ARE MADE

Andrew C. Andry and Steve Schopp

The story of reproduction in plants, animals, and humans is told through the use of color photographs of paper sculptures. Factually accurate and simple enough to be understood by the youngest group.

Time-Life Books, 1974; \$3.50

HOW WAS I BORN?

Lennart Nilsson

To be read by parents with their children, this book 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; \$5.95

"WHERE DID I COME FROM?"

Peter Mayle

The facts of life without any nonsense, with illustrations. In its 11th printing.

Lyle Stuart, Inc., 1973; \$7.95

WIND ROSE

Crescent Dragonwagon, illustrations by Ronald Himler

The simple story of love, conception, birth, and joyous welcome to a new life. Rhythmic and poetic in style, it is excellent for reading aloud.

Harper and Row, 1976; \$4.95

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. Excellent photos, including those of nude babies, children, and adults. For all curious children—especially those with only same-sex siblings.

Peace Press, 1976; \$3.95 paper

THE WONDERFUL STORY OF HOW YOU WERE BORN

Sidonie Matsner Gruenberg

Explains for young children how life begins and develops from the union of a sperm and an egg. Human and animal parents are contrasted and the changes in a new baby's body as it matures are described. This book is now a classic.

Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1973; \$1.49 paper

PRETEENS (approximate ages 10-12)

FACTS ABOUT SEX FOR TODAY'S YOUTH Revised Edition

Sol Gordon

Written at a sixth-grade reading level, this book was originally intended for mildly retarded adolescents. This revised edition retains a short, direct approach in explaining anatomy, reproduction, love, and sex problems. It includes slang terms when giving definitions, and a section answering the ten most common questions children ask. Well illustrated and contains a list of references.

Ed-U Press, 1978; \$2.00

GROWING UP—SPECIALLY FOR PRE-TEENS AND YOUNG TEENS

Marilyn Lyman, illustrated by Helen Kahn

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

Planned Parenthood Center of Syracuse, Inc., 1973; \$.30

LOVE AND SEX AND GROWING UP

Eric W. Johnson and Corrine B. Johnson

A book for preadolescents which covers a broad range of topics. It helps a young person to think about what being a man or a woman means in today's world.

J. B. Lippincott Co., 1970; \$3.95

"WHAT'S HAPPENING TO ME?"

Peter Mayle

A clear, concise, straightforward guide to puberty for preadolescent children.

Lyle Stuart, Inc., 1975; \$7.95

EARLY TEENS (approximate ages 13-15)

BOYS AND SEX

Wardell B. Pomeroy

A sexual guide for teenage boys written in a straightforward, objective, and nonjudgmental way, using language which is easily understood.

Dell Publishing Co., Inc., 1971; \$1.75 paper

GIRLS AND SEX

Wardell B. Pomeroy

As in his book, *Boys and Sex*, Dr. Pomeroy presents his views in an open way without moralizing and with no attempt to discourage teenage girls from engaging in sexual activities for which they are psychologically ready.

Dell Publishing Co., Inc., 1973; \$1.75 paper

LEARNING ABOUT SEX: A CONTEMPORARY GUIDE FOR YOUNG ADULTS

Gary F. Kelly

Without neglecting basic factual information, this book focuses on attitudes and the process of sexual decision making. Includes several innovative exercises in helping young people communicate about sex. It also discusses birth control.

Barron's Educational Services, 1977; \$3.50 paper

LOVE AND SEX IN PLAIN LANGUAGE Revised Edition

Eric W. Johnson

Emphasizing that sexuality should always be seen in the context of one's total personality and expressed in responsible, respectful interpersonal relationships, this book provides basic information on such topics as intercourse, masturbation, homosexuality, venereal disease, and contraceptives.

Bantam Books, Inc., 1974; \$1.50 paper

SEX: TELLING IT STRAIGHT

Eric W. Johnson

A simple but honest treatment of those topics in human sexuality of greatest concern to adolescents. This book is written for teenage slow readers, especially those within a ghetto environment, and presents positive views on sex without preaching or moralizing.

Bantam Books, Inc., 1971; \$.75 paper

SEX, WITH LOVE: A GUIDE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Eleanor Hamilton

For young teenagers, to help them as they explore their own sexuality. Although it includes discussion of the rituals of early dating and filling the body's need for affection and sexual expression, it also gives support to the young person who does not feel ready for sexual intercourse itself.

Beacon Press, 1978; \$3.95 paper

TEEN QUESTIONS ABOUT SEX —AND ANSWERS

Marilyn Lyman, illustrated by Helen Kahn

Thirty pages on: What is sex? Is sex before marriage OK? Whose values should I choose?

Planned Parenthood Center of Syracuse, Inc., 1973; \$.30

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, Inc., 1976; \$.25

LATER TEENS (approximate ages 16-18)

COMMONSENSE SEX

Ronald M. Mazur

This book covers such sensitive subjects as masturbation, contraception, premarital intercourse, mutual masturbation, and homosexuality. It is 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. The text is simply stated, expanding upon the illustrations. Recommended for all adults.

McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1976; \$12.00

GROWING UP WITH SEX

Richard F. Hettlinger

Relegating anatomical and reproductive facts to a series of appendices, the author thoroughly describes sexual behavior without moralizing, but with respect for the more traditional mores.

The Seabury Press, Inc., 1971; \$2.25 paper

MAKING SENSE OUT OF SEX: A NEW LOOK AT BEING A MAN

Stephen Whelan and Elizabeth Whelan

A straightforward guide for young men concerned with the physical and emotional aspects of sex. Stresses development of responsibility and self-restraint.

McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1975; \$6.95

MASCULINITY AND FEMININITY

Elizabeth Winship and Frank Caparulo

Letters from teenagers are answered in each chapter on such topics as pregnancy,

interpersonal relationships, sexual decisions, and adolescent physiology.

Houghton Mifflin Company, 1978; \$2.95 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, Inc., 1975; \$3.60

SEX AND BIRTH CONTROL: A GUIDE FOR THE YOUNG

E. James Lieberman and Ellen Peck

The book's major thrust is to encourage sensible and responsible use of birth control, but it also deals skillfully with many other aspects of young people's sexual dilemmas and needs. Young people are encouraged to explore, discover, and build for themselves the principles and values by which they will live their sexual lives. Recommended for parents as well.

Schocken Books, Inc., 1975; \$2.45 paper

SEX BEFORE TWENTY: NEW ANSWERS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE Revised Edition

Helen F. Southard

In this book, teenagers are encouraged to take responsibility for themselves in discovering their full role as sexual persons. The discussion of male and female roles in the revised edition shows the influence of both male and female liberation.

E. P. Dutton and Co., Inc., 1971; \$5.95

SEX AND SENSIBILITY: A NEW LOOK AT BEING A WOMAN

Elizabeth Whelan

A sound, concise guide to enlightened decision making for young people. Clear explanations about all aspects of sex. Includes glossary of useful terms.

McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1974; \$6.95

YOU—A SURVIVAL GUIDE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Sol Gordon with Roger Conant

Combines comics, drawings, photos, and cartoons with a fast-moving text to communicate essential life knowledge and enhance self-acceptance among youth.

Quadrangle/The New York Times Book Co., Inc., 1975; \$6.95 paper

YOU WOULD IF YOU LOVED ME

Sol Gordon

Dr. Gordon's collection of sex "lines" shows that even a formidable subject like sex can be treated enlighteningly with a little wisdom and a lot of humor.

Bantam Books, Inc., 1978; \$1.25 paper

ADULTS (18 years of age and over)

Self-Help / Self-Knowledge

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. The book 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, Inc., 1976; \$3.95 paper.

FOR YOURSELF: THE FULFILLMENT OF FEMALE SEXUALITY

Lonnie Garfield Barbach

This book discusses some 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 and Co., 1975; \$3.95 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

LOVING FREE

Jackie and Jeff Herrigan

In describing how their own marriage has changed and grown, the authors present advice on how to maintain love and joy in a long-term relationship through open communication and spontaneity.
Grosset and Dunlap, Inc., 1973; \$7.95

OUR BODIES, OURSELVES Revised Edition

Boston Women's Collective

This book is written by women, for women, to help them know themselves and their bodies better. It covers sexuality, contraception, women and health care, sexual physiology, and reproduction. Men can gain as much from it as women can.
Simon and Schuster, Inc., 1976; \$4.95 paper

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.
National Sex Forum, 1977; \$5.95

SEXUAL AWARENESS: A PRACTICAL BOOK

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

A book of practical exercises to enhance sexual enjoyment and comfort, including ways to increase vaginal feeling and response and improve arousal and ejaculatory control in men.
Boyd and Fraser Publishing Co., 1975; \$5.95 paper

Basic Texts

ABORTION TO ZOOPHILIA: A SOURCEBOOK OF SEXUAL FACTS

Anne Mandetta and Patricia Gustavson

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

FUNDAMENTALS OF HUMAN SEXUALITY Second Edition

Herant A. Katchadourian and Donald T. Lunde

A college-level book with appeal to a wider audience, this text deals with the impact of the erotic in art, and with psychosexual growth, fantasy, masturbation, physiology of sex, and sexuality throughout the life cycle.
Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1975; \$17.95 paper

HUMAN SEXUALITIES

John H. Gagnon

A provocative and innovative textbook built around the concept that "there is no one human sexuality, but rather a wide variety of sexualities." The who, what, where, when, and why of sexual development and experience are analyzed, based on the concept of a "sexual script" or learned sexual conduct.
Scott, Foresman and Co., 1977; \$9.95

HUMAN SEXUALITY

Third Edition

James L. McCary

This revised edition of McCary's widely adopted college text includes the latest data and theories on the anatomy, physiology, and sociology of human reproductive and sexual behavior. It also provides detailed anatomical illustrations.
Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., 1978; \$17.25

HUMAN SEXUALITY: SENSE AND NONSENSE

Herant A. Katchadourian

A brief, basic introduction to human sexual physiology, response, and behavior with sections on sex and society, sex education, sexual variations, sexual dysfunction, and sex in the future.
W. H. Freeman and Co., 1974; \$2.95 paper

THE SEX ATLAS: A NEW ILLUSTRATED GUIDE

Erwin J. Haeberle

Up-to-date and complete compendium of scientific facts about sexuality. Easily comprehensible to the lay reader, it is a valuable reference work. 600 photos and drawings.
The Seabury Press, Inc., 1978; \$25

General

THE EARLY YEARS OF MARRIAGE (#424) HOMOSEXUALITY IN OUR SOCIETY (#484) SEX EDUCATION FOR DISABLED PERSONS (#531) 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, Inc., \$.50 each

THE HITE REPORT

Shere Hite

Based on responses to in-depth questionnaires returned by some 3,000 women, this provocative and revealing study examines the subject of female sexuality from the inside—what women really think and feel about themselves sexually. More concerned with feelings and attitudes than statistics, it makes extensive use of direct quotes to illustrate the various topics, and concludes that each woman must define her own sexuality for herself.
Macmillan Publishing Co., 1976; \$12.50

THE JOY OF SEX: A GOURMET GUIDE TO LOVE-MAKING

Alex Comfort

A finely illustrated, civilized, and explicit guide to lovemaking. Widely acclaimed by professionals dealing with human sexuality, this book emphasizes enjoyment of the total erotic relationship.
Simon and Schuster, Inc., 1974; \$6.95 paper

MALE SEXUAL HEALTH

Philip R. Roen

Beginning with an easily understandable and illustrated explanation of male sexual anatomy, this book answers questions about prostate problems, impotence, premature ejaculation, and the effects of aging on sex.
William Morrow and Co., 1974; \$7.95

MARRIAGE AND ALTERNATIVES: EXPLORING INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS

Roger W. Libby and Robert N. Whitehurst

In this book human sexuality is in a real sense integrated into all kinds of life patterns: monogamy, singlehood, cohabitation, open marriage, etc. The concern is how sex affects, and is affected by, attitudes and practices, both personal and interpersonal, and by various social circumstances.
Scott, Foresman and Co., 1977; \$6.95 paper

MASTERS AND JOHNSON EXPLAINED
Nat Lehrman

A simplified explanation of the therapy developed at the Reproductive Biology Research Foundation in St. Louis, it gives the flavor of the research and researchers without technical jargon. It includes the *Playboy* interview with Masters and Johnson.
Playboy Press, 1974; \$1.95 paper

MORE JOY
Alex Comfort

A sequel to *The Joy of Sex*, this book emphasizes the role of sex in improving relationships and personal growth. Includes sections on sex and aging and sex and the handicapped. Discussion of unconventional sex styles such as group sex makes this book appropriate for the more adventurous and open-minded reader.
Simon and Schuster, Inc., 1975; \$6.95 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/Delacorte Press, 1977; \$9.95

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

SEX FACTS
Marilyn Lyman, illustrated by Helen Kahn

A simple written booklet for all ages—anyone over 12. Discusses sex and sexuality, birth control, orgasm, sex problems, and much more.
Planned Parenthood of Syracuse, Inc., 1977; \$.50

**SEX ISN'T THAT SIMPLE:
THE NEW SEXUALITY ON CAMPUS**
Richard Hettlinger

Written for college students, this book discusses the same issues as *Human Sexuality: A Psychosocial Perspective* by the same author, only without the readings.
The Seabury Press, Inc., 1974; \$3.50 paper

SEX TALK
Myron Brenton

Recognizing the need for clear communication about sex between man and woman, parent and child, this book suggests how such communication can be achieved.
Stein and Day Publishers, 1977; \$2.95 paper

SEXUAL MYTHS AND FALLACIES
James Leslie McCary

This book offers "remedial sex educa-

tion" by debunking common misconceptions about sex and sexuality. Seventy sexual myths about pornography, female sexuality, homosexuality, and contraception are explored in the light of the best information available.

Schocken Books, Inc., 1973; \$2.95 paper

**SEXUAL SIGNATURES:
ON BEING A MAN OR A WOMAN**
John Money and Patricia Tucker

Offers a concise explanation of the work of a leading sex researcher. It deals with both the physiological and psychological aspects of masculinity and femininity, developmental stages from conception to maturity, sexual identity problems, and sexual orientation.

Little, Brown and Co., 1975; \$3.95 paper

SEXUALITY AND HUMAN VALUES
Mary S. Calderone, ed.

Based on a SIECUS-sponsored conference on religion and sexuality, this book brings together the ideas of leading researchers in the fields of sexuality and of values. Included are articles by Kohlberg on moral reasoning and value formation, and by Masters and Johnson on the role of religion in the development of sexual dysfunction.
Association Press/Follett Publishing Co., 1974; \$7.95

SO YOUR HAPPILY EVER AFTER ISN'T
Sheri S. Tepper, illustrated by Gary Barnard

An amusingly written booklet to help analyze effectively what "happiness" in a relationship really means.
Rocky Mountain Planned Parenthood, Inc., 1977; \$.60

**SOCIETY AND THE
HEALTHY HOMOSEXUAL**
George Weinberg

Written by a psychologist and practicing psychotherapist, this book argues against the concept of homosexuality as an illness. The author states that homosexuals should accept themselves with dignity and pride, and urges their greater acceptance and understanding by society. Two useful sections advise homosexuals how to tell their parents about their homosexuality, and parents how to respond to and deal with their homosexual children.

Doubleday and Company, 1973; \$1.95 paper

**UNDERSTANDING HUMAN
SEXUAL INADEQUACY**
Fred Belliveau and Lin Richter

An interpretation for the lay public of the Masters and Johnson treatment methods for sexual dysfunction. The book includes comments by Masters and Johnson and a review of their earlier physiological study.
Bantam Books, Inc., 1970; \$1.95 paper

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

Well-written, intelligent booklet on the

male role in sexual relationships.
Emory University Family Planning Program, 1975; \$1.00

ESPECIALLY FOR PARENTS

**COMMUNITY SEX EDUCATION
PROGRAM FOR PARENTS:
A TRAINING MANUAL FOR ORGANIZERS**
Institute for Family Research

A comprehensive approach to community programming for parents involved in developing local opportunities for sex education.
Ed-U Press, 1977; \$4.00 paper

DEALING WITH QUESTIONS ABOUT SEX
Arlene Uslander and Caroline Weiss

Written for sex education teachers, this down-to-earth and lively handbook is also useful for parents who want to know what and when to tell their children about sex.
Learning Handbooks, 1975; \$3.50 paper

11 MILLION TEENAGERS
Planned Parenthood Federation of America

This is a graphic sourcebook on the problem of early, unwanted pregnancies among teenagers in the U.S. The report includes recommendations for actions needed to improve the quality of life for our young people.
Planned Parenthood Federation of America, 1976; \$2.50 paper

**A FAMILY MATTER:
A PARENTS' GUIDE TO HOMOSEXUALITY**
Charles Silverstein

Written for parents with a homosexual child, this book examines the realities of the situation, and suggests how to turn the experience into a positive relationship.
McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1977; \$8.95

FOREVER
Judy Bume

This is one of the "most-stolen" novels in the public library system. Presumably intended for adolescents, it should provide insight to parents who want to learn more about the real world in which their children are growing up.
Pocket Books, 1975; \$1.75 paper

FREDDY'S BOOK
John Neufeld

A delightful account of a small boy who is trying to find his way through the tangle of euphemistic jargon to a real understanding of what sex is all about. Recommended for both parents and children.
Random House, 1973; \$3.95

HOMOSEXUALITY
SIECUS Study Guide #2
Alan P. Bell

An overview of scientific knowledge and theory regarding homosexuality, aimed at furthering the reader's understanding of self and others as sexual persons.
Human Sciences Press, 1973; \$1.25

HOW TO TELL YOUR CHILD ABOUT SEX
(#149)
SEX EDUCATION: THE PARENTS' ROLE
(#549)
TALKING TO PRETEENAGERS ABOUT SEX
(#476)
UNMARRIED TEENAGERS AND THEIR CHILDREN (#537)

Well-written pamphlets designed to give advice and accurate information to parents.
Public Affairs Committee, Inc., \$.50 each

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

The message in this simply written, practical book is "Don't take it lying down." An annotated list of resources at the end is invaluable.
Ed-U Press, 1975; \$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. The author redefines motherhood, fatherhood, and family power relationships, and demonstrates how differential treatment of boys and girls hinders their development.
Houghton Mifflin Co., 1978; \$8.95

THE ROOTS OF LOVE: HELPING YOUR CHILD LEARN TO LOVE IN THE FIRST THREE YEARS OF LIFE
Helen S. Arnstein

This book shows how physical, mental, and motor development in the young child relate to its concurrent emotional development. It suggests methods for parents to use in helping their infants grow in ability to love and form human attachments.
Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc., 1975; \$7.95

SEX EDUCATION AT HOME: A GUIDE FOR PARENTS
Marilyn Lyman, illustrated by Helen Kahn

This pamphlet presents an excellent and easy-to-read basic approach to the topic.
Planned Parenthood Center of Syracuse, Inc., 1974; \$.50

SEX IS A PARENT AFFAIR
Letha Scanzoni

This book can help parents understand their own sexuality, and gives them practical guidelines for communicating with their children. It contains detailed discussions of 25 topics.
Regal Books, 1973; \$1.95 paper

THE SEXUAL ADOLESCENT
Sol Gordon

In addition to presenting facts about adolescents, their sexual behavior, and their needs and concerns, this book discusses the role that parents should play in initiating and facilitating communication with them about sex.
Duxbury Press, 1973; \$5.95 paper

TEACH US WHAT WE WANT TO KNOW
Ruth Byler, Gertrude Lewis, and Ruth Totman

This classic study of 5,000 school children (K-12) surveyed their health interests, concerns, and problems in various areas including sex and reproduction. The survey, conducted by the Connecticut State Department of Education in 1968, recorded the questions of children in the area of sex by grade levels, as well as the comments and recommendations of these students and of the teachers themselves as to how best to have these questions answered. Enlightening for parents.
Mental Health Materials Center, 1969; \$3.00

WHAT TO TELL YOUR CHILDREN ABOUT SEX
Child Study Association-Wel-Met, Inc.

Written in a warm, human style, this book provides concise and practical information to assist parents with their children from infancy to adolescence.
Pocket Books, 1974; \$1.50 paper

YOUR CHILD AND SEX: A GUIDE FOR PARENTS
Wardell Pomeroy

This book gives parents a better understanding of their own sexuality, both in their marriage relationship and in their relationships with their children. The book also deals with ways and means of talking about sex to children at various age levels, from the very young to postadolescents.
Dell Publishing Co., Inc., 1976; \$1.50 paper

SEXUALITY AND THE LATER YEARS

THE FIRES OF AUTUMN: SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN THE MIDDLE AND LATER YEARS
Peter A. Dickinson

The book is encyclopedic and wide open on the topic of sexuality and aging. Written in a witty and humorous style, it includes the latest opinions and reflections of psychiatrists, sexologists, and other professionals working in this field.
Drake Publishers, Inc., 1977; \$4.95 paper

A GOOD AGE
Alex Comfort

Proceeding from A to Y—agism to youth—the author deals with retirement and sexuality with great understanding and reassurance.
Crown Publishers, 1976; \$9.95

HOW TO LIVE BETTER AFTER 60
Ruth K. Witkin and Robert J. Nissen, eds.

A nice, all-around approach to aging in general with a good, concise section on "How to Maintain Your Sex Life."
Regency Press, 1978; \$9.95

LOVE IN THE LATER YEARS
James A. Peterson and Barbara Payne

Written by two well-known gerontologists, this book for both professionals and persons approaching their later years reports ample research to demolish the myths about sex and aging, and describes through case studies how older adults can have a rewarding sex life in their later years.
Association Press/Follett Publishing Co., 1975; \$7.95

MALE "MENOPAUSE," CRISIS IN THE MIDDLE YEARS (#526)
SEX AFTER SIXTY-FIVE (#519)
YOUR MENOPAUSE (#447)

Useful pamphlets for general reading on these subjects.
Public Affairs Committee, Inc., \$.50 each

THE MENOPAUSE BOOK
Louisa Rose, ed.

A carefully documented, highly readable compilation of information aimed at dispelling myths surrounding sexuality and aging. The book raises some important issues concerning men and women in the midlife period. A comprehensive resource directory is included.
Hawthorn Books, Inc., 1977; \$12.50

SEX AFTER SIXTY
Robert N. Butler and Myrna I. Lewis

This practical book gives older people guidance in enjoying—to whatever degree, and in whatever way, they wish—the satisfactions of physical sex and pleasurable sensuality.
Harper and Row, 1976; \$6.95

SEXUALITY AND AGING
Mona Wasow

The author of this sensitively written booklet believes that, for older people, sex should be a pleasure, not a chore.
Mona Wasow, 1976; \$.75

SOUND SEX AND THE AGING HEART
Lee D. Scheingold and Nathaniel N. Wagner

Presents concrete suggestions for cardiac patients and their spouses. The section on resumption of sexual activity without anxiety or fear will be useful to noncardiacs also.
Human Sciences Press, 1974; \$9.95

WOMEN: MENOPAUSE AND MIDDLE AGE
Vidal S. Clay

This moving, compassionate book contributes to a positive recognition of the right of postmenopausal women to a full sexual life. A useful annotated bibliography and several self-study exercises add a pragmatic dimension.
Know, Inc., 1977; \$5.00

PUBLISHERS

Association Press/Follet Publishing Company 1010 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, IL 60607	Emory University Family Planning Program Publications Section Box 26069 80 Butler Street SE Atlanta, GA 30303	Macmillan, Inc. 866 Third Avenue New York, NY 10022	Regal Books Division of G. L. Publications 110 West Broadway Glendale, CA 91204
Bantam Books, Inc. 666 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10019	W. H. Freeman and Company, Publishers 660 Market Street San Francisco, CA 94104	McGraw-Hill Book Company 1211 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10020	Regency Press 32 Ridge Drive Port Washington, NY 11050
Barron's Educational Series, Inc. 113 Crossways Park Drive Woodbury, NY 11797	Grosset and Dunlap, Inc. 51 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10010	Mental Health Materials Center 419 Park Avenue South New York, NY 10016	Rocky Mountain Planned Parenthood, Inc. 1852 Vine Street Denver, CO 80206
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The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc. 4300 W. 62nd Street Indianapolis, IN 46206	Harper and Row, Publishers 10 East 53rd Street New York, NY 10022	National Sex Forum 1523 Franklin Street San Francisco, CA 94109	Schocken Books, Inc. 200 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10016
Boyd and Fraser Publishing Company 3627 Sacramento Street San Francisco, CA 94118	Hawthorn Books, Inc. 260 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10016	Peace Press 3828 Willat Avenue Culver City, CA 90230	Scott, Foresman and Company 1900 East Lake Avenue Glenview, IL 60025
Carolina Population Center University Square Chapel Hill, NC 27514	Holt, Rinehart and Winston 383 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10017	Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc. Publications Section 810 Seventh Avenue New York, NY 10019	The Seabury Press 815 Second Avenue New York, NY 10017
Crown Publishers, Inc. 1 Park Avenue New York, NY 10016	Houghton Mifflin Company 1 Beacon Street Boston, MA 02107	Planned Parenthood Center of Syracuse, Inc. 1120 East Genesee Street Syracuse, NY 13210	Simon and Schuster, Inc. 1230 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10020
Dell Publishing Co., Inc. 1 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza New York, NY 10017	Human Sciences Press 72 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10011	Playboy Press 747 Third Avenue New York, NY 10017	Stein and Day Publishers Scarborough House Briarcliff Manor, NY 10510
Doubleday and Co., Inc. 245 Park Avenue New York, NY 10017	Know, Inc. Box 86031 Pittsburgh, PA 15221	Pocket Books 1230 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10020	Lyle Stuart, Inc. 120 Enterprise Avenue Secaucus, NJ 07094
Drake Publishers, Inc. 801 Second Avenue New York, NY 10017	Learning Handbooks Dept. 1500 P.O. Box 818 Maple Plain, MN 55348	Prentice-Hall, Inc. Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632	Time-Life Books 777 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314
E. P. Dutton and Co., Inc. 201 Park Avenue South New York, NY 10003	J. B. Lippincott Co. East Washington Square Philadelphia, PA 19105	Public Affairs Committee, Inc. 381 Park Avenue South New York, NY 10016	Mona Wasow 1120 Edgehill Drive Madison, WI 53705
Duxbury Press 6 Bound Brook Court North Scituate, MA 02060	Little, Brown and Company 34 Beacon Street Boston, MA 02106	Quadrangle/The New York Times Book Co., Inc. 3 Park Avenue New York, NY 10016	Universe Books 381 Park Avenue South New York, NY 10016
Ed-U Press 123 Fourth Street, N.W. Charlottesville, VA 22901		Random House 201 East 50th Street New York, NY 10022	Van Nostrand Reinhold Company 450 West 33rd Street New York, NY 10001

Action, Continued from Page 4

films become available.

The needs for education of all concerned, for development of new materials and for distribution of them are obvious to those working with the disabled and are painfully obvious to the disabled themselves. The lack of organized efforts to develop and implement solutions on a broad scale is indicative of a lack of information about and a set of attitudes toward sexuality and the disabled that demands correction now.

References

1. Griffith, E. R.; Trieschmann, R. B.; Hohmann, G. W.; Cole, T. M.; Tobis, J. S.; and Cummings, V. "Sexual Dysfunctions Associated with Physical Disabilities." *Archives of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation* 56, no. 1 (January 1975): 14-18.
2. Goodgold, I., and Bardach, J. L. "A Study of Sex in Muscular Dystrophy and Related Diseases." Manuscript in preparation, to be published by the Muscular Dystrophy Association.
3. Bardach, J. L. *Sexuality in the Physically Handicapped*. National Institute of Mental Health Grant No. 1T21 MH 14396-02, film in preparation.

WHERE THE ACTION IS

SIECUS AFFILIATES

[*Siecus now has two state affiliates—SIECIND in Indiana, formed in 1974, and SIECCONN in Connecticut, organized in the spring of 1978. The reports below give a brief resumé of their current activities. —Ed.*]

SIECIND

The several summer 1978 meetings of the Sex Information and Education Council of Indiana Board of Directors have manifested a gathering momentum in several ways: public program development, increasing involvement in putting into action the SIECUS affiliation, and some attention to internal "system maintenance" concerns.

On August 30, Alan Bell, a chief co-founder of SIECIND and chairperson of the SIECUS Board, honored us with the opportunity to sponsor the inaugural general public presentation of the new report from the Institute for Sex Research that he co-authored with Martin S. Weinberg, entitled *Homosexualities: A Study of Diversity Among Men and Women*. Its presentation in Indianapolis kicked off the month-long coast-to-coast promotional tour of the U.S.

A board meeting in conjunction with that occasion designated current SIECIND president, Albert D. Klassen, to be the official SIECIND representative on the SIECUS Board of Directors to represent this Indiana affiliate, also a major first in the growth of SIECIND/SIECUS. A committee was created to recommend amendments to the SIECIND Charter and/or By-Laws to incorporate provisions for more formalized affiliation with SIECUS.

On October 7, SIECIND sponsored an afternoon and evening program in the Unitarian Church of Bloomington, with a number of classic erotic films presented by George Huntington, a nationally recognized authority on their history, production, and distribution.

A committee was formed to explore the feasibility of sponsoring and underwriting a statewide presentation on educational television of a series of teaching and informational films that have been successfully used on Hawaii's public television stations. The series, titled "Human Sexuality," was produced by Milton Diamond with a number of individuals from the University of Hawaii's School of Medicine. Funds for such a public service broadcast will therefore be sought.

SIECCONN

On June 9, 1978, Mary Calderone, president of SIECUS, was the keynote speaker at a Connecticut-wide conference sponsored by the just-born Sex Information and Education Council of Connecticut (SIECCONN). The theme of the conference

was "What's Happening in Sex Information and Education in Connecticut." Three hundred invitations were sent out to individuals involved in varying aspects of sex education. We received over 200 responses, with an attendance of approximately 175 people. These represented the following areas: Sex Education in Elementary Schools, Sex Education in Middle or Junior High Schools, Sex Education in Secondary Schools, Sex Education in Colleges, Sex Education of Professionals (social workers, teachers, and medical students), Sex Education in a Health Care Setting, Sex Education in a Religious Setting, and Sex Education with Special Groups.

Media coverage was excellent: Mary Calderone gave two newspaper interviews, and Frank Caparulo, president of SIECCONN, gave two newspaper interviews and one television interview.

Two future events to be sponsored by SIECCONN will include a film festival on October 5 at the Yale Health Center, and our annual meeting on November 28 at the University of Connecticut's Medical Center in Farmington.

All of this has been made possible by the untiring efforts of our present board of directors, which includes: Philip Sarrel, Lorna Sarrel, James Cunningham, Nancy Cunningham, Judy Fox, Carol Gilbert, Fred Humphrey, Anna Schildroth, and Frank Caparulo. The board was assisted in all of its efforts by Robert Arnstein, past SIECUS national board member and currently on its advisory panel.

SIECCONN has recently been recognized by the Connecticut State Health Department as a community resource and has been asked to participate in five workshops to be held throughout the state on the topic of health education.

What are some of the goals of SIECCONN? We hope to develop a group of concerned individuals that will provide sexual health in Connecticut, and assist professionals working in sex education and sexual health problems in Connecticut by providing information, consultations, and educational resource materials. In order to provide these vital materials and services as efficiently as possible, our ultimate goal is to establish a SIECCONN office and distribution center.

DO YOU KNOW THAT...

San Francisco Cancer Symposium

The 14th Annual San Francisco Cancer Symposium will be held March 23-24, 1979. The title of this year's symposium is "Body Image, Self-Esteem, and Sexuality in Cancer Patients." For further information contact Jerome M. Vaeth, M.D., West Coast Cancer Foundation, 50 Francisco Street, Suite 200, San Francisco, CA 94133.

SPEAKING OUT

Meet SIECUS's New Executive Officer

What do I say about beginning to work with SIECUS?

- That I think I'm fortunate to be employed by an organization known worldwide for its commitment to the same things I've been working for in small ways?
- That I'm excited about joining Dr. Mary Calderone and the SIECUS staff, as a unique opportunity for continued professional growth?
- That I'm impressed by the diversity and commitment of its board of directors?
- That I marvel at what SIECUS has accomplished in its 14-year history, with comparatively small staffing and funding for an organization that has had national and international impact, and wonder what concerns and challenges the next 14 years will bring?
- That I'm aware of the need to set priorities in a time of increased demands for services from SIECUS from all over the U.S. and abroad?
- That I'm concerned about the establishment of new sources of funding so that SIECUS can continue and expand its work?
- That I hope my addition to the staff will provide some new energies for the tasks ahead as SIECUS defines its role in the years to come?
- And that I feel a bit anxious about whether or not I really have what it takes to do the job?

But of course!

Little did I anticipate that my decision to participate in a New York University Summer Study Abroad program in 1975, promising the opportunity to study sexuality in Sweden, would start me on a journey which now finds me moving with my two children to New York City as executive officer of SIECUS. I had come from a life experience which included growing up in a small community in Iowa, a state university education with a B.S. in nursing, marriage and family, graduate school, and widely diverse work experiences in nursing, nursery school education, and college teaching. I had been in a training position with an organization in Philadelphia established in part to provide information and support to women in meeting their own health care needs, especially in the area of reproductive health. Very quickly I became aware of the tremendous need on the part of both consumers and providers of health care services for accurate information on sexuality, together with an opportunity to talk about the impact of sexuality concerns on their health status and professional work. As the demand for such training steadily increased in the community, I recognized my own need for additional learning. So off I went to Sweden.

I discovered in the educational process of that summer a consistency with my own values and beliefs about education, and so I subsequently matriculated in NYU's doctoral program in human sexuality and family life education, which has provided me with opportunity for further study—experience in Japan in 1976, and Kenya this past summer. Consequently, I am keenly aware of the growing need for international dialogue and exchange regarding sexuality, while at the same time conscious of the need for local response to specific community and cultural needs.

While in graduate school, I worked as a sex educator in Philadelphia. As a member of the Department of Nursing Service, Thomas Jefferson University Hospital, I have been actively involved in making sexuality part of total health care, working with medical and nursing staff and students, as well as patients. Every parent and adult working with children is a sex educator—regardless of either party's conscious awareness of the sexual messages being sent and received. Therefore, helping key people who are in frequent, meaningful contact with children to become more comfortable in responding to the developmental needs of children in all areas, including sexuality, is certain to contribute to children's sexual well-being, as well as to the future sexual health of our population. The more we can promote with adults, especially parents, the concept that sexuality is part of everyone's being, and not something separate and apart that can be taught in "three easy lessons," the sooner we will be on the road toward reaching true sexual health. This the World Health Organization in 1975 defined as follows: "The integration of the physical, emotional, intellectual, and social aspects of sexual being in ways that are positively enriching and that enhance personality, communication, and love." And my own freedom to act responsibly on such beliefs is due in part to the efforts of SIECUS and Dr. Mary Calderone "to establish human sexuality as a health entity."

One of the joys and challenges for me of working with SIECUS will be to help people understand about making responsible sexual decisions as part of life, and to provide adequate information and skill development sufficient for such decision making. During my introductory months at SIECUS, I want especially to be available to all who have supported SIECUS and benefited from its work. If you have ideas or suggestions or needs, let me hear them. SIECUS is all of us. Together, we can continue to accomplish mighty things.

Barbara Whitney, M.S.

SIECUS Report, November 1978

Psychiatric Association's referendum for humanitarian reasons, rather than for scientific ones.)

The victories cited above provoked a backlash—a vicious, emotionally charged, vituperative campaign that has resulted in localities' reversing previously enacted laws protecting the civil rights of homosexuals. These events have had the effect of increasing the conservatism of the general public, perhaps as part of a general conservative trend in the country.

This, then, is the embattled setting in which *Homosexualities* arrives on the scene. I have the feeling that if the book had been published two or three years ago, the response in the popular media would have been far different. Reviews I've read in the newsweeklies have been snide and almost contemptuous; certainly they did not give the book the serious attention it deserves.

The book, however, poses a serious dilemma for this reviewer. Bell and Weinberg are humanitarians as well as scientists; indeed, Alan Bell is primarily identified as a humanistic psychologist. They want their findings to be helpful in the political arena. They would like to do everything they can to enhance the civil rights of people with homosexual behaviors. This is what they write in their epilogue:

Until now, almost without exception, people in general . . . have been outraged, fearful, or despairing toward homosexuality because of the stereotypes they hold. Not only have they believed that homosexuals are pretty much alike, but that this similarity necessarily involves irresponsible sexual conduct, a contribution to social decay, and, of course, psychological pain and maladjustment. Given such a stereotype, it is little wonder that the heterosexual majority has seen fit to discourage the acceptance of homosexuality by criminalizing homosexual behaviors and ferreting out people who engage in them, refusing to employ homosexuals, withholding from homosexual men and women the civil rights enjoyed by the majority . . . trying to cure homosexuals of their "aberration," and feeling grief or shame at the discovery that a loved one is "afflicted" by homosexual propensities. . . . The present investigation, however, amply demonstrates that relatively few homosexual men and women conform to the hideous stereotype most people have of them.

The authors then go on to say that many behaviors wrongly attributed to homosexuals are more frequently practiced by heterosexuals. These include objectionable sexual advances, seduction of students by teachers, seduction of youngsters, and rape and sexual violence. Moreover, they point out that homosexual behaviors usually occur with the full consent of the persons involved, and in privacy. The authors also cite numerous cases of people with homosexual behavior having a committed relationship to each other, including the sharing of a household. In their concluding overview the authors believe that many homosexuals could "serve as models of psychological maturity," and, finally, they make the statement that "perhaps the least ambiguous finding of our investigation is that homosexuality is not necessarily related to pathology," that is, that homosexuality per se is not an illness or a pathological adaptation.

The dilemma for me is this: As a firm believer in enhancing the civil rights of homosexuals and of eliminating discriminatory practices wherever they appear, I heartily endorse the substance and even the feelings behind the words quoted above, but as a scientist I must ask myself two questions: (1) To what extent do the data Bell and Weinberg present support their conclusions? And, as a corollary, (2) To what extent have they slanted their interpretations of the data in order to support their humanitarian values?

The diversity of homosexual lifestyles is the single most important generalization made by the authors. Many heterosexuals believe that homosexuals are more alike than different from each other. This stereotype is based on applying primary "status" to one's sexual behavior, rather than to one's social class, occupation, or personal qualities (e.g., a homosexual college professor resembles a blue-collar homosexual more than he does a heterosexual college professor). In contrast to this stereotype, the researchers found a great variety of sexual behaviors (degree of homosexual identification, overtness, level of sexual activity, degree of cruising, partnerships, subjective views of sex appeal, sexual techniques, level of sexual interest, sexual problems, and acceptance of homosexuality), of social adjustment (work, religiousness, politics, marriage, friendships, social activities), and of psychological adjustment. Given this variety, how were the authors to arrange their data so that some patterns might emerge? In analyzing their results they found that statistical manipulations, e.g., cluster analysis, created a typology for 71% of their nearly 1,000 subjects. (The inability to classify 29% remains an important methodological consideration in assessing the validity of their statistics.)

Types are labeled as "Close-Coupled," "Open-Coupled," "Functional," "Dysfunctional," and "Asexual," and reasonably describe what these men and women are or are not. The "coupled" were those living with a partner at the time of interview (the length of time spent together varied greatly), the "close" type were those desiring greater closeness and fidelity, the "open" type wanted a partner for affection and sex but with the tacit understanding that they could find other sex partners as frequently as they wished, even though sexual jealousy was widely prevalent. The "functionals" had more sexual partners, high levels of sexual activity, and less regret over their homosexuality than did the "dysfunctionals," who had more regret over their homosexuality and more sexual problems than the other groups just cited. (It is this group, apparently, that provides the major portion of patients who seek the help of psychiatrists or psychologists.) The group of "asexuals" had much less interest than did the other types in sexual activity, and had very few sexual partners and did little cruising. The number and percentages of men in these diverse groups are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Male Homosexual Typology

Type	Number	Percentage
Close-Coupled	67	13.8%
Open-Coupled	120	24.7%
Functional	102	21.0%
Dysfunctional	86	17.7%
Asexual	110	22.7%
Total	485	99.9% (rounded off)

Some of the subjects, especially the Close-Coupled, were mature, happy, productive, and capable of affection and caring; others had little or none of these qualities. In short, this is quite like the range of personality traits among heterosexuals.

As the authors distinctly state, theirs was not a representative sample; lacking one, their sample will have to suffice. With this caveat, what is striking to me, and what is seemingly glossed over in the book, is a common feature of homosexual life, namely, the extremely large number of partners of the majority of homosexual men and the frequency with which partners are complete strangers: 28% of white homosexual men had 1,000 or more partners, 15% had more than 500, and 17% had more than 250 partners; therefore, 60% had more than 250 partners.

Of these subjects, 79% reported that more than half their partners were strangers and 70% reported that sex was limited to one contact with more than half their partners. This is nonaffectionate, impersonal, shallow, perhaps compulsive sex, altogether *different from most* heterosexual behavior. Single heterosexual men who have not married by age 30 (two-thirds of the unmarried men over 30 are heterosexual, according to Kinsey) are usually sexually inhibited and depend on prostitutes and masturbation for sexual outlets, but their total sexual activity is remarkably low. Sexually active married heterosexual men, with few exceptions, have nowhere near the number of partners that most homosexual men have. What is the explanation for this difference? Do societal restrictions and negative sanctions create the intensity and compulsivity with which so many (remember, not all) homosexual men (and women are very different, too) feel their sexual urges and seek the release of sexual tension? As a clinician, I have noted the compulsiveness of homosexual behavior even in men who do not regularly achieve orgasm during their sexual contacts. Are the differences in the number of partners and style of sex between homosexual and heterosexual men related to the difference in "sex object"? Men seeking women do not have the same immediate easy access to partners as gay men have. Women tend to be more selective, need affection with sex, and be more eager to have close-coupled relationships, whether heterosexual or homosexual. Casual sex is frequent enough in heterosexual life, but it does not have the overwhelming intensity, compulsivity, and sex-only orientation of so much of homosexual behavior.

I do not know for sure what this obsessive concern with sex means, except that the difference from heterosexual behavior deserves greater attention. So intent are the authors at demonstrating that except for the obvious difference in sexual orientation, homosexuals really are not different from heterosexuals, that they seemingly gloss over the difference. For that matter, we do not know what are the developmental factors that create asexuals.

Bell and Weinberg's socioanthropological study of a subculture and its inhabitants tells us nothing about the etiology of homosexuality—a subject on which they are concentrating in a companion volume to be published several years from now. To me, the etiology of preferential homosexuality is unknown. The hypothesis set forth by a number of psychiatrists that experiential stimuli derived from family relationships are the causative factors is not persuasive. Similar family "constellations" fail to create homosexuality in many, or they may be responsible for a host of other

problems (e.g., the borderline psychotic, the sadomasochist, the fetishist, etc). Indeed, similar family pathology may, in others, fail to inhibit (if it has any effect at all) the development of superior assets and coping abilities of a mature heterosexual. What is missing is the specificity of attributable factors within the family. Moreover, the great variety of personality types described by Bell and Weinberg speaks against such a unitary hypothesis. If the environment plays an important role, as it probably does, the environmental factors have to wield their influence during a particular developmental phase, possibly a "critical period" of psychosexual development.

The vast amount of research on animals, and on humans as well, clearly indicates that the majority of human animals, like other animals, are born with a bias, a predisposition toward later heterosexual behavior. The mammalian brain gets programmed via fetal androgens or their absence during a critical period of fetal life for later sexual behaviors. Does something go awry with the fetal brain of an individual who later becomes homosexual? While altogether speculative at this point, it is an inviting hypothesis. More likely, it is a combination of biology and psychology, of nature and nurture. The child grows and develops modes of perception, thought, and behavior that are fashioned, at least in the beginning, by its origins. Development takes place by a combination of maturation of biologic processes and learning (conditioning), implicating both neurological and psychological operations. If this is a fair statement of psychological development in general, why should it be different in homosexual development?

Whatever the "causes" of homosexual behavior, the issue of "illness" cannot be separated from its cultural context. What is judged to be illness is relative to a set of culturally derived values (e.g., political dissent in an authoritarian nation). If my scientific perspective is a biopsychosocial one, I am influenced by the obvious biological fact that there is a set of anatomical and physiological reproductive processes that are limited to heterosexual behavior. Homosexuals cannot make babies. There is no place in this biological scheme for homosexuality. But if one expands the perspective to include the pursuit of diverse pleasures as well as the reproduction of the species, then there is a place for homosexuals. Homosexuality could be looked at as deriving from a biological maladaptation in the form of a psychological adaptation that provides many people with pleasure that would otherwise be denied them. The only real cost to society stems from the repressive attitudes of that society toward gays. There is no evidence that there has been any increase in homosexuality between 1900 and the present. Kinsey found no increase in the first 50 years of this century. Others have noted no subsequent increase. So it is likely that we are dealing with a limited percentage of people, despite social changes in acceptance, and that in itself is one small bit of evidence that there is some degree of biological determination in the development of homosexuality. So whether society calls homosexual behaviors an illness or a variation like left-handedness will ultimately be determined by a culture-bound labeling process.

Homosexualities will, with its plethora of facts and figures, be occupying center stage in this debate for some time to come. Ultimately its heuristic value may be greater than its storehouse of anthropological observations, only a few of which I was able to discuss in these pages. **A, PR**

AUDIO-VISUAL REVIEWS

Gender. Directed by Deryck Calderwood, Ph.D. 16mm, sound/color, 7 min. Focus International, Inc., 505 West End Avenue, New York, NY 10024. Purchase: \$100; rental: \$25.

Reviewed by Ann K. Welbourne, R.N., Ph.D., Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Science, State University of New York at Stony Brook.

This brief but provocative and artistically produced film begins with a dramatic and eye-holding pantomime in which a beautiful woman disrobes and reveals a beautiful man, Logan Carter. The pantomime is accompanied by Charles Aznavour singing "Tell me if you can, what makes a man a man?" This is followed by a forceful soliloquy by Logan Carter in which the anger, sorrow, and struggle for acceptance of one who cross-dresses is presented.

The film is really a "teaser" in that its purpose seems to be to use the initial discussion of cross-dressing as an introduction to the more generalized topics of sex roles and sexual identity. Watching the film, one is both captivated by the beauty, glamor, and strong sense of self of the cross-dresser, and concerned and puzzled by the self-doubt and anger that is conveyed. In this regard, the film is certainly an excellent vehicle for exploration of attitudes and information. Because of the questions and confusion the film might provoke, however, it is strongly advised that it be used only by a skilled sex educator knowledgeable about gender identity. The film would be most appropriate for college, adult, and professional groups living in urban areas.

Models of Human Genital Anatomy. Jim Jackson, 16 Laurel Street, Arlington, MA 02174. Five models: vagina with uterus, \$75; vulva, \$40; flaccid, circumcised penis with scrotum, \$40; erect

penis with scrotum, \$40; cutaway of male genito-urinary apparatus, \$65; complete set, \$240 (prices subject to change in January 1979).

Reviewed by Joan L. Bardach, Ph.D., Director, Psychological Services, Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine, New York University Medical Center.

This is a set of five handpainted latex models—vagina with uterus; vulva; flaccid, circumcised penis with scrotum; erect penis with scrotum; and a cutaway model, showing the male genito-urinary apparatus with prostate gland and rectum, and illustrating vasectomy. The models are designed for sex education. Wisely, Mr. Jackson has avoided including so much detail as to confuse users trying to grasp the anatomic relationships.

Because models such as these are scarce but important potential resources in sex education and therapy, I sought opinions from individuals in a number of different disciplines—physicians, psychologists, nurses, and social workers, both within and outside a physical rehabilitation setting. Some of these tried them out with patients. This review is a compendium of opinions, including mine.

The models are indeed potentially useful for a wide variety of individuals. The ones of the vulva, vagina with uterus, the nonerect and the erect penis, are particularly useful for the sexually uninitiated, for they permit such individuals to handle the structures and to examine them in detail uninhibitedly. The difference in size between the flaccid and erect penis can be used not only to illustrate that information but also to help dispel myths that place undue importance on penis size. One improvement in the models might be to make the erect penis darker in color than the flaccid one, thus illustrating the vascular engorgement that produces erection.

The erect penis fits into the model of

the vagina with uterus, thereby facilitating demonstration of what happens during intercourse. Individuals found the balloon used for the vagina confusing, however. As one nurse put it, "A vagina is not a balloon!" The orange color of the balloon adds to the confusion for, if there had been sufficient arousal to admit the penis easily, the vagina and surrounding areas would be darker in color than they are shown, certainly darker than the vulva model. If the material could be shiny, simulating lubrication, the model would be more realistic. Also, the claim in the accompanying brochure that this model helps make the method of intrauterine device placement clearer

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is questionable.

The clearly indicated details on the cutaway model of the male genitourinary apparatus make it useful for several purposes. In teaching urinary care to male spinal-cord-injured patients, physicians and nurses were able to show exactly where a catheter is inserted. This model was also excellent for showing such patients what happens in a transurethral resection or in surgical penile implants for nonerectility. With skilled counseling, this model could also be used to help such men and their partners work through for themselves the pros and cons of opting for such a procedure. The illustration of vasectomy in this model could be improved by showing the internal cut of the vas deferens, and the dilated anus should be wider because difficulty in inserting a finger might increase a patient's fear of prostate examination.

A major problem for all the models was that the positioning of the bodies of both male and female was not clear. Enough of the legs should be shown to eliminate this difficulty.

The cutaway model for the male proved to be so useful that the need for a similar model for the female is obvious. In addition, there is need of a model to demonstrate birth.

Through handling and examining these models, even sexually experienced persons who may still have cer-

tain unanswered questions which they are reluctant to verbalize can become more comfortable requesting this information. This happened when a spinal-cord-injured longshoreman was thus enabled to ask questions about the clitoris. In the vaginal model with uterus, however, the clitoris was difficult to feel, and there were minor mechanical difficulties: in inserting the penis into the vagina, the uterus, attached with Velcro, tended to fall off, and the hinge used to show bisection of the uterus seemed unsubstantial and might not survive extensive use.

The nursing staff in our physical rehabilitation hospital thought that the models of the vulva and penis were particularly effective in demonstrating perineal care and catheterization to spinal cord patients and their partners. The erect penis was considered especially helpful for those men using condom drainage as practice for either the patient or his caretaker in putting on the condom. The models could also be used to illustrate the effects of certain techniques for increasing genital contact. For those individuals who have difficulty with spatial relations or with handling abstractions, such as certain mentally retarded, deaf, and/or emotionally disturbed individuals, the use of three-dimensional models can be of great assistance. For the blind, the opportunity to handle the models may be

especially valuable, even though the models are visually oriented (for instance, pubic hair is painted on). Their texture is rubbery and they feel cool; these unrealities can be pointed out by the teacher or therapist, however. The models, being made of latex, tend to have a rubbery smell which may or may not be possible to eliminate. But all these limitations are relatively minor in the face of the important possibility that some physically disabled persons may well be heartened by the realization that their genitalia are like everyone else's.

The illustrated brochure which contains suggestions for use of the models, emphasizing the importance of training and sensitivity in using them, is good. It is, however, basically male-oriented in its concerns. In order to eliminate that inadvertent bias, consultation with knowledgeable women in the field is recommended.

In general, their portability, their relative accuracy, and their three-dimensional character make these models unique. Their potential usefulness justifies the time and effort necessary to train staff in their use. They are worth purchasing. A free brochure with pictures of the models is available on request. Since they are being improved all the time and new ones added, ask to be placed on the mailing list in order to be kept informed.

SEOUS REPORT

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