

75 Years of Sexology
(1908-1983)

6th World Congress of Sexology

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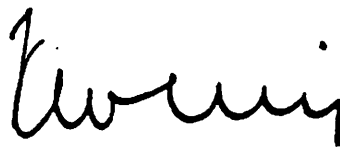
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FOREWORD:

1983 is indeed a very appropriate year to commemorate the early stages of sexology. It was in 1908—75 years ago—that the first *Journal of Sexology* was published in Berlin, and it was in 1913—70 years ago—that the first *Society for Sexology* was founded, again in Berlin. Thus, our city was once the creative center of sexology, an accomplishment of which we can be proud.

There is, however, a taste of bitterness in this pride, resulting from the fact that Berlin was also the place where the promising development of German sexology was interrupted 50 years ago. The barbaric autodafé of books which took place right in the center of the city, not far from the University and the Opera House, in May 1933, included the works of German sexologists and ruined the future of their science for the subsequent twelve dark years.

As I have learned from Professor Haeberle, there has hitherto been no publication dealing with the birth and early development of sexology. Although historiography may not be the only way of communicating with the past, it is certainly a more reliable one than any other. For this reason I am very glad that he has taken the initiative to summarize the story of sexology up to 1933 and, by way of this little brochure, to make it known to the participants of the *6th World Congress of Sexology*. Since the congress takes place in Washington, D.C. and the brochure is being published in English, I think it is very fitting that the latter should begin and end with documents linking early sexology and the city of Berlin to the English-speaking world. The correspondence between Havelock Ellis and Harry Benjamin in particular has impressed me very much. Dr. Benjamin, now living in New York at the age of 98, was born in Berlin, emigrated to the United States in 1913, and knew all the sexological pioneers personally, from Sigmund Freud to Magnus Hirschfeld. He also spoke at nearly all early international sexological congresses. I do hope he will be among the recipients of this booklet and will enjoy reading it and his name in it. However, I am confident even those who were not personal witnesses of the early history of sexology will be fascinated too. Some may even feel inspired to undertake further studies and eventually to make unexpected discoveries among the ideas of the sexological pioneers in Berlin.



Wilhelm A. Kewenig
Senator for Science and Research, Berlin

INTRODUCTION:

THE HISTORY AND CONCEPT OF SEXOLOGY

In our Western civilization attempts at a rational and systematic study of human sexual behavior date back at least to the ancient Greeks. Indeed, physicians like Hippocrates and the philosophers Plato and Aristotle can be claimed as the legitimate forefathers of sex research, since they made extensive observations and offered the first elaborate theories regarding sexual responses and dysfunctions, reproduction and contraception, abortion, sex legislation, and sexual ethics. In imperial Rome, Greek physicians like Soranus and Galen further advanced and systematized ancient sexual knowledge. Their work, in turn, prompted later Islamic scholars to devote a great deal of attention to sexual questions. These studies, originally written in Arabic, were translated and introduced into medieval Europe. Together with re-edited Greek and Roman manuscripts, they became standard texts at newly established medical schools and stimulated a rebirth of anatomical research in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. The names of Fallopio (Fallopian tubes), de Graaf (Graafian follicles), Berthelsen (Bartholin's glands) and Cowper (Cowper's glands) recall, even today, the first flowering of modern anatomy and remain associated with the then newly discovered parts of human sexual anatomy. The Age of Enlightenment ushered in a vigorous and increasingly secularized discussion of sexual ethics and produced the first programs of public and private sex education as well as new classifications and documentations of sexual behavior. In the 19th century, new concerns about overpopulation, sexual psychopathy and degeneracy gave rise to the concept of "sexuality" and led to intensified efforts on many fronts to get a firmer intellectual grasp on a subject matter that rapidly seemed to grow ever more complex. Biological, medical, historical, and anthropological research by von Baer, Darwin, Mendel, Kaan, Morel, Magnan, Charcot, Westphal, Burton, Morgan, Mantegazza, Westermarck, Krafft-Ebing, Schrenck-Notzing, and others, laid the foundations of sex research in the modern, more specific sense. Finally, at the turn of the 20th century, the pioneering work of Havelock Ellis, Sigmund Freud, and Iwan Bloch established the investigation of sexual problems as a legitimate endeavor in its own right.

The concept of a special scientific and scholarly effort devoted to the understanding of sex was first proposed by the Berlin dermatologist Iwan Bloch (1872-1922), who also coined the new term for it: *Sexualwissenschaft*. The term was first translated as "sexual science", but this is somewhat misleading, since the German *Wissenschaft* comprises both the natural sciences and the humanities. The translation as "sexology" is therefore preferable, because the Greek root "logos", which is part of the word, traditionally refers to all powers of reason and therefore to any rational study, to organized knowledge of any kind. Thus, the Latin-Greek hybrid "sexology" simply refers to the theoretical study of sex, just as the German original. In this sense, Iwan Bloch may be rightfully called the father of sexology (or *Sexualwissenschaft*).

The modern concept of sexology (i.e. the theoretical study of sex or *scientia sexualis*) is, of course, to be distinguished from the older concept of erotology (i.e. the practical study

of lovemaking or *ars amatoria*), Erotological writings like Vatsayana's *Kama Sutra* and other Hindu love manuals, indeed even recent Western counterparts like van de Velde's *Ideal Marriage* or Comfort's *Joy of Sex* want to guide the reader to subjective experiences. They are, in a popular phrase, "how-to books". Sexological writings, in contrast, want to convey objective insight. In this general sense, therefore, the term "sexological" can also be applied retroactively to older Western literature, such as Hippocrates' *On Semen* or Schurig's *Gynaecologia historica-medica*.

The purely theoretical study of sex had, several decades before Bloch, entered a new phase of concentration and specialization. 19th-century medicine, elaborating a theme it inherited from the Age of Enlightenment, began to concern itself more and more with the bizarre, dangerous, and supposedly unhealthy aspects of sex. As early as 1843, the Russian physician Heinrich Kaan, in his book *Psychopathia Sexualis*, offered a classification of sexual mental diseases, a method that was adapted, greatly expanded and refined over forty years later by von Krafft-Ebing in another book of the same title. Indeed, this pre-sexological era of modern sex research was almost exclusively devoted to the study of people believed to be sick. The sexual manifestations of their sickness were carefully listed and, as a rule, ascribed to degeneration.

A broadening of this view could come only from outside medicine and biology as they were then understood. Indeed, as the work of Iwan Bloch demonstrates, it eventually came from two hitherto neglected sources—history and anthropology. Bloch, a man of enormous erudition, who spoke several languages and possessed a personal library of 40,000 volumes, knew from his readings that many supposedly pathological and degenerate sexual behaviors had always existed in many parts of the globe and among both "primitive" and civilized peoples. Therefore, he gradually came to the conclusion that the medical view of sexual behavior was shortsighted and needed to be corrected by historical and anthropological research. He began to see the "sexual psychopathies" as timeless and universal manifestations of the human condition and finally, in the first years of our century, attacked the notion of sexual degeneration in a seminal study.

The Birth and Early Growth of Sexology (1908-1933)

In his monumental study *Das Sexualleben unserer Zeit* (The Sexual Life of Our Time, 1907), Iwan Bloch offered this programmatic statement:

The author of the present work . . . is . . . convinced that the purely medical consideration of the sexual life, although it must always constitute the nucleus of sexual science, is yet incapable of doing full justice to the many-sided relationships between the sexual and all the other provinces of human life. To do justice to the whole importance of love in the life of the individual and in that of society, and in relation to the evolution of human civilization, this particular branch of inquiry must be treated in its proper subordination as a part of the general science of mankind, which is constituted by a union of all other sciences—of general biology, anthropology and ethnology, philosophy and psychology, the history of literature, and the entire history of civilization.

Having thus mapped out the territory, Bloch proceeded to conquer it. His enormous erudition allowed him to continue:

In so far as so comprehensive a mode of treatment is possible to one individual, the author has endeavored, in his investigation of the sexual life, to do justice to all these widely divergent points of view, in order to facilitate a comprehensive and objective consideration of all the relevant problems. . . . Hitherto there has existed no single comprehensive treatise on the whole of the sexual life. . . . The time is indeed fully ripe for an attempt to sift. . . . the enormous mass of available material, and to present the result from a centralized standpoint.

This new, centralized standpoint was that of the sexologist, and it soon came to be shared by others.

Bloch's new concept and his new term were eagerly embraced by admiring colleagues, and thus, only one year later in 1908, Magnus Hirschfeld was able to edit the first journal for sexology, the *Zeitschrift für Sexualwissenschaft*. With this important publication, sexology was formally launched and quickly developed into a thriving academic endeavor.

The following text recapitulates briefly, in chronological order, some of the early accomplishments:

Journals

Hirschfeld's *Zeitschrift für Sexualwissenschaft* was the first journal devoted to sexology as a science. Planned as a monthly publication, it appeared for only 1 year (1908) in 12 issues and then was incorporated into another, less specialized journal edited by the young Max Marcuse. However, as a historical document, this first attempt remains of enduring interest and is, in fact, a treasure trove of significant insights. Its scope was appropriately wide: The very first issue contained an article by Sigmund Freud on "Hysterical Fantasy and Its Relation to Bisexuality", and subsequent issues presented original work by Adler, Abraham, Stekel and Sadger. Thus, psychoanalysis was clearly announced as a legitimate part of the sexological effort. Yet Hirschfeld's editorial ambition reached further. He traveled to Italy and personally obtained articles from the "grand old men" Mantegazza and Lombroso. The latter's interest in forensic questions was, of course, shared by Hirschfeld himself, who appeared as an expert witness in some of the most sensational "sex trials" of his time. In addition, the journal contained historical, philological, pedagogical, biological, medical, and ethnological articles.

It is important to note in this context that the great Viennese ethnologist Friedrich Salomon Krauss served (together with the Leipzig physician Hermann Rohleder) as a co-editor of the journal and was, in fact, one of the prime movers in broadening the concept of sex research. His many contributions, and especially his journal *Anthropophyteia*, deserve much more attention than they are now receiving in sexological circles.

Eventually, in 1914, on the eve of the First World War, Iwan Bloch and the "Nestor of German sex research", Albert Eulenburg, made the second attempt at a purley scientific journal and once more started the *Zeitschrift für Sexualwissenschaft* as the official organ of the newly founded "Medical Society for Sexology and Eugenics" in Berlin. As they state in their preface, it intends to serve "the study of medical, natural, and cultural problems of sexology". After Eulenburg's and Bloch's death, this journal was also edited by Max Marcuse and survived until 1932. In the following year, Marcuse escaped to Palestine and later died as an Israeli citizen.

The historical importance of this great journal can hardly be exaggerated. For nearly two decades it collected and published the sexological work of the best minds of its time.

Societies

The *Ärztliche Gesellschaft für Sexualwissenschaft und Eugenik* (Medical Society for Sexology and Eugenics) was founded in Berlin on February 21, 1913 by Bloch, Hirschfeld and several other interested physicians. It was the first sexological society and, through its above-mentioned journal, it soon exercised a considerable national and international influence. Beginning with 15 founding members, the membership increased to over 100 within the first year. Also open to non-medical members with academic credentials, the society held monthly meetings, usually of more than 2 hours, in which papers were presented and discussed. Sigmund Freud, in Vienna, dismissed the society as a forum created especially for the mistaken ideas of Wilhelm Fliess, but this was a hasty and erroneous judgment. Although it is true that Fliess was an active participant, the personalities of the other members were much too strong to be dominated by a single view.

It is also remarkable that, only a few months after the first, a second sexological society was founded in Berlin, the *Internationale Gesellschaft für Sexualforschung* (International Society for Sex Research). This rival organization, under the leadership of Albert Moll, eventually developed into an influential force of its own. It held international congresses and, ironically, also took over the *Zeitschrift für Sexualwissenschaft* under the editorship of Max Marcuse.

Books

It is impossible, in the present context, to give an adequate account of the rich early sexological literature. It was, of course, deeply rooted in the 19th century, which had already produced a sizeable number of seminal works. However, even considering only the first third of our century before the rise of Hitler, there are so many great, if unjustly forgotten sexological books, that only the sketchiest outline can be given here.

The most important authors were once again Bloch, Moll, Hirschfeld, and Max Marcuse. Of these, Iwan Bloch, the actual "father of sexology", is perhaps still the least understood. In addition to his medical, historical, and ethnological studies and his earlier mentioned *Sexual Life of Our Time* (1907), Bloch also made the first great attempt at a comprehensive sexological standard work. He planned a series of monographs, written by different authors, which would cover the entire field. This ambitious project under the title *Handbuch der gesamten Sexualwissenschaft in Einzeldarstellungen* (Comprehensive Handbook of Sexology in Monographs) remained fragmentary because of the intervening first World War and Bloch's untimely death. Nevertheless, three volumes appeared: Bloch's own *Die Prostitution* (Prostitution, 2 vols. 1912 and 1925) and Hirschfeld's *Die Homosexualität des Mannes und des Weibes* (Homosexuality of Man and Woman, 1914). The latter study, based on personal knowledge of over 10,000 individuals, was rightly hailed as the most thorough work on the subject, an "encyclopedia of homosexuality", whose historical introduction alone is still unsurpassed in depth and, even today, would more than justify a translation. However, it is Bloch's uncompleted and untranslated work which deserves the greatest attention. He considered prostitution the central problem of sexology, since it combined the biological and cultural aspects of sex in the most dramatic and obvious fashion. If ever an author was meant to do this subject justice, it was Bloch. In his hands, Wilhelm von Humboldt's abandoned plan to write a "History of Whoring" (1778) as a "History of Human Dependency" would have succeeded, and thus, his inability to finish the work was a tragedy for our field. We now can only admire the outline and the amazing scholarship of the completed part of his historical introduction. Nothing comparable has ever been attempted again.

Albert Moll had, before the turn of the century, already written the first great monographs on homosexuality (*Die conträre Sexualempfindung*, 1891) and the nature of the sexual urge (*Untersuchungen über die Libido sexualis*, 1897). The latter book had a great

and not fully acknowledged influence on Freud, especially since it took infantile sexuality for granted. Indeed, in 1909, Moll wrote the first comprehensive study devoted to "the sexual life of the child" *Das Sexualleben des Kindes*. Finally, in 1911, he edited the first single sexological handbook *Handbuch der Sexualwissenschaften*. This work was enlarged and updated in 1926. The two impressive, richly illustrated, yet untranslated volumes of this edition represent a milestone in sex research. Even by themselves, they were capable of giving it academic legitimacy. Another remarkable achievement was the *Handwörterbuch der Sexualwissenschaft* (Hand Dictionary of Sexology, 1923) edited by Max Marcuse. It contained lengthy articles by recognized authors on all aspects of sexology. The entries dealing with psychoanalytic concepts were written by Sigmund Freud himself, who thus formally re-established some links with the sexology movement.

However, the most fertile sexological writer was Magnus Hirschfeld. Even before his great study of homosexuality, he had already written a classic work on transvestism, a term he himself had coined (*Die Transvestiten*, 1910). Yet his position as the foremost sexologist was secured by the two major works of his later years: a textbook in three volumes, *Sexualpathologie* (Sexual Pathology, 1916-20) and his sexological testament, the sum of 30 years of research and experience, a heavy, large-size standard work in five volumes called *Geschlechtskunde* (Sexual Knowledge, 1926-30).

Films

Another area of sexological activity that deserves to be recalled is the production of films. Iwan Bloch, even before the end of the first World War, served as an advisor for a dramatic film about the problem of syphilis: *Es werde Licht* ("Let There be Light", 1916-18). This film was also supported by the Medical Society for Sexology and eventually grew into a project of several parts. Its director was Richard Oswald, later also successful with non-sexological films in Berlin and Hollywood. Oswald further made several films in close collaboration with Magnus Hirschfeld, of which the best known is perhaps *Anders als die Andern* ("Different from the Others", 1919), a plea for the decriminalization of homosexual behavior. In this film, Conrad Veidt, who later played the Nazi officer in "Casablanca" with Humphrey Bogart, appears as a homosexual violinist who is blackmailed and commits suicide. It was the first popular film ever to deal with homosexuality, and at least parts of it are preserved in various film archives.

How many of the other films made with Hirschfeld are still in existence is unclear. Hirschfeld himself mentions five films in his last list of publications.

Another important contribution was the *Steinach Film* (1923), produced with Austrian support by the Berlin film company Ufa. In documentary fashion, it introduced a wider public to the endocrinological studies of Eugen Steinach. This full-length sexological film was also briefly shown in New York before the Medical Society, but did not find an American distributor.

Institute

In 1919, Hirschfeld was able to realize his greatest ambition and to found the world's first *Institute for Sexology*. It was housed in one of Berlin's finest buildings (a former residence of Prince Hatzfeld, the German ambassador to France), set up as a foundation, turned over and accepted by the government. This institute became the center of considerable research and therapeutic activity and soon gained recognition world-wide.

Reflecting the interdisciplinary approach of its founder, the institute was devoted to four major areas of research: sexual biology, sexual pathology (medicine), sexual sociology, and

sexual ethnology. Its library housed over 20,000 volumes, 35,000 photographs, large numbers of objects and works of art. In addition, approximately 40,000 confessions and biographical letters were on file. The staff consisted of Hirschfeld himself, an archivist, a librarian, four secretaries, and various assistants. Among the institute's many activities, three are especially noteworthy: (a) a large premarital counseling practice, the first of its kind in Germany, (b) regular public lectures and discussions on sexological topics, and (c) a medico-legal service for expert testimony, especially in criminal cases. In all of these areas, Hirschfeld also trained young scholars and scientists, such as the gynecologist Ludwig Levy-Lenz and Josef Hynie, later professor of sexology in Prague. Moreover, the institute had visitors from many countries, from Margaret Sanger and Harry Benjamin to Jawaharlal Nehru, André Gide and the young Christopher Isherwood. In short, it was an important cultural asset not only for the city of Berlin but also for the whole country and, indeed, the world.

However, on May 6, 1933, a little more than 3 months after Hitler had come to power, the institute was ransacked by a Nazi mob and its books and papers publicly burned. This surprisingly early attack on sexology has led to speculation as to its motives. The antisemitic impulse was, of course, obvious, but Levy-Lenz, who had been on the staff at the time, later ascribed the official vandalism to the fact that many prominent Nazis had been patients and that the institute "knew too much" about the party leadership.

Congresses

Finally, we may remember with pride another great legacy of the early sexology movement—international scientific congresses. Here again, Hirschfeld was the pioneer. In 1921, two years after the opening of his institute, he organized the first sexological congress in history, the *International Meeting for Sexual Reform on a Sexological Basis* in Berlin. It was one of the first international congresses of any kind in Germany after the Great War, and the tireless Hirschfeld had managed to assemble an organizing committee of scientists from Tokyo and Peking to Moscow, Copenhagen, London, Rome and, indeed, San Francisco (Dr. Victor G. Vecki).

The 6-day congress presented 38 papers in four major areas: (a) Sexual Endocrinology, (b) Sex and the Law, (c) Birth Control, and (d) Sex Education. It ended with a call for legal and social reform, a goal that was widely supported, but which also evoked much academic criticism. Albert Moll, for example, Hirschfeld's fellow sexologist and rival, condemned the congress as mere "propaganda" and, five years later, organized the first, "purely scientific" *International Congress for Sex Research* also in Berlin (1926). It covered roughly the same areas as Hirschfeld's earlier congress, but offered nearly three times as many speakers. Among these, were Harry Benjamin, Eugen Steinach, Norman Haire and Bronislaw Malinowski. This was followed by a second and last congress in London in 1930, which was otherwise less distinguished, although it did feature Ernest Jones with a paper on psychoanalysis.

Hirschfeld, who was more energetic than Moll, succeeded in organizing four more international congresses in Copenhagen (1928), London (1929), Vienna (1930), and Brno (1932). The Copenhagen congress led to the founding of the *World League for Sexual Reform*, with Hirschfeld, Auguste Forel, and Havelock Ellis as the first presidents. This organization sponsored the next congresses, and among its speakers were some of the most impressive personalities of the time: J. H. Leunbach, Norman Haire, Max Hodann, Kurt Hiller, Helene Stöcker, Vera Brittain, Marie Stopes, Ernst Gräfenberg, Harry Benjamin, Elise Ottesen-Jensen, Bertrand Russell, George Bernard Shaw, Ernst Toller, Wilhelm Reich, Friedrich S. Krauss, and Benjamin B. Lindsey. Curiously enough, once the Nazis had seized

control, even countries other than Germany became less hospitable to the open discussion of sexual reform. No more congresses could be held, and thus, after Hirschfeld's death, the league dissolved.

We have, in this summary, deliberately passed over all psychoanalytic contributions, since Freud and his followers have fortunately found and retained the academic and popular recognition they deserve. To a lesser extent, this is also true of Wilhelm Reich, whose work is now, at least in part, again being appreciated. Thus, their place in history seems secure. We hope to have shown, however, that in the first third of our century, there was far more to the study of sex than psychoanalysis, and that, as far as sexology proper is concerned, Freud was only a marginal figure.

Unfortunately, this brief tribute does not permit a closer examination of these issues. Let us, however, emphasize as strongly as possible that to honor the memory of our unjustly forgotten pioneers is more than an overdue act of piety or intellectual restitution. It is, in fact, an indispensable first step in raising our own consciousness. If we do not regain our past that has been stolen from us, we sexologists will not have the academic future to which we are otherwise well entitled.

And let it be understood that the rediscovery of our roots also involves a new understanding of the whole scientific, cultural, social, and political context in which they are embedded. After all, the Vienna of Friedrich S. Krauss, Sigmund Freud, Eugen Steinach, and Wilhelm Reich was also the Vienna of Mahler, Schönberg, Klimt, Schiele, Loos, Weininger, Wittgenstein, Schnitzler, Hofmannsthal, Karl Kraus, and the young, unemployed Adolf Hitler.

Berlin, in Hirschfeld's lifetime, changed from a quiet, almost rural Prussian town into the large German capital and hectic metropolis. He, as well as Eulenburg, Bloch, Moll, and Max Marcuse lived through the most extraordinary scientific upheavals, technological innovations, cultural breakthroughs, social upheavals and political changes. Berlin was the city of Bismarck and Bebel, Rosa Luxemburg and Walter Rathenau, Fontane and Döblin, Menzel and Liebermann, Zille and Grosz, Max Reinhardt, Brecht, Weill, and Piscator, the great film companies and the small cabarets; it was Kaiser Wilhelm's imperial residence and the heart of "Weimar culture". All of this had its impact on our pioneers. It constituted the climate in which sexology was conceived and could grow.

Sexology Since World War II

After the Second World War, sexology experienced a renaissance in America through the efforts of Alfred C. Kinsey. His training and experience as a zoologist made him well suited for the task of taking a large-scale, strictly empirical survey of actual sexual behavior in the United States. With their two monumental studies, the so-called Kinsey Reports (*Sexual Behavior in the Human Male*, 1948, and *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female*, 1953), Kinsey and his co-authors made a new, significant, and non-medical contribution to sex research. Moreover, it could honestly be called sexological in the sense demanded by Bloch, because it was the result of interdisciplinary teamwork. As Kinsey himself made clear in the "Historical Introduction" to the first volume:

Throughout the nine years of study, many hours have been spent in consultation with specialists outside this staff, particularly in the following fields: Anatomy, animal behavior, anthropology, astronomy

(statistical), biology, child development, criminal law, endocrinology, general physiology, genetics, gynecology, human physiology, institutional management, law enforcement, marriage counseling, medicine (various branches), military authorities, neurology, obstetrics, penology, psychiatry, psychoanalysis, psychology (general), psychology (clinical), psychology (experimental), public health, public opinion polls, sex education, social work, sociology, statistics, urology, venereal disease.

Kinsey further explained that he did not expect future sex research to remain restricted to this preliminary list. He therefore offered a broad outline of a basic sexological library, which, in his opinion, had to cover at least all of the following fields:

Biology, psychology, sociology, anthropology, medicine, marriage counseling, child development, personnel programs, public opinion surveying, radio programs, philosophy, ethics, religion, education, history, law, law enforcement, literature, arts, and erotica.

As one can see, Kinsey's interests ranged wide, and indeed he succeeded in amassing a substantial library and collection along the lines he had indicated. Unfortunately, with his untimely death in 1956, and with the loss of previous financial support, his ambitious research programs for the future had to be curtailed drastically. Since then, the Kinsey Institute, under the directorship of Paul H. Gebhard continued its work on a reduced scale. Recently the directorship has been taken over by June M. Reinisch.

In the last few decades scientific attention has again shifted to medical and physiological studies. Mainly under the impact of two other pathbreaking books, *Human Sexual Response* (1966) and *Human Sexual Inadequacy* (1970) by William H. Masters and Virginia Johnson, researchers have concentrated on treating the sexual dysfunctions of the individual (or at most, the couple). As a result, the social and historical dimensions of sex have largely been neglected.

Thus, in the public mind, sexology is today often associated with "sex therapy", a medical, paramedical, or quasimedical enterprise. This perception is, of course, wrong about both sexology in general and sex therapy in particular. After all, the latter is, to a large extent, no longer based on a medical model, but rather on various learning models of human behavior. Consequently, many sex therapists are not members of the medical profession, and the people they treat are no longer called patients, but clients. Nevertheless, there are still strong tendencies on the part of many therapists and researchers to borrow respectability from the medical establishment and to reintegrate sexology into medical schools as a specialty for physicians.

However, its own historical development tells us that sexology, properly understood, cannot grow on this narrow basis. The exploration and manipulation of physical and psychological responses is, at best, a sexological side issue. The holy aura of "therapy" should not blind us to the dangers of uncritical, ahistorical specialization. Indeed, we must realize that the academic dominance of a purely medical sexology would be a throwback to Victorian times, in spite of its increased technological sophistication. We deceive ourselves if we expect significant progress in understanding human sexuality by putting our faith in the mindless collection of more "data" or in the refinement of therapeutic techniques. Rather, the study of sex must first gain a critical consciousness of its own origin and historical role. After all, "human sexuality" or "sexual behavior" and similar constructs which now figure as the "objects" of sexology, are not concrete, finite, and clear-cut entities that can be touched, weighed, or measured. Instead, they are concepts which were developed in the course of a continuing larger historical process. All the key words, phrases, expressions, and concepts of modern sexology were unknown to the classical writers of the past. "Sexuality", "homosexuality", "sexual behavior", "sex drive", "sexual response", "sexual

dysfunction”—none of these terms can be found in the Bible, in Homer, Aristotle, Dante, Shakespeare, Voltaire, or Goethe. Neither would the American Founding Fathers have understood them. Indeed, even today the exact meaning of these concepts remains unclear to the extent that their historical origin remains unexamined. This becomes immediately obvious when one looks for their definition in dictionaries, encyclopedias, or professional textbooks. The current definitions are either tautological or carry a whole system of unquestioned, but unwarranted assumptions. These assumptions, in turn, can be understood only on the basis of a historical analysis. In short, the study of sex is, above all, a study of ideas, and, as it turns out, very often the study of foolish ideas. Sexology is therefore mainly *Ideologiekritik*, or the critical examination of ideologies.

Fortunately, there are some counterforces which try to rectify the present sexological imbalance, and which seek to reconnect sexology with its long and honorable lost tradition.

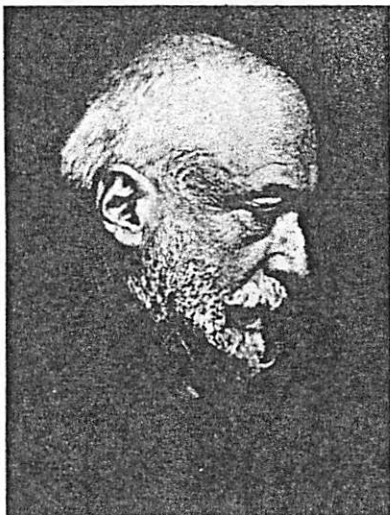
An important and meaningful link to the past has been the reconvening of *World Congresses of Sexology* in Paris (1974), Montréal (1976), Rome (1978), Mexico City (1979), Jerusalem (1981), and Washington (1983). These congresses have, once again, taken up the work originally started by Hirschfeld and Moll.

Furthermore, several European universities (Prague, Hamburg, Frankfurt, and Leuven [Belgium]) now have departments of sexology, and in the United States there are a number of undergraduate and graduate Human Sexuality Programs. In San Francisco, a sexological graduate school, *The Institute for Advanced Study of Human Sexuality*, even awards academic degrees specifically in sexology.

Still, the goal envisioned by Ellis, Freud, Bloch, Hirschfeld, Moll, Marcuse and other sexological pioneers has not nearly been approached, much less reached everywhere. As sex research advances, the variety of goals and methods in a multitude of disciplines itself creates a problem of correlation and evaluation. The loss of perspective is therefore a constant threat. In other words, Bloch's sexological "centralized standpoint" is more important than ever.



1.



3.

ROMA-NAPOLI — 1 Gennaio 1896.

Vol. I. Fasc. I.

ARCHIVIO DELLE PSICOPATIE SESSUALI

RIVISTA QUINDICIMALE
DI PSICOLOGIA, PSICOPATOLOGIA UMANA E COMPARATA
DI MEDICINA LEGALE E DI PSICHIATRIA FORENSE
in FAVO
dei MEDICI, MAGISTRATI ed AVVOCATI
Direttore Dott. PASQUALE PENTA
Professore Paraggiato di Psichiatria e di Antropologia criminale
all'Università di Napoli.
Redattori: RAFFAELE PERRONE CAPANO - POMPEO NUCCIO
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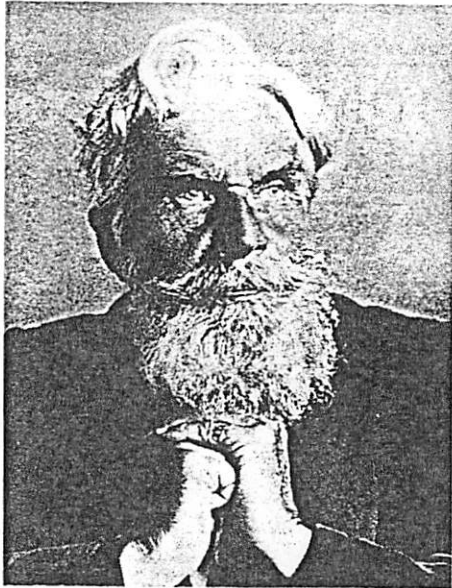
DIREZIONE	AMMINISTRAZIONE
Napoli - Via Trinità alla Costanza, 23	Roma - Via Garibaldi, 72
ABBONAMENTI	
Nel Regno L. 6	L'Archivio delle Psicopatie Sessuali si pubblica 24 volte all'anno in fascicoli di dodici pagine e quattro di copertina. L'associazione si intende continuativa se non viene disdetta nel mese di dicembre. Per ogni effetto l'abbonamento produce l'elezione di domicilio presso l'ufficio d'amministrazione del giornale ovunque possa trovarsi l'abbonato.
Unione postale » 8	
Altri Stati » 10	
ANNUNZI	
1. pagina . . . L. 25 1/4 di pagina L. 7. —	
1/2 » . . . » 12 Ogni linea . . . » 0,30	
Annunzi a forfait da convenirsi.	
Gli annunzi si ricevono all'Amministrazione.	
Gli articoli, le memorie e libri e quanto riguarda la collaborazione e la direzione, devono dirigersi al Prof. PASQUALE PENTA, via Trinità alla Costanza 23, NAPOLI.	
Le associazioni, i vaglia, le cartoline-vaglia, i cambiamenti d'indirizzo e quanto riguarda l'amministrazione, devono dirigersi a F.LLI CAPACCINI, Editori-Tipografi - Via Garibaldi 72 - ROMA.	

2.

In 19th-century Europe, the scientific study of sex produced a great number of books which prepared the way for the development of sexology as a science in its own right. Among the most important forerunners are:

1. Austria: Richard von Krafft-Ebing and his famous collection of case studies *Psychopathia Sexualis* (1886).
2. Italy: The first scientific journal devoted exclusively to sexual questions. Edited by Pasquale Penta (1896).
England: Havelock Ellis and his first study on *Contrary Sexual Feeling*. Originally published in German (see next page).
3. Switzerland: Auguste Forel and his book *The Sexual Question* (1905).

HAVELOCK ELLIS AND IWAN BLOCH



4.

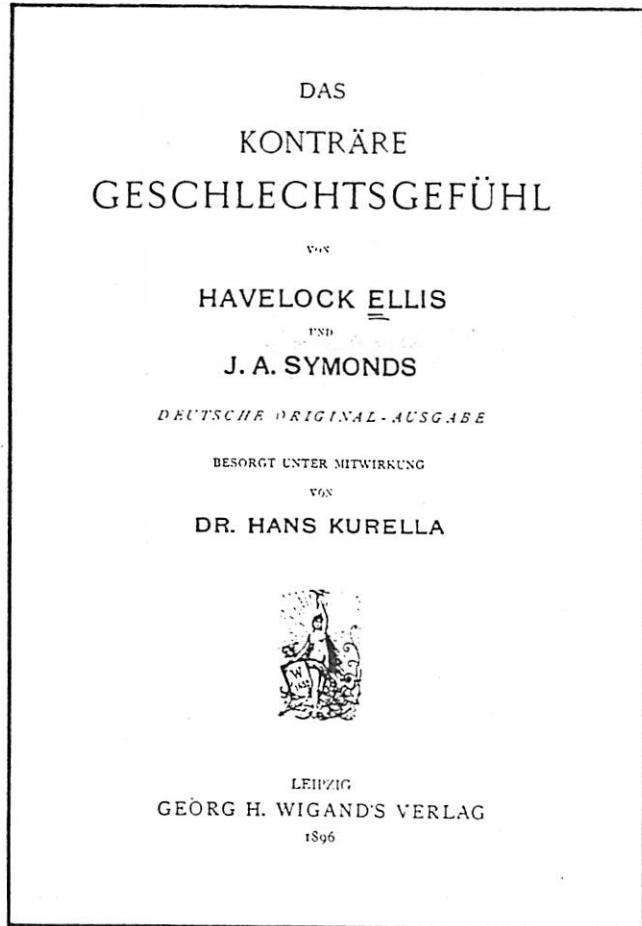
4.5. Ellis' first book on sexual questions, *Sexual Inversion or Contrary Sexual Feeling*, ran into censorship problems in England, but in translation had a deserved impact in Germany. As a result, Ellis established contact with Iwan Bloch and other German sexologists.

Letter from Havelock Ellis to Iwan Bloch, dated Dec. 4, 1900:

6. Dear Dr. Bloch,
Your book has arrived and I am now reading it with much interest. So far as I have got, I think your general statements are quite sound.

Carl's letter,
Lelant,
Cornwall.
4 Dec 1900.
Dear Dr. Bloch,
Your book has arrived & I am now reading it with much interest. So far as I have got, I think your general statements are quite sound.

6.



5.

7. Here and there you are inclined to accept as typical what are mere individual eccentricities (always, very common in England), but I find very little to disagree with. — I look forward with great interest to reading your Marquis de Sade.

Here & there you are inclined to accept as typical what are mere individual eccentricities (always very common in England), but I find very little to disagree with. — I look forward with great interest to reading your Marquis de Sade.

7.

Das Sexualleben unserer Zeit

in seinen Beziehungen zur modernen Kultur.

Von

Dr. med. Iwan Bloch,

Spezialarzt für Haut- und Sexualleiden in Berlin-Charlottenburg
:: : Verfasser von „Ursprung der Syphilis“ etc. etc. :: :

41.—60. Tausend.

Stiebents bis naunte, um einen Anhang
.. vermehrte Stereotyp-Auflage. ..



Berlin SW. 61.
Louis Marcus Verlagsbuchhandlung.
1909.



10.

10. Iwan Bloch developed the concept of *Sexualwissenschaft* or sexology.

11. Bloch's great study *The Sexual Life of Our Time* (1907).

11.

8. Many thanks for your kind remarks about my book. I quite agree that the great majority of homosexual cases are vicious (though even in these there is often a morbid element) but I am personally chiefly interested in the study of those cases that are not vicious.

9. I by no means think that inversion is harmless, but while I think that a man who injures a young boy is dangerous, I think also that a man who injures a young girl is also dangerous.

Very truly yours,
Havelock Ellis

Many thanks for
your kind remarks
about my book.
I quite agree
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of homosexual cases
are vicious (though
even in these there is
often a morbid
element) but I am
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8.

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while I think that
a man who injures
a young boy is dan-
gerous, I think also
that a man who
injures a young
girl is also dangerous.
Very truly yours
Havelock Ellis.

9.



12,13.

The Editor:

In 1908, Magnus Hirschfeld founded and edited the first *Journal for Sexology* as a monthly publication. It remained independent for one year (12 issues) and then was combined with Max Marcuse's journal *Sexual-Probleme*.

12.

ember 1908 No. 12

Zeitschrift für Sexualwissenschaft.

Unter redaktioneller Mitwirkung von
Dr. Friedr. S. Krauss, Wien und Dr. Herm. Rohleder, Leipzig

herausgegeben von
Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld.

Jahrgang . . . Mk. 8.— Jährlich 12 Hefte Inzerate
Einzelheft . . . Mk. 1.— 1 spalt. Peitzelle 60 Pfg.

Inhalt:

Zur Methodik der Sexualwissenschaft.
Von Dr. M. Hirschfeld.

Verschiedenheiten im Liebesleben des Weibes u. des Mannes.
Von Dr. phil. Helene Stöcker.

Ist die konträre Sexualempfindung heilbar?
Von Dr. S. Sadger, Nervenarzt in Wien.

Der gesetzmässige Austausch der Keimelemente bei der geschlechtlichen Fortpflanzung.
Von Geh. Sanitätsrat Dr. Konr. Küster-Berlin,

Erwiderung.
Von Dr. med. Wilhelm Hammer-Rixdorf.

Buchbesprechungen.
Von Peter Hamacher.

Materialien,
Ein Brief Heinr. von Kleists. Mitgeteilt v. Prof. Dr. Max Katte.
Ein literarisches Dokument temporärer Inversion. Mitgeteilt
m. e. Nachwort von Herm. Michaelis-Charlottenburg.

An unsre Leser.
Von Dr. M. Hirschfeld.

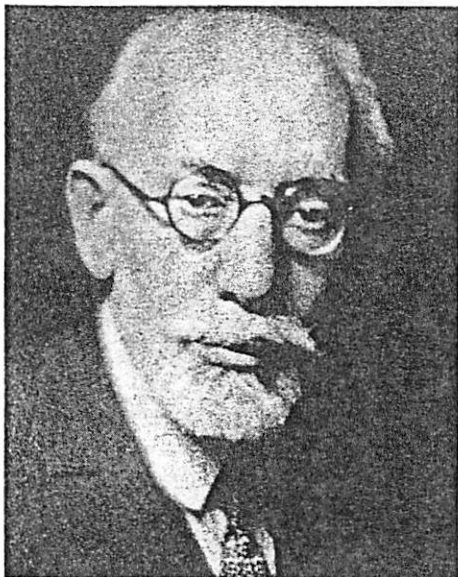
Leipzig = Georg H. Wigand's Verlag

Die Ausgabe erfolgt am 15. jeden Monats.

13.

14.

The Co-editors: The ethnologist Friedrich Salomon Krauss, Vienna also published a journal *Anthropophyteia* (among the co-editors were Iwan Bloch, Berlin and Franz Boas, New York).



14.

15.

The physician Hermann Rohleder, Leipzig, who had also published "Lectures on the Sex Drive and the Sexual Life of Man."



15.

Januar 1908 No. 1

Zeitschrift für Sexualwissenschaft.

Unter redaktioneller Mitwirkung von
Dr. Friedr. Krauss, Wien und Dr. Herm. Rohleder, Leipzig
herausgegeben von
Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld.

Jahrgang Nr. 8 Jährlich 12 Hefte Inserate
Einzelheft Nr. 1 1 Spalt, Probestelle 60 Pfg

Inhalt:

Über Sexualwissenschaft
Programmarbikel von Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld.

Merkwürdigkeiten im Sexuellen der Pflanzen
Von Professor Dr. Max Katta-Berlin

Hysterische Phantasie und ihre Beziehung zur Bisexualität
Von Professor Dr. Sigm. Freud-Wien.

Bemerkungen zur Nomenklatur der Sexualwissenschaft
Von Dr. med. Alfred Kind-Berlin.

Stellen aus Friedrich Nietzsches Werken über Uranismus,
Homosexualität und Verwandtes
Von Dr. med. L. S. A. M. von Römer-Heldner.

Buchbesprechungen.
Materialien.

Leipzig □ Georg H. Wigand's Verlag

16.



17.

Hirschfeld made a special effort to provide a forum for the still controversial psychoanalysts.

16.
The very first issue of the *Journal for Sexology* offered an original article by Sigmund Freud on "Hysterical Fantasy and its Relation to Bisexuality."

17.
Sigmund Freud.

The journal later also carried an article by Wilhelm Stekel on "The Sexual Root of Kleptomania" and one by Alfred Adler on "Two Dreams of a Prostitute."

18.
Wilhelm Stekel.



18.

19.
Alfred Adler.



19.



In 1913, Bloch, Magnus Hirschfeld, Albert Eulenburg and others founded the *Medical Society for Sexology and Eugenics* in Berlin, and in 1914, Eulenburg and Bloch began to republish the *Journal for Sexology* as an organ of that society.

20.
The Journal for Sexology.

21.
Albert Eulenburg (1840-1917).

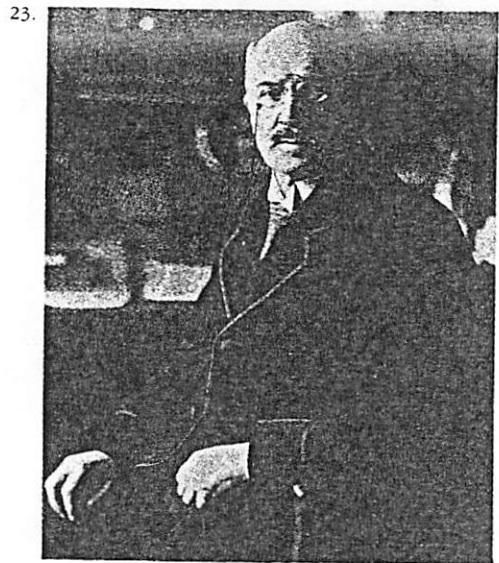


21.

22.
Iwan Bloch in uniform during World War I.



22.



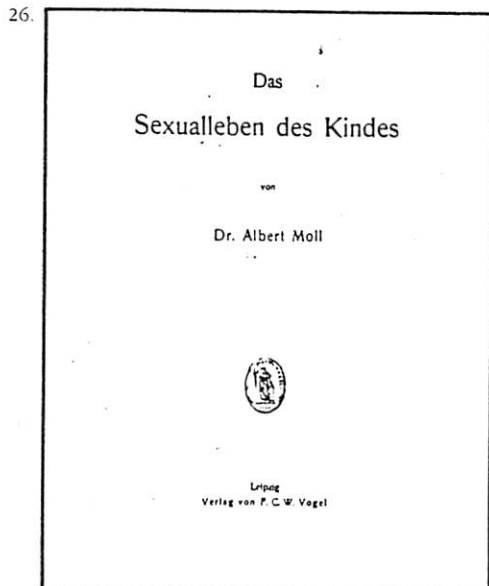
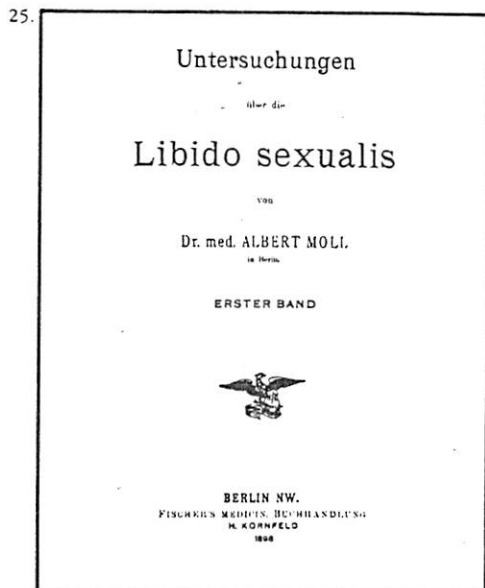
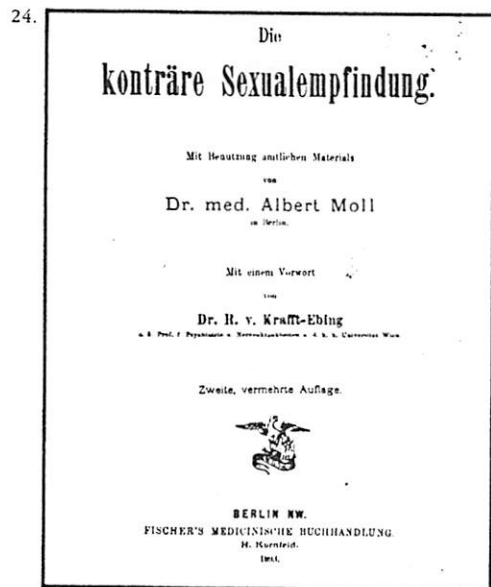
Albert Moll, a physician in Berlin, founded the *International Society for Sex Research* in 1913 and organized its first congress in 1926.

23. Albert Moll and three of his important early works on sexual questions:

24. "Contrary Sexual Feeling" (Homosexuality), 1891.

25. "Investigations on the Libido sexualis," 1897 (This book greatly influenced Freud).

26. "The Sexual Life of the Child," 1909.



HELENE STÖCKER AND THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF MOTHERS



27.

In 1905 the feminist Dr. Helene Stöcker founded, together with Max Marcuse and others, the Association for the Protection of Mothers (Bund für Mutterschutz). As its president and first editor of its journal, Stöcker fought for the rights of "illegitimate" mothers and children, a new sexual morality, and the right to abortion. After World War I, she increasingly turned to pacifism. Fleeing from Nazi Germany, she eventually came to the United States, where she died in 1943. No other woman had a greater influence on the direction of early sexology. Especially strong was her friendship with Iwan Bloch and Magnus Hirschfeld.

27.

Helene Stöcker.



28.

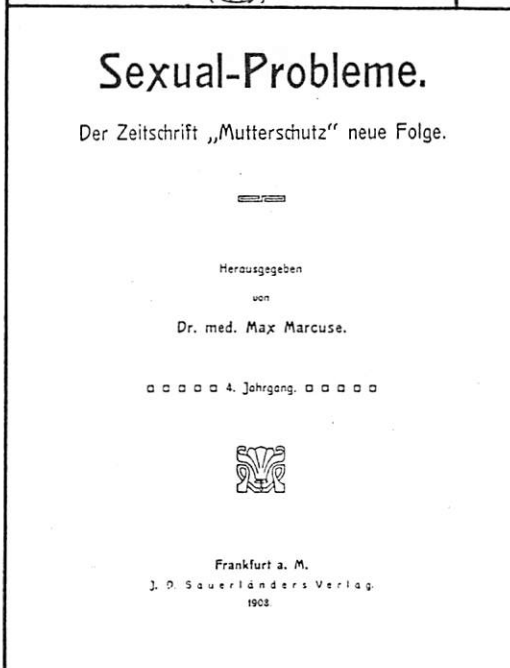
The journal *Mutterschutz* (Protection of Mothers) edited by Helene Stöcker, 1905.

29.

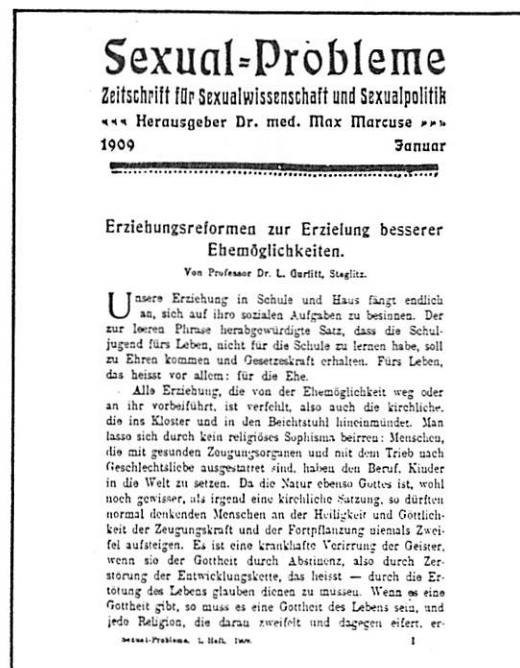
edited by Max Marcuse and retitled "Sexual Probleme", 1908.

30.

edited by Max Marcuse and incorporating Hirschfeld's earlier "Journal for Sexology", 1909.



29.



30.

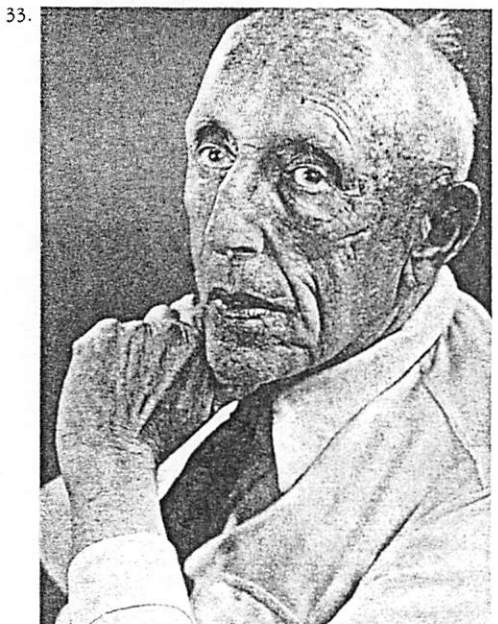
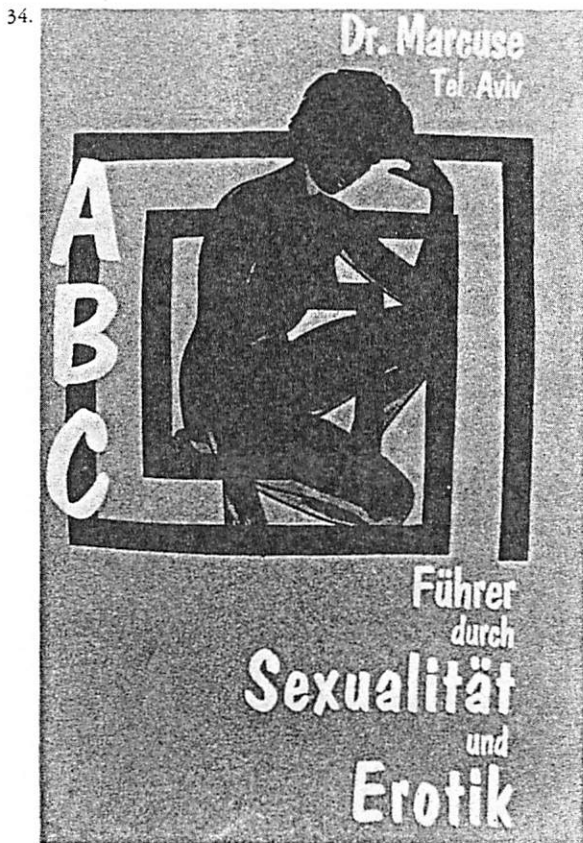
Max Marcuse, a physician in Berlin, was one of the pioneers of sexology. In 1905, he was a co-founder of the *Mutterschutzbund* (Association for the Protection of Mothers) and edited its journal. Later he became the editor of the *Journal for Sexology*. He was forced to flee Germany in 1933 and died in Israel.

31. Max Marcuse (in uniform during World War I) and one of his early books:

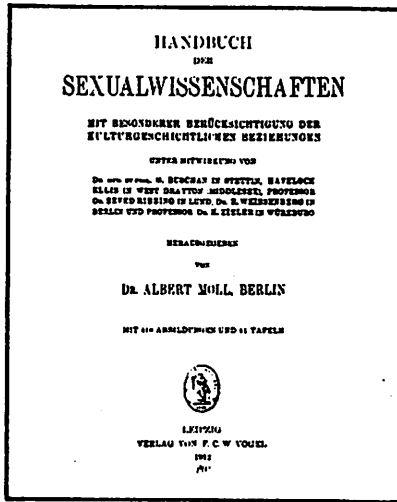
32. "The Dangers of Sexual Abstinence for Health", 1910.

33. Max Marcuse in old age and his last book, published in Germany:

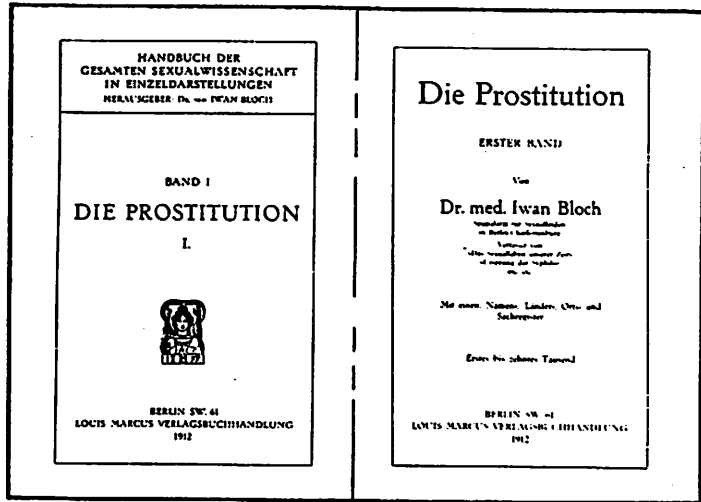
34. "ABC Guide through Sexuality and Eroticism", 1963.



THE FIRST GREAT STANDARD WORKS OF SEXOLOGY



39.



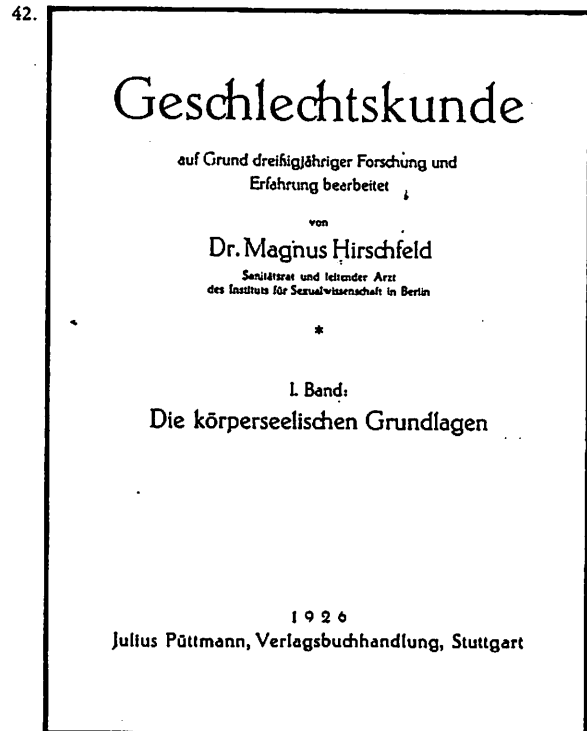
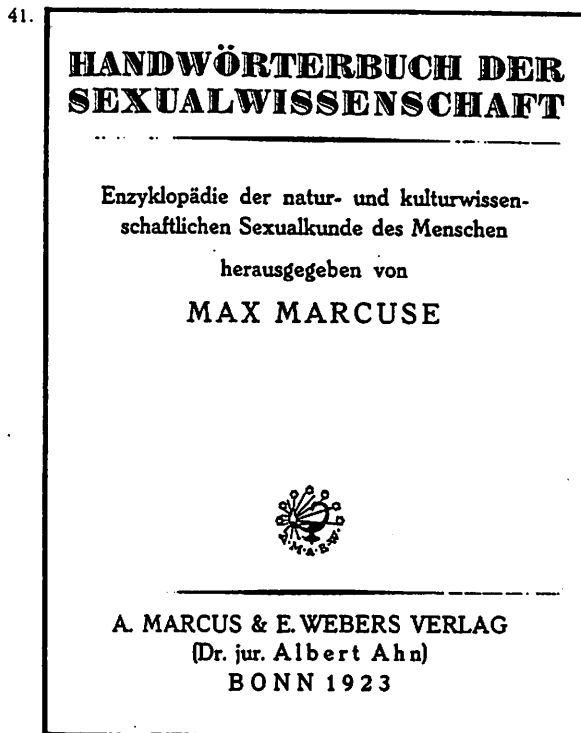
40.

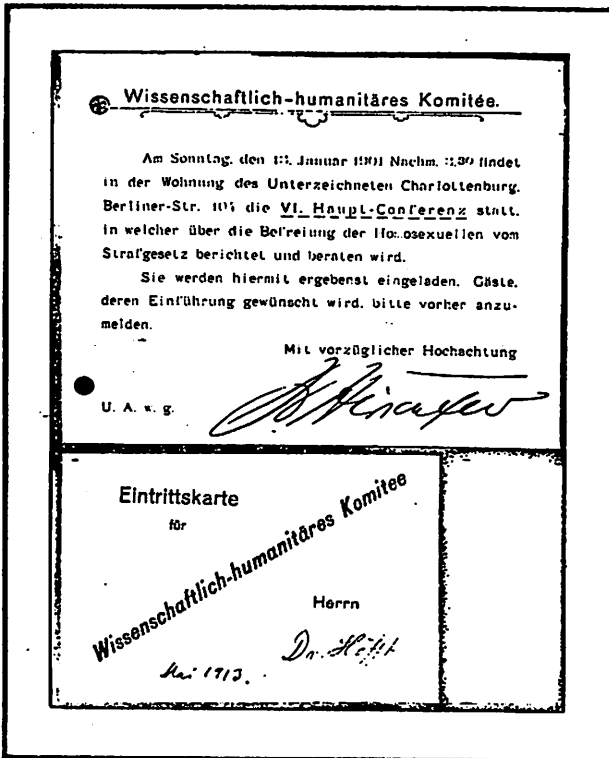
39. Albert Moll, ed. "Handbook of the Sexual Sciences", 1911.

40. Iwan Bloch, ed. "Comprehensive Handbook of Sexology in Monographs" vol. I—"Prostitution", 1912. First World War I and then Bloch's untimely death prevented the completion of this ambitious project. Only three volumes appeared.

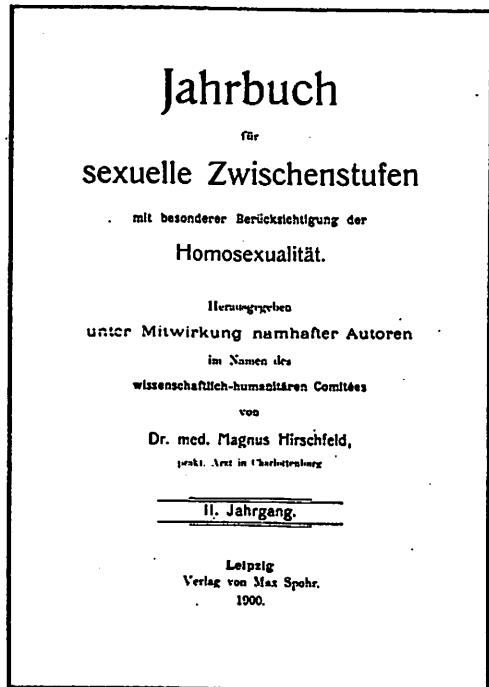
41. Max Marcuse ed. "Hand Dictionary of Sexology", 1923.

42. Magnus Hirschfeld, "Sexual Knowledge" 5 vols. 1926-1930.





43.



44.



45.

In response to the Oscar Wilde Trial and other notorious cases, Magnus Hirschfeld founded, in 1897, the Scientific-humanitarian Committee, the world's first "Gay Rights" organization. Its major aim was the abolition of § 175, the German sodomy law.

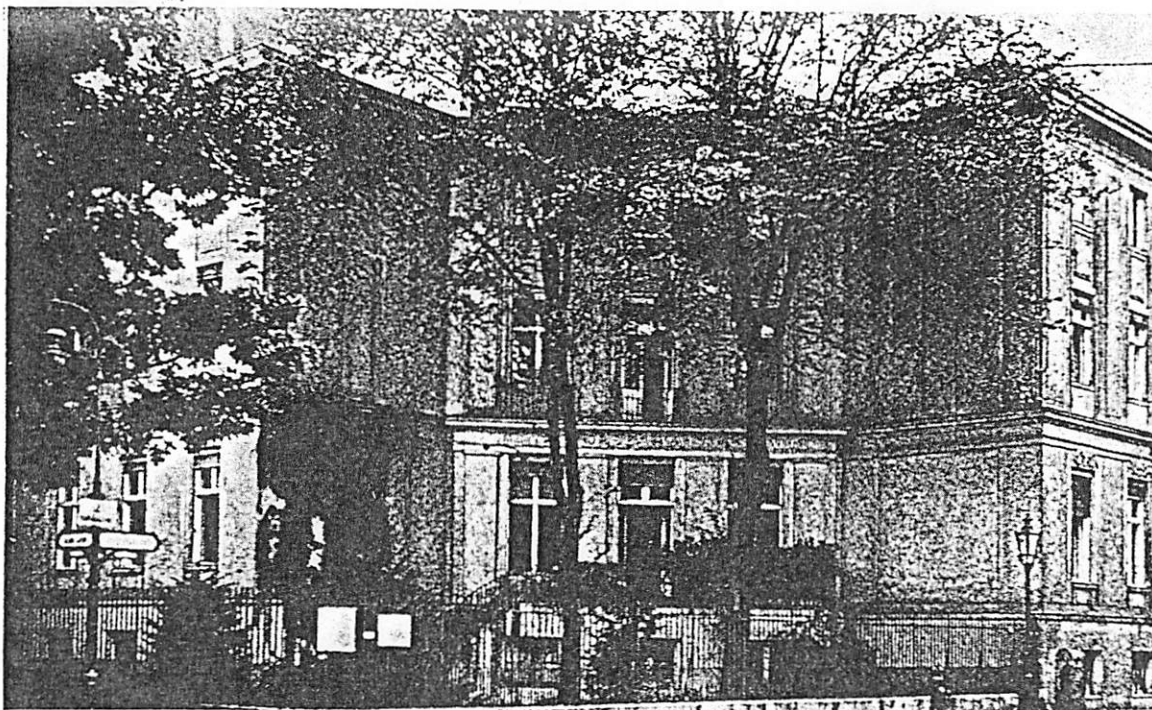
43. Invitation to a meeting of the Committee, 1901
and
Ticket of admission to a meeting of the Committee, 1913.

44. In 1899, The Committee published the "Yearbook for Sexual Intermediate Stages", the first scientific periodical on homosexuality and for two decades the best and most comprehensive publication in its field. Shown here is a title page.

45. Cartoon by Olaf Gulbransson from "Simplicissimus."

Tourist to farm girl: "Excuse me, are you perhaps a sexual intermediate stage?"

HIRSCHFELD'S INSTITUTE FOR SEXOLOGY (1919-1933)



46.

46.

In 1919 Hirschfeld founded the world's first Institute for Sexology in Berlin. Originally built for the famous violinist Joseph Joachim, the house had belonged to Prince Hatzfeld, German Ambassador to France, before it was purchased by Hirschfeld.

Work at the Institute was organized in four departments: Sexual Biology, Sexual Medicine, Sexual Sociology, and Sexual Ethnology. This same division was also used for the enormous collections of material housed in the building in addition to a large research library. The staff consisted of Hirschfeld himself, an archivist, a librarian, four secretaries, various assistants and housekeeping personnel.

Among the many services of the Institute, three are especially noteworthy: 1. A premarital counseling center (the first in Germany), 2. a public lecture and discussion circle with weekly meetings, and 3. a medico-legal service, providing expert testimony, especially in criminal cases.

Ninety percent of the work done by the Institute was provided free of charge, the greater part of the income being derived from a sex therapy clinic and from publications.

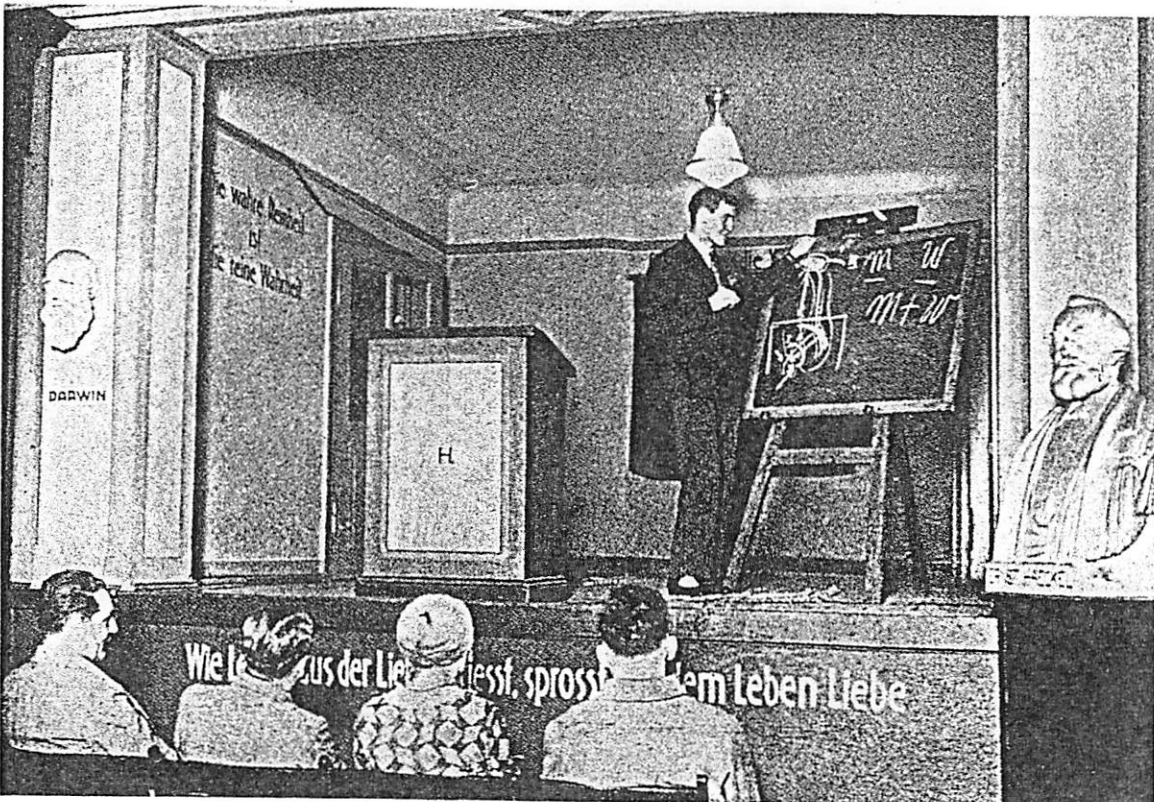
THE INSTITUTE FOR SEXOLOGY-INTERIOR VIEWS



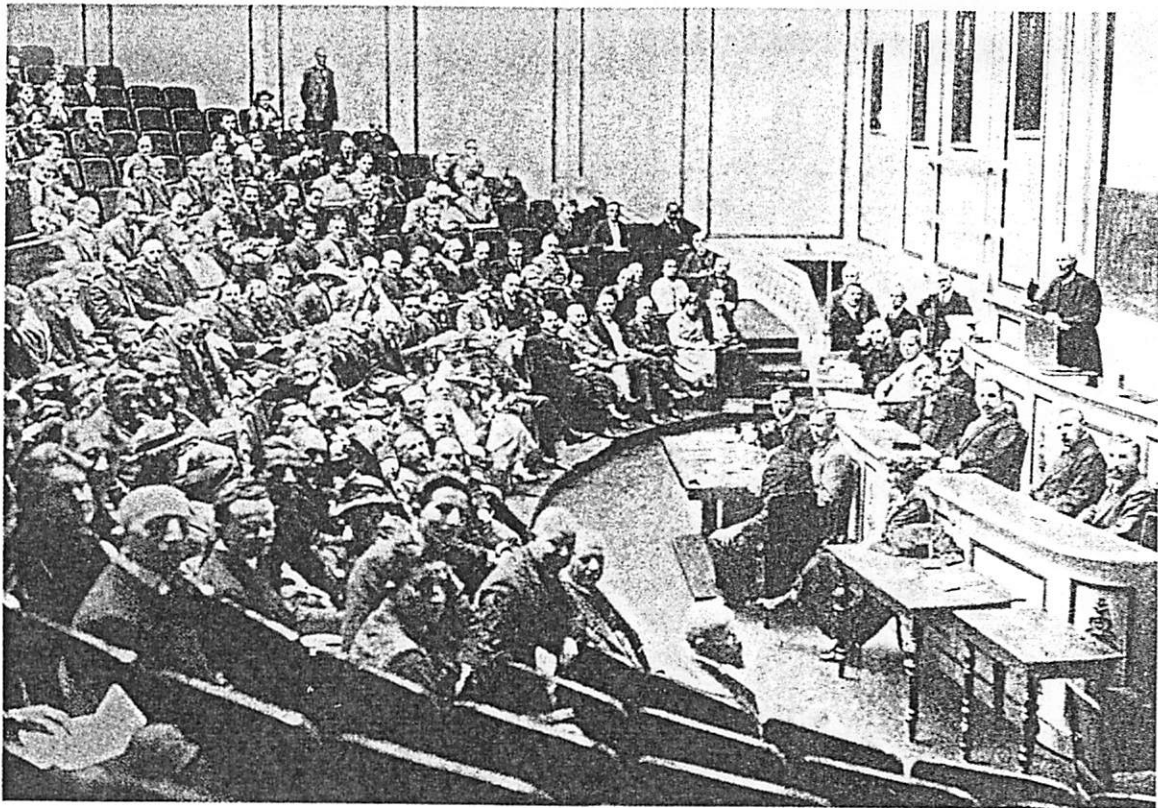
47.

47. Hirschfeld's young disciple and secretary Karl Giese is shown during the regular Saturday public guided tours of the Institute.

48. Giese lecturing on the stage of the Institute's Ernst-Haeckel hall. Visible are the busts of Darwin (left) and Haeckel (right) and these mottos: "True purity is pure truth" (top) and "As love springs from life, so life springs from love" (bottom).



48.



49.

The First Sexological Congress 1921.

In 1921, Hirschfeld organized the first *International Congress for Sexual Reform on a Sexological Basis* in Berlin. This 6-day congress presented 38 papers in four major areas: Sexual Endocrinology; Sex and the Law; Birth Control; Sex Education.

49.

Opening session in the Langenbeck-Virchow Haus, Berlin.


The World League for Sexual Reform.

In 1928 Hirschfeld organized, with the help of J. H. Leunbach, the World League for Sexual Reform, whose first congress was held in Copenhagen. Hirschfeld himself, Havelock Ellis and Auguste Forel were elected the first three presidents.

50.

Announcement of the Copenhagen Congress.

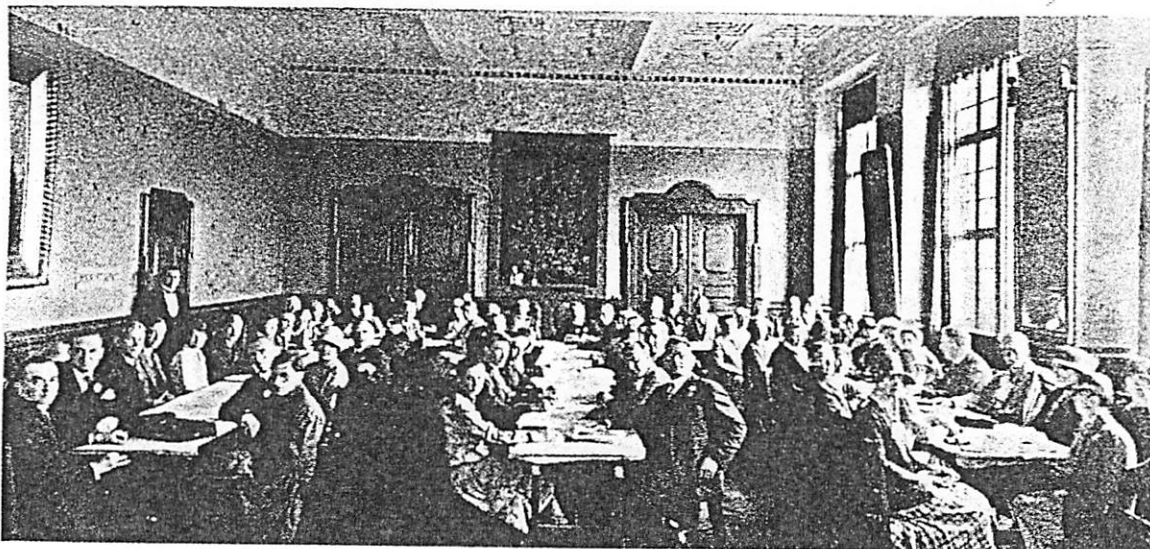
WELTLIGA FÜR SEXUALREFORM
W. L. S. R.



DR. MAGNUS HIRSCHFELD
Präsident der W. L. S. R.

INTERNATIONALER KONGRESS
KOPENHAGEN
1.—5. JULI 1928

50.



51.

In Copenhagen, the congress program offered, among other things, papers by Hirschfeld on "Sexual Reform", Dora Russell on "Sex Education", J.H. Leunbach on "Contraception", and Pasche-Oserski on "Sex Legislation".

51.
The congress in session.

The World League for Sexual Reform soon gained momentum and, with the help of Norman Haire, organized the next congress in London. This was followed by a still larger congress in Vienna.

52.
Letter from Forel to Hirschfeld on the occasion of the WLSR London congress:

*Dear Sexual Reformers,
an old cripple like myself can only send you a greeting with my best wishes for the success of your congress in September.*

In my opinion the future of all sexual reform lies in eugenics, in international world peace, and this in contrast to the kakogenics of war, capitalism and alcohol consumption. These are the three chief devils of mankind.

Forgive me this short and simple statement. May you act accordingly.

Your faithful comrade-in-arms

*Dr. August Forel
formerly professor at the University of Zurich*

Yvorne 14 VIII 1929

Herrn Dr. Hirschfeld .
Liebe Sexualreformer,

Ein alter gebrechlicher Krüppel wie ich, kann Ihnen blos einen Gruss mit besten Wünschen für den Erfolg Ihres Kongresses im September schicken.

Meiner Ansicht nach liegt die Zukunft aller Sexualreformen in der Eugenik, im internationalen Weltfrieden, und dies im Gegensatz zur Kakogenik der Kriege, des Kapitalismus und der Alkoholtrinksitten. Dies sind die drei Hauptteufel der Menschheit.

Verzeihen Sie diese kurze und bündige Erklärung. Mögen Sie darnach handeln.

Ihr getreuer Mitkämpfer

Dr August Forel
Vormalig Professor an der Universität Zürich

52.

ANNAL CONVENTION

M. Hirschfeld-Berlin opened the General Meeting and read a business report on the World League; the latter has a present 182 individual members, and, with the affiliated associations, a total membership of 130.000.

Vachet-Paris read an expose dealing with the tasks and the Rules of the World League.

Hirschfeld-Berlin pointed out that a statute was already in existence, and, according to same, motions for alterations of the Rules had to reach the Executive Committee not later than 4 weeks prior to Congress, and that *Vachet's* suggestions were already forming an essential part of the statute and the demands of the World League.

Krische-Berlin reported on the decisions of the Executive Committee at their meetings of 15th June, 6th and 28th August 1930.

Accordingly the Executive Committee put forward the following propositions; *August Forel* and *Havelock Ellis* to be elected honorary president. *Magnus Hirschfeld-Berlin*, *Norman Haire-London*, *J. Leunbach-Copenhagen*, to be elected presidents. *Mr. and Mrs. Riese-Frankfurt*, *Mr. and Mrs. Krische-Berlin*, *Vachet-Paris*, *Batkis-Moscow*, *Friedjung-Vienna* to be elected members of the Executive Committee. According to a decision of the IIIrd Congress held in London, the next Congress is to be held in Moscow. After due communication with the competent quarters in Sowjet Russia the Executive Committee propose June 1932 with the following Agenda:

1. Marxism and Sexual Problems;
2. Sexual Lay Morals;
3. Sexual Ethnology;
4. Sex Equality;
5. Anti-conceptual methods;
6. The sexual misery of the prisoners.

These proposals have been approved by the general meeting. The following further items have been added to the Agenda of the Moscow Congress:

7. Inner Secretion;
8. Interruption of pregnancy;
9. Intoxicants and Sexuality;
10. The Modern Sexual Penal Code.

It was further decided that the Moscow Congress should be followed by a Congress in Paris in September 1933.

Prior to the election of the members of the International Committee a motion by *Krische-Berlin*, prompted by a suggestion from Vienna.

XXVII

THE LAST WLSR CONGRESS IN BRNO 1932



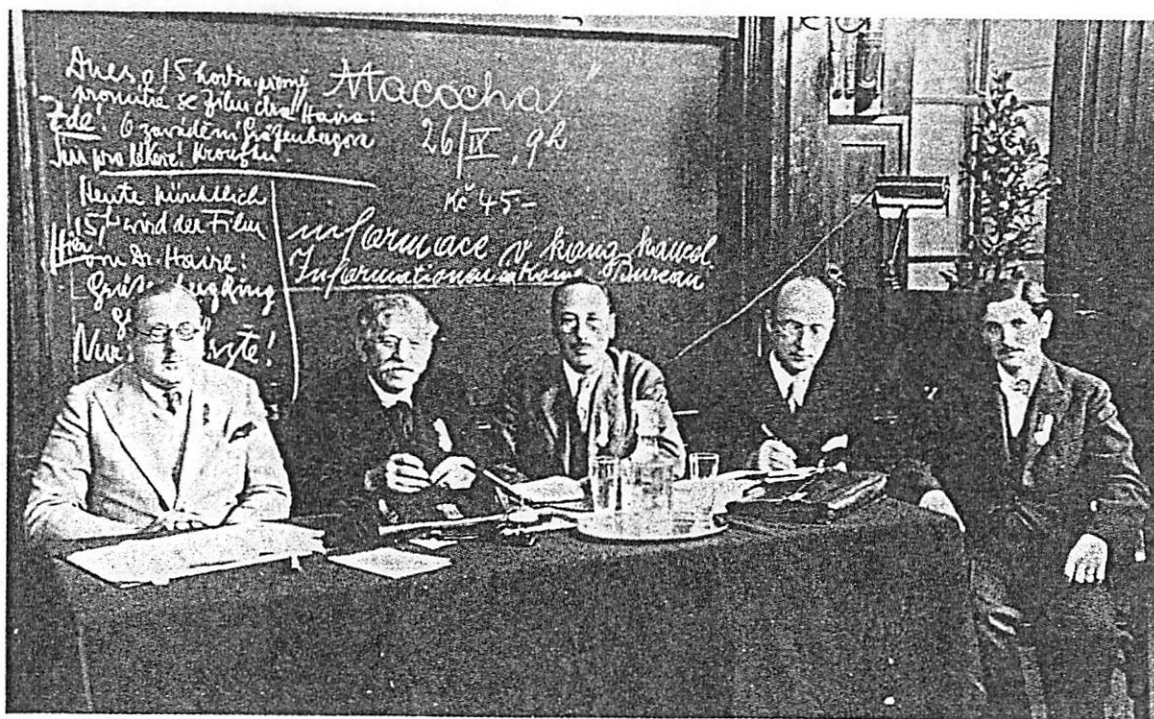
54.

The last WLSR congress was held in Brno, Czechoslovakia. Plans to hold further congresses in Paris, Moscow or Chicago could not be realized.

54.
Congress participants at the statue of Gregor Mendel in Brno.

55.
The congress in session.

At the presiding table: (from left to right) Norman Haire, Hirschfeld, Leunbach and two unidentified men. Behind Haire an announcement in German about Haire's film on "The Gräfenberg Ring" (IUD) with the remark: "Only for physicians!"



55.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR SEX RESEARCH



56.

In 1926 Albert Moll organized the first *International Congress for Sex Research* in Berlin.

The congress offered over a hundred presentations, among them papers by Max Marcuse, Bronislaw Malinowski, Harry Benjamin, Norman Haire, and Dora Russell.

56.

Opening ceremony in the plenary hall of the German parliament (*Reichstag*) Oct. 10, 1926.

57.

Albert Moll.



57.

ÜBERSICHT

über die

Verhandlungen und Veranstaltungen des Ersten Internationalen Kongresses für Sexualforschung 10. bis 16. Oktober 1926.

Sonntag, den 10. Oktober 1926

vormittags 11 Uhr Eröffnungssitzung im Plenarsitzungssaal des Reichstages.

Im Anschluß an die Eröffnungssitzung geschäftliche Sitzung der Mitglieder der Internationalen Gesellschaft für Sexualforschung (Ingese).

Abends 9 Uhr Empfang durch die Kongressleitung im Hotel Atlantic „Der Kaiserhof“, freier Eintritt für die Kongressteilnehmer gegen Vorweisung der Kongressteilnehmerkarte.

Montag, den 11. Oktober 1926

9 bis 1 Uhr und 3 bis 7 Uhr Kongressverhandlungen,

8 Uhr abends Vorführung von Kulturfilmen aus dem Filmarchiv der Universum Film-Aktiengesellschaft (Ufa) im kleinen Hörsaal des Langenbeck-Virchow-Hauses.

Dienstag, den 12. Oktober 1926

9 bis 1 Uhr und 3 bis 7 Uhr Kongressverhandlungen,

Abends frei.

Mittwoch, den 13. Oktober 1926

9 bis 1 Uhr Kongressverhandlungen,

2 1/2 bis 5 1/2 Uhr Besichtigungen (s. „Mitteilungen“ für die Kongressbesucher). Aufbruch pünktlich 2 Uhr vom Langenbeck-Virchow-Haus.

Abends gemeinsames Abendessen; Tanz (s. „Mitteilungen“).

Donnerstag, den 14. Oktober 1926

9 bis 1 Uhr und 3 bis 7 Uhr Kongressverhandlungen,

Abends Festvorstellung in der Staatsoper „Salome“ unter persönlicher Leitung von Richard Strauss. Meldungen beim Kongressbüro bis mittags 12 Uhr. Zur Verfügung stehen 200 Plätze. Berücksichtigt werden in erster Linie auswärtige Teilnehmer.

Freitag, den 15. Oktober 1926

9 bis 1 Uhr und 3 bis 7 Uhr Kongressverhandlungen,

Abends 7 1/2 Uhr Bierabend, veranstaltet von der Berliner Ärzteschaft im Kaisersaal des Restaurants Zoologischer Garten (näheres s. „Mitteilungen“).

Sonnabend, den 16. Oktober 1926

9 bis 1 Uhr und 3 bis 7 Uhr Kongressverhandlungen,

Abends 8 Uhr zwangloses Zusammensein: Großes Spandauer Zimmer des Berliner Ratskeller im Berliner Rathaus, Königstraße.

Sämtliche wissenschaftlichen Sitzungen finden im Langenbeck-Virchow-Haus, Berlin NW, Luisenstr. 58 statt. Es stehen drei Säle zur Verfügung: A, B, C. Alle allgemeinen Sitzungen werden in dem großen Vortragssaal A abgehalten. Die Sektionssitzungen finden in A, B, C statt.

Es wird auf einer Tafel im Vorraum stets mitgeteilt werden, in welchem Saal (A, B, C) die betreffende Sektion tagt.

Die arabischen Nummern der Vorträge geben nicht ohne weiteres die Reihenfolge der Vorträge an, sondern sind Kennzeichen für eine leichtere Orientierung.

Die Vortragenden, die noch keine Auszüge ihrer Vorträge geliefert haben, werden gebeten, diese umgehend im Kongressbüro abzugeben.

Diskussion.

Wer zur Diskussion sprechen will, wird gebeten, dem Schriftführer einen Tag vorher schriftlich mitzuteilen, zu welchem Vortrage er zu sprechen wünscht. Der Verhandlungsleiter ist berechtigt, auch solche Meldungen zu berücksichtigen, die erst später erfolgen.

Für jeden Diskussionsredner ist eine Zeit von fünf Minuten vorgesehen. Doch hat der Verhandlungsleiter das Recht, diese Zeit auf zehn Minuten, in Ausnahmefällen auch noch weiter zu verlängern. Ebenso ist der Verhandlungsleiter berechtigt, die Diskussion zu verschieben, so daß die Diskussion eines Vortrages erst nach Abhaltung anderer Vorträge erfolgt. Er ist auch berechtigt, die Diskussion zu Vorträgen, die in einer der allgemeinen Sitzungen gehalten werden, in die entsprechende Sektion zu verlegen.

Die Diskussionsredner werden gebeten, ihre Diskussionsbemerkungen zwecks Drucklegung selbst niederzuschreiben. Diskussionsformulare und Bleistifte stehen bei den Schriftführern zur Verfügung.

THE SEX RESEARCH CONGRESSES IN BERLIN (1926) AND LONDON (1930)



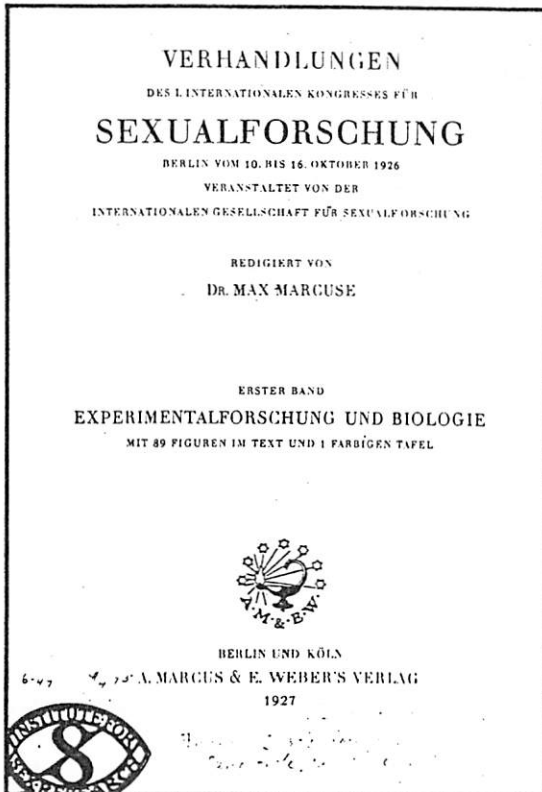
59.

58. Program summary of the Berlin congress.

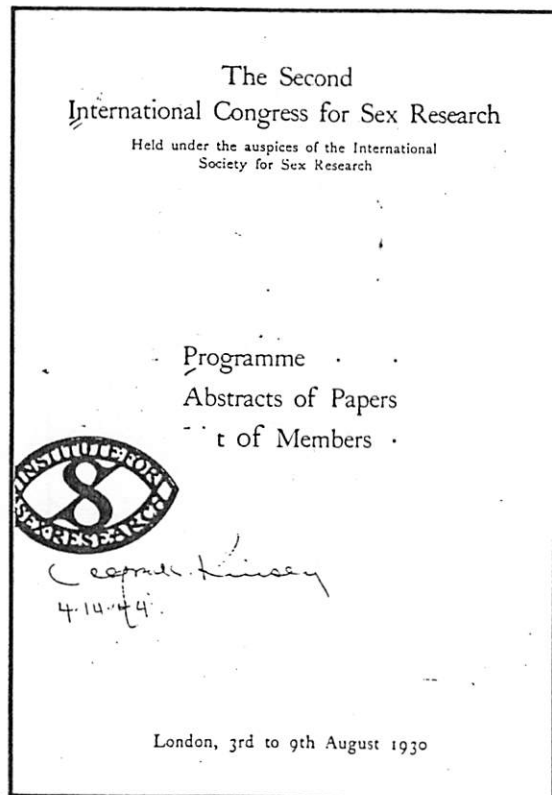
59. Participants at the Berlin congress.

60. Proceedings of the Berlin congress.

61. Proceedings of the London congress.



60.



61.

Der Sieg der Eheberatung

*Sie waren einst noch zu naiv
Drum ging die Sache auch so schief
Sie konnten sich nicht lieben
und wurden drum vertrieben.*



*Seit diese Weisen hier gelehrt
Was für Komplexe sie beschwert
Ist die Vollkommne Ehe
In . . . nächster Nähe.*



Max Marcuse Havelock Ellis Graf Keyserling Hans Reimann Van de Velde Magnus Hirschfeld Lindsey



66.

Both Bloch and Hirschfeld collaborated with producers and directors of so-called "Sexual-Enlightenment-Films" dealing with problems from syphilis to prostitution and sex in prison.

In 1919 Hirschfeld himself appeared in the film "Anders als die Andern" (Different from the Others") a plea for the reform of anti-homosexual laws. In this dramatic film, Conrad Veidt played a homosexual violinist who is blackmailed and commits suicide.

66.

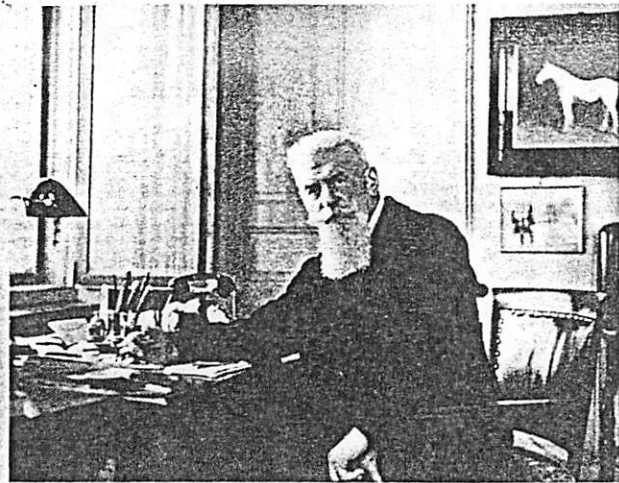
Conrad Veidt in "Anders als die Andern" with his blackmailer Reinhold Schünzel (left).

67.

Magnus Hirschfeld trying to counsel Conrad Veidt in the film "Anders als die Andern".



67.



In 1923 the endocrinological studies of Eugen Steinach were presented in a full-length documentary. The film was produced in Berlin with support of the Austrian government.

68.

Eugen Steinach in his study.

69.

The "Steinach Film": Program.

70.

Newspaper ad.

E. Steinach

69.

Der Steinach-Film

ist nach dem unter persönlicher Mitarbeit des Herrn
Professor Dr. Eugen Steinach

in Verbindung mit der staatlichen Österreichischen Bundesfilmhauptstelle in Wien von der Kulturabteilung der Universum-Film A. G., Berlin (medizinisches Filmmarchiv) aufgenommen und von Professor Steinach autorisierten Lehrfilm populärverständlich bearbeitet.

Manuskript und gesamte Aufnahmeleitung: **Dr. Curt Thomalla.**
Wissenschaftliche Mitarbeiter: **Dr. N. Kaufmann-Berlin**, **Dr. L. Niernberger-Wien**, **Dr. H. Ahlenstet-Berlin**, **Dr. U. Schmalz-Berlin**, **Dr. P. Kammerer-Wien**, **Dr. P. Schmidt-Berlin**.
Dramaturgische Mitarbeit: **Johannes Meyer-Berlin**, **Georg Schade-Berlin**.
Organisation: **Alexander Berglas-Berlin**.

Wissenschaftliche Institute, Universitäts-Kliniken und Krankenhäuser in Wien und Berlin, das Institut für Sexualwissenschaft in Berlin, das pathologische Institut des Oem. Krankenhauses (Dr. K. Saad) in Kopenhagen u. a. stellten Aufnahme-material und Patienten zur Verfügung.

Regie: **Dr. Thomalla** in Wien und Berlin
Dr. Kaufmann in Berlin
W. Achael-Berlin
W. Prager-Berlin
Dr. Imelzki-Wien.
Mikroskopische Aufnahmen: **Dr. Oetze-Leipzig**, **Tubus-Aufnahmen: M. Bröck-Berlin**.
Schematische Trickzeichnungen: **Svend Møldaa-Berlin**, **Emmy Spöhr-Berlin**.
Titelzeichnungen: **Atelier für neuzeitliche Schriftkunst Karl Jacob-Lichterfeld**.
Photographie: **Bröck**, **Heiling**, **Hirch**, **Roth-Wien**, **Schwibel**.

Außer dieser populär-wissenschaftlichen Fassung ist eine zweite rein sachliche und ausführlichere Bearbeitung dieses Themas:

„Steinachs Forschungen“

für Lehr- und Vortragzwecke von der Kulturabteilung der Ufa gemeinsam mit der staatlichen Österreichischen Bundes-Film-Hauptstelle in Wien hergestellt.

Manuskript: **Prof. Dr. Steinach, Dr. Kammerer, Dr. Niernberger-Wien**.
Aufnahmeleitung: **Dr. C. Thomalla, Dr. N. Kaufmann-Berlin, Dr. L. Niernberger, Dr. H. Imelzki-Wien**.



70.

DER STEINACH-FILM

Dr. Kurt Pinna, einer der Entdecker über das „Steinach-Film“, schreibt in der Zeitschrift „Das Tagebuch“:

„... Auch ich befinde mich unter den Entdeckern und ... habe es für philantropische Anstandspflicht, das, was ich in meinem Gutachten ausführte, noch öffentlich zu sagen, denn es handelt sich hier um ein Filmopu, auf das nachdrücklich hingewiesen werden muß. Hier ist nämlich von größter Wichtigkeit für alle Welt, ein Problem, das bisher nur verstreut, unvollständig und in höchster Aufmachung dem Publikum bekanntgegeben wurde, vollkommen deutlich und ansehnlich darzustellen — in seinen theoretisch-experimentellen Grundgeden wie in seinen praktischen und im Allgemeinen ziselnden Ausprägungen.“

Dieser Film eröffnet eine neue Epoche des wissenschaftlichen Kulturfilms. Die Leser des „Tagebuchs“ haben von mir manche scharfe und durchweisende Wort u. u. den Film gehört. Hier nun besetze ich, daß mich dieser Film im tiefsten bewegt, daß er sich nicht nur über die osteinischen Forschungen bis ins Einzelne aufklärt, sondern seinen Blick auch für viel umfassendere, biologische und allgemein-menschliche Probleme gerichtet hat; und ich erkläre, daß dieser Film nach Verzicht auf jede Spieltheatralische Einwandtheit, mit wissenschaftlicher Gewissenhaftigkeit und dennoch für jedermann verständlich gelungen ist, sodaß jeglicher Zuschauer geklärt und beruhigt über mancherlei Probleme, die ihn bisher dunkel quälten, diesem wirklichen „Aufklärungsfilm“ antworten wird.

Vielleicht ist manche Menschlich-Macht sogar allzu geschäftig verhält. Wie aber hier Wesen und Wirkung der Pubertätsdrüse erklart wird, wie der alte Rastorich Methusalem, dem vor Weib, Bewegung und hoher gelungener Nahrung miss ist, nach manchenfreundlichen durchgeführter Operation zur gesundheitsreichen Jungfrau sich wandelt, ist ebenso instruktiv wie satyrisch einwandfrei vorgeführt. Und wenn körperliche und seelische Eigenart der Zwitter, Homosexuellen und Lesbierinnen mitreißend sich erklart und erhellt, dann schwindet auch dem Dämling sein Grauen. Dieser Film wird über alle Länder der Welt Licht in das naturwissenschaftliche, politische, ökonomische, soziale und vital-Probleme bringen.“

raufführung am Montag, dem 8. Jan. im JFA-PALAST AM ZOO

VORFÜHRUNGEN:
Sonntag, den 8. d. M. 8 und 9 Uhr; an dem letzten
Wochentage: 7 und 8 Uhr. • Sonntag, 9. und 10. Jan.
Vorstellung: 11 Uhr aus dem Saal des Ufa-Palastes am Zoo.
Ehren- und Präzisionsausgültig!

Die Ausgabe: 41. Jahrg. Nr. 20. Df. Staats. Bayernausgabe München, Mittwoch, 31. Oktober 1933

VÖLKISCHER BEOBACHTER

Herausgeber Adolf Hitler

Kampfblatt der national-sozialistischen Bewegung Großdeutschlands

Homosexuelle als Vortragsredner in Knabenschulen

Magnus Hirschfeld, der „Vorkämpfer“ für Aufhebung des § 175, darf in deutschen Gymnasien sprechen

Die Zerstörung der Jugend!

Deutsche Mütter, Arbeiterfrauen! Wollt Ihr eure Kinder Homosexuellen anstiften?

Das erwachende Schweden

Was man vergißt

Die Mütter der Knabenschulen sind heute die Hauptzielobjekte der Propaganda der Homosexuellen. Sie werden durch die Reden der Homosexuellen in den Knabenschulen in die Irre geführt und sollen glauben, daß die Homosexuellen die besten Freunde der Jugend sind.

Die schwedische Bewegung der Homosexuellen hat in den letzten Jahren einen großen Aufschwung genommen. In Schweden sind die Homosexuellen heute nicht nur in den Städten, sondern auch in den ländlichen Gegenden sehr zahlreich.

Man vergißt die Tatsache, daß die Homosexuellen in Deutschland heute eine große Rolle spielen. Sie sind die Hauptstütze der Bewegung der Homosexuellen in Deutschland.

Der Stürmer

Märnberger Wochenblatt zum Kampfe um die Wahrheit

HERAUSGEBER: JULIUS STRICHER

Stürnberg, im Febr. 1929

Wurstjud Bauerndfreund

Er betrüßt das arme Volk um das verbilligte Fleisch und den Staat um den Sol

Die Judenfrage
„Herrn Julius S. Stricher und Chefredakteur...“



Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld

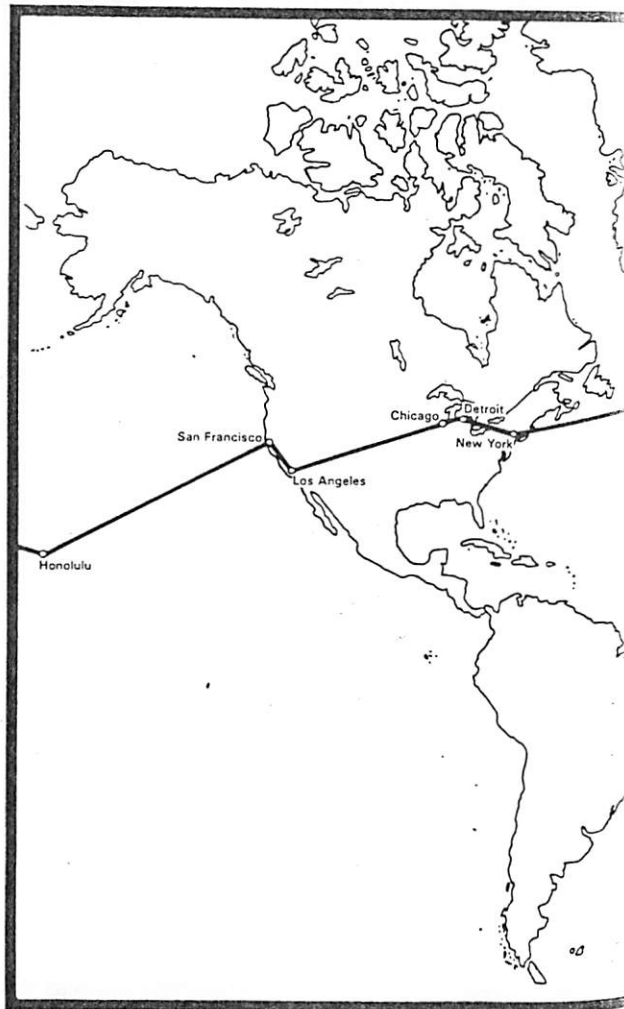
Spiegel der Angst
Propaganda-Einstellung in Berlin...“

Die Judenfrage
Die Judenfrage ist eine der wichtigsten Fragen der Gegenwart. Sie ist die Ursache aller unserer Schwierigkeiten.

Die Juden sind unser Unglück!

72.

73.
In 1930 Hirschfeld was no longer safe in Germany. He therefore left on an extended trip abroad, hoping that the Nazi menace would pass. This hope was not fulfilled, and Hirschfeld never returned to Germany.

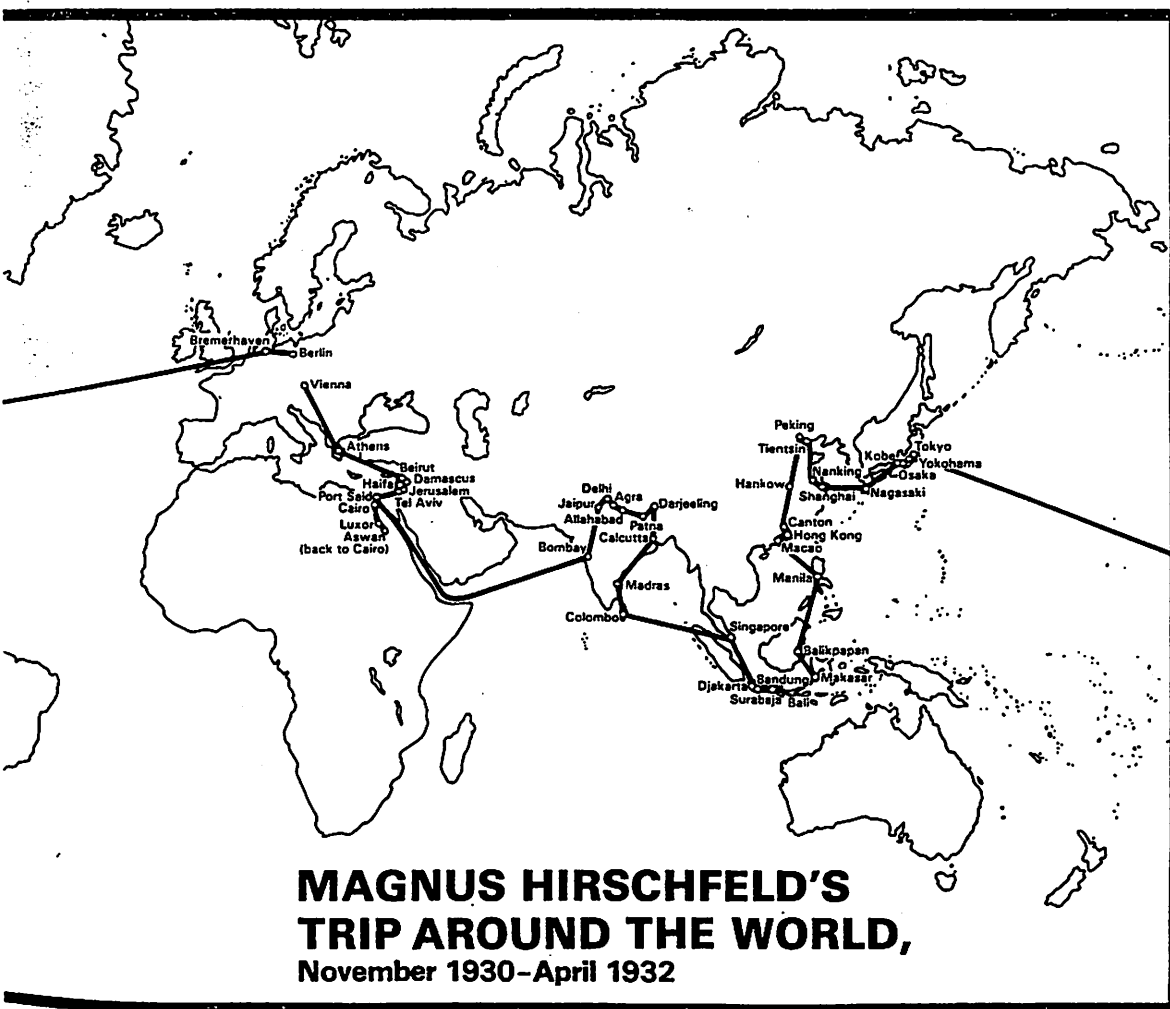


73.

As early as 1920 the Nazis had physically assaulted Hirschfeld in Munich and left him for dead. Thus, he was able to read his own obituaries in the papers. The Nazi press continued the attacks throughout the 1920's, and eventually all of Hirschfeld's lectures were interrupted by Nazi goon squads. Thus, he could no longer appear in public.

71. The official paper of the Nazi party with an attack on Hirschfeld, Oct. 31, 1928. The headline reads: "Homosexuals as Speakers in Boys' Schools. Magnus Hirschfeld, the fighter for the abolition of § 175 [the German sodomy law] is allowed to speak in German high schools. The Destruction of Youth! German Mothers, Women Workers! Do You Want to Hand Your Children Over to Homosexuals?"

72. Julius Streicher's infamous antisemitic paper "Der Stürmer" with its unchanging banner line (at the bottom): "The Jews are Our Misfortune", made a special effort to malign and slander Hirschfeld. Shown here is a front page from 1929 calling Hirschfeld an "apostle of lewdness."



icans Incomes of 55 La

Hirschfeld Asks Scientific Sex View, Not Theological

German Expert Likes Magistrates' Attitude in U. S. Courts

By Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld, World-Famous Advocate of Sex Reform, Eminent German Authority on the Manifestations of Love, Who Has Often Been Called "The Einstein of Sex." In a Dialogue With George Sylvester Viereck.

PRESENT—Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld and the interviewer.

PLACE—The library of the interviewer on Riverside drive, New York. On the wall, pictures of many celebrities, including Roosevelt, Marconi, the Kaiser, Einstein, Conan Doyle, Mussolini, Foch, Joffre, Clemenceau, Steinach, Voronoff and Dr. Hirschfeld.

Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld, whose benignant smile redeems the ferocity of his bushy mustache, rests in an easy chair after prolonged visits to the Women's Court, the Night Court and other metropolitan institutions where magistrates mete out justice.

Liberal Spirit Amazing

HIRSCHFELD: I am pleased and astonished by the liberal spirit which prevails in your magistrates' courts. I have "sat in" with a number of judges. I have talked to them and closely watched the cases that come up before them. Their decisions and their attitude toward the defendants appearing before them demonstrate an extraordinary understanding of the vagaries of the human heart. The judges seem to me more humane than the law. They are certainly more humane than the police.

I: You cannot expect policemen to be familiar with the mysteries of sex expounded by Krafft-Ebing, Havelock Ellis and yourself.

HIRSCHFELD (smiling gently): Of course not. The entire science of sex is comparatively young. Sex science was the last of the sci-



Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld.

I: Surely the law must be enforced?

HIRSCHFELD (shrugging his shoulders): Our moral code is largely the product of climate and chance. It is not always possible to draw a line where the permissible ends. A historical survey of the laws prevailing at different times in one society and a geographical survey of the laws prevailing in different societies at any one time reveal surprising variations.

Moral Code Varies

No objective principles have yet been established in matters governing the love life of the world. Until the age of enlightenment at the end of the eighteenth century set in, many minor sex offenses were punishable with death. After the French revolution they ceased to be regarded as crimes or misdemeanors.

The attitude of society toward

Moral Code Largely Result of Fate and Climate, He Declares

No oath should be required from the defendant.

I: What do you think of our penal system and our prisons?

HIRSCHFELD: On my tour of inspection of Welfare Island and the Tombs I was struck by the kindness of some of the guards to their prisoners. But I was shocked by the physical condition of the cells, which hardly allow one-third of the space necessary for the decencies of life to the prisoners.

You should throw open your prisons to the modern spirit. In Russia the prison authorities experiment with "week-end vacations" for convicts. These vacations enable the prisoners to attend to urgent business and to visit their families. There is no reason why wives should suffer by being deprived for a long term of their husbands. Morality in the home and the prison profits from the Russian innovation. Revolutionary as it may seem, it works.

Disease Breeds Crime

I: Is crime not always the product of disease?

HIRSCHFELD: Most habitual criminals are physically and psychically defective.

Your judges are as lenient as possible with the wayward girl and other offenders of this description. But leniency should not depend upon the whim of the intelligence or the good humor of the magistrate.

I: How would you remedy the situation?

HIRSCHFELD: Your courts need medical experts thoroughly familiar with all the physical and psychic factors involved, to whom the judge can turn for advice. If a medical expert of wide experience had the opportunity to examine offenders, he would be able to determine whether their condition is amenable to medical treatment.

75. **San Francisco Examiner**
 AMERICA FIRST
 Monarch of the Bibles
 REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 25, 1931

GIRL DESCRIBES SHOOTING OF THORNEWILL

Witness Declares Wife Burst Into Cabin With Gun in Hand and Fired Upon Husband

SANTA CRUZ, Feb. 24.—With dramatic effect the prosecution closed its case today against Mrs. Helene Thornevill, charged with the murder of her husband, Leslie A. Thornevill.

The drama was furnished by the State's star witness, Gertrude Smith, one of the three young women who attended the party in the mountain cabin of Milton Main on the night of December 29, when the fatal shooting occurred.

Describes Shooting

She pictured Mrs. Thornevill as bursting in upon the party in a jealous rage, revolver in hand, and opening fire upon Thornevill after a brief exchange of words.

A loud banging on the door was the first hint that the wife was on the scene, Mrs. Smith declared. She testified:

"I was in the kitchen with Milton Main, Mrs. Patricia Ross and Thornevill. Main opened the door. Mrs. Thornevill rushed in. There was a gun in her hand. Her face was white and her mouth in a straight line.

"Pointed Gun at Me"

"She walked straight across to Thornevill, who was leaning against a table, and said: 'Les, you're going home with me.'

Prudery Hit

DR. MANGUS HIRSCHFELD, noted German scientist, who deprecates American attitude on sex matters.



HYPOCRISY IN U. S. FLAYED BY DR. HIRSCHFELD

Prudery Deplored by Visiting German Scientist; Prohibition Declared "Great Corruption"

Sex ideas of the American people are based on old taboos. Prudery and hypocrisy in this country are too great to permit frank consideration of sex problems.

Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld, German scientist of international repute, indicted this country on a count of hypocrisy when he arrived yesterday at the St. Francis Hotel. Yet the indictment was not a bitter one.

Gray haired, placid, kindly, the learned doctor apologized for his criticism. Yet he said:

"I have a great admiration for the American people, in the three months I have been here. I see a great desire of the people to have more knowledge.

Great Corruption

"The same as prohibition, the Anthony Comstock laws against information about sex and birth control have had broad consequences. It is not the right way. Before I came to America, I was more for prohibition. Now I see it is a great corruption.

"The only way we can change people is by enlightenment and betterment of social conditions. The truth is not indecent. Only through pure truth can we have true purity. You speak in whispers of sex, and in an unscientific way.

"It is time sex relationship was taken out of theological hands. I am convinced that Bishop Manning is a good man, but I am not convinced that he is the right expert in sex matters."

Source of Movement

With Havelock Ellis and August Forel, Doctor Hirschfeld heads the World League for Sexual Reform on a Scientific Basis.

He became interested in the matter when, 38 years ago, he returned to Europe from the Chicago World's Fair, and found England in a turmoil over the avowed irregularities of the poet, Oscar Wilde. He said:

"A few of us said that jail was no help for such cases.

"We organized the Scientific Humanitarian Committee. Since that time, Europe has advanced a long way from its prudery. In thirty-five more years, America will advance."

Doctor Hirschfeld is on a lecture tour in this country. He will speak over KFRC tomorrow at 5:45, and may give a lecture before he sails March 3 for Tokyo.

JURY'S PAVING INQUIRY PUSHED

To speed the investigation of the Mountain View patent paving situation, District Attorney Fred Thomas yesterday asked the Santa Clara County Grand Jury to appoint a special jury committee to work with him.

The report on the audit of the books of the Mountain View city council, expected yesterday, will be made within a few days, Hubert Hoed, San Jose accountant, told Thomas.

Whatever Hoed's findings, Thomas declared, he will go ahead with the investigation requested by citizens who complained that a ruinous patent-paving program was forced upon the town.

More than \$500,000 worth of Warrenite paving was laid during a five-year period, city council records showed.

It's Dangerous to Call Man Ex-Dry!

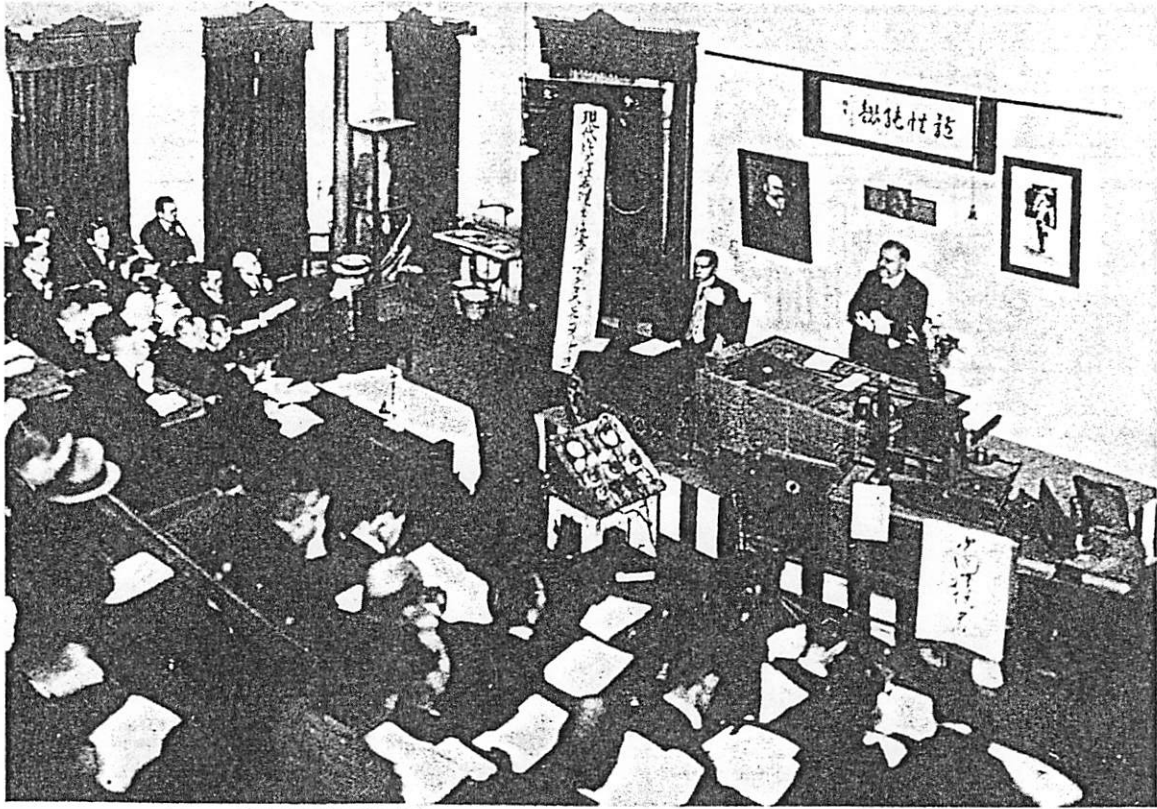
On his arrival in New York, Hirschfeld was welcomed by a distinguished greeting committee. He gave several lectures and interviews and then traveled on to Detroit and Chicago.

74. Newspaper clip on Hirschfeld's impressions of New York and Chicago.

In the San Francisco Bay Area, Hirschfeld visited old friends, among them the urologist Victor G. Vecki, and spoke over the radio station KFRC. He also visited San Quentin prison, where he interviewed Mooney and Billings, figures in a famous labor case. Convinced of their innocence, Hirschfeld signed an appeal for their release.

75. Front page of the "San Francisco Examiner", February 25, 1931.

HIRSCHFELD IN JAPAN AND CHINA



76.

At the invitation of Professor Keijo Dohi (left of Hirschfeld, sitting beneath a picture of Albert Neisser), Hirschfeld addressed the Congress of Dermatology in Tokyo, 1931.

76.
View of the auditorium during Hirschfeld's address.

In China, Hirschfeld lectured at all Chinese national universities. Especially in Peking and Nanking the audiences were very large, and at Sun Yat Sen University in Canton over 1000 students appeared for a lecture.

77.
Hirschfeld with members of the Chinese Women's Club in Shanghai.



77.

78.
Jawaharlal Nehru.

In Allahabad Hirschfeld was the guest of Nehru, in whose house he occupied the room usually reserved for Gandhi. Nehru wrote in Hirschfeld's diary:

"It has been a pleasure to renew the acquaintance with Dr. Hirschfeld, whom I met in Berlin four years ago. Germany and India have developed many cultural bonds, and to Germany India is beholden in many ways. A German savant like Dr. Hirschfeld is therefore welcome to our country, and even though we may be engrossed in our struggle for emancipation, we cannot forget that our independence must lead us to a fuller life and to greater contacts with the thinkers of other countries."

79.
Lecture announcement.



THE Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal requests the pleasure of your company at the Society's Rooms on Friday, October 2nd, 1931, at 6 p.m., on the occasion of a lecture illustrated by lantern slides.

LECTURER : DR. MAGNUS HIRSCHFELD,
Director, Institute for Sexology, Berlin.

SUBJECT : AN INTRODUCTORY OUTLINE
OF SEXOLOGY, A NEW AND
IMPORTANT SCIENCE.

1, Park Street,
Calcutta.

Confiscating Books for Burning by Hitler's Order



80.



81.

82.

INSTITUT DES SCIENCES SEXOLOGIQUES

pour la recherche scientifique des instincts normaux et anormaux et de la constitution psychobiologique

34, AVENUE CHARLES FLOQUET, PARIS (VIII^e)

(Ligne 10 MARS)

TÉLÉPHONE SUPPLÉMENTAIRE 84 76 ET 84 77

D^r MAGNUS HIRSCHFELD

FONDATEUR DE L'INSTITUT DE SEXOLOGIE DE BERLIN

DIRECTEUR DE L'INSTITUT DE SEXOLOGIE A PARIS

PRÉSIDENT DE LA LIGUE MONDIALE

POUR LA

RÉFORME SEXUELLE SUR UNE BASE SCIENTIFIQUE

PARIS LE

1931

My Very dear friend
Harry. I received this morning your letter
and thank you very much for your kindness.

Naturally I know exactly, that the
medical associations don't pay for lectures and
I have never expected, that they shall do it.
Financial reasons are also not deciding for
me to go to America. In a modest way I
can live there and here from the income of
my books.

What I wish is to find a place, where
I can feel homelike in my old days, where
I can live restfull and peacefull in a
spiritual way, especially where I can work
and where I have the impression, that I am
welcome.

83.

80. On May 6, 1933, an organized mob of Nazi students broke into the Institute for Sexology in Berlin, destroyed the collections, stole all the papers and carried the books away for burning. The day-long action was carried out in a quasi-military fashion.

The Institute was then closed and reopened as a Nazi office building.

82. On May 10, 1933, the books taken from Hirschfeld's Institute were publicly burned on Berlin's Opera Square. This Nazi book burning "against the Un-German spirit" also included materials from other libraries written by many great authors from Freud to Brecht and George Sylvester Viereck.

81. Hirschfeld's bust carried by a Nazi mob to the book burning site.

Unable to return to Germany, Hirschfeld tried repeatedly to settle in the United States, but these plans could not be realized. Eventually he estab-

lished a new sexological institute in Paris, which proved unsuccessful. Finally he retired in Nice, where he died on his birthday, May 14, 1935.

83.

Letter from Hirschfeld to Benjamin of June 3, 1934:

"My very dear friend Harry. I received this morning your letter and thank you very much for your kindness. Naturally I know exactly, that the medical associations don't pay for lectures and I have never expected that they shall do it. Financial reasons are also not deciding for me to go to America. In a modest way I can live there and here from the income of my books.

What I wish is to find a place, where I can feel homelike in my old days, where I can live restfull and peacefull in a spiritual way, especially where I can work and where I have the impression, that I am welcome."

45

THE UNREALIZED CONGRESS IN CHICAGO 1933



84.

As the United States representative of the World League for Sexual Reform, Harry Benjamin tried to organize an international congress in Chicago in 1933. This would not only have brought Hirschfeld back to the United States, but would also have provided a major boost to American sex research. Unfortunately, the efforts proved futile.

84.
(from left to right) Harry Benjamin, Hirschfeld, and Max Thorek in Chicago, 1931.

23 Nov. 1932

24, HOLMDENE AVENUE,
HERNE HILL,
LONDON, S.E. 24.

Dear Dr. Harry Benjamin,

Thank you for your kind letter. I am familiar with your name & know something of your work. I am sorry if I neglected to thank you for reprints, though I fear that often happens as there are so many demands on my time, & at my age am unable to deal with them dimly.

I hope you may find it possible to arrange the Congress in Chicago next year. By that time it is probable that conditions will have improved. You certainly need to be fairly assured of improvement."

85.

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Letter from Havelock Ellis to Benjamin of Nov. 23, 1932:

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86.

86.
Letter from Harry Benjamin to Ellis of Feb. 15, 1933.

87., 88.

Final version of the WLSR platform as amended by Harry Benjamin with the advice of Havelock Ellis, 1933.

February 15, 1933

Dr. Havelock Ellis
24 Holmdene Avenue
Herne Hill, London S.E. 24

Dear Dr. Ellis:

Supplementing my letter of January 16th, I am herewith sending you another outline of the Principle Points of the League's Platform. I have tried to embody your suggestions and hope the wording will meet with your approval.

Unfortunately, I can report no headway with my preparations for the planned Congress in Chicago. In spite of many efforts, I have, so far, failed to find anybody in Chicago to take over the actual organization work there. I shall however, keep you posted as to any progress I may be making.

The enclosed article just appeared, and I do hope you will find time to peruse it. With my kindest wishes, I beg to remain,

Faithfully and sincerely yours,

HB:AC

86.

WELTLIGA FÜR SEXUALREFORM

AUF SEXUALWISSENSCHAFTLICHER GRUNDLAGE

WL / SR

Das Präsidium:

August Forel
Havelock Ellis
Magnus Hirschfeld

Der

Internationale Ausschuß:

Professor Asnaurow (Argentinien), Dr. Batkis (Rußland), Dr. H. Benjamin (Nordamerika), Dr. Biedl (Tschechoslowakei), Dr. Bondy (Tschechoslowakei), Dr. Bratt (Schweden), Dr. Brubpacher (Schweiz), Dr. Ramon Clases (Chile), Dr. Friedjung (Oesterreich), Dr. Geiersvald (Norwegen), / / Red. Gudmundson (Island), Dr. Norman Haire (England), Dr. Max Hodann (Deutschland), Eugen Humbert (Frankreich), Else Jerusalem (Argentinien), Prof. Jørgensen (Dänemark), Inga Juúghanns (Dänemark) Dr. Kempeneers (Belgien), Alexandra Kollontay (Rußland), Mrs. Loeb (Canada), Victor Margueritte (Frankreich), Rosa Mayreder (Oesterreich), Heinrich Meng (Deutschland), Prof. Mieli (Italien), Dr. Olafsson (Island), Prof. Pasche-Oserski (Rußland), Dr. Juan Fernan Pérez (Spanien), Dr. Prißmann (Lettland), Dr. Ranulf (Dänemark), Dr. William Robinson (Nordamerika), Dr. H. Rogge (Holland), Dora Russel (England), Dr. A. Salama (Aegypten), Margret Sanger (Nordamerika), Dr. Schneiderberger (Liberia), Sindo Seltaro (Japan), Professor Silverstolpe (Schweden) Dr. Helene Stöcker (Deutschland), Frau Alma Sundquist (Schweden), Professor M. Suzuki (Japan).

Arbeitsausschuß:

Dr. Paul u. Maria Krische, Berlin, Dr. Walther und Hertha Riese, Frankfurt a. M., Dr. J. H. Leunbach, Kopenhagen.

Bureau der Weltliga (Adr.):

Institut für Sexualwissenschaft, Berlin NW 40, In den Zelten 10.

PRINCIPAL POINTS OF THE LEAGUE'S PLATFORM

The League advocates:

1. Equal privileges and obligations for men and women in regard to their sexual lives as in their political and economic lives.
2. Liberation of the marital relationship from Church domination. Reforms of the laws regulating marriage and divorce.
3. Control of conception (Birth Control, Preveception) so that procreation may be undertaken deliberately and only with a due sense of responsibility.
4. Application of the knowledge of Eugenics towards improvement of the race through Birth Selection. (Encouragement of propagation of the fit and gifted, and sterilization of the unfit.)
5. Protection of the unmarried mother and the "illegitimate" child.
6. Proper, scientific understanding of variations in sexual constitutions (intersexuality) and a correspondingly rational attitude, for instance, toward homosexual men and women.
7. Systematic education in the biology of sex, especially regarding the problems of venereal disease, masturbation and abstinence. To promote a healthy attitude towards sex, including the knowledge of sane sex living, and not complicated by any sense of guilt.
8. Legal and social reforms regarding prostitution in order to eliminate its dangers (especially venereal disease).
9. Disturbances and abnormalities of the sexual impulse to be regarded as more or less pathological phenomena and not as crimes, vices or sins.
10. Reform of the penal code in regard to sexual offenses. Only those sexual acts to be considered criminal which violate the rights of another person. Protection of minors and feebleminded persons. Sexual acts between responsible adults, undertaken by mutual consent, to be regarded as their private affair (and not liable to legal actions).

Differentiation between crime and vice: the former—as anti-social—being an object of the law; the control of the latter—as a personal problem—being an object of education.