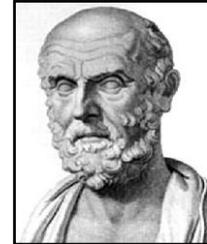


Chronology of Sex Research

The following superficial, unavoidably incomplete and, in part, arbitrary chronology is meant, above all, to illustrate the international and interdisciplinary character of sexology. It may also indicate how its development is interwoven with the political and social movements and intellectual fashions of the various historical periods.

Antiquity

Greek and Roman philosophers and physicians like *Hippocrates*, *Plato*, *Aristotle*, *Soranus* and *Galen*, study, describe, and discuss questions of reproduction, contraception, human sexual behavior, sexual dysfunctions and their therapy, sexual education, sexual ethics, and sexual politics.



Hippocrates

The Roman poet *Ovid*, with his "*Ars Amatoria*", offers a treatise on the art of lovemaking and seduction.

The Indian scholar *Mallanga Vatsayana* writes his "*Kama Sutra*", a 'classical' manual of lovemaking.

Middle Ages

Islamic scholars continue the scientific tradition of Greek and Roman antiquity. *Ar-Razi* (Rhases), *Ibn Sina* (Avicenna), *Ibn Rushd* (Averroes) and other Muslim scholars preserve and expand the traditional sexological knowledge. Indeed, the "Golden Age of Islam" (ca: 800-1300 AD.) produces a rich body of sexological literature by many authors in many countries, including the European Al-Andaluz (today Andalusia).



Al-Razi



Ibn Sina



Ibn Rushd

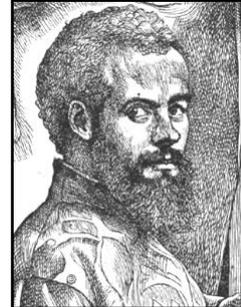
In China the 'classical' handbook on sex "*Su-Nui-Jing*" is written.

Early Modern Times

In Tunisia, *Sheikh Nefzawi* writes an Arabic love manual, "*The Perfumed Garden*", which resembles the "*Kama Sutra*", but is more detailed. The part of the book dealing with homosexual love is later suppressed and is now lost.

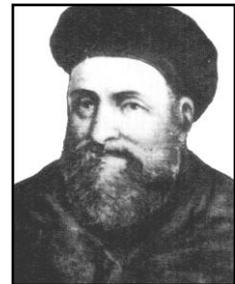
Italy is the birthplace of modern scientific anatomy. For example, *Leonardo da Vinci* conducts anatomical studies by dissecting corpses, being one of the first to do so. He draws and describes some internal sex organs, coitus, and pregnancy.

In 1543 the Brussels-born *Andreas Vesalius*, working in Italy, publishes his pathbreaking works "De humani corporis fabrica" ("On the Fabric of the Human Body") and "De humani corporis fabrica librorum epitome" (Abridgement of the Structure of the Human Body). They offer the first exact illustrations of the human anatomy. Other anatomists make new discoveries regarding the internal sex organs.



Vesalius

The Italian *Gabriele Fallopio* describes the oviducts (Fallopian tubes), the Dutch *Regnier de Graaf* the Graafian follicles and female ejaculation, the Danish *Caspar Barthelsen (Bartholinus)*: Bartholin's glands, and the British *William Cowper*: Cowper's glands.



Fallopio



de Graaf



C. Bartholinus



W. Cowper

In 1642 the physician *J.B. Sinibaldi* publishes his "Genanthropoeia" in Rome. It is a comprehensive textbook dealing with anatomy and erotic stimulation.

The French courtier *Pierre de Bourdeille, Abbé de Brantôme*, writes his "Life of the Fair and Gallant Ladies", a literary memoir containing many entertaining 'case histories' of sexual behavior. The book is published posthumously in 1665.



de Brantôme

In 1677, the dutch lens maker *Anton van Leeuwenhoek* sees, for the first time, human sperm cells (his own) under his microscope.



van Leeuwenhoek

The 18th Century

In 1716 an anonymous pamphlet is published in London with the title "Onania; or, The Heinous Sin of Self-Pollution, and all its Frightfull Consequences, in Both Sexes, considered. With Spiritual and physical advice to those, who have already injur'd themselves by this abominable Practice...". The author is most probably a surgeon and quack by the name of *John Marten*. In any case, the text sells very well and is repeatedly reprinted. It warns against the alleged effects of masturbation, such as epilepsy, consumption (i.e. tuberculosis), emaciation, loss of erection and an early death. This is the first of many following publications which, for the next 200 years, fuel an unfounded mass hysteria in the Western world about the alleged dangers of masturbation.

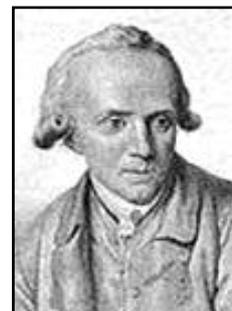


In 1735 the Swedish botanist *Karl von Linné* introduces his "methodus sexualis" i.e. a classification system in which plants are listed according to the character and number of their reproductive structures. This system (now obsolete) greatly impresses most contemporary scholars, but is also attacked as obscene by moralists, because it allows for the cohabitation of a male stamen with several female pistils in one and the same flower. This is considered a defamation of God who cannot possibly have created such depravity. Teachers are urged not to teach Linné's system in school.



Linné

The Lausanne physician *Samuel Tissot*, through his book "Onanism" ("*L'Onanisme, dissertation sur les maladies produites par la masturbation*", 1760), becomes the most influential propagandist of the alleged dangers of masturbation. In this, he is in tune with the spirit of his times. Even the "enlightened" philosopher *Immanuel Kant* disapproves of the „lustful self-violation“ and regards it as a moral failure. German educators like *J. Oest* and *J. H. Campe* devote themselves to the fight against masturbation.



Tissot

The Genevan writer and composer *Jean-Jacques Rousseau*, in his influential book "Émile" (1762), demands the preservation of sexual 'innocence' in children and adolescents.



Rousseau

In 1785, the *Marquis de Sade*, imprisoned in the Bastille on a morals charge, secretly writes bizarre, outrageous and blasphemous masturbation fantasies. (The manuscript is discovered in 1904 by the pioneer sexologist *Iwan Bloch*. The text is incomplete and later published as "The 120 Days of Sodom".) In this, as in all other books of this aristocratic author, virtue is punished and vice rewarded. He thus mocks the "enlightened" belief that human beings are basically good and that rational insight will make them reasonable, noble, and kind.



De Sade

In 1791, during the French Revolution, the playwright and feminist *Olympe de Gouges* issues a "Declaration of the Rights of Woman and the Female Citizen". Her demands are ignored, and in 1793, during the "reign of terror", she is sentenced to die on the guillotine.



de Gouges

In 1792, the English writer *Mary Wollstonecraft* publishes her "Vindication of the Rights of Woman", in which she demands female equality in education, private and public life, including politics. She unmasks the alleged 'natural' role of women in her time as the product of a patriarchal ideology.



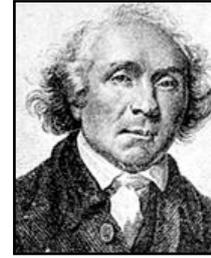
Wollstonecraft

The feminist goals had also earlier been supported by the *Marquis de Condorcet* in a publication of his own. In 1794 he also falls victim to the "reign of terror" during the French Revolution. The following political restoration soon abandons all demands for women's rights.



de Condorcet

The eminent physician and surgeon *John Hunter* spells out the basic principles of sex therapy in the chapter 'Of Impotence' in his book "Treatise of the Venereal Disease" (1786).



Hunter

Towards the end of the century, the English parson *Thomas Malthus* publishes his "Essay on the Principle of Population" (1798), in which he criticizes the optimism of the 'enlightened' writers of his time and warns against overpopulation, which will prevent mankind's lasting happiness.

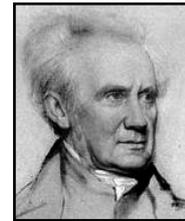


Malthus

The 19th Century

1822

The Englishman *Francis Place* and others begin a "neomalthusian" campaign for contraception. In the course of the 19th century the most important representatives of this campaign are *Charles Bradlaugh*, *Annie Besant*, *Charles Knowlton*, *Charles Drysdale* and *Alice Vickery Drysdale*. They try to improve the lot of working women, who are exhausted by too many births, but their efforts do not find the support of *Marx und Engels*.



Place

The German philosopher and librarian *Friedrich Karl Forberg* publishes in Latin his study "De Figuris Veneris" (Manual of Classical Erotology), a collection - with commentary - of ancient Greek and Roman texts referring to a great variety of sexual behaviors.



Forberg

1826-1827

In Berlin, *Wilhelm von Humboldt* sketches the (unexecuted) plan for a "History of Dependency in the Human Race", which was also to contain a "History of Whoring" and a "History of the Procreative Drive". He provides a neutral classification of human sexual behavior according to its four possible objects: 1. Self, 2. other sex, 3. same sex, 4. animal.



von Humboldt

1827

Karl Ernst von Baer discovers the human egg cell.



von Baer

1837

In Paris the first great study of prostitution is published by the physician and public health officer *A. J. P. Parent-Duchâtelet*: "De la prostitution de la ville de Paris".



Parent-Duchâtelet

1838

The Berlin physician *Friedrich Adolf Wilde* describes, for the first time, an occlusive pessary for women as a means of contraception. (It is reinvented in 1881 by the North-German physician *W. A. Mensinga*.)

1843

The Ruthenian (Ukrainian) physician *Heinrich Kaan* publishes his study "Psychopathia sexualis", in which sins of the flesh are reinterpreted as diseases of the mind. Following this initiative, other physicians and psychiatrists also begin to use medieval theological terms of disapproval like "deviation", "aberration", and "perversion". Originally, these had referred to "false" religious beliefs or heresy; now they begin to turn into (pseudo)medical concepts. The whole process is known in cultural history as the 'medicalization of sin'.



Kaan

1843-1844

The vulcanisation of rubber by *Goodyear* and *Hancock* makes the mass production of condoms possible.

1848

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and *Lucretia Mott* convene the first women's rights convention in Seneca Falls, N.Y. The convention passes a "Declaration of Sentiments" demanding equal rights for women.



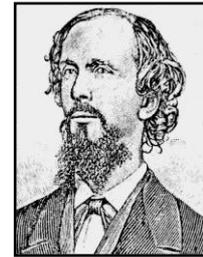
Stanton



Mott

1864-1879

The German lawyer *Karl-Heinrich Ulrichs* publishes a series of pamphlets in which he declares "man-male love" to be inborn. Supposedly it is the natural, healthy expression of a "female soul in a male body" - a condition he calls "Uranism". Those characterized by this condition he calls "Uranians". By means of this hypothesis, Ulrichs hopes to demonstrate the injustice of punishing sexual contact between men: Uranians do what they do because of what they are. No legislator, however, should punish people for what they are. Above all, Ulrichs wants to prevent the extension of the unreformed Prussian law against "unnatural vice" to all German states. This threatens to occur as a result of German unification under Prussian leadership. (In Bavaria, Baden, Württemberg, and Hannover the old law had already been abolished.) Ulrichs, too, receives no support from *Marx* and *Engels*, who privately joke about him.



Ulrichs

1865

In the city of Brno (in today's Czech Republic), the monk *Gregor Mendel* lays the foundation of modern genetics. His "Experiments in Plant Hybridization" describe the laws of heredity, but the true significance of Mendel's discoveries remains unrecognized by contemporary scientists.



Mendel

1869

The Hungarian writer and journalist *Karoly Mária Kertbeny* (born in Vienna as *Karl Maria Benkert*) coins the term "homosexuality". In an open letter to the Prussian minister of justice, he declares the condition to be a harmless and healthy variation. Its expression should not be punishable by law.



Kertbeny

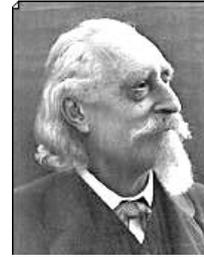
The Berlin psychiatrist *Carl Westphal* publishes the first medical case history of same-sex erotic attraction in his journal "Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten". It concerns a woman who feels attracted to the female students in her sister's boarding school. Westphal concludes that she suffers from a psychopathological condition for which he coins a new term: "contrary sexual feeling". The article prompts numerous other psychiatrists, including *von Krafft-Ebing*, to submit similar case histories of their own. Thus, within a very short time, the 'condition' of loving persons of the same sex comes to be viewed as a psychiatric illness.



Westphal

1872-1885

The Italian physician and anthropologist *Paolo Mantegazza* publishes a three- volume work on sexual questions "Trilogia dell' amore" (1. Hygiene of Love, 2. Physiology of Love, 3. Anthropology of Love), which introduces a certain moral relativism with its many cross-cultural observations.



Mantegazza

1873

The American moral crusader *Anthony Comstock* persuades the US congress to pass a strict new law against "obscenity". As a result, it becomes illegal even for physicians to inform their patients about contraception. Comstock himself is put in charge of enforcing the law and succeeds in having many physicians imprisoned. Thus, for many decades, contraception becomes a taboo subject in the US.



Comstock

1879

Albert Neisser discovers the gonococcus (the bacterium causing gonorrhoea).



Neisser

1886

The Austrian psychiatrist *Richard von Krafft-Ebing* publishes his own "Psychopathia sexualis", a collection of case histories documenting strange and unusual sexual practices. These are supposedly symptomatic of certain "sexual diseases of the mind". Among other things, he introduces the concepts of "sadism" (after the *Marquis de Sade*) and "masochism" (after the then still living Austrian writer *Leopold von Sacher-Masoch*).



von Krafft-Ebing

1892

The young American physician *Clelia Mosher* begins a survey among educated middle-class women concerning sexual attitudes and experiences. The results remain unpublished until 1980. They document an unexpected openness and sensuality of the women who answered the questionnaires.



Mosher

Pioneers (1895-1936)

1895

Ewald Paul and later *Hermann Rohleder* edit the world's first journal exclusively devoted to sexual questions: „Vita sexualis, Zeitschrift zur Erforschung des Geschlechtslebens...“(Journal for Researching the Sexual Life....). The last issue appears one year later.

1896

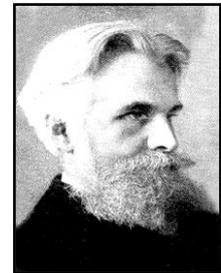
The Italian psychiatrist *Pasquale Penta* edits the „Archivio delle psicopatie sessuali“, the first Italian sexological journal.



Penta



The English private scholar *Havelock Ellis* begins his "Studies in the Psychology of Sex" (last volume 1928). Since they cannot be published in England, they appear in the USA and (in translation) in Germany. The English reading public first comes to know Ellis mostly through his "harmless" collection of essays "On Life and Sex". Later, it also gains access to his "Studies in the Psychology of Sex".



Ellis

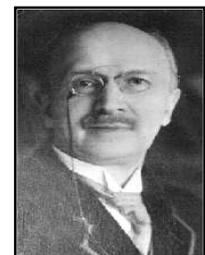
1897

The Berlin physician *Magnus Hirschfeld*, together with some friends, founds the "Wissenschaftlich-humanitäres Komité" (Scientific Humanitarian Committee), the world's first "Gay Rights" organization. Its goal is the repeal of the German anti-homosexual law § 175 which punishes sexual contact between men. It also fights for the rights of transgender persons. For the committee Hirschfeld edits the "Jahrbuch für sexuelle Zwischenstufen" (Yearbook for Intermediate Sexual Stages" 1899-1923). The centennial of the committee - 1997 - is celebrated in Berlin with a large exhibition "One Hundred Years of Gay Activism"



Hirschfeld

Hirschfeld's rival, the Berlin physician *Albert Moll*, publishes his "Investigations Concerning the Libido Sexualis", to which *Sigmund Freud* later owes an unacknowledged debt.



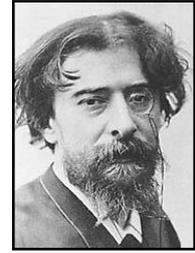
Moll

1902

At the initiative of *Alfred Blaschko*, *Albert Neisser* and others the "German Society for the Fight Against Venereal Diseases" is founded in Berlin.

1903

The French writer *Rémy de Gourmont* publishes his "Physique de l'amour" (The Natural Philosophy of Love), a popular book containing descriptions and interpretations of animal sexual behavior.



de Gourmont

In Vienna, the young philosopher *Otto Weininger* publishes his book "Geschlecht und Character" (Sex and Character) and shortly thereafter commits suicide at the age of 23. The work presents abstruse, misogynistic and antisemitic theories about the meaning of human sexuality, but is widely read and discussed at the time.



Weininger

1903-1904

Magnus Hirschfeld begins his statistical surveys on homosexuality. As a result of complaints, they are soon terminated by legal action.

1904

The endocrinologist *Eugen Steinach* in Prague, later in Vienna, studies the effects of sex hormones on the development of the animal and human body. By means of gonadal transplantation, he succeeds in feminizing male rats and masculinizing female rats. In 1922 his work is documented in the full-length "Steinach Film", today still preserved in German and Austrian film archives.

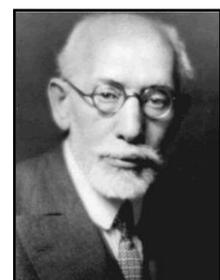


Steinach



Program cover for the "Steinach Film"

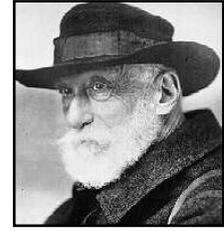
In Vienna, the ethnologist *Friedrich Salomon Krauss* begins publication of his yearbook "Anthropophyteia". This work (10 main volumes plus a number of complementary volumes) contains a wealth of folkloristic material about sex. He thus had become a pioneer of "ethno-sexology" whose work was greatly appreciated by *Sigmund Freud*, *Iwan Bloch*, *Magnus Hirschfeld*, *Franz Boas* and many others. *Krauss* also coins the term "paraphilia". However, by 1913, as a result of various obscenity trials, he is financially ruined, and his further career is curtailed.



Krauss

1905

The Swiss psychiatrist *Auguste Forel* publishes his book "The Sexual Question" which raises demands that are revolutionary for its time (abolition of most sex laws, marriage for same-sex couples etc.). Forel deliberately combines medical and socio-political viewpoints. His well-intended proposal to practice "eugenics" (i.e. the voluntary genetic improvement of the human race by avoiding the transmission of hereditary diseases) unfortunately carries some (then unrecognized) seeds of totalitarian "racial hygiene" policies such as those later enacted by the Nazis.



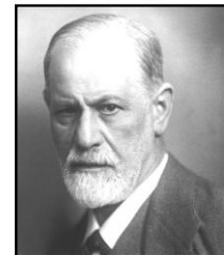
Forel

Helene Stöcker and others found the Association for the Protection of Mothers ("Bund für Mutterschutz"), which fights for the protection of unmarried mothers and for the legal equality of "illegitimate" children. One of her supporters, the dermatologist *Max Marcuse*, later becomes the editor of the "Zeitschrift für Sexualwissenschaft" (Journal for Sexology).



Stöcker

The Viennese physician *Sigmund Freud* publishes his "Three Essays on the Theory of Sex". In this work he describes the "normal" development of human sexuality as well as the "perversions", i.e. behaviors which do not correspond to the norm. His theory is based on the doctrine of psychoanalysis (i.e. examination of the mind or soul). According to Freud, the "sex drive" undergoes a process of "maturation" in which various "partial drives" become subordinated to the goal of mature "genitality". The three main phases of his process are: 1. Oral phase, 2. anal phase, 3. phallic phase. In late childhood there also is a "latency phase" in which the sex drive lies dormant until it reawakens during puberty.



Freud

1906

Paul Ehrlich and his Japanese collaborator *Sahachiro Hata* develop the first effective medical treatment of syphilis (by means of a compound called "Salvarsan". It is later improved as the less toxic "Neosalvarsan" (1912).



Ehrlich and Hata

The American anarchist and feminist *Emma Goldman*, an early advocate of women's rights and contraception, founds her magazine "Mother Earth" which offers political and philosophical essays as well as literary contributions by modern writers of fiction.



Goldman

1907 The Berlin physician *Iwan Bloch* publishes his study "The Sexual Life of Our Time". In it he demands the establishment of sexology ("Sexualwissenschaft") as a scientific enterprise in its own right, combining the methods and insights of both the natural and the cultural sciences. What *Mantegazza* had still called "love" (amore), from now on permanently turns into "sexuality" in the scientific literature.



Bloch

1908 *Magnus Hirschfeld* edits the first Journal of Sexology ("Zeitschrift für Sexualwissenschaft"). As a monthly publication, it survives for only one year (12 issues). It contains not only medical contributions, but articles written by a wide spectrum of scientists and scholars, from anthropologists and criminologists to philologists and historians. These include *Sigmund Freud* and *Cesare Lombroso*.



1909 *Albert Moll* publishes his study "The Sexual Life of the Child", disregarding Freud's psychoanalytic theory, which he considers to be unscientific. In this book, Moll for the first time proposes a 4-stage description of the human sexual response: 1. the onset of voluptuousness, 2. the equable voluptuous sensation, 3. the voluptuous acme, 4. the sudden decline.



Moll

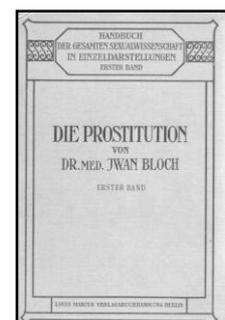
The Japanese military physician and writer *Ogai Mori*, who had studied in Germany, publishes his autobiographical "Vita Sexualis", in which he describes his own adolescent sexual experiences in a detached and sober, even clinical style. (He also records the homosexual affairs of his classmates without passing any moral judgment.) The book is banned shortly after publication.



Mori

1911 *Albert Moll* publishes his "Handbuch der Sexualwissenschaften" (Handbook of Sexual Sciences), which contains articles written not only by himself, but also by other sexologists, such as *Havelock Ellis*.

1912 *Iwan Bloch* begins the publication of his "Handbuch der gesamten Sexualwissenschaft in Einzeldarstellungen" (Handbook of Sexology in its Entirety Presented in Separate Studies). The first volume "Prostitution, vol. I" is written by himself, the second "Homosexuality in Men and Women" (1914) by Hirschfeld, a third volume by Bloch ("Prostitution, vol. II") appears posthumously. Bloch's untimely death in 1922 ends the entire ambitious project.



1913 In Berlin, *Magnus Hirschfeld*, *Iwan Bloch*, *Albert Eulenburg* and others found the first Medical Society for Sexology and Eugenics ("Ärztliche Gesellschaft für Sexualwissenschaft und Eugenik").

Albert Moll, also in Berlin, founds a rival organization - the International Society for Sex Research ("Internationale Gesellschaft für Sexforschung").

1914 *Magnus Hirschfeld* publishes his monumental study (1067 pages) "Homosexuality in Men and Women" (Die Homosexualität des Mannes und des Weibes).

Iwan Bloch and *Albert Eulenburg* once again found the Journal for Sexology ("Zeitschrift für Sexualwissenschaft"). It continues to be published until 1932 under the editorship of *Max Marcuse*.



Marcuse

In the USA, the *Rockefeller* family takes an interest in sex research and begins to look for ways to support it. Over the next forty years, it makes substantial amounts of money available, first through the Bureau of Social Hygiene and later through the National Research Council (Division of Medical Sciences - Committee for Research in Problems of Sex). However, the scientists in charge sabotage the effort, because they are uncomfortable with the subject matter. They refuse to investigate it, and instead use the funds for "uncontroversial" basic biological research. They also fail to set up a sexological library and collection or to publish a sexological journal or even a bibliography. Moreover, they refuse to invite *Havelock Ellis* or to support or even meet the exiled *Magnus Hirschfeld* and his fellow sexologists *Wilhelm Reich*, *Ernst Gräfenberg*, *Bernhard Schapiro*, and *Hans Leffeldt* when they come to the US. Eventually, the Rockefeller Foundation provides at least some funds for the work of *Alfred C. Kinsey*. However, this support is all too soon withdrawn under pressure from conservative political and religious forces.

1916 *Margaret Sanger* and her sister open a birth control clinic in Brooklyn, New York. It is almost immediately closed by the authorities as a "public nuisance". The Sanger sisters are sentenced to 30 days in the workhouse for having violated state obscenity laws. In spite of these and similar difficulties, Margaret Sanger remains active in the family planning movement, becoming its most influential organizer not only in the US, but also internationally.



Sanger

1919 *Magnus Hirschfeld* opens the world's first "Institute for Sexology" in Berlin.



Hirschfeld

1921 Magnus Hirschfeld organizes the world's first sexological congress in Berlin, the "International Conference for Sex Reform on a Sexological Basis".

In Prague, the university creates a chair of sexual pathology for the dermatologist *Prof. Pecirka* as a first step towards establishing a sexological institute. Pecirka had trained with Hirschfeld in Berlin, and, after his unexpected death, the university in 1929 - 1930 sends another young dermatologist, *Josef Hynie*, to Hirschfeld's institute for training. Hynie succeeds in completing the task left unfinished by his predecessor. He retires as the director of the university's Sexological Institute in 1974.



Hynie

1923 *Max Marcuse* publishes his "Handwörterbuch der Sexualwissenschaft" (Hand Dictionary of Sexology) which contains original contributions of many prominent writers, including *Sigmund Freud*.

1926 In Berlin, *Albert Moll* organizes the "I. International Congress for Sex Research". The opening session is held at the Reichstag, seat of the German national parliament. A second congress follows 1930 in London.

The Dutch gynecologist *Theodor Hendrik van de Velde* publishes his book "Ideal Marriage", a very popular work of adult sex education which tries to encourage men and women to shed their inhibitions within their sexual relationships and to develop their sensuality.



van de Velde

Magnus Hirschfeld begins the publication of his 5-volume "Sexual Knowledge" (Geschlechtskunde). Its last volume appears in 1930.

1928 *Magnus Hirschfeld*, supported by the Danish physician *J. H. Leunbach*, organizes a congress in Copenhagen and, on that occasion, founds the "World League for Sexual Reform" ("Weltliga für Sexualreform"). Presidents are *Hirschfeld*, *Havelock Ellis* and *Auguste Forel*. (Additional Congresses of the League: London 1929, Vienna 1930 and Brno 1932.) Among other things, the League demands the legal and social equality of the sexes, the right to contraception and sex education, reform of sex legislation (decriminalization of 'victimless' sex crimes).



Leunbach

Catherine B. Davies publishes her massive study "Factors in

the Sex Lives of Twenty-Two Hundred Women". The book documents, in the majority of cases, satisfying regular sexual intercourse, masturbation before and after marriage as well as the use of contraceptives.



Davies

1929

The ethnologist *Bronislaw Malinowski* publishes his work "The Sexual Life of Savages in North-West Melanesia". The less repressive sexuality described here - and in later books by *Margaret Mead* and others - offers an interesting and influential contrast to "Western" attitudes.



Malinowski

The Spanish physician and endocrinologist *Gregorio Marañón* publishes his "Los estados intersexuales". Amended and expanded, it becomes the basis for his most important work "La evolución de la sexualidad humana y los estados intersexuales" 1930 (The Evolution of Human Sexuality and the Intersexual Stages).



Marañón

In Bangkok, the French judge *René Guyon*, who, earlier in the century, had been called to Thailand by the Thai government, begins his radical "Studies in Sexual Ethics". He demands the right to sexual fulfillment for all women and men as long as they do not violate the rights of others. Of the 9 volumes written until 1944, only 6 are published in French (2 also in English). In the 1940's, Guyon also attacks the repressive sexual policies of the League of Nations, and he repeats his criticism in 1951, when he accuses the United Nations of betraying the idea of sexual rights in their Universal Declaration of Human Rights.



Guyon

1930

The English physician *Helena Wright* publishes her book "The Sex Factor in Marriage". Active in the movement for family planning, she remains a leading figure in British sexual medicine until long after World War II.



Wright

At the 4th congress of the World League for Sexual Reform (WLSR) in Vienna, the Austrian sociologist *Rudolf Goldscheid* presents the first sketch of a "Magna Charta of Human Sexual Rights", demanding sexual rights for both men and women as well as for all sexual and reproductive minorities.



Goldscheid

1930-32

Magnus Hirschfeld, whose public appearances are subject to increasing Nazi harassment, is no longer safe in Germany. He therefore begins a two-year trip around the world, introducing his new science in hundreds of lectures (USA, Japan, China, Indonesia, India, Egypt, Palestine, Greece). He does not return to Germany. His book "The World Journey of a Sexologist" appears in German (1933), English (1935), and French (1935).

1931

The gynecologist *Robert Latou Dickinson*, in collaboration with *Laura Beam*, publishes his study "A Thousand Marriages". This study, based on questionnaires, analyzes the sex lives of one thousand married women, finding that half of them do not find sexual satisfaction in their marriages. Dickinson, an ardent supporter of contraception, also uses his considerable influence in helping other sexologists.



Dickinson

1933

In New York, the American science fiction writer and publisher *Hugo Gernsback* (an immigrant from Luxemburg) founds the cheap and popular, but serious magazine "Sexology" which tries to educate its readers about the complexities of human sexuality (reproduction, hormones, transvestism, fetishism, homosexuality, STDs, etc.). The magazine's publication continues well into the 1960s. It is widely dismissed as pornographic by the American intellectual establishment, which fails to publish a respective more "serious" journal of its own.



Gernsback

On May 6, a Nazi goon squad plunders Hirschfeld's Institute for Sexology, which is then closed by the authorities. The library is publicly burned four days later together with the books of other "Un-German" authors like *Freud*, *Brecht*, *Feuchtwanger*, *Werfel*, and *Stefan Zweig*. Most sexologists lose their opportunities to work, because they are Jewish. They flee into exile - *Felix Abraham* moves to Italy (suicide 1937), *Hirschfeld* dies 1935 in France, his assistant *Karl Giese* flees to Czechoslovakia (suicide 1938). *Max Marcuse*, *Ernst Klimowsky*, and *Felix Theilhaber* escape to Palestine and later become citizens of Israel, *Bernhard Schapiro* escapes via Switzerland to the USA and finally to Israel, *Sigmund Freud* and *Charlotte Wolff* to England, *Max Hodann* to Sweden, *Wilhelm Reich* first to Scandinavia, then to the USA, *Ludwig Levy-Lenz* to Egypt, *Hans Lehfeldt* and *Ernst Gräfenberg* to the USA, *Arthur Kronfeld* to the USSR (suicide 1941), *Eugen Steinach* and *Herbert Lewandowski* to Switzerland. *Friedrich S. Krauss* dies in Vienna in 1938 shortly after the "Anschluss". *Albert Moll* remains in Berlin. He is spared the transportation to one of the death camps, because he dies of natural causes in 1939. The Institute building is destroyed in WW II in an

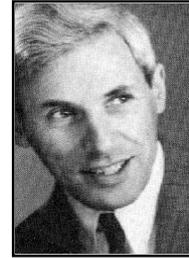


Theilhaber



Levy-Lenz

allied bombing raid, as is the entire neighborhood. Today, the area is part of a public park surrounding an exhibition and conference center (House of World Cultures). In 2000, it was the venue of the combined EFS/DGSS international congress "For a Millennium of Sexual Health".



Lewandowski



Abraham



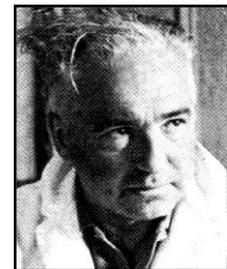
Giese



Kronfeld

1936

Wilhelm Reich publishes his expanded work "Die Sexualität im Kulturkampf" (first version 1930; later rewritten in the USA as "The Sexual Revolution"). Reich combines psychoanalysis and the philosophy of *Marx*. However, gradually biological interests move to the forefront, especially after his move to the US. *Reich* is the second sexologist (after *Moll*) to divide the sexual response into 4 phases: 1. Mechanical tension, 2. Bioelectric charge, 3. Bioelectric discharge, 4. Mechanical relaxation. Typical for this later phase of his work is the book "The Function of the Orgasm" 1942, in which he claims the discovery of an alleged positive "orgone energy". He also builds and markets "orgone accumulators" i. e. special boxes (similar to phone booths) in which a person can sit and and experience an improvement of health, including orgasmic potency. This brings *Reich* into conflict with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), which considers his claims unproven and unscientific. It obtains an injunction against him, and, in a following trial, Reich is sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment. His boxes are destroyed and his books burned as promotional material. He dies in prison in 1957.



Reich

Modern Sex Research (1938-)

1938 *Alfred C. Kinsey*, a zoologist at Indiana University in Bloomington, IN, USA begins his mostly sociological studies of human sexual behavior.



Kinsey

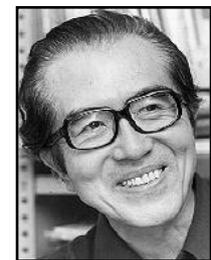
1945-1946 After many years of pioneering work for family planning in Scandinavia, the Swedish social and sexual reformer *Elise Ottesen-Jensen* lays the groundwork for the founding of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF).



Ottesen-Jensen

1947 *Alfred C. Kinsey* founds the "Institute for Sex Research" (today called Kinsey Institute) at Indiana University.

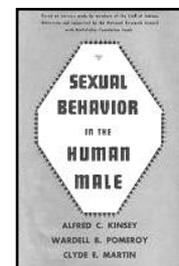
The Japanese researcher *Shin'ichi Asayama* begins his statistical surveys of the sexual behavior of Japanese students. He repeats such surveys every five years for over 30 years, eventually reaching a total of over 20.000 respondents.



Asayama

In the USA penicillin (discovered in 1928 by *Alexander Fleming*) and other antibiotica are, on a grand scale, used to cure sexually transmitted diseases.

1948 *Alfred C. Kinsey* and his collaborators *Wardell B. Pomeroy* and *Clyde E. Martin* publish their first great study "Sexual Behavior in the Human Male". The book causes a world-wide sensation, making Kinsey famous overnight. He travels inside the US lecturing about his findings and also visits Europe.



In Bombay, the physician *A. P. Pillay* edits the "The International Journal of Sexology", incorporating the older journal "Marriage and Hygiene", first issued in 1934. For several years, Dr. Pillay's journal has no competition in the field. Among other things, in 1950 it publishes *Ernst Gräfenberg's* pathbreaking article on female ejaculation.

In London, the Australian-born gynecologist *Norman Haire* begins the publication of "The Journal of Sex Education", a scientific journal for the educated general public. Haire, a friend of *Hirschfeld's* and a former leader in the World League for Sexual Reform, is also the founder and president of a "Sex Education Society", which offers public lectures.



Haire

1949

Simone de Beauvoir publishes her historical and socio-cultural study "Le deuxième sexe" (The Second Sex), which demands an end to the traditional discrimination against women. It becomes an important literary milestone for a newly awakened feminist movement.



de Beauvoir

1950

In New York, the gynecologist *Ernst Gräfenberg*, who had escaped his persecution by the Nazis in his hometown Berlin, again describes the phenomenon of female ejaculation and calls attention to a female erogenous zone in connection with the paraurethral glands – later called *Gräfenberg spot (G-spot)*.



Gräfenberg

The "Deutsche Gesellschaft für Sexualforschung" (German Society for Sex Research) is founded at the initiative of the literary scholar and physician *Hans Giese*.

In Los Angeles, *Harry Hay* and a group of male friends found the first American homosexual liberation organization, the "Mattachine Society". It soon develops chapters in other parts of the US. Its name is derived from French groups of masked men, who, during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, went to the countryside to conduct dances and rituals during the "Feast of Fools", and where, because of their masks, they could "speak the truth to power". One of these societies was named "Société Mattachine". In 1953, some of its members form a new organization called "ONE" and begin to publish the first American gay rights journal under that name.



Symbol of the Mattachine Society

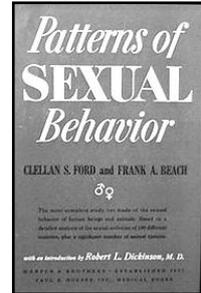


Hay

The first hormonal contraceptive is developed. After being tested for several years, "the pill" becomes widely available beginning in 1960.

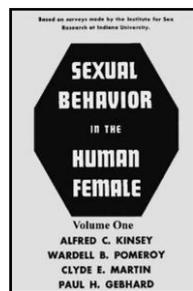
1951

Clellan S. Ford and Frank A. Beach publish their study "Patterns of Sexual Behavior". The authors compare nearly 200 human societies with regard to their sexual behavior. By implication, the book further undermines the traditional Western moral absolutism in sexual matters.



1953

Alfred C. Kinsey and his collaborators Wardell B. Pomeroy, Clyde E. Martin and Paul H. Gebhard publish "Sexual Behavior in the Human Female". Both "Kinsey Reports" are based on personal interviews (**not** questionnaires!) with over 12,000 individuals from all over the USA. The extent of demonstrated premarital and extramarital intercourse, the sexual capacities of women as well as the extent of homosexual behavior lead to vehement attacks by conservative religious and political leaders. As a result of this pressure, Kinsey is denied further financial support for his research.



1955

The American medical psychologist *John Money* introduces the distinction between "sex" and "gender". This contributes to a new and more sophisticated discussion of the differences between men and women. The distinction gains increasing importance in sexology and also in Women's Studies.



Money

In San Francisco, *Del Martin, Phyllis Lyon* and other women found the first Lesbian emancipation organization "The Daughters of Bilitis". (The name "Bilitis" was taken from a work by the French author Pierre Louys, "The Songs of Bilitis", 1894, supposedly translated from a song cycle by an ancient Greek poetess and rival of Sappho.) Their journal "The Ladder", first published in 1956, becomes one of the most influential vehicles for their cause in the US.



Martin, Lyon

First issue of the "Journal of Homosexuality", edited by *Charles Silverstein*. Later, its editorship passes into the hands of the psychologist *John P. De Cecco* who turns it into the leading journal of research on sexual orientation.



Silverstein



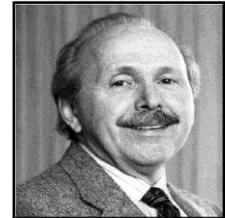
de Cecco

1957 The New York gynecologist *Hans Lehfeldt*, who had escaped from the Nazis in Berlin, together with others, founds the American "Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality" (SSSS).



Lehfeldt

1960 The American sociologist *Ira Reiss* in his book "Premarital Sexual Standards in America" rejects the notion of a biological sex drive, stressing instead human "social heredity". He also predicts the soon following "sexual revolution" in the US.



Reiss

1963 The American *Betty Friedan* publishes her book "The Feminine Mystique", which articulates a rebellion against the imposed traditional role of the housewife. Three years later, Friedan, Pauli Murray and others found the "National Organization for Women" (NOW).



Friedan



Logo

1964 In New York, the "Sexuality Information and Education Council of the US"(SIECUS) is founded by the physician *Mary Steichen Calderone* and others. This membership organization is devoted to sexuality education for people of all ages and backgrounds. It maintains a research library and publishes a bimonthly journal, the "SIECUS Report".



Calderone

1965 First issue of the "Journal of Sex Research", a publication of the Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality (SSSS).



Logo

1966 The term "transsexualism", which had been used by *Hirschfeld* and, in a different sense, by *Weininger*, is re-introduced by the physician *Harry Benjamin*, who gives it its present meaning in several articles and publishes the first extensive study on the subject as a book: "The Transsexual Phenomenon".



Benjamin

The American gynecologist *William H. Masters* and his wife *Virginia Johnson* publish their study of the physiological processes during sexual activity: "Human Sexual Response". After *Moll* and *Reich*, they again suggest a 4-phase model of the sexual response. 1. excitement, 2. plateau, 3. orgasm, 4. resolution. They add a 5th phase in males: The refractory period.



Masters, Johnson

1967

The "American Association of Sex Educators, Counselors and Therapists" (AASECT) is founded by *Patricia Schiller*. In the absence of American governmental standards, this non-profit professional organization certifies sexual health practitioners as qualified in their respective fields. The AASECT example is later followed in Japan, India, and South America.



Schiller

1968

The British scholar *Mary McIntosh* investigates "The Homosexual Role", coming to the conclusion that homosexuality is not a definite biological or psychological condition of certain individuals, which distinguishes them from everyone else, but rather a label attached to them by others and/or by themselves. It is a socially constructed role which is played voluntarily or involuntarily by some men and women, but not by others whose actual sexual behavior may not be much different. Ideas such as this eventually lead to a dispute between "essentialists" (mostly natural scientists), who continue to believe in some essential homosexuality, and "constructionists" (mostly social scientists), who no longer share this belief.



McIntosh

1970

Masters and *Johnson* publish their study of sexual dysfunctions: "Human Sexual Inadequacy". The book becomes the basis for a new behavioral "sex therapy".

1971

The American psychiatrist *Richard Green* founds the "International Academy of Sex Research" (IASR). It publishes the journal "Archives of Sexual Behavior".



Green

Rolf Gindorf founds the "Deutsche Gesellschaft für Sozialwissenschaftliche Sexualforschung" (DGSS), the German Society for Social-Scientific Sex Research).



Gindorf

1973

The American sociological sex researchers *John Gagnon* and *William Simon* publish their book "Sexual Conduct: The Social Sources of Human Sexuality". They describe sexual behavior as 'scripted' behavior i.e. as a pattern of conduct following a certain 'script' or rather an interactively acquired individual combination of several, sometimes contradictory scripts provided by social institutions, family, friends, peer groups etc. Such scripts provide models, patterns, or definitions of what is or is not 'sexual' in a particular situation, how to interpret it and how to deal with it. Since the individual is often faced with competing or even mutually exclusive sexual scripts, personal conflicts of various kinds in this area are common. With these and similar arguments, the authors dismiss the once popular notion of a universal human 'sex drive'.



Gagnon



Simon

The *American Psychiatric Association (APA)* strikes the diagnosis "homosexuality" from its "Diagnostic and Statistical Manual". Thus, literally with the stroke of a pen, the label of illness is removed from millions of men and women all over the world. From that moment on, millions of 'homosexuals' all over the world are healthy again - the greatest and fastest mass cure in medical history.



Current logo

1975

The World Health Organization (WHO) publishes a report on the "Education and treatment in human sexuality: The training of health professionals", introducing a paradigm shift from sexual sickness to sexual health. Over the next years, several other respective reports follow.



WHO Logo

1976

At the request of the American Humanist Association, the sex educator *Lester A. Kirkendall* formulates a "A Bill of Sexual Rights and Responsibilities". The statement is signed by many prominent American and foreign sexologists.



Kirkendall

The American feminist and sex researcher *Shere Hite* publishes the first of her reports: "The Hite Report on Female Sexuality" followed by "The Hite Report on Men and Male Sexuality" (1981). These were based on non-representative anonymous answers to questionnaires, many of which remained unanswered. Because of their sampling problems, the reports are widely criticized. However, they prompt a fresh look at sexual issues, especially those related to female sexuality



Hite

In San Francisco, "The Institute for Advanced Study of Human Sexuality" is founded, a private graduate school offering Master's and Doctoral degrees in sexology. Its Academic Dean is *Wardell B. Pomeroy*, formerly the closest collaborator of *Alfred C. Kinsey's*.



Pomeroy

1977

In England, *Charlotte Wolff*, a Berlin-born therapist who had escaped the Nazis, publishes her pioneering book "Bisexuality: A Study".



Wolff

1978

The *World Association for Sexology (WAS)* is founded in Rome by a multidisciplinary, world-wide group of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with the aim of promoting sexual health and sexual rights throughout the world. Today it is know as *World Association for Sexual Health*. In the following years, it regularly holds congresses in the USA, Latin America, Asia, and Europe.



Current logo

1981

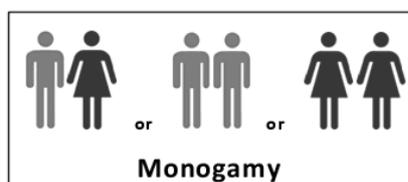
In Los Angeles, San Francisco, and New York, the first cases of a new, deadly infectious disease are reported. It soon becomes known under the name of AIDS (HIV Infection), and it spreads all over the globe. Since the disease is sexually transmissible, it has enormous implications for both sexual behavior and the study of sex.

1988

First issue of the new German "Zeitschrift für Sexualforschung" (Journal for Sex Research).

1989

Denmark is the first country to legally recognize same sex unions as "registered partnerships". Other countries follow, some of them allowing regular marriages, such as the Netherlands (2000), Belgium (2003), Canada (2005), Spain (2005), and South Africa (2006). Today, some 30 countries officially recognize same sex unions, either as marriages or as registered partnerships. Examples are Argentina, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Uruguay, Norway, Sweden, Iceland, Portugal, Argentina, New Zealand, France, Brazil, England, Wales, Scotland, Luxembourg and Finland. Several other countries may follow in the future.



1990

Erwin J. Haeberle, as president of the DGSS, organizes the first scientific congress on "Bisexualities" at the Reichstag in Berlin. Its most important papers are published in both German (1994) and English (1998). The majority of authors are members of the International Academy of Sex Research (IASR). The conference is followed in 1991 in Amsterdam by an international conference of bisexual activists, who continue such conferences at regular intervals in other cities and other countries.



The "Asian Federation for Sexology" (AFS) is founded in Hong Kong on the occasion of the "First Conference of Sexuality in Asia". It is subsequently renamed "Asia Oceania Federation for Sexology" (AOFS) and holds regular congresses in various Asian countries.

1991

The Chinese physician *Ruan Fang-fu*, having written extensively on medical topics in Chinese, publishes a new study in English: "Sex in China: Studies in Sexology in Chinese Culture". His many following Chinese and English publications establish him as one of the most qualified and best known sexologists in China.



Ruan

The Chinese sociologist *Li Yinhe* publishes the first of her pathbreaking and very successful books on human sexuality "Sexuality and Marriage in China" (in Chinese). In this, as in all of her subsequent writings, she argues for greater tolerance toward sexual variety and the acceptance of sexual minorities. She also runs a very popular blog with millions of readers. Her autobiography of 2015 is an honest portrayal of her own sexual history and her untypical marriage to a female-to-male transsexual.



Li

1992

First congress of the *European Federation of Sexology (EFS)* in Taormina, Sicily. The Federation had been founded one year before by *W. Pasini, R. Porto, E. J. Haeberle, MB. Bergström-Walan, P. Nijs, G. Wagner, and G. Tordjman.*



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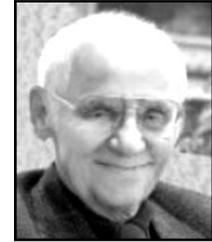
The Shanghai sociologist *Liu Dalin* and his co-authors *Ng Manlun, Zhou Liping, and Erwin J. Haeberle* publish the first nation-wide Chinese sex survey, the voluminous study "Sexual Behavior in Modern China: Report of the Nation-Wide Survey of 20 000 Men and Women". The book (written and printed in Chinese) is presented at the Second Asian Conference of Sexology (An American edition is published in New York 1997).



Liu

1994

Erwin J. Haeberle founds the *Archive for Sexology* as a sub-unit of the German federal Robert Koch Institute in Berlin. After his retirement in 2001, the electronic part of the Archive continues on the server of Humboldt University while he personally pays for its maintenance and expansion.



Haeberle

1996

The “Institute for Sexology and Sexual Medicine“ opens at the Charité Berlin (the medical school of Humboldt University). Today, it is the only remaining sexological university institute in Germany. Its director, *Klaus M. Beier*, edits a new journal “Sexuologie”



Beier

1999

IX. World Congress of Sexology in Hong Kong. The opening speaker is the prominent physician Wu Jieping, who is also the vice president of the Standing Committee of the People’s Congress in Beijing. On the occasion of this congress, the *World Association for Sexual Health* issues a “Declaration of Sexual Rights”.



Wu

2000

In Berlin a combined congress of the European Federation of Sexology (EFS) and the German Society for Social-scientific Sex Research (DGSS) is organized by *E. J. Haeberle* under the title “For a Millennium of Sexual Health”. With several hundred participants from all five continents it is the largest sexological congress ever held in this city.



2003

In January, *Erwin J. Haeberle* puts the world’s first freely accessible course online: “Basic Human Sexual Anatomy and Physiology”. He thereby becomes the inventor and first pioneer of Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs).

2004

On January 14, *Erwin J. Haeberle* donates his sexological library and collections to the central library of Humboldt University in Berlin, the “Jakob und Wilhelm Grimm Zentrum”, where they are now accessible to researchers as “Haeberle-Hirschfeld-Archiv”.



Central library of
Humboldt
University

On October 16, *Erwin J. Haeberle* demonstrates his first free online course in Beijing's Great Hall of the People. As a result, it is translated into Chinese along with 5 additional courses, which are now being used to train sex educators in China. Today, the complete open access curriculum of 6 courses in sexual health is available in English, Spanish, Portuguese, Chinese (2x), Russian, Czech, and Hungarian. Some of the courses are also available in German, French, Italian, and Farsi.



Great Hall of the People, Beijing

2012

In China, the former policeman *Ma Baoli* founds a "gay" online dating service called "Blued", following similar services in Western countries. This is a breakthrough for a large sexual minority in Asia. It soon finds millions of daily users in his own country and increasingly also abroad. Located in Beijing, it actively participates in AIDS prevention and supports demands for the rights of homosexuals. It also cooperates with international organizations including the WHO, UNAIDS, and many national and international government agencies.



Ma

2014

The Archive for Sexology adopts a new logo and moves to a private server. Over the years, it has grown into the world's largest "open access" online resource in sexual health. Today, it offers scientific information in 15 languages, including not only its complete sexual health curriculum in 7 languages, but also large online libraries of scientific literature in English, German, Spanish, and Hungarian. In addition, it provides an extensive collection of materials about the history of sexology and a world-wide sexological directory, plus a number of teaching videos. Its maintenance and expansion are still privately paid by *Erwin J. Haeberle*.



Archive Logo