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Doreen Kimura, a professor of psychology, describes a wide range of cognitive variations between the genders that reflect differing hormonal influences on fetal brain development. She maintains that differences between the female and the male brains help explain differences in occupational interests and capabilities between the sexes. Carol Tavris, a social psychologist, finds that scientific efforts conducted over the past century to prove gender differences originate in the brain have yielded enough conflicting views and distorted findings to invalidate such a hypothesis. She maintains that although biology is not irrelevant to human behavior, this research has consistently been used to define women as fundamentally different from and inferior to men in body, psyche, and brain.

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YES: Patrick Carnes, from "Progress in Sex Addiction: An Addiction Perspective," <i>SIECUS Report</i>	26
NO: Marty Klein, from "Why There's No Such Thing as Sexual Addiction—And Why It Really Matters," <i>Annual Meeting of the Society for the Scientific Study of Sex</i>	32

Patrick Carnes, a therapist who has established an inpatient program for sexual dependency, argues that a significant number of people have identified themselves as sexual addicts—persons with "unstoppable" repetitive behavior patterns that are destructive to the addict and to his or her family. Sexual addiction can best be treated, he claims, by using systems theory and techniques developed by Alcoholics Anonymous, obesity clinics, and substance-abuse rehabilitation programs. Marty Klein, a sex therapist and marriage and family counselor, challenges sexual addiction as being vaguely defined and often diagnosed by nonsexologists. He claims that the symptoms of sexual addiction are arbitrary and that its promulgation promotes unhealthy, negative, and immature attitudes toward natural human sexuality.

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NO: Craig T. Palmer, from "Twelve Reasons Why Rape Is Not Sexually Motivated: A Skeptical Examination," <i>Journal of Sex Research</i>	52

Clinical psychologists A. Nicholas Groth and H. Jean Birnbaum argue that rape is not primarily a sexual act but one of hostility, degradation, and anger, often not resulting in sexual arousal at all. Professor Craig T. Palmer claims that the arguments that present rape as being motivated primarily by anger, rage, the need for power, or sadism are illogical, based on inaccurate definitions, untestable, or inconsistent with the actual behavior of rapists.

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Frank Pittman, a family therapist and the author of *Private Lies: Infidelity and the Betrayal of Intimacy*, maintains that infidelity is the primary disrupter of families, the most dreaded and devastating experience in marriage. He identifies and refutes seven myths about adultery that are true some of the time but that are not as universal as most people think. Sandra C. Finzi, a family therapist, argues that the European approach to extramarital "arrangements" is much more realistic than the American tradition of viewing every extramarital sexual encounter as an indication of a deep flaw in the character of the "wandering" spouse or a fatal flaw in the marriage. Finzi claims that marriages in which couples learn to distinguish between the long-term solidarity of the relationship and the passing infatuation may not collapse in the wake of an extramarital affair.

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NO: Philip Nobile and Eric Nadler, from <i>United States of America vs. Sex: How the Meese Commission Lied About Pornography</i>	87

Psychologist James C. Dobson, the founder and president of Focus on the Family, a publishing and broadcasting organization "dedicated to the maintenance of traditional values," feels that the U.S. Attorney General's Commission on Pornography saw and heard enough evidence to be convinced that pornography causes untold harm to adolescents and women. Philip

Nobile and Eric Nadler, two journalists who followed the U.S. Attorney General's Commission on Pornography around the nation to report on its theory and practice, solicited the opinions of 11 citizens—feminists, journalists, sex therapists, and civil libertarians—who considered the attorney general's report. This Shadow Commission, as Nobile and Nadler called the group, contends that the report has many biases and does not demonstrate a causal connection between pornography and possible harms, such as rape.

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NO: Janice Raymond, Renate Klein, and Lynette Dumble, from "RU 486: No," *Ms.* **105**

Janet Callum, former director of administrative services for the Feminist Women's Health Center, and Rebecca Chalker, an author and women's health advocate, claim that the risks of using RU 486 for abortion are exceedingly low. They argue that the ban against RU 486 should be lifted in the United States because it is less intrusive than surgical abortion, it leaves women in control, and it appears to be a safe and effective abortion alternative, which they feel women need. Janice Raymond, a professor of women's studies, Renate Klein, a lecturer in the humanities, and Lynette Dumble, a research fellow in the surgery department at the University of Melbourne, believe that feminists should not advocate a dubious and dangerous technology such as RU 486, but instead should fight to take conventional abortion methods out of the hands of physicians and promote the licensing of trained laywomen to handle most abortions.

ISSUE 7 Should Schools Distribute Condoms? **110**

YES: Center for Population Options, from *Condom Availability in Schools: A Guide for Programs* **112**

NO: Edwin J. Delattre, from "Condoms and Coercion: The Maturity of Self Determination," *Vital Speeches of the Day* **119**

The Center for Population Options, an organization that promotes healthy decision-making about sexuality among youth, outlines what is known about the sexual behavior and the accompanying health risks of teens today and then examines strategies for reducing these risks, specifically, encouraging abstinence and condom use. Considering all the options and all the risks,

the center concludes that making condoms available to students through the schools with counseling and education is the best course of action. Professor of education Edwin J. Delattre, in opposing condom distribution in schools, notes several flaws in the argument that we have a moral obligation to distribute condoms to save lives. He dismisses the claim that this is purely a health issue, and he discusses various moral issues involved in promoting casual sexual involvement, which he believes condom distribution does.

ISSUE 8 Should Surrogate Motherhood Be Outlawed? 126

YES: Richard John Neuhaus, from "Renting Women, Buying Babies and Class Struggles," *Society* 128

NO: Monica B. Morris, from "Reproductive Technology and Restraints," *Society* 133

Richard John Neuhaus, director of the Rockford Institute Center on Religion and Society, argues that the renting of wombs and buying of babies associated with surrogate motherhood exploits the lower class and raises hostilities in America and therefore should be outlawed. Professor of sociology Monica B. Morris supports the practice of surrogate mothering and maintains that it should be regulated by law to avoid widespread misuse.

**ISSUE 9 Abortion and the "Pro-Life" v. "Pro-Choice" Debate:
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YES: Knights of Columbus, from *Amicus Curiae, William L. Webster, Attorney General of Missouri, et al. v. Reproductive Health Services et al.*, U.S. Supreme Court 144

NO: Janet Benshoof, from "Fetal 'Personhood' and the Law," in Edd Doerr and James W. Prescott, eds., *Abortion Rights and Fetal 'Personhood'* 150

The Knights of Columbus, a national organization of lay Catholics, argue that the concept of "viability" on which the case of *Roe v. Wade* was based has changed and that, in terms of the Fourteenth Amendment, ability to survive outside the mother's womb is not a proper basis for defining the word *person*. Hence, the unborn child should be protected as a person from conception on. Janet Benshoof, an associate at the Center for Reproductive Law and Policy, argues that, historically, the law has never regarded the fetus as a person. She warns that recent attempts to force legal recog-

nition of fetal personhood have already created a frightening array of restrictions on women and their right to privacy, from court-ordered obstetrical interventions to lawsuits and legislation for feticide, fetal abuse, and fetal neglect.

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ISSUE 10 Is There a Date Rape Crisis on College Campuses? 158

YES: Robin Warshaw, from *I Never Called It Rape: The Ms. Report on Recognizing, Fighting, and Surviving Date and Acquaintance Rape* 160

NO: Katie Roiphe, from "Date Rape's Other Victim," *The New York Times Magazine* 167

Robin Warshaw, a journalist specializing in social issues, examines the data from a nationwide survey conducted by *Ms.* magazine and psychologist Mary P. Koss and concludes that date rape is "happening all around us." Katie Roiphe, author of *The Morning After: Sex, Fear and Feminism on Campus*, claims that feminist prophets of a rape crisis wrongfully redefine rape to include almost any sexual encounter between women and men. She argues that shifting the criteria for rape from force and coercion to male political power promotes a destructive and sexist image of women as delicate, naive, unable to express their true feelings, and incapable of resisting men.

ISSUE 11 Does Government Have a Constitutional Right to Prohibit Certain Kinds of Sexual Conduct? 176

YES: Byron R. White, from Majority Opinion, *Michael J. Bowers, Attorney General of Georgia, v. Michael Hardwick, and John and Mary Doe*, U.S. Supreme Court 178

NO: Harry A. Blackmun, from Dissenting Opinion, *Michael J. Bowers, Attorney General of Georgia, v. Michael Hardwick, and John and Mary Doe*, U.S. Supreme Court 182

Supreme Court justice Byron R. White, arguing the majority opinion, claims that, unlike heterosexuals, homosexuals do not have a constitutional right to privacy when it comes to engaging in oral or anal sex, even in the privacy of their homes, because of the traditional social and legal condemnation of sodomy. Supreme Court justice Harry A. Blackmun, dissenting from the majority opinion, argues that since the right to be left alone is the most comprehensive of human rights and the one most valued by civilized people, the state has no right or compelling reason to prohibit any sexual acts engaged in privately by consenting adults.

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YES: Focus on the Family and Family Research Council of America, from <i>Amicus Curiae, State of Ohio, Appellant, v. Akron Center for Reproductive Health et al.</i>, U.S. Supreme Court	190
NO: Fran Avallone, from <i>Parental Consent and Notification Laws</i>	197
<p>Focus on the Family, a publishing and broadcasting organization “dedicated to the maintenance of traditional values,” and the Family Research Council of America, a conservative, profamily lobbying organization, argue that the state has many legitimate and compelling reasons to require parental notification and consent for teenagers seeking abortions. Such laws permit parents to deal with issues underlying adolescent pregnancy and to provide emotional and psychological support for whatever decision the pregnant minor makes. Fran Avallone, state coordinator for Right to Choose of New Jersey, favors parental involvement in a minor’s abortion decision but opposes laws requiring parental notification or consent. She argues that the only real effect of such laws is to delay abortions and further traumatize pregnant minors, especially among the poor.</p>	
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YES: Randy Shilts, from “What’s Fair in Love and War,” <i>Newsweek</i>	210
NO: Eugene T. Gomulka, from “Why No Gays?” <i>Proceedings</i>	214
<p>Randy Shilts, national correspondent for the <i>San Francisco Chronicle</i>, argues that the military’s handling of the homosexual issue in World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the Gulf War documents the hypocrisy of the policy that embraces gay men and lesbians in times of war and discharges them in times of peace. Eugene T. Gomulka, a commander in the U.S. Navy Chaplain Corps, argues that the ban must be maintained because of “widespread sexual compulsion,” a high rate of suicide, and high rates of alcoholism, STDs, and HIV infection among gays, as well as “behavioral problems” and tensions that come with housing gay and heterosexual personnel together in tight quarters.</p>	
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YES: Norma Jean Almodovar, from “Prostitution and the Criminal Justice System,” <i>The Truth Seeker</i>	222
NO: Charles Winick, from “Debate on Legalization of Prostitution,” <i>Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality</i>	229

Norma Jean Almodovar, a prostitutes' rights activist and the author of *Cop to Call Girl*, argues that the real problem with prostitution lies not with some women's choice to exchange sexual favors for money but with the consequences of laws that make this exchange illegal. Charles Winick, coauthor of *The Lively Commerce—Prostitution in the United States*, argues that prostitution serves no function except to exploit women and to encourage other illegal activities and that it should therefore be eliminated entirely.

ISSUE 15 Should Society Recognize Gay Marriages? 234

YES: Brent Hartinger, from "A Case for Gay Marriage: In Support of Loving and Monogamous Relationships," *Commonweal* 236

NO: Dennis O'Brien, from "Against Gay Marriage: What Heterosexuality Means," *Commonweal* 242

Brent Hartinger, a free-lance writer, argues that "domestic partnership" legislation and other legal strategies used by gay men and lesbians to protect their relationship rights are inadequate and actually weaken the traditional institution of marriage. Society, he argues, has a clear interest in committed, long-lasting relationships and strong family structures, whether these are heterosexual or same-gender. Legalizing gay marriages, Hartinger concludes, would promote social stability and enhance heterosexual marriage. Dennis O'Brien, president of the University of Rochester, defends deep and abiding homosexual relationships, but he is not convinced that legally recognizing these unions as marriages would accomplish anything that cannot be accomplished equally as well with existing legal strategies. The religious or moral meaning of marriage, he contends, poses an even more substantial argument against recognizing gay unions as marriages.

ISSUE 16 Is Sexual Harassment a Pervasive Problem? 248

YES: Catharine R. Stimpson, from "Over-Reaching: Sexual Harassment and Education," *Initiatives* 250

NO: Gretchen Morgenson, from "May I Have the Pleasure," *National Review* 255

Catharine R. Stimpson, graduate dean at Rutgers University, claims that sexual harassment is epidemic in American society and will remain epidemic as long as males are in power and control. Although some significant progress has been made in creating resistance to sexual harassment, she believes the only way to create a harassment-free society is to redefine the historical connections between sexuality, gender, and power. Gretchen Morgenson, senior editor of *Forbes* magazine, argues that statistics on the

prevalence of sexual harassment are grossly exaggerated by "consultants" who make a good livelihood instituting corporate anti-harassment programs. She argues that, in reality, the problem of sexual harassment has and will continue to become less of a problem.

ISSUE 17 Has the Federal Government Spent Enough on AIDS Research?	262
YES: Michael Fumento, from "Are We Spending Too Much on AIDS?" Commentary	264
NO: Timothy F. Murphy, from "No Time for an AIDS Backlash," Hastings Center Report	269
Michael Fumento, a former AIDS analyst for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, is disturbed that the Public Health Service spent more money in 1990 for AIDS research and education than it allocated for any other fatal disease. He points out that each year many times more Americans die of heart disease and cancer than of AIDS, and he asserts that the time has come to stop spending so much money and time on the disease. Assistant professor of philosophy Timothy F. Murphy maintains that the massive funding for AIDS research and prevention is justified. He argues that a communicable, lethal disease like AIDS ought to receive priority over noncommunicable diseases like cancer and heart disease, both of which can be medically managed to allow patients to live to old age.	
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