

SUMMARIES IN ENGLISH

Peter Thielst: The history of sexuality

Although disciplined by patriarchy, sexuality is originally an integrated part of secular and religious life. Eventually it is displaced from the area of religion and with Christianity it is furthermore restrained morally as is any sort of bodily awareness and lust before death. Later on there is a loosening up for practical and strategic reasons: sexuality is placed under the microscope and gains official acceptance in the new liberal bourgeois order. Armed with scarpel, consciousness raising, the consume approach and a knowledge of sublimation, sexuality is getting ready for the 20th century.

Berl Kutchinsky: The pure soul and the pure pleasure. Extracts of the history of pornography through 300 years with special regard to Danish legislation and legal practice.

This article is a study, from the perspective of cultural/legal history and sociology, of the relations of the legislative powers and the courts to sexually explicit publications, especially in Denmark. It is demonstrated that while a comprehensive production of regular pornography emerges and develops in Central and Southern Europe from the mid-seventeenth century, pornography does not really reach Denmark until the 1960s. Nevertheless, Denmark follows suit when, from the end of the eighteenth century, other European countries begin to introduce legislation aimed at suppressing pornography.

Danish legislation and legal practice in this area is reviewed including the legalization of pornography in 1967 and 1969. It is demonstrated that although a succession of new laws and amendments institute a radical redefinition and gradual expansion of the criminalised area, which reaches a peak in 1939, the courts maintain a continuous and independent practice incurring punishment for sexual depictions which supposedly stimulate a harmful »sensual excitation« in readers or viewers.

It is argued and certain evidence is presented to indicate that the rise and development of pornography, and the reactions of the authorities to this, are closely related to the need of certain population groups for, and the dominating view of, autoerotic stimulation. The relation to the development of sexual control in general and (accordingly) to basic conditions of society and human living is pointed out.

Lone Pål: The erotic and the rebellious

The liberation of sexuality from the long suppression and invisibility in the Victorian era - had until the thirties worked together with similarly rebellious movements such as the emancipation of women, cultural radicalism and the political left, as a progressive, provocative project, as a »counter-authority«. It is questioned how authority has managed to assimilate the sexual liberation in a disciplining health education.

Helle Andersen: Sexuality, sexualization and female perspectives of life

The different forms of sexuality and especially the importance by which sexuality is presently considered is rooted in more recent societal developments. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries sexuality was discussed as never before. This was due not only to the fact that sexuality was »installed« in social life, as written by Foucault. Also the new »mediated« relation between individual and society created sexuality as a new and central reality in human life. This mediated relation, however, did not offer the same possibilities of development for all individuals. People lived different lives, according to social class and sex, and this was of extreme importance to sexual development. For the men in the bourgeois class sexuality became a central element of the new cultivated and individualized way of life. Compared to this both the working class and women were seen as »natural« and different: The working class as bestial and women as being without sexuality. The forthcoming development shows how women's sexuality and the way it was seen was based both on women's societal opportunities and status and on the repressive ideology concerning female nature.

For this reason it is obvious that the changing and more equal social conditions for men and women have brought the question of sexuality, and especially women's sexuality, in focus of discussion.

Ole Andkjær Olsen: Sex and Sexuality

The relationship between »sex« and »sexuality« is followed through the history of psychoanalysis. A distinction is made between three steps, which are connected in a logical rather than a chronological way. (1) The first conception says that sexuality originates from sex. Especially the embryological explorations of the process of sexual differentiation have legitimated the psychoanalytic theory of a general infantile sexuality. (2) Libido theory is constructed on its own theoretical basis. Libido is the psychic energy of the sexual drives, it is neutral regarding to the sexual difference, and it is analysed through concepts such as »primary processes«, »transpositions« and »vicissitudes« of the drives. (3) Sex and sexual difference are situated within the frames of the libido theory. Finally, different views are discussed concerning how gender identity and gender specific object choice are established, including some of the controversies about the status of the Oedipus complex and the castration complex.

Erik Schultz: Sexuality - in the light of general psychology

This article tries to describe sexuality in the light of general psychology by considering five angles. 1) Sexual symbolism as described by Jung, 2) The »individual-culture« problem as described by Erikson, 3) Sexual freedom as described by Reich, 4) The incest-taboo as described by Freud and 5) Sexual equality as described by »feminism«. The conclusion is that sexual freedom implies sexual equality under strict observance of the incest-taboo, and this is only possible in a culture, where the two sexes are equal.

Talli Ungar Andersen: Vaginismus - a sexual disturbance in women

The main purposes of this paper are to describe a sexual disturbance in women, which is somewhat disregarded in psychological literature, namely vaginismus, and to discuss some general questions concerning sexuality with vaginismus as a starting point. The relation between the somatic and physical aspects of sexuality is discussed, and vaginismus is defined as a symptom of unconscious conflicts and anxious fantasies concerning female sexual functions like intercourse, pregnancy and delivery. Such fantasies exist in both sexes and find many other expressions than vaginismus.

Ideas of female sexual function as pain, suffering and absence of pleasure are shared by many vaginists, feminists, psychoanalysts and physicians, and such ideas imbue the traditional treatment of vaginismus, which aims at creating good conditions for male sexual pleasure and for functions of conceptions, but does not consider female pleasure. A psychoanalytically inspired model for treatment of vaginismus is outlined and vaginismus is discussed in relation to newer and older psychoanalytic theories of female sexuality.

Benny og Lone Karpatschof in Collaboration with »Dorte«: The Internalized Offender - an Analysis of a Victim of Incest

The article is an empirical investigation into the personality development in a victim of early and cruel incest. The material is obtained and analyzed in a cooperation between the victim and her psychoterapist, who is one of the authors. In very broad terms the authors agree with Ferenczi's theory of *identification with the aggressor*, but the victim's specific personality strategies - including borderline and psychotic traits, are analyzed within the theoretical framework of the Theory of Activity, having Leontjew as a major influence. The authors use their own concept of »de-coupling of the activity« as a tool to understand severe psychopathological strategies.

Thore Langfeldt: Childhood sexual development

In order to develop a healthy sexuality we have to reconsider childhood sexuality in terms of being sexual from birth. Lack of positive mirroring may develop into narcissistic rage expressed in sexual violence.