tions to improve the legal and social position of homosexuals, and began to deal directly with politicians and governments.

At the same time, the number and complexity of homosexual institutions increased and a distinct subculture emerged in the largest cities. A gay press was vital in this development. The first gay magazine, Camp Ink, was produced in Sydney in November 1970 by CAMP and lasted some four years. The first truly commercial magazine appeared in 1972. There are now two national monthlies, the older founded in 1975, and a number of free community newspapers, professionally produced and paid for by advertising. Gay publishing of books has been slower to develop and remains embryonic.

In 1975 the first national gay and lesbian conference was held, and for eleven years these gatherings provided a useful forum for political, cultural, and social exchange. They helped to boost morale among activists who were now increasingly involved in lobbying for law reform and anti-discrimination legislation. After failures in Western Australia and Tasmania, this process finally had a significant success in Victoria in 1980.

An unprovoked police attack on peaceful Gay Pride marchers in 1978, arrests then and at subsequent demonstrations against police brutality, and the long but successful defense against the charges led to a revival of the flagging movement in New South Wales. The police were humiliated and the political and legal skills of gays clearly demonstrated. Nevertheless, the struggle for law reform took another six years. The march acquired in the process a new symbolic meaning and, moved from wintry June to late-summer February, became the Sydney Gay Mardi Gras, which is now the city’s largest annual street parade.

Perhaps the most striking sign of the changed situation of homosexuals in Australian society is the extent to which gays and lesbians are involved in the official structures created to respond to the AIDS crisis. Since in Australia the majority of the AIDS cases are homosexual men, this involvement is appropriate and desirable; yet it would have been as unimaginable twenty years ago as the disease itself.


G. R. Simes

AUSTRIA

This European country traces its existence to 1180 when Frederick Barbarossa convicted Henry the Lion the Lion of treason and confiscated his estates, dividing Bavaria proper from its eastern extension which became Austria. Defeating Otokar I of Bohemia in 1278, the Emperor Rudolf I granted Austria as a fief to his son Albert I, the first Habsburg to rule there. From 1278 until 1918 Habsburgs reigned in Austria, adding to their domain more by astute and fortunate marriages than by conquest.

Joseph II [1741–1790], great-great-grand nephew of the emperor Rudolf II (possibly homosexual) and son of Maria Theresa, was one of the most admired of Austrian monarchs. Inspired by Voltaire and the Encyclopedists and by the example of Frederick the Great of Prussia, he began in 1761 (after his mother associated him into the government) to draw up memoranda, many of which he put into effect after her death. Joseph was the first monarch in Europe to emancipate the Jews (in 1791). In reforming the penal code, he followed the humane principles of Count Cesare Beccaria, eliminating torture and cruel and unusual punishments, reducing
the number of capital offenses, and de-
criminalizing many activities. He reduced
the penalty for homosexuality from death
at the stake to life imprisonment.

In Joseph II's time, Vienna emerged as the musical capital of Europe
with such giants as Mozart and Haydn.
Franz Schubert, the only major composer
of the group actually to have been born in
Vienna, was probably homosexual. Suspi-
cions that have been voiced about
Beethoven's interest in his nephew are
hard to substantiate.

The Habsburg Empire that Maria
Theresa and Joseph II had solidified en-
dured the revolutions and Napoleonic wars
and rose under Metternich during the
Congress of Vienna to dominate European
diplomacy until his overthrow by the
Revolution of 1848, during which the 18-
year old Franz Joseph succeeded upon his
father's abdication. This grand-nephew of
Joseph II reigned until 1916,
trying to patch
together the old system against the rising
tides of nationalism and socialism, and to
hold together his dominion served by three
armies—a standing army of soldiers, a
sitting army of bureaucrats, and a creeping
army of informers. The decadence of Franz
Joseph's reign contrasted with the bril-
liant intellectual and artistic life of his
capital, which became one of the gay cen-
ters of Europe.

In the field of sex research, the
first major figure of modern times was
Richard Freiherr von Krafft-Ebing
(1840–1902), called from Germany to Graz
and then to Vienna, which had become the
world's leading medical school. His Psy-
chopathia Sexualis (first edition 1886)
disclosed to the educated public the exist-
ence of homosexuality and other sexual
"perversions," of which he assembled a
picturesque dossier on the basis of his own
and others' observations mainly in prisons
and insane asylums that left the public
with the conviction that all who engaged in
forbidden sexual activity were in some
way "mentally ill." At a symposium he
criticized Freud's presentation of his se-
duction theory. Also, Moritz Kaposi
(1837–1902) was professor of dermatology
at Vienna from 1875 until his death; in
1872 he had published the article that first
described Kaposi's sarcoma, which later
became significant in AIDS.

The misogynist and Jewish anti-
Semite Otto Weininger, who committed
suicide in 1903 on discovering too much of
the feminine in his own personality, in-
vented the modern concept of bisexu-
ality—or perhaps borrowed it from the Ber-
lin physician Wilhelm Fliess, who had not
published it. Anna Freud seems to have
had a long-term lesbian relationship with
an American woman in the Vienna of the
1920s. The leading modernist writer Robert
Musil described in Young Törless (1906)
how two older boys at a preparatory school
he attended forced a younger boy to have
sexual relations with them. The witness,
preumably the author, had a nervous
breakdown. Hermann Broch's The Death
of Vergil (1945), which he completed after
his emigration to America, relates Vergil's
musings about the boys he loved.

The Austrian penal code of 1852,
which criminalized lesbianism, reduced
the penalties imposed by the Josephine
code for male homosexuality, and gener-
ally came closer to the provisions of the
Prussian code of the same year. But the
existence of the law did not prevent Vi-
enna from having a lively homosexual
subculture at the turn of the century, with
its cafés, restaurants, bathhouses, and
places of rendezvous all under the surveil-
ance of the police, who like their coun-
terparts in Berlin kept systematic lists
of those who engaged in homosexual
activity.

The Scientific-Humanitarian
Committee founded in Berlin in 1897
acquired a branch in Vienna in 1906 under
the leadership of the engineer Joseph Nico-
ladoni and the psychoanalyst Wilhelm
Stekel. Freud is reported to have made
small donations to it, and Isidor Sadger
used the periodical of the Committee to
locate subjects for his (not particularly
The concept of the authoritarian personality was introduced to social psychology by the work of Theodor Wiesengrund Adorno and his associates in a major study published in 1950. According to this model the authoritarian personality accepts middle-class conventionality because it enjoys widespread acceptance and support, but has not internalized the meaning of the accompanying social norms; is hostile and aggressive toward outsider groups, especially ethnic minorities and relatively powerless, marginalized deviant groups; and glorifies its own authority.