XI. EDUCATION

A. GENERAL

The once-dominant pattern of segregation of pupils by gender, particularly in early adolescence, inevitably produced a tendency to same-sex eroticization, which perhaps reached its height in the English public school tradition. In the--now typical--coeducational schools, the emergence of sexual feelings during the school years has stimulated interest in sex education, though such programs remain controversial in some quarters, and the attention accorded homosexual behavior within them is slight. In the late 1960s gay student organizations emerged on North American college campuses and have since spread elsewhere, chiefly in the English-speaking world. On the opinions of college students in general regarding sexual behavior, see I.J.


This brochure, incorporating material from Blair's dissertation (Ed.D., Pennsylvania State University, 1971), is no. 2 of the Otherwise Monograph Series (edited by Blair), which contains several items of educational interest, as does the Homosexual Counseling Journal, also edited by Blair.

Presents some methodologically dubious procedures for detecting homosexual students. Their "problems" are assessed only in the perspective of departure from the heterosexual norm.

Using journals, letters, and autobiographies of the time,
the author reconstructs life in the English elite boarding schools in the period before the reform of 1862-64. See Chapter 14, "A Dream Hovering" (pp. 284-319).

Reflects perspectives of high school professionals and bureaucrats.

Findings suggest that although gay students expressed a significantly higher amount of tolerance for other unconventional groups, they appeared to have reservations in terms of total personal acceptance.


An early report reflecting the new visibility of gay groups on campus.

This detailed study of the history of Black Mountain College in North Carolina shows that, despite the school's image as a progressive, proto-counterculture institution, authorities there could be as homophobic as anywhere else, and were perhaps more than most.

On the latent homosexual component in student-teacher and student-prince relationships.

Anecdotal, but serious study of the English elite schools from their Tudor beginnings to the present. See pp. 38, 45, 80-82, 159-89, 214-15, 301, 363-64, 406.
2668. GIBBS, ANNETTE. "Colleges and Gay Student Organizations: An Update," NASPA Journal, 22 (Summer 1984), 38-41.

After fifteen sometimes turbulent years, they seem to be here to stay.


Comparison of students who took a homosexuality unit with a control group who did not suggests that the former had become somewhat more accepting, though this was hard to measure.


While this book offers a good picture of the setting in which homosexuality developed in the schools in their heyday, it does little to explore the underlying psychology; see pp. 24, 178-94, 201-02, 209, 378-81.


In this account of the Northeast's elite women's colleges, see Chapter 13, "Strong Characters."


This study by a pioneer in the promotion of more enlightened attitudes to sexuality in education contains a number of references to homosexuality.


Study of the treatment of homosexuality in German sex education textbooks, showing transmission of negative attitudes.


Traditional approach: regards the educator's role as one of prevention and cure.


Anthology reflecting the rapid growth of gay student groups and sense of identity, with list of organizations
and gay-studies syllabi.

In this study of the bonds between teachers and students, see "Facteurs érotiques" (pp. 156-69). See also: René Félix Allendy and H. Lobstein, Le problème sexuel à l'école. (Paris: Fernand Aubier, 1938; 253 pp.).

Accounts of a fate that was all too common among those who came out in the heady days of gay/lesbian liberation.

Reflections by a gay activist on student days (early 1970s) in the Ivy League, emphasizing institutional insensitivity.


Study of 113 Beirut students showed that more Arab than American students had positive histories of both homosexual and heterosexual intercourse. See also Melikian, "Social Change and Sexual Behavior of Arab University Students," Journal of Social Psychology, 73 (1967), 169-75.

Improved attitudes were found in a group of advanced college students after exposure to gay speakers.

Reports on a project with some thirty teenage girls.

A careful analysis of strengths and weaknesses. See also his: "A Note on the Treatment of Homosexuality in Sex

A clear account, refuting some false perceptions.

Asserts that the "illness" model is not appropriate in dealing with gay clients. Their primary problem is that of any other minority: discrimination.

Popular presentation claiming to distill some 24,000 "sexual autobiographies."

Results of a controlled experiment show some improvement in attitudes.

Analysis of questionnaires of 1039 students showed that significantly more homosexual students majored in subjects emphasizing "divergent" thinking.

212 pp.
Lists 2531 items, including periodicals, audiovisual materials, reading lists and Spanish-language books. See Subject Index: "Homosexuality" and "Lesbianism."

Finds that student counselors feel ill-prepared to deal with homosexual clients.

Uses literary sources to try to reconstruct "ravens" (crushes) in boarding schools, ca. 1870-1930, when women were being prepared to enter public life.
2692. VISSE, R. S. "De 16PF-scores van een groep homofiele studenten," Nederlands Tijdschrift voor de Psychologie en haar Grensgebieden, 26 (1971), 159-68.
In this study of male university and high school students, the homosexuals (n = 41) exceeded the controls in self-confidence, fickleness, independence, impatience, incoherence, nonconformity, eccentricity, introversion, sensitivity, and emotionality.

2693. WEITZ, ROSE. "From the Closet to the Classroom: Homosexuality in Abnormal Psychology and Sociology of Deviance Textbooks," Deviant Behavior, 3 (1982), 385-98.
In an analysis of 22 texts, the sociology books that discuss homosexuality tend to be more accurate. Psychology texts published since 1974 are more accurate and sympathetic than the older ones.

2694. WYNEKEN, GUSTAV ADOLPH. Eros. Lauenberg: Saal, 1921. 72 pp.
Programmatic statement by a controversial German educator on the role of homoerotic attraction in teaching. On Wyneken see: Erich Ebermayer, Gustav Wyneken: Chronik einer grossen Freundschaft. (Frankfurt am Main: Dipa-Verlag, 1969; 146 pp.).

B. TEACHERS

The ancient Greeks held that homosexual feelings, far from being a defect, could be an asset to a teacher in fostering a special sensitivity to students' needs. However, this may be, modern associations of gay and lesbian teachers have essentially the character of trade unions, designed to protect the interests of members from discrimination. For legal aspects of employment, see XX.J.

A spirited defense. See also his: "Study of Law Student Attitudes regarding the Rights of Gay People to Be Teachers," JH, 4 (1979), 315-29.

2696. HECHINGER, GRACE, and FRED M. HECHINGER. "Should Homosexuals Be Allowed to Teach?" McCall's (March 1978), 100, 160, 162-64.
"No rational obstacle should stand in the way of letting homosexuals become and remain teachers, subject to those controls and standards of behavior that the profession applies to all teachers." See also Steven W. Hendryx, "In Defense of the Homosexual Teacher," Viewpoints in