lesson plans and reading lists.

Offers a variety of short articles, with recommended readings.

Lively, revealing account of experiences in getting a philosophy course off the ground at the University of Illinois, Urbana.

Detailed outline broken up into course units, which occasioned some controversy. See critique by Thomas K. Gordon, ibid., 36 (1974), 503-04.

2712. Radical Teacher, no. 24 (Fall 1983). [Gay Studies issue.] Includes reflections by Dan Allen, Margaret Cruikshank, and others.

Personal report by a poet and literary scholar.

Syllabi by nine scholars, which can be used as models for courses. This volume contains much other relevant material, including personal experiences and a detailed bibliography, pp. 239-73. Other syllabi, including gay-male ones, appear in J. Lee Lehman (ed.), Gays on Campus (Washington, DC: National Students Association, 1975), pp. 59-66.
XII. POLITICS

A. GENERAL

Until recently societal sanctions have dictated that most homosexuals live in a state of clandestinity and invisibility ("the closet"). The perceived need for concealment has deprived them of the opportunity of intervening openly in politics on their own behalf. A few courageous heterosexuals have spoken out for them. A different aspect of politics is reflected by individual homosexuals in the diplomatic corps and in espionage and kindred areas of the intelligence community.

Lightly fictionalized biography of Alfred Redl, the Austrian intelligence officer who was a double agent and a homosexual in the years before World War I. For new data on the Redl affair, see Georg Markus, Der Fall Redl: Mit unveröff entlichten Geheimdokumenten zur folgen schwersten Spionage-Affäre des Jahrhunderts (Vienna: Amalthea, 1984; 286 pp.).


The ex-Republican congressman retraces his years in the closet gay and a closet alcoholic, culminating in his public exposure. More briefly, he recounts his frustrations in seeking help after his being "forced out" (rather than coming out).

Translated excerpts—with commentary by John Lauritsen—of a speech by the Social Democratic leader (1840-1913) in the German Parliament, January 13, 1898. For the original text, see: JfsZ 1 (1899), 272-80.

The German Social Democrat's (1850–1932) reflections on the situation of homosexuals, occasioned by the trials of Oscar Wilde.


2723. Bush, Larry. "The Anatomy of a Scandal: Who Created It: For What Purpose?" Advocate, no. 353 (October 14, 1982), 21–25. On the bizarre case of a Congressional page who first claimed to have had sex with several Congressmen, and then admitted that he had been lying.


2726. BUSH, LARRY, and RICHARD GOLDBSTEIN. "Where Have All the Liberals Gone?" Advocate, no. 321 (July 9, 1981), 17-19.

Warns against anti-gay coalition building by the New Right. Liberals and moderates should be made to realize that faggots are being used to fuel a fire that may engulf them as well. (Reprint of an article, "The Anti-Gay Backlash," published in The Village Voice, April 8-14, 1981).


This Pulitzer Prize winning story hints that the assassin of the former New York congressman had been entangled in a homosexual affair with his victim. Subsequently, Lowenstein's closeted homosexual side has been much discussed--e.g., in David Harris, Dreams That Die Hard: Three Men's Journey through the Sixties (New York: St. Martin's, 1982; 341 pp; and Richard Cummings' controversial The Pied Piper: Alford K. Lowenstein and the Liberal Dream (New York: Grove Press, 1985).


Explores the relationship between female homosociality and political activism in the early decades of the present century.


Documents successes of openly gay political figures, and gay interventions in politics.
Negative critique, sometimes thoughtful, but based on a straw-man concept—a reconstruction of homosexual aims that is not generally held.

Shows results of gay organizing in the nation's most populous state.

Pamphlet on practical political work in Britain.

Covers discrimination against gay people, changing law and public opinion, and "the Liberal commitment."

Asserting that most people are aware of a gap between what the movement hopes to gain from civil rights and what they want out of life, urges preservation of the Stonewall spirit.

Key article in a series by this writer exploring New Right coalitions and networking.

2738. GREGORY-LEWIS, SASHA. "A Fresh Look at the GOP," *Advocate*, no. 200 (October 7, 1976), 7-8, 10.
An early look at Republican potential, prior to the more recent growth of gay Republican groups.

2739. HAMILL, PETE, and DENNIS HAMILL. "The Rise and Fall of Fred Richmond," *New York Magazine* (November 22, 1982), 36-44.
Tragic history of New York's disgraced gay congressman.

Reflections of a New York City gay political leader.

2741. KENNEDY, HUBERT. "J. B. von Schweitzer, the Faggot Marx Loved to Hate," *Fag Rag*, no. 19 (Spring 1977), 6-8.
A well-documented study of the now obscure German polit-
ician Jean-Baptiste von Schweitzer, who became the butt of a homophobic tirade on the part of Karl Marx.

    Makes use of new materials to explore the tormented life of the British archaeologist, military leader, and writer (1888-1935), whose political activities in the Middle East are obscurely linked to his sexuality. See also: Desmond Stewart, T. E. Lawrence: A New Biography (New York: Harper and Row, 1977; 352 pp.).


    This expose, a characteristic example of prurient gossip during the McCarthy period, offers some description of the "homosexual underground" in the nation's capital.

    Misgivings of a heterosexual regarding purported excesses of the gay movement in Australia.

    This political-science study (first edition, 1930) was one of the first to give attention to homosexuality; see pp. 99, 109-11, 123, 125-26, 178-79.

    The then-liberal columnist reprints (pp. 311-19) newspaper articles on the McCarthyite persecution of homosexuals.

2748. MCCLACKEN, SAMUEL. "Are Homosexuals Gay?" Commentary, 67 (January 1979), 19-29.
    An antihomosexual academic attempts to grapple with some recent serious books on the subject. Note also the many sharp responses, ibid. (April 1979), pp. 12-31.

    An attempt to articulate a gay British perspective from the Gay Liberation Front days.
Hard-hitting expose of a government campaign against boy lovers in Massachusetts, with broader implications.

Comprehensive brochure prepared by the leading Oregon gay rights group, giving background and practical advice for effecting change, much of which remains valid.

Growing pains of gay political intervention.

Gay conservatives and how some Republicans are alienating them.

The Wisconsin Senator (1908-57) made homosexuality a secondary target in his anti-Communist witchhunt. This exhaustive biography also discusses the rumors, which apparently cannot be substantiated, that the Senator was himself a closeted homosexual.


Explores the complexities of the life of a French bisexual political writer, showing how his gay experiences meshed (and did not mesh) with his radical politics.

Full account of the noted gay politician, from his childhood on Long Island, through his struggles and triumphs in San Francisco, and his murder by Dan White in 1978. See also: Warren Hickle, *Gayslayer!* (Virginia City, NV: Silver Dollar, 1985; 100 pp.).
Collection of articles on sex, power, sexism, the male movement, homosexuality and racism—generally enunciating an utopian male-effeminate point of view.

One of a number of articles in the mainstream press marking the courage of Massachusetts Rep. Gerry E. Studds, who frankly discussed his homosexuality on the floor of the House of Representatives. (He was subsequently re-elected in 1984.)

Account of a British spy, less well known than Burgess and Maclean (see A. Boyle, above).

Controversial article attacking the homophobia of the *Commentary* group of writers. See responses in ibid., 234 (1982), 24.

Zelig's revelation of ex-Communist Chambers' homosexuality, though perhaps politically motivated, was subsequently confirmed through release of FBI records.

B. POLITICAL THEORY

Several of the pioneers of homosexual studies, including Edward Carpenter and Kurt Hiller, were socialists of one sort or another, while others, such as Hans Bluhmer and Benedikt Friedlaender, advocated conservative theories (see I.B). Owing in part to the conjunction of the rise of gay liberation (1969ff.) with the counterculture, much recent political theorizing has been influenced by New Left and radical feminist ideas. As the utopian hopes of the 1970s have faded and homosexuals and lesbians have concomitantly become less alienated from existing society, centrist opinions have become more prominent.

Extended political manifesto and prognosis, seeing homosexuals as playing a role in the revival of centrist politics in Britain.