and Speeches Made in the House and Senate of the United States Congress on the Subject of Homosexuality," JHI, 10 (1984), 135-89.

An invaluable, annotated guide to this material, which is sometimes difficult to trace. Except for one entry--for 1921--all are from 1948 to 1983.
XIII. MILITARY

A. GENERAL

The citizen armies of ancient Greece were directly linked, in many cases, with the institution of pederasty (see III.C). In Europe, from the 18th century onwards, there are documented cases of homosexual generals and military officers. Wartime experiences seem to foster the emergence of homosexual patterns of behavior. On the other hand, since the late 19th century there has been a controversy over the fitness of homosexuals for military service, which still continues in the United States armed forces (see XX.M).


Of 5000 patients admitted to a World War II neurosis center, 4% were conscious homosexuals and another 4% were "latent homosexuals." Anderson claims that combat experience can lead to the reactivation of homosexual sadomasochistic trends.


A literary critic examines judgments of homosexuality implicit in the works of several modern writers dealing with the officer-subordinate relationship.

2804. BERUBE, ALAN. "Coming Out under Fire." Mother Jones, 8:11 (February–March 1983), 23-29, 45.

Trials and triumphs of gay and lesbian servicemen in World War II. This article is part of a larger study the author is undertaking on the official decision, in the middle of World War II, to identify homosexuals in the service and discharge them—and the malign effects of the decision in American society generally after the war. See also his: "Lesbian and Gay GIs in World War II: Marching to a Different Drummer," Advocate, no. 328 (October 15, 1981), 20-24.


Includes transcripts of official documents and letters pertaining to the policy of expelling lesbians from the service.

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2807. BOONE, JOEL T. "The Sexual Aspects of Military Personnel," Journal of Social Hygiene, 27:3 (1941), 113-24. Claims that homosexuality is regarded with loathing and contempt by most men in the U.S. Navy, who report deviates so that they may be sent to naval psychiatric institutions for treatment.

2808. BOTCHAREVA, MARIA LEONTIEVNA. Yashka: My Life as Peasant, Officer and Exile. New York: Stokes, 1919. 340 pp. In these reminiscences of a leader of "Kerensky's Amazons," recorded by Isaac Don Levine, see pp. 82, 106, 121.


2810. BRICKENSTEIN, RUDOLF. "Homosexualität und Wehrdienst," Wehrmedizin, 4:9-10 (1966), 193-97. Argues that homosexuals are unsuited for military service. One of a series of articles by this author, resuming an argument that was much canvased in Wilhelmine Germany.


2812. BÜRGER-PRINZ, HANS, et al. Beurteilung der Wehrdiensttauglichkeit und Dienstfähigkeit Homosexueller. Beuel: Sanitätsamt des Bundeswehr, 1966. 102 pp. (Beiträge zur Wehrpsychiatrie, 2) Papers discussing the fitness of homosexuals for military service from several points of view on the eve of the 1969 West German decriminalization.

2813. CHAVIGNY, PAUL. "L'homosexualité dans l'armée," Revue de l'hypnotisme, 23 (1908), 39-40. Only violations of public decency, abuse of authority, or forceful acts were punishable as homosexual offences in the French army. In regiments composed of natives of the French colonies, homosexual activity was so widespread that it was virtually disregarded save in circumstances that would have merited criminal proceedings in civilian life.

Brands current U.S. Air Force treatment of homosexuals as needlessly punitive and confusing because regulations do not provide clear answers as to what homosexuality is and how to deal with it. Questions the assumption that all homosexuals should be excluded from the service.


2816. DRUSS, RICHARD G. "Cases of Suspected Homosexuality Seen at an Army Mental Hygiene Consultation Service," *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 41 (1967), 62-70. Discusses anomalies in the Army's handling of homosexuals, recommending that they be discharged, but with no punitive measures.


A series of contemporary reports on women soldiers on both sides in World War I, ascribing their success to "masculine" qualities which Hirschfeld assimilated to lesbianism.


2822. GILBERD, KATHLEEN, and JOSEPH SCHUMAN (eds.). *Fighting Back: Lesbian and Gay Draft, Military, and*


2824. GILBERT, ARTHUR N. "Buggery and the British Navy, 1700-1861," Journal of Social History, 10 (1977), 72-98. Shows that sanctions against homosexual conduct—when detected—were quite severe in this period, esp. during the wars with revolutionary and then imperial France. In some instances it was possible, however, to escape by a type of plea bargaining. See also Gilbert, "Sexual Deviance and Disaster during the Napoleonic Wars," Albion, 9 (1977), 98-113.


Homosexuals in the Italian military in World War I.


Disputes the notion that homosexuality undermines military fitness. See also: Benedict Friedlaender, "Schadet die Freigabe des homosexuellen Verkehrs die kriegersiche Tüchtigkeit der Rasse?" JfsZ, 7 (1905-06), 463-70, 614.


For homophobia among the American troops in Vietnam, see pp. 51-72. See also his: "ARVN as Faggots: Inverted Warfare in Vietnam," Transaction, 8 (October 1971), 18-27.


Period document offering generalizations from 270 unrepresentative cases.


A maze of regulations exists to promote government exclusionary policies, but their implementation can often be successfully fought on a case-by-case basis.


Reconstructs an official effort to eliminate homosexuals from the Navy at Newport, RI, spearheaded by Franklin D. Roosevelt. See also: George Chauncey, Jr., "Christian Brotherhood or Sexual Perversion? Homosexual Identities and the Construction of Sexual Boundaries in the World War One Era," Journal of Social History, 19 (1985), 198-211.


Interprets letters and other documents of male comradeship in World War I.


Includes discussion of the homosexuality of Marshall Louis Hubert Gonzalve Lyautey (1854-1934), who organized the French conquest.


From Prince Eugene to Lawrence of Arabia. Offers some
useful biographical information, but set in a naive psychiatric framework derived from Alfred Adler. Richardson is also the author of *Napoleon: Bisexual Emperor* (New York: Bori Press, 1972; 255 pp.), a book which has met a poor reception from Napoleon scholars.


Biography of British Major-General Sir Hector MacDonald, who committed suicide in Paris in 1903 when faced with a homosexual scandal. At the end, the book is marred by some unlikely speculation.


Discusses effects of decriminalization on military discipline in the army of the German Federal Republic.


See pp. 286-90 for German military prosecutions for homosexuality under Articles 175 and 175a during the Nazi era. As a residue of Hirschfeld's campaign for the constitutional etiology of homosexuality, the practice of German military justice was less sweeping than the American one.


In recent years the military, though still attempting to exclude homosexuals, has mitigated its policies by tending to give honorable discharges. The article considers the potential effects of possible further liberalization.


One of a number of brochures published by homosexual groups in a period when the Vietnam war was creating ambivalence about the draft and military service.


Case study of the effectiveness of a protest against the campus ROTC unit by the gay student organization of a small Western university.
Account of a scandal provoked by a British army officer's unsuccessful pursuit of an Indian subject.

Using an interview sample obtained through homosexual organizations, evaluates the effect of official labeling. Undesirable discharges generate employment discrimination and psychological trauma sometimes leading to suicide. Moreover, separation procedures violate basic civil rights.

Claims that in an armed forces rehabilitation center a small number of homosexuals induce others to engage in homosexual acts.

Asserts that methods then in use failed to distinguish the "true" from the "incidental" homosexual, thus losing valuable personnel. Suggests that safeguards for accused individuals are insufficient, and that punitive attitudes of the command should be modified.

The most common type of discovery entailed being turned in by another person; the second, voluntary admission with the hope of receiving a discharge; the last, being caught engaging in homosexual relations. The study also compares the backgrounds of individuals who received honorable discharges with those of personnel receiving dishonorable discharges.