is to heterosexuality. The apologetic discourse of the homophile movement serves in most cases to give the subject a political identity and a sense of pride and self-worth that he could never extract from writings in which his sexual feelings are branded an abomination. That many homosexuals still cling to the religious faith of their upbringing, despite official refusal to accept them into the organized churches and synagogues, proves the element of apostasy to be absent.

The Pederastic Subculture. Another crucial point is that the pederastic subculture is totally distinct from the main gay subculture of the late twentieth century; in many respects the two are in watertight compartments. The pederast has no sexual interest in adult males and does not wish to be the object of their attention; even the handsomest college athlete has no appeal whatever for him. He does not frequent the bars, baths, clubs, and other rendezvous of the androphile (adult-oriented) homosexual, because he can find there no one for whom he would feel the slightest attraction. Moreover, the androphile political groupings generally, though not always, bar the North American Man-Boy Love Association and similar organizations of boy-lovers from membership and participation in their activities. And finally, the pederast usually has an upper age limit after which he has no further erotic feelings for the boy and does not care if as an adult the latter gravitates toward exclusive heterosexuality.

Biological Aspects. The homosexual is a good and true member of the racial and ethnic group to which he belongs; in demographic terms, the protoplasm of his ancestors is continued in him, even if not by him. In each generation a certain percent of the offspring of heterosexual unions are homosexually oriented, but this fraction does not diminish the vitality or the evolutionary capacity for survival of the race. The variations in the birth rate in modern times, just as in antiquity, are explained by economic and cultural factors, not by the occurrence of homosexuality. In early modern China the number of reported male births was almost twice that of female, but this is explained simply by the practice of infanticide on unwanted female babies. Likewise the low birth rates of some strata of the intelligentsia in contemporary society result from the deliberate choice of married couples to employ birth control devices and techniques rather than to have one child after another, as was the norm among all classes well into the nineteenth century.

A minority of the members of any society will always by virtue of inner predisposition be predominantly or exclusively homosexual, and no “recruitment” is needed to swell the number. The homosexual does not reproduce, but nature reproduces him. The evolutionary dialectic that produced exclusive heterosexuality in homo sapiens has exclusive homosexuality as its necessary antithesis and complement.

Warren Johansson

Redl, Alfred (1864–1913)
Chief of espionage and counterespionage for the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy who divulged military secrets for financial gain to the intelligence service of Tsarist Russia. The seventh of thirteen children born of middle-class parents, Redl possessed an intellect and creativity (along with the pension and special allowances granted upon his father’s death in 1875) that quickly led him into a military-school education. From the very outset of his military career, he was rewarded with promotions, and by 1900 Redl had joined the General Staff. During a year spent in Russia (1898–99), learning the language and training as an espionage operative, he came to the attention of Russian officials who, since Redl had no private income like many other members of the officer
REICH, WILHELM

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corps, took advantage of his financial
dependence. By 1902 he was functioning
as a double agent. His information proved
invaluable, for Redl was promoted to Chief
of Counter-Intelligence and chief of the
Operations Section of the Austro-Hungar-
ian intelligence apparatus.

Alfred Redl maintained his double
secret—that of his work for the Russians
and that of his homosexuality—until his
death. He fell in love with Lt. Stefan Hor-
inka (referred to as Hromodka in some
works) and financed his military career.
Horinka knew nothing of Redl’s involve-
ment with the Russians and kept a certain
distance from him on the emotional plane
by having a liaison with a woman at the
same time he was seeing his protector.

On May 24, 1913, Austrian au-
thorities discovered Redl’s treason when
he picked up two letters full of cash which
the Russians had sent to him under a code
name and which had aroused the suspi-
cions of the Austrian postal authorities.
The military representatives confronted
Redl in his hotel room and left a pistol on
the table. He committed suicide in the
early morning of May 25. Upon searching
Redl’s apartment, the authorities discov-
ered the rest of his secret life when they
found perfumed letters from men, photo-
graphs of nude males, and copies of docu-
ments with state secrets.

Redl’s treason has been appraised
as a major factor in Austria’s defeat in
World War I, as her enemies knew most of
her plans before the outbreak of hostili-
ties. The additional fact that Redl was
homosexual was exploited by the oppo-
nents of the homosexual emancipation
movement which was then growing in the
German-speaking countries, and even
found mention in a United States Senate
subcommittee report of 1950—during the
epidemic of McCarthyism—as proof that
homosexuals were “security risks.”

Redl’s life has been the subject of
several fictionalized treatments, includ-
ing John Osborne’s play A Patriot for Me
(1965) and four German-language films

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James W. Jones

REFORMATION

See Protestantism.

REICH, WILHELM

(1897–1957)

Psychoanalyst and sexual re-
former. Born to an assimilated Jewish
family in Galicia in 1897, he suffered a
severe trauma when his mother commit-
ted suicide, as he feared that he had been
unwittingly responsible in revealing her
love affair with one of his tutors. His atti-
dute toward his father may be judged from
his belief that he was not really his father’s
son.

After serving in the Austrian army
in World War I, Reich studied medicine in
Vienna. He spent his internship in the
clinic of the Nobel Prize winner Julius
Wagner-Jauregg, and married a fellow
medical student, Annie Pink, who also
became a psychoanalyst. In the Jewish
intellectual circles of interwar Vienna, both
Marxism and psychoanalysis were fash-
ionable, and Reich set about the task of
synthesizing them. How could the discov-
eries of Marx and Freud be placed at the
service of the masses? He first joined the
Austrian Socialist Party and became a clini-
cal assistant at Freud’s Psychoanalytic
Polyclinic, which gave him close contact
with the working class. Reich aspired to
put knowledge of sexual hygiene within