
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.

2686. \textsc{Segal, Jay}. \textit{The Sex Lives of College Students}.
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."

2690. \textsc{Thompson, George H.}, and \textsc{William R. Fishburn}. "Attitudes toward Homosexuality Among Graduate Counseling Students," \textit{Counselor Education and Supervision}, 17 (1977), 121-30.
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. VISSEK, R. S. "De 16PF-scores van een groep homophile 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, indolence, 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.

Programmatic statement by a controversial German educator on the role of homoerotic attraction in teaching. On Wynken see: Erich Ebermayer. Gustav Wynken: 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 XiJ.

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, GRACK, 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
Teaching and Learning, 56 (Fall 1980), 74–84.


2698. NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES. Homosexuality and the Teaching Profession. London: NCCL, 1975. Presents the replies of forty-seven local education authorities canvased in England and Wales. Two-thirds were classified as "unbigoted," though some hedged.

2699. ROBINSON, PAUL. "In the First Person--Dear Paul: An Exchange between Teacher and Student," Salmagundi, no. 58/59 (1982), 25-41. Subjective account of the mutual self-revelation of a California university professor and his student.


2702. WARBURTON, JOHN. Open and Positive. London: Gay Teachers Group, 1978. London teacher dismissed because he refused to sign a document saying that he would not discuss homosexuality with pupils.


C. GAY AND LESBIAN STUDIES

In Germany the early homosexual-rights movement recognized the need for primary research into the history and nature of homosexual behavior and its situation in the larger society (see I.B). For the most part this work, which often produced impressive results, was conducted by private scholars, unsupported by academic appointments and largely ignored by the tenants of professorial chairs. In contrast to the institutional good fortune of women's studies, efforts to establish gay studies in universities have borne little fruit thus far (except in the Netherlands). Faute de mieux, it appears that the tradition of the private scholar is destined to remain dominant.

2704. ALTMAN, DENNIS. "Gay Studies and the Quest for Academic Legitimacy," Advocate, no. 378 (October 13, 1983), 32-34. Contrasts the merits of separate courses on gay studies vs. integrating the material into "mainstream" courses.


2707. GAY ACADEMIC UNION. The Universities and the Gay Experience: Proceedings of the Conference Sponsored by the Women and Men of the Gay Academic Union, November 23 and 24, 1973. New York: Gay Academic Union, 1974. 105 pp. Texts from some of the papers and addresses at the historic first GAU Conference, held at John Jay College of Criminal Justice (CUNY), New York City. Although a variety of points of view are represented, many contributions preserve a strong period flavor of the counter-culture.

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 unveröffentlichten Geheimdokumenten zur folgenschwersten Spionage-Affäre des Jahrhunderts (Vienna: Amalthea, 1984; 286 pp.).


The ex-Republican congressman retraces his years in the as a 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: JfasZ 1 (1899), 272-80.