THESIS TITLE: “Blow My Head Off, Darling”: Depictions of Masculinity by Gay Male Authors

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary Sources (see Prospectus for annotations)


Current Secondary Sources

Includes letter correspondence between Holleran and one of his gay colleagues--which will be important in analyzing the discussion of gender in *Dancer*’s epistolary passages. It also lends more contextualization of Holleran’s position within his literary circle, his concerns as an author and the various effeminate and masculine speech and phrase patterns that find their way into Dancer.


This volume covers Gore Vidal’s and Andrew Holleran’s work, but particularly analyzes the “assimilative and radical impulses” of gay literature, which may be used in analysis of *Fight Club* and *Rules of Attraction*. Beyond its direct applications, it’s also important in simply contextualizing the post-Stonewall works.


This work is seminal in its depiction of gender as a performance, which is particularly instructive in understanding and articulating the gender transformations in *Myra Breckinridge*, but also in understanding the the differences in male performativity throughout the scope of the primary sources.

This interview gives insight into the culture of gay literature that Holleran was such a vital member of. In addition to the interview, the anthology also includes letter correspondence between Holleran and one of his gay colleagues— which will be important in analyzing the discussion of gender in Dancer’s epistolary passages.


This response to Ellis’ op-ed contextualizes the piece in relation to Ellis’ previous public sexual identifications and draws attention to the cultural biases and privileges that may be informing his work, which is important in understanding how more liberally queer perspectives within the cultural sphere have begun to discuss depictions of masculinity.


This sociological volume contains a particular chapter that examines queer masculinities at the intersection of class and gender, that may be valuable in getting a non-literary perspective on the depictions of the characters throughout the primary sources.

This piece gives a first-person perspective on Ellis’ opinions on gender identity within the gay community, and stands in contrast to his novels as a straightforward address to cultural and social norms pertaining to sexual identity and gender. In addressing the alleged ‘infantilization’ of the gay community, Ellis establishes his expectations of cultural depictions of homosexuality.


Levin’s work in this volume chronicles the history of homosexuality in American literature, and thus provides valuable insight into the precursors to each novel in this study. In creating small case studies of the majority of novels featuring homosexuality in some way, this work details many of the tropes I will explore in my thesis, including the “Savior Woman” and depictions of “trade.”
This article features first person quotes from Palahniuk that illustrate his take on his sexual identity in relation to his work, and can also be used as an example of the way his ‘traditional’ adherence to gender roles is depicted in the media—shedding insight on this particular moment in culture.


In pursuing the depictions of homosexuality within my primary sources, it’s important to look into the cultural and social effects of the AIDS virus, which Shilts covers at length. As AIDS, in its early years, was labeled as a “gay” disease, cultural depictions of gay characters changes as a result. In using this work, I hope to identify possible connections between the way that the writers’ were influenced by these cultural shifts—particularly in how homosexuality is used as a metaphor for disease.


This piece, using direct quotes from the span of Vidal’s career, outlines the shifts in Vidal’s public sexual identity and offers theories
as to its possible influence and intent. In quoting the perspectives of other gay male authors, it depicts how Vidal’s work exists in conversation with his peers and his successors, who provide insight into the culture of queer literature and theory.
Here, various recent media representations of gay males are examined in an effort to provoke readers to reflect on their own positions about queer sexual and gender identities and possibilities for more fluid constructions of identities. Do you want to read the rest of this article? Request full-text. The portrayals discussed here demonstrate a shift in depictions of Black men in television as characters express nonaggressive idiosyncrasies, display vulnerability, and engage in social support with other characters. Here has been an increase in the representations of gay males in mainstream media as well as an upsurge in gay-specific media. But what about gay men and our relationship with our masculinity? Why are we usually left out of the discussion about what it means to be a man? Because it strikes me that our relationship with our masculinity is much more complicated, intense and potentially troubling. Yes, as a gay man I enjoy the privilege of being male in a patriarchal society that for some reason values my genitals above a woman’s. But I’ve spent much of my life being made to feel like I’m less of a man for being gay. Which is why I commissioned a survey for Attitude magazine about masculinity. Some 5,000 readers responded I mean I ain’t even gay but Karl Urban is the picture of masculinity. Whether it’s this or toxic masculinity, they don’t care because they simply want to hurt us. This is now a Positive Masculinity ONLY subreddit, please cut off your balls and post accordingly, sweaty.