
The Spectrum of Gender & Sexuality

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Disclosure of Financial Relationships

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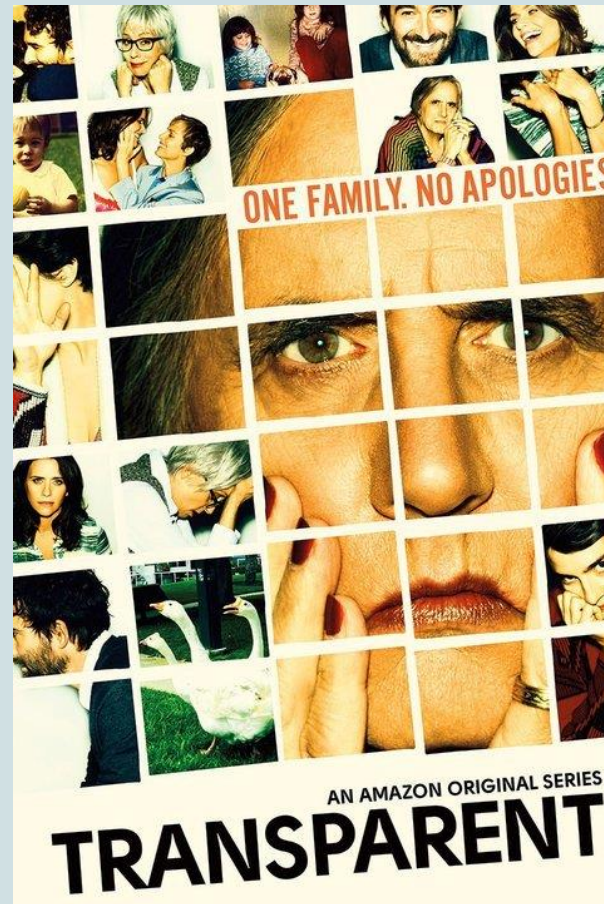
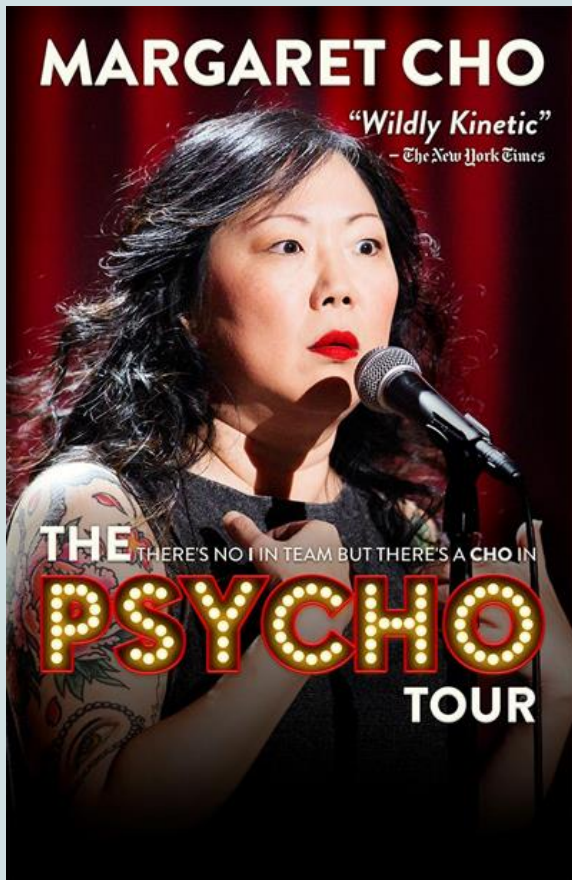
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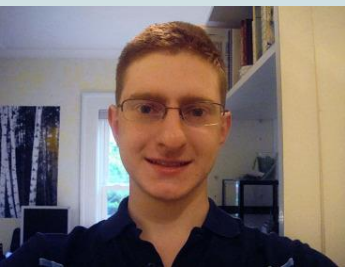
Further information and references:

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LGBT in pop culture today



- Margaret Cho (Showtime)
- *Transparent* (Amazon)
- Moonlight (2016)



In the news

- Tyler Clementi: Rutgers U. freshman jumped off Geo. Wash bridge 9/22/10. Roommate convicted of bias-intimidation and sentenced 30d prison.
- Seth Walsh: 13yo Tehachapi, CA hanged himself from a tree 9/19/10
- Asher Brown: 13, Cypress, TX shot himself in the head 9/23/10
- Larry King: 15, Oxnard, CA, shot in class (2008). Brandon McInerney sentenced 21y prison for 2d murder

Medical & Psychiatric History of Sexuality & Gender

Same-sex behavior before medicalization

- “Disease model” of homosexuality recent--but enduring in US culture & intl. professional settings
 - 19th century till
 - DSM change in 1973
- Previously dealt with in Europe by
 - Church
 - Law
 - Popular practice

Religious tradition



Lot fleeing Sodom (destroyed by fire and brimstone); his wife turned to a pillar of salt (Genesis 19)

- Sodomy, *mollities* (*malthakoi*), unnatural filthiness
- Levitical laws prohibiting men lying with men: grouped with other sexual crimes
- Primarily condemned, judged, and punished by the Church, ecclesiastical courts, and religious/moral judgment

Legal tradition

- Henry VIII in 1533 criminalized “buggery” (persecution of Catholic church?)
- Colonial Mass. Bay Capital Laws (1641) simply cites Lev. 20.13: “If a man lyeth with mankinde, as he lyeth with a woman, both of them have committed abomination, they both shall surely be put to death.”
- Bowers v. Hardwick 1986 (GA)-upheld sodomy laws
- Lawrence v. Texas 2003 (TX)-overturns 14 remaining state anti-sodomy laws

Popular practice



- Same sex activity widely practiced, around the world
- Part of coming-of-age and military initiation (e.g., Ancient Greek *paidēraistia*)
- Even if culturally condemned or disapproved, rarely punished: molly pubs, cruising grounds in 18th c. Europe
- Except in association with other crimes-- sedition, political activity, crimes, “outrages to public morality,” corruption of children.

Western Medical interest in “pederasty”

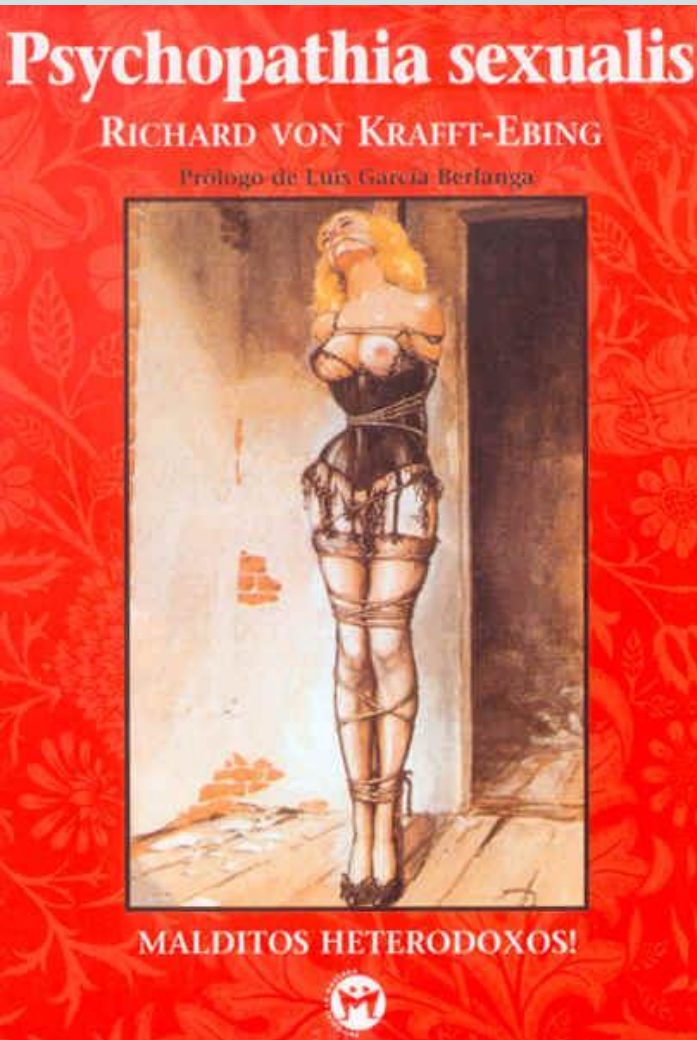
- 19th c. medico-legal matters:
 - male prostitution,
 - public sex (public morals),
 - corruption of minors,
 - blackmail and murder cases.

“Contrary sexual sensation”

- Johann L. Casper (1796-1864): same sex attraction was congenital (1852)
- Carl Ernest Westphal (1833-1890): *conträre Sexualempfindung* (1869)
- Richard von Krafft-Ebing (1840-1902): explained it as a congenital neuropsychiatric pathology (1877)



Inversion as neurodegeneracy



- Valentin Magnan (1835-1916)
“sexual inversion” as moral insanity/monomania
- R. v. Krafft-Ebing, *Psychopathia sexualis* (1886): contrary sexuality as hereditary degeneration
- KE: fights for inverts’ rights--sick, not criminal, but maybe some aren’t even sick

Inversion as variation



- Havelock Ellis (1859-1939) & John A. Symonds: *Sexual Inversion* (1897) a congenital variation
- Magnus Hirschfeld (1868-1935): Institute for Sexual Science (1919-1933)
- “Intermediate sexes”: natural, biological variant in the spectrum between perfect maleness and femaleness

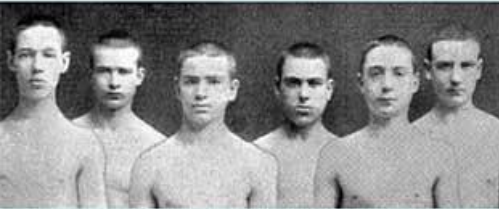
Many inversions

19th c. cases overlap:

- Same-sex attraction
- Physical hermaphroditism
- Psychosexual hermaphroditism
- Gender-atypical behavior
- Transvestitism (Hirschfeld 1910)
- Transsexualism (Cauldwell 1949)

SEXUAL INVERSION

HAVELOCK ELLIS AND
JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS



A CRITICAL EDITION

EDITED BY IVAN CROZIER



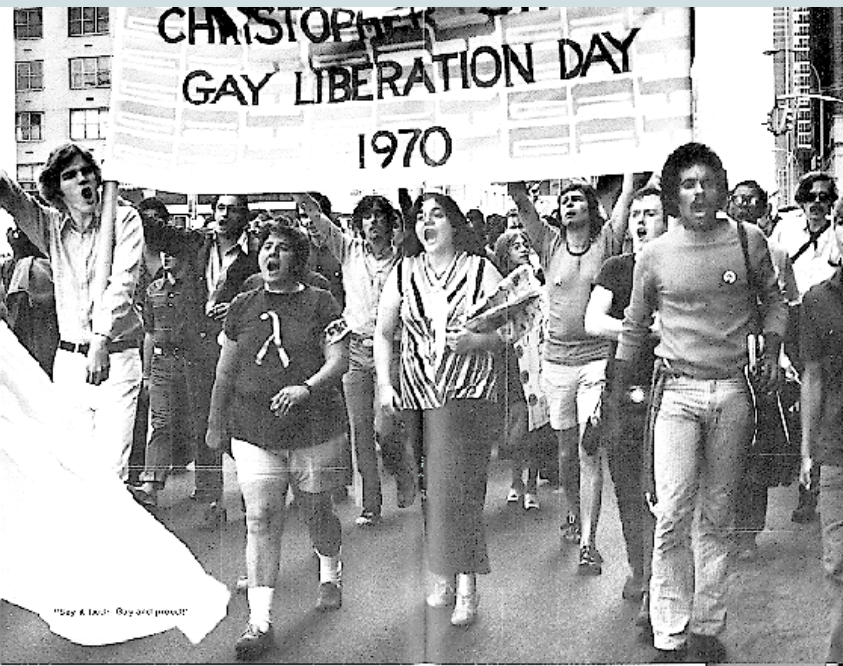
Ein männlicher Transvestit in Frauenkleidern beim Arzt

DSM

(Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders)

DSM (1952) and DSM II (1968)
classify “Homosexuality” under “Paraphilia”
(fetishism, etc.)

Off the couches, into the streets!



- 1969 Stonewall riots
- 1970 APA SFO zapped by activists: "Transsexualism vs. Homosexuality: Distinct Entities?" & "Issues on Sexuality"
- 1972 APA panel "Psychiatry: Friend or Foe to Homosexuals. A Dialogue"



DSM change

- 1971: internal push for DSM reform
 - 1972: panel with gays and Dr. Anonymous (John Fryer)
 - 1973: Trustees change “Homosexuality” Dx to “sexual orientation disturbance”
 - Analysts push for referendum
 - 1974: majority of APA members approve change
 - 1980: DSM-III “ego-dystonic homosexuality”
 - 1987: DSM-III-R
-

(Shifting) Terminology

- Sexual object choice vs. Sexual aim (Freud 1905)
- Homosexual & heterosexual (KM Kertbeny 1869)
- Bisexual (19th c.; G Chaddock 1892)
- Sexual orientation
- Sexual identity / sexuality
- Gender vs. Sex. (J Money 1950s)
- Gender role (J Money 1955)
- Transvestite (M Hirschfeld 1910)
- Transsexualism (DO Cauldwell 1949)
- Transgender [-al, -ist, -ism, -ed] (JF Oliven 1965 vs. V Prince 1969)

John F. Oliven (1965), *Sexual Hygiene and Pathology* (Philadelphia: Lippincott) (p. 514).

Coming Out

“Coming out”: historically



Gladys Bentley (1907-60)
Ubangi Club, Harlem

- 1920s: initiation into the “gay world” at “pansy” balls
- 1930s: “brought out” --initiated into gay sex
- 1950s: first gay sexual experience
- 1970s: disclosing to straight world



George Chauncey, *Gay New York* (1994)

Barry Dank (1971)

- “Identifying oneself as being homosexual”
 - Need a new social context with homosexuals or knowledge of homosexuality
 - Destigmatize old stereotype of illness and substitute model of lifestyle
- Dank predicted as this happened, more people would come out and earlier
- Sex lives would be integrated with social life

Stages of coming out

Troiden (1989):

- o *Sensitization*: recognition of same-sex attraction ~childhood-teens
 - o *Identity confusion* & experimentation
 - o *Identity assumption*: self-ID as LGB & disclosure to friends, parents, family ~late teens
 - o *Identity commitment*: LGB lifestyle & engagement in LGB community
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What ID terms do teens use?

- Gay, queer, lesbian, homosexual, down low, str8, bi, bicurious, fluid, “pan/ pansexual”, MSM
- How do teens hierarchize elements of sexuality?
- Friedman (2004): teens gave little weight to sexual behavior (less experience?)
- Importance of relationships and future sexuality

Different trajectories?

- F less linear (Morris 1995)
- Age of coming out
 - Childhood awareness and disclosure
 - vs. delayed disclosure
 - Awareness in adulthood
 - Isolation from LGB networks
- Historical time (1950s vs. 1990s)
- Never “out”: MSM & WSW

Adjustment Issues

Gender nonconformity

- Adult GL higher recall of gender atypical behavior (Bailey & Zucker 1995)
- “Tomboy” behavior common from 6-13 (Morgan 1998)
- “Effeminacy” (“sissy-boy”) behavior, less common in boys, and more heavily sanctioned (Katz 1986)

Victimization

Due to GLB or perception as GLB

- Verbal insults
 - Threats of violence
 - Objects thrown
 - Chased or followed
 - Sexual assault
 - Physical assault
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Effects of victimization

- Fear of self-ID
 - Fear of coming out to friends & family
 - Delay GL dating and sex
 - Heterosexual dating and sex
 - Homophobic activity/overcompensation
 - “Homosexual panic”
-

Suicide

- Higher rates of SA in LGB youth
- LBG 5x straight youth?
- $M > F$? $F > M$?
- Associated with family conflict, opposition to sexuality
- Causation: LGB vs. other stressors

Predictors of serious SA

- Parental physical abuse
- Parents discourage gender-atypicality
- Being open with family (!)
- Parents LGB insults
- Gay verbal abuse
- Gender atypicality in childhood
- Family h/o SA

Risk of parental disclosure

- Early disclosure of LGB to parents
- Greater risk of verbal abuse, violence
- Parental attempts to change sexuality

Substance abuse

- Reports of > 50% in LGB vs. 33 % gen. pop.
- Higher multiple substance use
- Associated with M risky sex
- Conduct d/o

Academic difficulties

- Academic and conduct problems
- Truancy
- Related to verbal abuse and aggression
- Fear of abuse

Psychiatric illness

- Depression
- Anxiety
- Social anxiety

Body image problems

- Gay men: higher rates body image and eating disorders (Siever 1994)
 - Can lead to casual & risky sex
 - Gym culture, steroid abuse
 - Internalized homophobia
 - Pop cultural expectations
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Predictors of HIV risk behaviors

- Ethnicity, sexual orientation, poverty
- Negative coping style, peer norms, emotional distress, poor self-esteem, poor social supports
- Predict delinquency, common and hard drug use
- Which predict high-risk sex

Taking sexual history

- HIV prevention worker may be more interested in sex behaviors than ID
- Avoid labels with teens
- Allow them to self-define ID
- Approach sexuality from different angles--not a package deal

Interventions

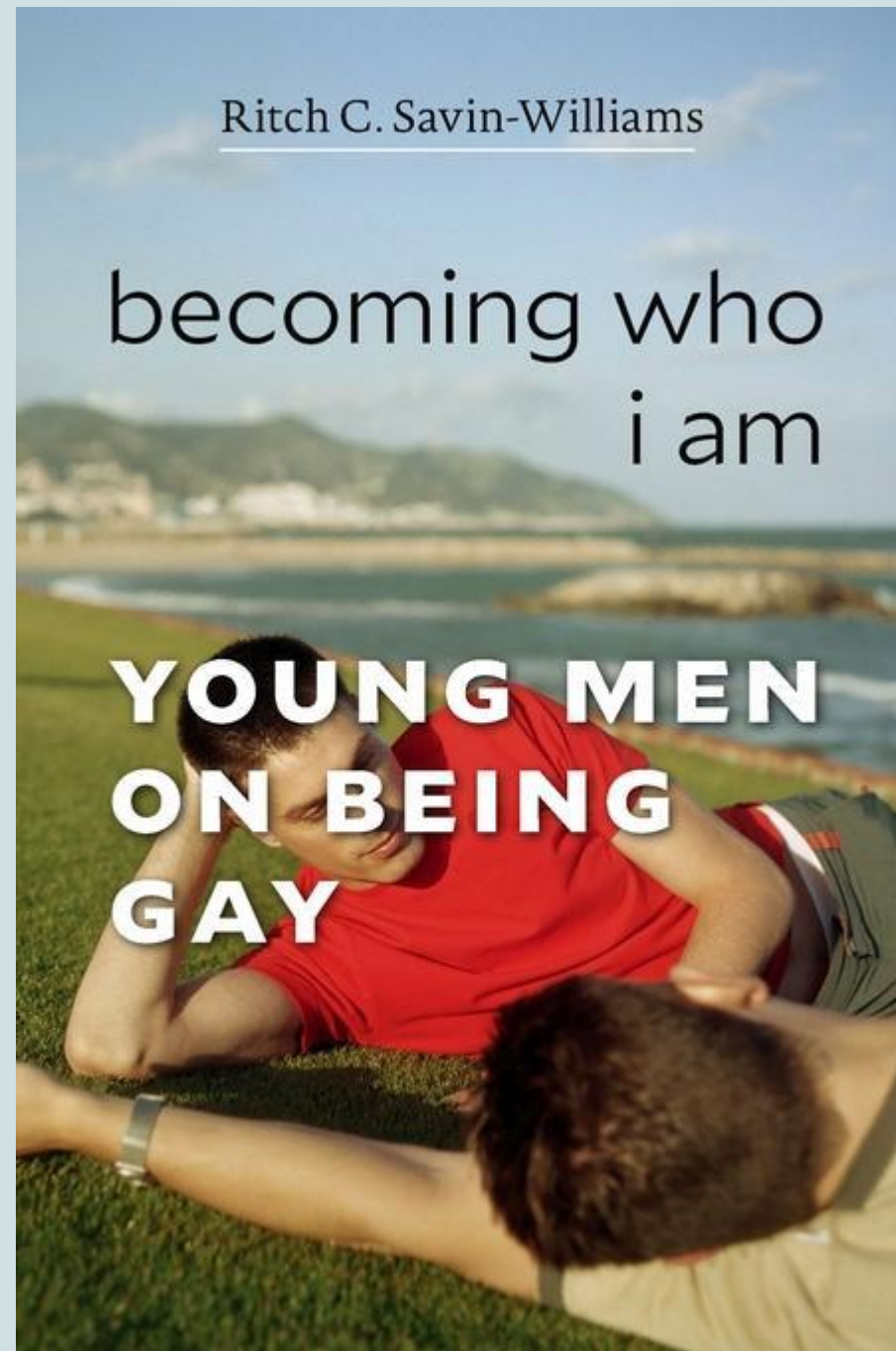
- Need to address drug use
- Hard drugs esp. assoc with white, gay risky sex
- Address negative peer norms, negative coping styles
- Cognitive restructuring & behavioral skills

Protective factors

- Family support (PFLAG)
- Friends' support
- Internet support
- Project 10 & Gay/Straight Alliance (GSA) at school
- Supportive school administration

Coming out today

- Current research on gay men suggests pre-adolescent and adolescent self-realization and sexual exploration, and coming out to friends and family in high school
- With much less emotional distress
- Significant role of WWW and dating apps



Harvard UP (2016)

Coming-out across the life course

(Floyd & Bakeman 2006)

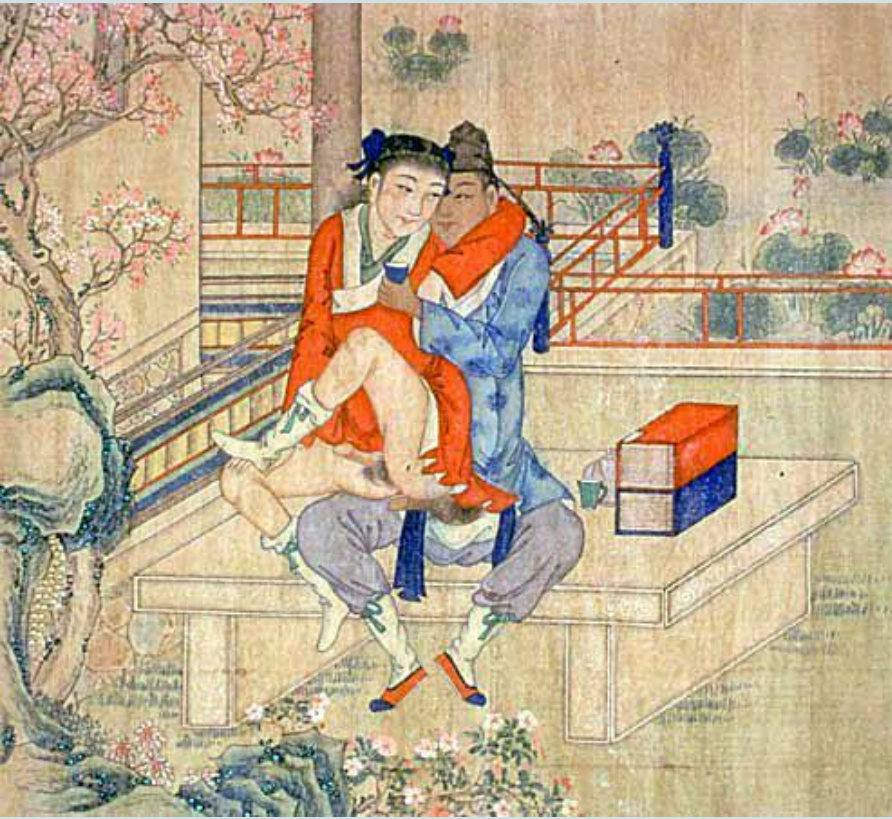
- Effects of maturational and historical contexts
 - Coming out as adolescent vs. adult very different
 - Many older LGB's came out as teens
 - Young LGB's have gay and hetero sex earlier, disclose younger
 - Older LGBs remained closeted longer
 - Social openness has not elicited earlier, childhood questioning
 - Identity-centered development more common since 1980s
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Sexualities and Cultures

Different Cultures/Different Sexualities

- Historical research
 - Current ethnographic/anthropological research
 - Blurred boundaries between gender ID and sexual orientation
 - Local terms focus on extreme gender-atypical behavior/ID
 - “Gay” ID and culture an urban, Western import
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Same-Sex acts in China



Young men sipping tea and having sex. Individual panel from a hand scroll on homosexual themes, paint on silk; China, Qing Dynasty (eighteenth to nineteenth centuries), (Kinsey Institute, Bloomington, Indiana)

- Practiced, praised by some poets and leaders
- Depicted in art and poetry
- “Passion of the cut sleeve” (Emperor Ai, 27–1 BC)
- Taoist 3rd Precept: Sexual Misconduct=all sex outside marriage
- Song Dynasty (10-13th c.) first criminalized male prostitution
- Increased criminalization 19-20th c.
- Legalized in PRC 1997
- De-pathologized 2001

Same-Sex acts in Japan

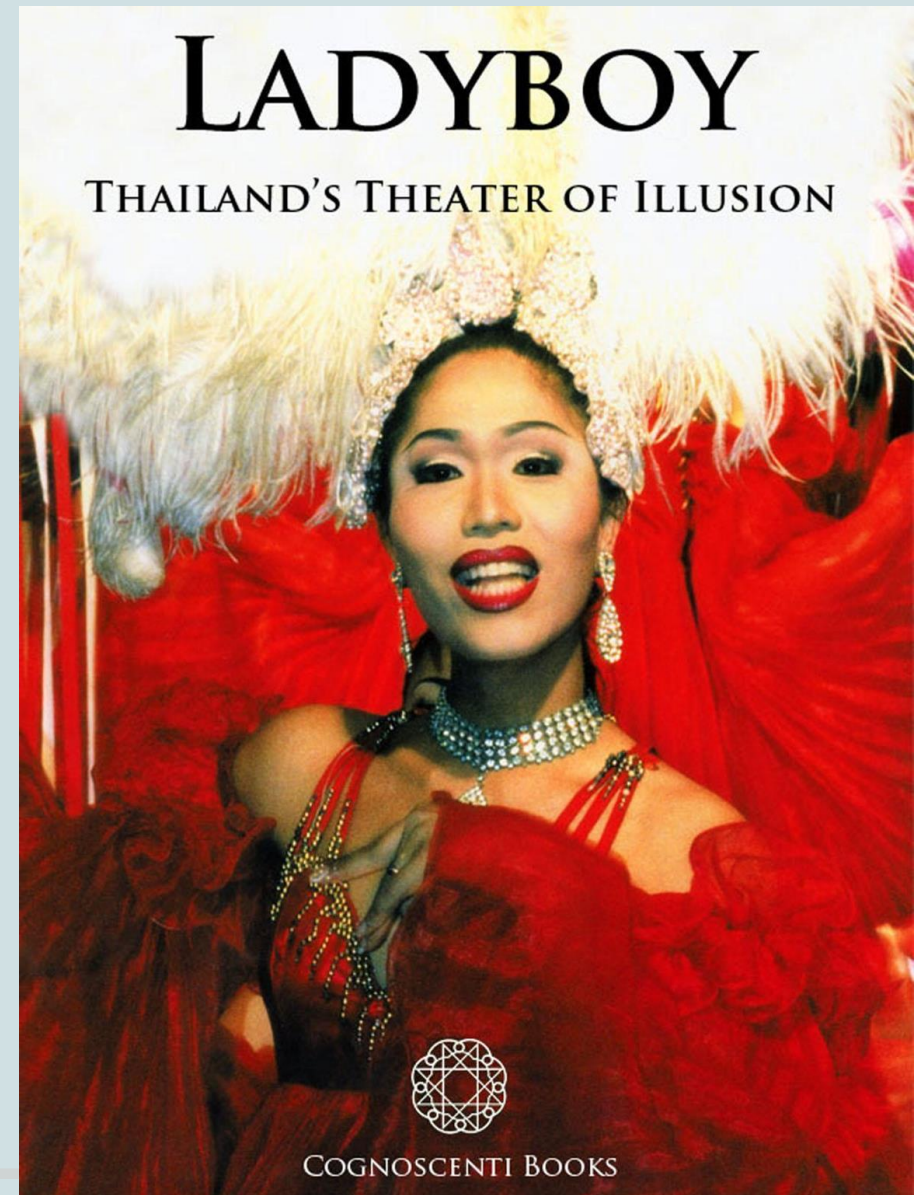


[Man and youth, Miyagawa Isshō, ca. 1750](#); Painted hand scroll (*kakemono-e*); Private collection. Youth is wearing a kimono whose style (*furisode*) and color was considered appropriate for adolescents of both sexes but not adult men, which along with the partially shaved pate denotes the boy's *wakashū* age status while the exposed bare feet indicates the purely sexual demeanor.

- Ancient same-sex activity
- Extensively depicted in literature and art
- *Wakashudō*: the "way of adolescent boys"
- Male prostitutes, actor prostitutes & boy lovers appealed to men and women
- Monasteries: Monk-acolyte relationships
- Samurai: part of training of adolescent boys
- Anti-sodomy law 1872, repealed 1880

Asia & API

- Malaysia: est. 10,000 MTF TG, *Mak Nyah*, *pondan* & *bapok* ("effeminate men")
- Thailand: *Kathoey*/Ladyboy, 10-30,000 or 6/1000 FTF TG



Philippines

- *bakla* vs. *gay*
- *tomboy*



Pacific Islands

- Oceania: *mahu*
- Samoa: *fa'afafine* ("in the manner of women"), but same-sex behavior remains illegal (1961)



South Asia

- India: Hijra, est. 1 mill.
- Afghanistan: *Bacha bazi* (“boy for play”/dancing boys)



Diversity of Gender/sexualities

- Historically diverse expressions of gender and sexuality across the globe
 - Different religions and colonial forces have altered their understanding, acceptance and legality
 - Medical terminology and sexual politics in the West have also shaped identities
 - Gender/sexuality will continue to evolve
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