

DAVID OSTAD, M.D.

Park Avenue Plastic Surgery 1045 Park Avenue New York, NY 10028 (212) 244-2020, (800) 494-8648 e-mail: MySurgeon@aol.com

WWW.SEX-CHANGE.COM

Specializing in SRS and associated procedures



Contouring of the Face, Nose, and Forehead • Chest Surgery Tracheal Shaving • Calf, Buttock, and Pectoral Implants Face, Neck, and Eyelifts • Laser Hair Removal • Liposuction

FINANCING AVAILABLE.

Dr. Ostad has presented his techniques to the American Society of Plastic Surgeons.



A FEW IMPORTANT WORDS FROM KATE BORNSTEIN:

"I remember when I first thinking of the very real possibility of my going through a *gasp* sex change. This was in the days before tranny support groups. I steeled myself and made the long distance call to IFGE. To my delight, I spoke with a trans woman who calmed me down and pointed me in the direction of some deeper self-work prior to making my decision to proceed. It was invaluable advice. I owe a debt to IFGE. I think many trans folks do. Maybe one of them is you? If not right this minute, then perhaps some day?

Look, IFGE is an organization that seems to rise above all politics of the trans experience, getting to the heart of what matters to each of its multi-identified members. Wouldn't it be worth the mini-investment of a membership to make sure IFGE is there for all of us? I think so."

IFGE Membership

is belonging, is working for the good of everyone, and is your opportunity to assists others in finding help.

IFGE is a registered 501 (c) (3) nonprofit organization. Membership inloudes the IFGE quarterly newsletter presenting news of the organization and other developments within the community, voting privaledges, and a 10% discount on items from the IFGE synchronicity Bookstore.

IFGE depends on your membership...Help support the IFGE mission! Please won't you join up today?

PLEASE SIGN ME UP!

- ☐ Low Income/Student—\$20
- ☐ Basic—\$35
- ☐ Supporting—\$100
- ☐ Benefactor—\$500
- ☐ Life—\$2500
- □ Patron—\$5000

* You get 10% off book orders with your paid membership!

TT100



Transgender Tapestry

Quarterly Journal of The International Foundation for Gender Education

SUBSCRIBE TODAY ☐ \$36— One-year Subscription SAVE \$10 OFF THE COVER PRICE!

magazines shipped at Bulk Rate-U.S. magazines shipped at Surface Rate—International

NOTE: For AIRMAIL, Add \$12 for U.S., Canada, and Mexico Add \$23 for ALL OTHER COUNTRIES

PA	YM	ENT	ΓINI	O	>>>
	Visa		Masi	tero	ard

Name:

Expiration date TOTAL ENCLOSED >>> Name on Card

☐ Check

☐ Money Order

(payable to IFGE, thanks)

U.S. funds only, please

Y	Oι	IR	CO	NTA	CT	INF	0
8	V	717	\sim	14 17	\sim 1	1141	$\mathbf{\circ}$

Name for Mailing Label (if different):

Address:

___ State: ____ City:

Zip: _____ Country: _

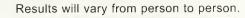
Telephone:

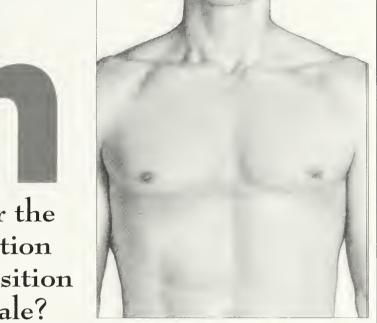
E-mail:

please tabe closed, or put in an envelope it sending a checkill O

postage stamp here

IFGE Subscriptions/Membership PO Box 540229 Waltham, MA 02454-0229





Are you ready for the Chest Reconstruction stage of your transition from female to male?

If you are under treatment with a therapist for your gender transition and are psychologically ready to make the permanent life change from female to male, Chest Reconstruction is an important part of your decision.

This surgery reconstructs the female chest, creating masculine contours. It can make you feel more at ease in your newly chosen gender and makes men's clothing easier to wear.

Dr. Reardon has been performing cosmetic surgery for 27 years and transgender chest reconstruction for 22 years. From minimally invasive procedures, such as simple liposuction, to advanced surgical methods for the more extensive reconstruction of very large 38-40D+ breasts, he has the indepth experience that allows him to hand tailor these techniques and technologies to correct your particular problems and to enhance your unique self image.

All procedures are performed under local anesthesia with supplemental IV, sedation in our state-of-the-art ambulatory facility on an out-patient basis. If you are from out of town, we will assist you with accommodations.

In the hands of a caring physician, who is sensitive to all gender transition issues, the result is a well-contoured, natural looking, masculine chest.

Be the best you can be.

James J. Reardon, M.D.

Board Certified Plastic and Reconstructive Surgeon 737 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10021 Telephone (212) 832-0770 Web: www.drjamesreardon.com/dysphoria

Transgender Tapestry

The Journal of the International Foundation for Gender Education

Founder Merissa Sherrill Lynn

> Editor-in-chief Dallas Denny

Associate Editor Donna Cartwright

Contributing Editors kari edwards Miqqi Alicia Gilbert, Ph.D. Monica Helms Andrew Matzner

> Art Director Jessica Johnson

Photography Mariette Pathy Allen

Contributors

Dodie Bellamy Dana Beyer Jamie Elizabeth Burgess Megan Davidson Laura Fitler Lisa Gilbert Miqqi Alicia Gilbert, Ph.D. Monica Helms Scott Kerlin Laurence Paverd Avery John Porch Avery Jasper Powell Katrina C. Rose Saju David Steinberg Li Anne Taft Nancy E. Wilson

Subscriptions Joan Hoff

Publisher

The International Foundation for Gender Education (IFGE) Julie Johnson (Chairperson)

> Executive Director, IFGE Denise Leclair

> > Circulation DEYCO

Subscription and Subscriber Services:

To order Transgender Tapestry, make payments or purchase back issues, contact IFGE e-mail <subscriptions@ifge.org> call (781) 899-2212,

or write

P.O. Box 540229, Waltham, MA 02454-0229.
Mastercard and Visa accepted.



OUR ADVERTISERS	
3-D Communications	15
Bumper Humpers	15
Alyson Books / Dean Kotula	14
Anderer, Suzanne CPE	8
Becker, Christine LICSW	8
Clark, Sandra E. LPN, LRE	21
Ellaborn, Diane LICSW	20
Florence's Fashions	9
Glamour Boutique	10
IFGE 2003	40
Kindred Spirits	14
Nubel, Dr. A.S.	23
Ostad, David M.D.	C2
Reardon, Dr. James	1
Rikki Swin Institute (R.S.I.)	C4
Shoe Express	11
St. Louis Center of Electrology	10
TG Cosmetics (tgcosmetics.com)	16
University of Michigan Health System	44
The WayOut Publishing Co., Ltd.	13
XLent Jewelry	19

PLEASE NOTE: IFGE does not endorse the claims, products, or services of any advertiser.

CAVEAT EMPTOR!

To advertise in future issues please contact us at 781-899-2212 or e-mail to: advertising@ifge.org

Transgender Tapestry

(ISSN 0884-9749)
is published by the
I.F.G.E., P.O. Box 540229, Waltham MA, 02454-0229
Phone: (781) 899-2212 / FAX: (781) 899-5703
E-mail: info@ifge.org

The contents and design of this magazine are © 2002 by the International Foundation for Gender Education and the authors. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced by any commercial individual or service without permission of the International Foundation for Gender Education or the authors.

The editorial content of this magazine is the responsibility of the editor and may or may not reflect the opinion of the International Foundation for Gender Education

Member COSMEP

GUIDELINES FOR CONTRIBUTORS



Transgender Tapestry is a magazine for and about crossdressers, transgendered, transsexual, intersexed, and other gender-variant persons, and those who support them.

our readers

Write for a general audience. Our readers include closeted and out people: crossdressers, transsexuals, transgenderists, intersexed persons, gay men, lesbians, bisexuals, heterosexuals, therapists, physicians, ministers, spouses and significant others, family members, and friends. Our readers span all ages, races, nationalities, religions, spiritualities, beliefs and opinions, and educational backgrounds.

Your piece may be targeted for one group, but it should speak to the larger readership.

We want writing that challenges categories, presumptions, and accepted thought.

how to submit

The best way to send materials is via e-mail. We get it immediately and we don't have to retype it.

Send your submissions to <editor@ifge.org>.
Attach a file, using MIME encoding.
These formats are acceptable for text files:
Microsoft Word, WordPerfect,
Rich Text Files (RTF), and Text.

It's okay to send text in the body of an e-mail, but our Eudora Light mail reader doesn't recognize embedded codes.

Graphic images should be high-resolution TIFF or EPS format, saved at 300dpi and submitted to the editor (address below) on Zip disk or CD-R. Please include your return address if you would like your materials returned to you. If you prefer to send images in BMP, GIF, or JPG format—although they are easy to send via e-mail, please know the quality of your image will be severely compromised by the printing process.

Unless they're self-extracting, please don't send zipped files without clearing it with us beforehand. No e-mail? Send a PC-compatible or MAC floppy to Dallas Denny, P.O. Box 33724, Decatur, GA 30033-0724.

We hate typing in text, but we understand some people can't afford or don't like computers, so believe it or not, we accept articles on paper. Please include a brief biography with your submission.

what to send us

We want original material. We rarely accept simultaneous or previously published submissions. We're interested in ideas which have been previously under-explored. We accept submissions on gender issues of general interest, including: new (for some people) types of diversity; little-known information about transgender history; under-utilized resources and populations; personal struggles; social or medical issues; humor with an underlying message; and satire.

things we shouldn't have to say

DO send us stuff. Deadlines are firm. Contact us before submitting. Talk with us before writing, if possible. Let us know what you want to do and when you can deliver it. Send us a rough draft if you have one. Be reliable. Make your word stick. Be concise. Don't ramble, and don't try to tackle too much in one article.

Don't be heartbroken if we don't use your submission. A rejection often has more to do with the theme or the space available in the magazine than the quality of the writing.



CONTENTS

6 • A Word from the Editor

COLUMNS

7 • Monica Helms

- 11 Li Anne Taft
- 12 Miggi Alicia Gilbert
- 54 David Steinberg

ARTICLES

- 38 SF Pride Parade 2002 by Lisa Gilbert and Laura Fitler
- 18 The DES Sons' Online Discussion Network

by Scott Kerlin and Dana Beyer

- 17 Averies by Avery Jasper Powell and Avery John Porch
- 45 Not Necessarily 21st Century Transgender Investment Advice
 (Just a Little History) by Katrina C. Rose
- 45 Why We Dress by Nancy E. Wilson, Saju, and Jamie Elizabeth Burgess

REVIEWS

- 50 Transgender Good News by Jamison Green
- 51 Transmen & FTMs by Jamison Green
- 50 Miss Vera's Cross-Dress for Success by Joan Hoff
- 48 Peering Inside the Phallus Palace by Max Wolf Valerio

THE JOURNAL DESCRIPTION

41 • Natural Facts?: Feminism, Transgender, and the Natural Body

TRANSITIONS.

- 52 John Alexander Goodrum
- 52 D.L. Hawley 马克克克

COMMUNITY

57 • Professional Listings

ara ara kanalala akumunia ka

SPECIAL FEATURES

24 • A Look Back Through the Last Five Decades

POETRY

60 • The Caprichos by Dodie Bellamy 60 • Para Llevar by Laurence Paverd

BOOKSTORE 61 • IFGE Synchronicity Bookstore Catalog

ZPOTENTONY TO ZPOTENTONI CONTROLLO C

on the cover: Christine Jorgensen
In the TOC: Christine Jorgensen

A WORD FROM THE EDITOR

'll never forget that day. It was a blustery morning, the first of December, I had parked my Studebaker wagon two blocks from the office and was walking along in a neargale force wind, my coat-tails flapping and my hand on my fedora to keep it from blowing away. Women in spike heels and seamed nylons were clutching at their skirts. As I passed the stand at the corner of 4th and Broad, Newsie Bob was calling out, "Getcha Times! Getcha Daily News! 'Ex-Gl becomes blonde beauty! Operations transfahm Bronx yooth!' Getcha Post! 'Doctahs toin man into woman!""

I paid my dime and grabbed a copy of the *Daily News*, but it wasn't until 1 was in the lobby of the Stock Exchange building that I glanced at the front page. There it was, with photos to prove it—doctors had converted a young man named George Jorgensen into a woman named Christine.

The world spun. Dizzy, I leaned against a wall beside the elevators, trying to comprehend what I had just read. Was it



really possible? And if it was true, was it within the realm of possibility to have it done to me? To become a woman? How long would it take? How much would it cost? And how could I possibly persuade them to accept me for the transformation? The blood was pounding in my temples, my visual field constricted to a pinpoint, the voices in the busy lobby merging into a roar.

"You awright, suh?" It was the elevator operator, a concerned look on her face.

"Uhhh, yes, of course," I said, pulling myself erect and assuming the masklike expression of all New Yorkers. "Of course I'm okay." I stepped onto the waiting elevator, "Seventeen, please,"

Your editor was in fact three years and

four months old when reports of Christine Jorgensen's sex reassignment began to appear in the world's newspapers. She has never lived in New York or owned a Studebaker.

NOTICE

he Board of Directors of the International Foundation for Gender Education (www.ifge.org) is pleased to announce the appointment of Denise Leclair as IFGE's new Executive Director. Ms Leclair has served as IFGE's General Manager for the last year, implementing a major reorganization effort.

Ms Leclair has been a member of the Tiffany Club of New England since 1994. She has served as Treasurer and is currently on the Board of Directors. She has been active as a public speaker on behalf of the transgender community in numerous outreach efforts, traveling extensively and speaking at dozens of engagements a year. She recently testified before the Boston City Council on the importance of adding gender identity to their non-discrimination policy, and has been featured on NBC news, Court TV and the Discovery Channel.

Prior to coming to IFGE, Ms Leclair was employed by Fitchburg State College as the Laboratory and Hazmat

Manager. She also served with the Army Corps of Engineers Environmental Lab. She has been the Management Information Systems director for several Boston area businesses. She holds degrees in Liberal Arts and Sciences as well as Chemistry.

"I'm honored by the opportunity to lead this organization. IFGE has been a cornerstone of the transgender community and a beacon of hope for so many, including myself. My goal is to reach out to everyone possible and let them know 'It's OK to be transgendered'."

Denise Leclair can be contacted at: IFGE PO Box 540229 Waltham, MA 02454 Tel (781) 899-2212

e-mail: info@ifge.org

- CORRECTION -

In our last issue Barbara Curry's article "Making It To First Base" listed Barbara as a "5'7" Queen" standing on the bag (First Base)". Friends and members of Barbara's local support group The Connecticut Outreach Society were quick to note our typo... at 6'5", Barbara always refers to herself as 5'17". A much more intimidating presence!

COLUMNS=

AND THAT'S THE WAY IT IS (WAS)

by Monica F. Helms

elcome to Transgender Tapestry's 100th issue! You may have noticed that I made one slight change to the title of my column; I added the word "Was." This is to stay in line with the theme of this issue, nostalgia.

When a television series reaches its 100th episode, they celebrate by having a huge cake with a big "100" written in icing. Did we get a cake here at Tapestry Towers? Nooooooo! When a person reaches 100, Willard Scott puts their face

on a Smucker's jar and says how handsome or how beautiful the person is, even if they look worse than a mummified Egyptian pharaoh. We didn't even get peanut butter and jelly sandwiches. When a state reaches 100 years in the Union, there are parades and speeches. Dallas had a hissie-fit when I asked if we could buy some cheap party favors.

What did we get? A new employee handbook, written by Dallas the Editor, which outlines 100 ways to improve productivity. Because it's so thick, I found it makes a wonderful log for the fireplace on those cold Georgia nights. 1 think Dallas is starting to get a little suspicious about why I keep asking for more copies of her book.

One hundred issues of a magazine that comes out only once a quarter means *Transgender Tapestry* is 25 years old. Damn. I wish I were 25 years old again. Ah, twenty-five (sigh)! My eyesight was perfect, my hearing had not yet failed, and my knees still worked. But, I digress. Hey, wait a minute! This is the nostalgia issue. I'm *supposed* to digress!

In 1977, when *TGT* first came on the scene—in its original incarnation as the newsletter of the Tiffany Club of New England—I was in the Navy and stationed on the USS Flasher (SSN-613). Okay, okay, I can hear the jokes now. Listen up: in those days, some United States submarines were named after fish, and it just so happens there *is* such a thing as a Flasher fish. Of course, they *do* have to special order those tiny trench coats.

To help me with this special nostalgia column, I enlisted the aid of Mr. Peabody and his boy Sherman. Now, I realize the Way-Back Machine hasn't been used in quite a while, so Peabody and Sherman have been working around the clock (Ha! I made a funny!) to get it in order for this trip back in time. At first, Mr. Peabody didn't want to have anything to do with



this project, but I bribed him with a bag of Beggin' Strips. Come to think of it, that's how I got Sherman on board, too.

Okay, Mr. P.! Let's kick the WBM into high gear! History's a-waitin'! What do you mean it isn't working? Well, no wonder. Sherman, put in the Energizers! Okay? Let 'er rip!

WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME AGAIN

I feel nauseated as the swirling of the Way-Back Machine stops. Now I understand why

Sherman pointed out the location of the airsick bags during my WBM operator orientation class. I glance at the time indicator. "December 1, 1952, 20:25:00 EST. At least that's when I want to be. Let's see if this thing really works."

Opening the door to the WBM, I feel the chill of the night air rip through me. "I need to plan this better next time," I think. Without hesitating, I hurry toward the prop planes on the tarmac.

I can see a crowd of reporters with old-fashioned cameras, waiting as if the President will soon arrive. But they aren't gathered to see some old politician. Within minutes, their news story walks down the ramp of the Scandinavian Airlines plane. A beautiful young blonde in a brown fur coat stops for the cameras. The flashbulbs remind me of a lightning storm in the desert. I can tell the woman loves the attention.

Shoving my way through the crowd, I pull out my digital camera and take a few shots of my own. Dallas has ordered me to, and if I don't come back with photos, I'll be in deep trouble.

One of the reporters hollers, "Mr. Jorgensen, Mr. Jorgensen! I have a question!"

The crowd falls silent to hear his question, but he never gets the chance to ask it. I glare at the reporter and shout back, "That's MISS Jorgensen to you! Get it right! Okay?" The reporter looks so flustered that he can't ask his question. I can see Christine smiling. No other reporter will *dare* use the wrong pronouns with me standing there.

I get what I came for. Not only do I snap digital pictures, but I record all the questions and Christine's answers on a miniature digital recorder.

As I walk away, I feel a light tap on my shoulder. Turning, I see Christine's beautiful blue eyes looking me over. "There's

something different about you. You don't see many women reporters, especially to cover a story like this."

"Well... I... well..." Suddenly, I'm speechless. (Now, THERE's a first!—Dallas)

Recovering my composure, I say the first thing that comes to mind. "You're one of my heroes, Christine."

This surprises her. "You're not from around here, are you?"

"Not really." I pause. "You will be the inspiration for many transsexuals for years to come. Trust me."

"Transsexuals?"

"Yeah. That's what people like you will be called in the future."

"You're one, too, aren't you? A 'transsexual'?"

I smile. "Thank you for being here at this moment in time." I can tell Christine is a bit puzzled. "We needed someone like you." I reach over, give her a hug, kiss her on the cheek, then turn and walk away.

THE SUMMER OF '69

Once again, the whirling of the WBM knots my stomach. When I recover, I check the time indicator. "June 28, 1969, 02:30:00 EDT. Right when I want to be." I step out to a stifling summer night in New York's Greenwich Village.

As I walk along Christopher Street, my memories of 1969 come flooding back. Damn, I just graduated high school a month ago. In three weeks, Neil Armstrong will become the first man to walk on the moon. In August, Woodstock will take place. Hey, I should go *there!* Nah! Dallas would have my head.

Transgender Tapestry is paying for the use of the WBM, and she gave me certain places 1 have to visit.

Just down the street from the Way-Back Machine, I find my destination. No one at the time could have ever imagined that in a few minutes, GLBT history will take place at this dingy, hole-in-a-wall bar known as the Stonewall Inn. I feel a sense of excitement, and the activist within me becomes energized and alive.

I catch a glimpse of a young drag queen, looking a bit frightened, but determined. I can see she is looking for something else to throw at the police.

At the moment the police cars and a paddy wagon pull up, I have my camera out taking pictures. People are shouting and loud noises come from within the bar right after the police and plainclothes detectives enter. Within minutes, police start bringing people out and throwing them into the paddy wagon. I see they have arrested a butch lesbian and a couple of drag queens.

Then all hell breaks loose. People are screaming and throwing things at the police. I see someone squirting lighter fluid through the bar's window, then throwing in a lighter, but the flame goes out. To one side, I can see a group of people confronting three policemen. I hurry over to get a better look and take more pictures.

In the crowd, I catch a glimpse of a young drag queen, looking a bit frightened, but determined. I can see she is looking for something else to throw at the police. On the ground, I spot a beer bottle, pick it up, and hand it to her.

"Thanks, hon."

"My pleasure, Silvia." The young drag queen looks surprised when I speak her name, but it doesn't stop her. She throws the bottle. I snap a picture of it in midair.

"Hey, you!" I turn in time to see a policeman has targeted me as his next arrest.

"Oh, crap!" I turn and bolt in the direction of the Way-Back Machine. Even though I'm 5I years old, overweight, and have bad knees and a bad lung, I feel 18 again as I run to my salvation. Luckily, the policeman also carries extra pounds, so I make it to the WBM before he can catch me. Hurriedly, I latch the door and hit the switch without setting a time. I can hear the policeman banging on the door as the time machine kicks on.

SWITCHED ON CARLOS

I grab another airsick bag. "Mr. Peabody is going to hear about this. When am I?" I look at the time indicator. "April 4, 1970, 15:44:00 PST. At least I didn't go far."

After getting my bearings, I once again open the door into the past, finding myself in someone's living room. The smell of incense and marijuana fill the air, enough to make me want to grab another airsick bag. Black light posters, many of which I

Christine Becker L.I.C.S.W.

Board Certified Diplomate with N.A.S.W. and A.B.E.C.S.W.

Individual - Couple - Family Evaluation and Counseling for the Transgender Community

341 Marrett Road (Rt. 2A) Lexington, MA 02420

781-862-6170



Suzanne Anderer, CPE

Permanent Hair Removal A.E.A. Board Certified Teacher/Lecturer Electrologist

1.) Accelerated Flash (H.F.)

2.) Flash (H.F.)

3.) Manual High Frequency

4.) Blend - H.F. - D.C.
5.) Multiple Needle Galvanic D.C.

6.) Cataphoresis

(815) 469-0050 8206 Woodvale Rd. Frankfort, IL 60423 remember from my younger days, cover the wall. Two large beanbag chairs sit on either side of a coffee table on which are three bongs, four ashtrays, and a plastic bag containing what appears to be an ounce of pot.

Within seconds, I recognize the music playing on the turntable. "Prelude & Fugue No. 2" from Wendy Carlos' famous "Switched on Bach" album blasting from the speakers. I've played that album, and later the CD, hundreds of times over the last 30 years.

Moments later, a young man walks into the room from the kitchen, eating a brownie. He doesn't seem startled that a person is standing alongside a strange-looking machine in his living room. "Wow, dude. Is that the new refrigerator my old man is sending me?"

"Ah, not really. And I'm not a 'dude'."

"Sorry. Ya kind-a look like one."

"Gee, thanks. Hey, I like the music you're playing. I got the CD."

"What's a CD?"

"You'll see... in twenty years."

The young man walks over to the turntable and picks up the album cover. It looks brand new. "Yeah, I really like to listen to this, especially when I'm stoned." He laughs and takes another bite of his brownie. "Which is all the time. Ya want some brownies?"

"No thanks. I have to be going." I turn to open the door to the Way-Back Machine.

"There's one thing I can't figure out."

Turning, I ask, "Yes?"

"When I bought my first copy of this album, it had a dude's name on it."

"Probably, depending when you bought it."

"Yeah, but now there is a chick's name on it. It's gotta be a mistake of some kind. Maybe it's his sister? I took it back to the record store, but they said they're all like this."

"Is the music still the same?"

"Yeah."

"Then don't worry about it. One of these days you'll catch on. Oh, and don't forget to see the movie 'A Clockwork Orange' when it comes out next year. You'll like that music, too." I smile and climb back into the WBM. No pictures here.

CHRISTMAS EVE, NEW YEAR'S EVE

I don't want to go there. I protest loudly when this portion of the trip through time is suggested. "You can't make me go!" I yell at Dallas. "I'm not witnessing that!"

"You have to, Monica. It's a major moment in transgender history, but there has been a lot of myth and mystery surrounding it."

"No! Not even if you start paying me *real* money. Besides, the real story was brought out in the trial and documentary. You don't need me!"

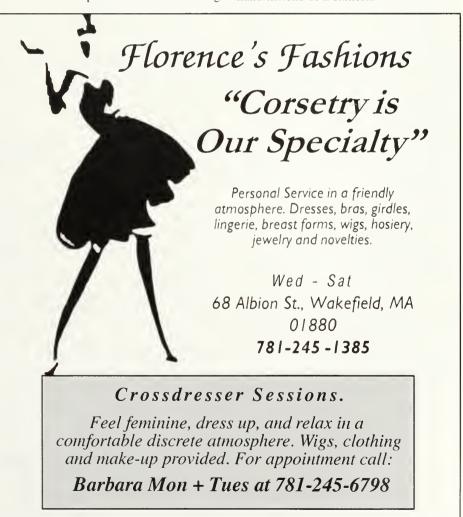
"You have to go. Remembering our dead is part of our lives as transgendered people. It's a part of your life. It's important."

It takes a while, but Dallas finally convinces me. Since this part of the trip can put me in danger, Mr. Peabody gives me a special device that will cloak my image, but only for a short time. It draws a lot of power and takes a long

time to recharge. And he only has two. I carry a special digital camera that can take pictures in low light without a flash.

As directed by Dallas, I arrive in the sleepy little town of Humboldt, Nebraska, on a cold and moonless night on December 24, 1993, 21:25:00 CST. Actually, I arrive at a farm outside of Humboldt. Before stepping out of the WBM, I activate the personal cloaking device. As I do, I see my body disappear. "Wow," I think, "I got to get me one of these!"

Within a minute, I see a pickup truck pull up and stop. Three men step out of the truck, one short and diminutive in stature. The two bigger men begin kicking and beating the smaller man, showing no mercy, showing no intention of stopping. I want to scream, "Stop, you SOBs!" But I know if I do, they will look for me and probably find the Way-Back Machine. I have to think of my own safety, nor can I drastically change history. For the first time in my life, I wish I had a gun in my hand instead of a camera.



In horror, I see the two men pull down the pants of the smaller man, then shove him face down on the hood of the truck. At that moment, I feel a tingling sensation, indicating the cloaking device will soon fail. I hurry to the WBM. A cry for help echoes in the night, but I can't answer,

For ten minutes, I crouch in the corner of the WBM, sobbing like a baby, my body frozen with anger and sorrow. Yet this is only the first part.

Regaining my composure. I set the time for seven days in the future. The pre-set coordinates take me just when I need to be, a farmhouse in rural Richardson County, Nebraska—but it isn't where I wish to go. I can see the farmhouse in the distance when I open the door to the Way-Back Machine. It seems serene enough, but I know better, I take some pictures. Carefully, I make my way to a window, making sure I don't make a sound. Curtains block my view. I can hear voices, then screaming inside.

With no further thought for my safety, I rush to the door. A woman stands in the bedroom doorway, screaming. A child is at her side. Two men shove a younger man against the wall. One holds a knife, the other a gun. The young man begs for his life, but the two bigger men become more enraged by the second.

As the young woman screams even louder, the man with the gun swings around and puts two shots into her head. Without flinching, he turns and presses the barrel to the temple of the small man.

As if from a mist, I hear the words shouting out, "No! Don't do it!" They come from my lips.

He fires. Blood hits me in the face.

The barrel of the gun swings in my direction. I see the hammer move back, then fall. A hot bullet streaks past my ear. Then I hear the sound of a body dropping to the wooden floor behind me. He is the third victim of that horrible night. The man with the gun must have thought he had shouted. Had the dead man been right behind me, I would have taken the bullet.

I don't remember what happened after that. My whole body felt numb. I took no picture of what I had seen, and I didn't care. How I made it back to the WBM, I'll never know. One thing I did

know for sure: I will never look at the Remembering Our Dead website in the same way, ever again.

ONE LAST STOP

Dallas can fire me if she wants to, but I have one final time I need to go, one not on her list. Setting the proper time and coordinates, I switch on the Way-Back Machine. The nauseating feeling never returns. How can it, after what I have just witnessed? I set the date for March 8, 1958, 14:35:00 MST. My destination: Phoenix, Arizona.

As I open the door, I can hear the sounds of children playing in the distance. I have arrived down the street from Glenn L. Downs Grade School, just as the children leave for home. The person I have come to meet shows up within a few minutes, head hung low and crying. "Little boy, are you okay?" I ask.

He stops and looks up at me, tears trickling down his face. "Yeah."

I kneel so I can look directly into the his teary brown eyes. "You don't look to be okay. Tell me what happened."

"I can't,"

"I'll bet I can tell you. The older boys were picking on you again, weren't they?"

He looks surprised. "Yeah, how did you know?"

"I just do."

"They were making fun of me because I'm different. I don't act like the other boys, so they hit me and pick on me."

"That happened to me when I was little."

"Really? To a girl?" The young boy wipes the tears from his eyes.

"Yeah, really. To a girl. But I know something they don't. One day you'll realize why you are different, and it will make you happy—but it will

also make you sad. When you're older, you'll have more friends then those bullies could even imagine. You'll go places, do things and see things they will never know. And..." I paused. "You will have people in your life who will truly love you."

"How do you know all this?"

"I'm a wise old lady." I smile, and he smiles back. Somehow, I can tell he understands. "Now, Robbie, head home and have a happy seventh birthday."

The little boy looks completely surprised. "How do you know my name, and how do you know it's my birthday?"

"I know your parents."

"Oh." Then, surprising me, the young boy puts his arms around my neck and gives me a big hug. "Good bye, lady." I watch as he skips down the street, turns a corner, and is gone from my view. This time, my eyes are filled with tears of joy.

As I step into the Way-Back Machine, I think to myself, "Funny, I never remembered meeting a woman that day and giving her a hug. I do now."

GLAMOUR BOUTIQUE

West Side Plaza (Center Unit)
850 Southbridge Street (Rte 20)
Auburn, Massachuestts
508-721-7800

Wigs, Lingerie, Stockings, Regular and Wide Women's Shoes, Corsets, Etc High Quality Breast Forms at the Lowest Prices Anywhere TRANSFORMATIONS by JAMIE AUSTIN

Hours: 12-6 (Monday-Saturday)
Other Hours by Appointment
Visit our Internet Site at www.glamourboutique.com
Internet Office: 508-347-5758
Fax: 508-347-2427

Directions: Exit 10 (Mass Pike) to Rte 12W to 20W (Next to Spa King)

- St. Louis Center of Electrology -

BRENDA L. LAWSON, CPE

Office of: Dr. Robert Young
224 S. Woodsmill Rd. • Suite 530 •
Chesterfield, Missouri 63017



(314) 275-8870



GENDER SPECTRUM

REFLECTIONS ON TRANSGENDERED WOMEN AND MEN IN THE ISLES

by Li Anne W. Taft

DON'T LET BEING **TRANSGENDERED** STOP YOU

ttending a class reunion, with careful planning and cautious openness about yourself, can help transgendered men and women reconnect with their past.

"Nothing shocks me now," DaleAnn e-mailed in response to my recent posting on our high school web page. "I've seen it all!" she wrote, referring to her new knowledge of my identity as a transgendered woman. I thought, "Attending my 30tt high school reunion might not be so bad after all!"

Their pointed comments: "You're really brave!" "You have a lot of guts!" and "I'm not sure if I could do that!" began to seed my own doubt.

Days later, my high hopes for a noneventful reunion swept out like the strong Pacific tide after I shared my plans with friends while out paddling on the ocean. Their pointed comments: "You're really brave!" "You have a lot of guts!" and "I'm not sure if I could do that!" began to seed my own doubt. I reasoned with them—and myself—that with careful planning and cautious openness as a transgendered woman, I could overcome the challenges of attending the reunion of my 1970 high school class and just enjoy this stroll down memory lane. "Good luck," they chimed in return.

I was inspired to reconnect with old classmates when I found my high school home page, complete with familiar names and friendly messages. Using the website's bulletin board, I posted a brief



message: "Graduated from the University Wisconsin, currently in Honolulu, am employed as an administrative specialist." Wanting to be open about my gender transition, vet unsure what words might cause confusion, I cautiously included, "For the past seven years I've lived happier as a woman," and signed, "You knew me as Bill-Aloha, Li Anne Taft,"

I had hoped my high school acquaintances were like me, wanting to reconnect regardless of the changes that had occurred in our three decades since high school. I was right! Several familiar names soon appeared in my in box, women acquaintances with memories of our boy-girl relationships and Friday dance dates. My anxieties lessened when their greetings resonated with acceptance: "Sounds like you are happier," "You go, girl!" and "Good for you!" When I learned of an upcoming 30th reunion, I acknowledged my interest, knowing I might be home visiting at that time. If I did attend, I told myself, things would be different from the 15th, which I had attended as a man.

My resolve grew even stronger after speaking with Keli, a teacher and my new friend, about my apprehensions. She advised me, "Don't let being transgendered stop you." I responded at first almost defensively: "Easy for you to say as a non-trans person." Keli reminded me to take lessons from my successful gains in seven years of employment, friendships, and women's paddling. I was further inspired when I learned later that

she too, a respected schoolteacher, was a transgendered woman who had overcome much adversity in her chosen gender.

Soon after, classmate DaleAnn e-mailed me about our reunion: "I can only imagine how nervous you may be about coming home, but it seems as though you have overcome so much already." "Yes, I'm going to our reunion," 1 responded. "I feel brave, inspired, and hold high hopes for the best."

After digging out my high school yearbook, I sat for hours, immersed in memories of people and events. This oversized book showed us all in a different time and place. Viewing it allowed me to weave earlier memories harmoniously into the mosaic of my new life-yet pictures it held of myself as a thin teenage boy with short hair and emerging masculine features seemed a contrast to my life now as a mature, adult woman.

Daydreaming, I wondered if classmates at my reunion might ask, "Li Anne Taft? I don't remember you," or "Are you related to Bill Taft?" I worried if I'd be asked to wear an ID badge with my "maiden name" and a "then" picture. I wondered if others would give me stink eye (New England style) and gather in small groups gossiping about me. Concerned I would probably be the only



gender-bender in my conservative high school class of 540, I began to fear the worst

I searched for a how-to book on being transgendered and attending your school reunion, but uncovered nothing on the subject. Past experiences told me to anticipate confused looks and sidetrack conversations. Many non-trans people have (understandably) little knowledge about the transsexual experience, so 1 have pre-prepared responses to quirky questions like, "Couldn't vou have been happy as just a feminine man?" and "When did you begin to feel like this?" I also expected well-intended yet misguided statements such as "I'm okay with this-my brother's gay," and "You look so normal, I never would have imagined!"

At some point I decided that being transgendered should not and would not stop me from attending my reunion. I knew that any reunion for me would probably go smoother if I thought out worst and best case scenarios and planned some simple guidelines for actions and responses. Here's what I came up with:

Li Anne Taft resides in Honolulu and is employed as an administrative assistant. She is a member of a women's outrigger canoe club, served as an elected City Neighborhood board member, and lectures on transgender issues at area colleges. She will soon be attending her 30th high school reunion.

HIGH SCHOOL REUNION SUGGESTIONS

- Come early and help others prepare for the event.
 This will give you friends later to hang with.
- 2 Smile a lot and breathe deeply. Reunions can be challenging, even for the nontransgendered.
- Be first to ask others about themselves, their family, and work. Show a genuine interest in reconnecting with classmates.
- Avoid tossing trans-related topics haphazardly into conversations. People tend to be uncomfortable with unfamiliar subjects such as sex change surgery and gender discrimination lawsuits. And avoid shocking statements such as "When I was a man..."
- Converse about things in your life that are familiar to others (work, family, recreation). Let classmates see you as the person you are now.
- Anticipate rude remarks and avoid verbal battle with others. Don't allow yourself to be put on the defensive and classmates will respect you more.
- Answer questions discreetly to "educate" those asking about transgender issues. Answer personal questions ("Have you had your surgery yet?") with general responses that will help classmates understand the transgender journey. Be quietly out and proud about your gender change.
- Remember—everyone reacts differently to change. Prepare for a variety of reactions to news of your transition. Some classmates may openly admire your bravery; others may show indifference, disdain, and even anger.

MY HISTORY, YOUR HISTORY, OUR HISTORY

by Miqqi Alicia Gilbert, Ph.D.

his issue celebrates the 100th edition of *Transgender Tapestry*, a magazine that began as the house organ of the Tiffany Club and ended up becoming the most important and prestigious transgender publication in the world. More importantly, it marks 25 years during which our community has had a cohesive and identifiable



continuity, and, therefore, a history. The history of a group is vital to its identity and even to its very existence as a community. History creates a sense of belonging, a sense of understanding where one is and why that ties you into the past and makes you part of the future. It is no accident that the women's movement and the gay and lesbian movements have put enormous energy and importance in re-writing history to include themselves. According to mainstream historians, all the key figures in the past were white straight males, and every advance in science, literature and the arts was an accomplishment of that very group. Nothing of significance was done by women, gays, lesbians, or transgendered people.

The effect of this approach, for us, is the sense that we have suddenly appeared out of nowhere, that we have no antecedents, no continuity, no traditions or culture. What we need, very desperately, is a good well-written history of transgender events, culture and history. Leslie Feinberg offered us *The Transgender Revolution*, which went some little way toward that goal, but lacked the necessary depth and historical research to make it really fulfilling (still, if you are unfamiliar with TG history, Leslie's book is well worth reading).

What history offers us is a sense of connectedness, a sense of who we are and where we come from. For crossdressers and transgendered persons of my generation, growing up in the pre-web world, there was no easy access to support or connection. Each of us was convinced that we were unique. "Surely there is no other young boy who likes to wear girl's clothes. It's such a strange and unnatural thing to do that I must be the only one in the world, and if they find out I'll surely be punished for such sick behavior and yearnings. How could I want to be a girl? I'm a boy—we make fun of girls;

tease them and think they're silly. How could I want to be something that's silly and teaseable? Yes, and also soft and cuddly and pink and easily hugged and protected and treated gently and...and..."

It was not until I was about thirty that my then-wife came home after a

within something like two months of its being created, I had walked directly into the world's first transgender chat space

session with her therapist and told me that he said I was a transvestite. A transvestite? I wasn't a transvestite; I was just a guy who liked to wear women's clothes. But suddenly I was categorized, medicalized, and compartmentalized, and I wasn't at all sure if I liked that. But, on the other hand, it offered me a rich opportunity: I could go to the library. Which is exactly what I did.

The research I did into transvestism was extremely enlightening and not a little confusing. Of course, the first important thing was to realize that I was not alone and that my "condition" was both well-known and ancient. Every culture has transgendered people, and treats them in a wide variety of ways. Clearly, North American culture in general, and Brooklyn, New York Jewish culture in particular, had little patience with gender diversity. But that wasn't the case everywhere. I also learned that there were people like Virginia Prince who were describing the phenomenon from the inside, urging tolerance, starting associations, and bringing crossdressing people together. The idea of talking to other crossdressers was far too frightening for me to pursue, but knowing that others were out there was a great relief.

My real next step did not occur until almost 10 years later, in 1985. My second wife (common law) was in hospital out of town for a transplant operation. I was busily going backward and forward, trying to care for her while keeping my job and the kids afloat. On



Tranny Guide

Often refered ta as "The Tranny Bible"...

336 pages aiming to excite, inspire, comfort and spread awareness of the global nature of the growing transgender phenomena - now with 96 pages of colour

Over 1000 stunning NEW pictures

NEW Persanal reparts - mare reparts than ever befare -

many quite astounding - fram all around the warld
UPDATED listings far 2002 - 2003

Many intriguing NEW articles and ...

PLUS 'The WayOut of the Closet'

66 pages of updated and NEW sections of advice for trannies, partners and those that want to understand more about trannies

£19.95 \$30 the video inc p&p PAL or NTSC

The Tranny GuideFor Your TV (the video)

Visit a 'Dressing Service':-'I never had imagined haw easy it can be, to enter the world af cross-dressing". Come shopping:- "I was amazed to see how easily trannies can blend into the crowd".

Come clubbing:- "unbelievobly compelling viewing that you will want to watch again and ogoin".

In the dressing room:- "dressing room secrets ... and not just the make-up tips ... but the gassip too".

Then in the studio presenter Laura asks ... "Tranny Sex - Can we talk?"

Order direct - cheques and postal orders made out to 'WayOut Publishing' (add £1 EU add £2 - \$5 rest of world)

All credit cards accepted - by phone: 07778 157290

by email: sales@wayout-publishing.com by post:

The WayOut Publishing Co Ltd - P.O.Box 70, Enfield ENI 2AE, UK (secure ON LINE shop) www.wayout-publishing.com

one home visit I decided to try and relax by checking out CompuServe. I'd bought a new modern and it came with three free hours on that service. I'd heard a lot about all the CB (Citizen's Band) discussions and so on, and was curious. Remember, this was well before chat rooms and IRC, and the idea that people from different places were chatting with each other was new sworthy.

Well, you won't believe what happened. I signed up and logged on. I remembered from some article that I had to type in Go CB. When I got there it asked me to pick a handle, which I did, "Mad Mike" or something like that. Now here's the amazing part. The system then asked me to pick a Band, A or B. For no reason I picked A. It then asked me to pick a channel—a number between, 1 think, 1 and 18.1 picked 13. The system then popped me into channel A13 and messages began to scroll across the screen. But there was something odd about them. The names were all female, but all had a (tv) or (ts), so vou didn't just see "Jenny" or "Marie," but "Jenny (tv)" or "Marie (ts)." Yes, within something like two months of its being created, I had walked directly into the world's first transgender chat space. Talk about Jungian synchronicity. It literally took my breath away, but I was also completely overwhelmed, and there was far too much going on in my life at that point to explore the channel. But later, when I was recovering from the loss of my wife, those gals at A13 were a Goddess' gift to me.

So the first two major steps of my personal history involve first, self-identification and recognition, and second, the discovery of community. The third step came another 10 years later, and that was commitment. You've read about that in the last two issues, so I won't repeat myself except to say that without the first two steps the third is not possible. Before you can make a commitment to yourself and your group, you have to identify them and with them. Only then can you participate in the emancipation and progress of your community.

I believe my personal history is a very common one in our community. Sure, it changes from CD to TS, from FTM to MTF, but the core pattern is the same, and the difficulty with this pattern is that it is a slow one. It's slow because we are still hidden, still deviant, still the exceptions, the outlaws. When we can show that we do not stand alone, but stand in a long line of transgendered people, male, female and intersex, who have existed, thrived, loved, fought, and contributed, then we can begin young and proud. More and more young people are identifying as gender-variant at younger and younger ages, and we have to ensure that they have a road behind them to look at so that they can look ahead and see where to go. That's why history is important.

Your feedback is important to me. I need to know you're out there Please drop a line to miqqi@gilbertI.net. Hope to see you at Fantasia Fair in October.



Transgender haven in mountain splendor near gender-friendly Asheville

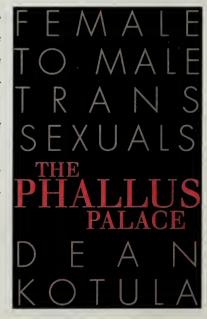


Kindred Spirits Retreats & Guesthouse

395 Lakey Gap Acres, Black Mountain, NC 28711 (828)669-3889 / BTH395@juno.com www.BodhiTreeRetreat.com / www.TranSpirits.org Holly Boswell & Zantui Rose, Hosts

THE PHALLUS FEMALE TO MALE PALACE: TRANS BY DEAN KOTULA SEXUALS

Deeply personal essays accompanied by more than 100 photos capture female-to-male transsex-ualism in a candid and informative context that provides readers with a groundbreaking psychological, historical, biological, and cultural understanding of the journey from female to male.





Read excerpts at WWW.ALYSON.COM Available at your local bookseller or at WWW.ALYSON.COM (800) 5-ALYSON

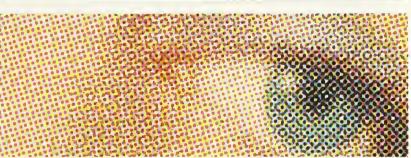
Trans Couples...

We are creating a collection of our true love stories! Please tell us...

- How did you tell or were you told?
- How did/do you cope?
- How has your loving allowed you to rise above and/or embrace this unusual situation?

Send your story/ies to lesliefeb@aol.com or New Horizons, P.O. Box 511, Hopkinton, MA 01748



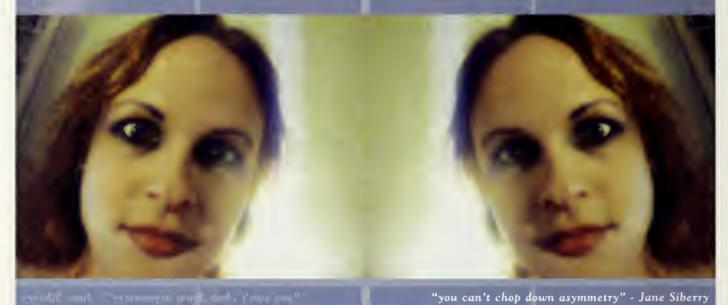




meet our new art director

This is Jessica Johnson.
For Halloween this year, she was
someone desperately in need of rest.
When she isn't following the phases of
the moon, or laboring under the delusion

that the weather is somehow synchronized to her shifting mood, she appreciates the emotional detachment involved when writing about herself in the third person.







AVERY JASPER POWE

am a 21-year-old transboi of color. I live in Seattle, where I was born and raised most of my life. I knew at age 2 that I was a boy. I lost my hero and father at 3 to a tragic death and my mother at five-and-a-half to the women's correctional facility. I was adopted by the time I was 8 to a family that didn't honor my creativity, my history, my pain or my triumphs. I left home at 15 on a journey to figure myself out and become a better person. At 18 I married the woman of my dreams, and finally, at 19, someone told me I could be the boy my 2-yearold self knew that I was.

I am also a transboi of color. I wondered if I would be embraced by the trans community. I wondered if the color of my skin would make a difference. I wondered if it made a difference on how trans I really was. The first ever transguy of color I met I stared at like he was something foreign to me, though I knew he was flesh and blood all the same. I wanted to ask him a million questions like, is the effect of hormones different? Did he feel like he belonged? Was he sometimes alone because of that one, small, minor difference? There were so many things I wanted him to tell me, but I didn't even know him.

There are so many great things about being a transboi, and I embrace that I can re-live some parts of my youth without people saying, "what is that 40-year-old guy doing playing on the playground?" Studies show that it's better on the body to physically start transition at a young age. Those things being all well and good, it doesn't fill the part of me who wants to be taught. I would spend hours online finding all the tangible things about transition, but what I find I was lacking, and still am at times, is someone who can talk to me transman to transboi about all of life's things that feel messed up during transition, like age and race and love and sex and body and emotions. I wanted to know those personal things that you can never find in pictures and on websites. I wanted to have that face to face connection with someone who had been there.

I have had tons of support, and I would like to give thanks to my wife, Jolene, her parents and sister, as well as her nephew for re-teaching me my boyhood. Thanks as well to my friends Vanessa and Jeremy, who are more like my family; my bois on livejournal and their wonderful SO's; and last, but not least, there every step of the way is Avery John, my brother, partnerin-crime, and sometimes my voice.

AVERY JOHN PORCH

y name is Avery John Porch and I'm a 19-year-old gay transboi. I currently work as an outreach worker L focused on harm reduction among at-risk youth. I also do a lot of trans education with Avery Powell, focused on how to work with trans youth at queer service providers in Seattle.

I consider myself to be just like other teenagers my age, just with a different past. I play with Hot Wheels and play video games with my friends. I'm still in high school (the same one where I transitioned). Transitioning in high school is not something I would recommend to anyone. It was very scary and lonely for me, as I lost most of my friends from before I transitioned, and the staff of the school was not supportive at all. But I took some time off and it all came around.

Being gay-identified and FTM has been hard, because I get a lot of flack in the "bio" gay world for not having a dick. I get hit on a lot, but most of them flip out when they find out that I was born a girl. It's like my masculinity questions their manhood or something.

I can't really tell you about what it's like for all trans youth, because all I really know about is what I went through, and what some of my good friends went through. If you want to know more, find a trans youth in your city or town and be their friend. That's what we really need—people we can talk to that have been where we are in some ways.

THE DES SONS' ONLINE DISCUSSION NETWORK

by Scott Kerlin, Ph.D. and Dana Beyer, M.D. Moderators, DES Sons' Discussion Network

BACKGROUND OF AVAILABLE DES RESEARCH

uring the 1980s and 1990s, an increasing amount of public and scientific attention was paid to the health and medical problems of women whose mothers and grandmothers took diethylstilbestrol (DES). DES was the first available synthetic estrogenic drug, prescribed by many obstetricians as a wonder drug for pregnant women, most notably for the prevention of miscarriages, but also for a number of other health needs. It was used chiefly during the years of 1941-1971 by millions of women in the U.S. and by hundreds of thousands of women in other countries for an even longer period.

Though its efficacy was doubted by many researchers, DES became extremely popular during the early 1950s, when, it is estimated, some medical centers in the U.S. gave the drug to as many as 5 to 7 percent of all pregnant mothers (Saunders, 1988). It remained on the market until the U.S. Food and Drug Administration banned the drug following publication of research in the early 1970s identifying a link between DES and a rare form of vaginal cancer in females (commonly called DES daughters) whose mothers used DES (Berkson, 2000; Braun, 2001). Tragically, some of these women died young of the consequences of DES-induced cancer.

The discovery of the carcinogenic potential of DES in humans led to a broad public education campaign to reach individuals who had been exposed to DES, with the bulk of attention being focused on DES daughters and mothers. It also heightened interest in the biomedical research communities about studying the short- and long-term effects of DES exposure. The bulk of DES research has emphasized further study of its carcinogenic impact and its relationship to infertility and deformation of the female reproductive system in DES daughters (National Cancer Institute DES Research Update, 1999).

Research on the continuing effects of DES has opened the door to serious study of environmental estrogens and other toxins, in particular the prevalence of estrogen-mimics: substances which simulate natural estrogens. As attention to environmental health issues in the U.S. grew during the 1990s, some researchers advocated a broader investigation into the full impact of DES exposure on humans (Colborn, Dumanosky, & Myers, 1996; Cunha, et al., 1999; Solomon & Schettler, 2000). Long-time DES researcher and professor John McLachlan at the Center for Bioenvironmental Research at Tulane and Xavier Universities labeled DES as an endocrine disruptor and

identified a variety of health problems associated with its exposure in animals and in humans (McLachlan & Arnold, 1996; McLachlan, 1997; McLachlan, 2001; McLachlan et al., 2001).

In documenting a range of issues associated with DES exposure in humans, researcher D. Lindsey Berkson (2000), a DES daughter and consulting scholar at the Center for Bioenvironmental Research, urges others to consider fundamental questions about the impact of environmentallyproduced estrogens and how they can affect not just our physical health, but also some of our most significant aspects of psychosocial human development, including the formation of gender identity, sexual orientation, and maintenance of reproductive health for both females and males. As an area of scientific inquiry, the measure of the effects of endocrine disruptors tends to follow a systems model of thought: holistic, multifactorial, and multidisciplinary. It is rooted in investigation of developmental and evolutionary biology, as well as in the medical field of endocrinology (McLachlan, 2001), and as such, provides the makings of a new paradigm for studying the workings of the human reproductive system and hormonal influences on human development.

One affected population which has received inadequate attention from the biomedical and health research community is DES-exposed males (the term DES sons is commonly used). It is estimated that up to 5 million mothers used DES in the U.S. (Giusti et al., 1995), and possibly as many as 2-3 million male offspring of these women were exposed in utero. Hundreds of thousands of DES sons were also born in other countries between the 1940s and 1970s.

In spite of the limited availability of large sample studies of DES sons, there is documented evidence that DES has had detrimental health effects for a significant number of prenatally exposed males (Gill, et al., 1988; Giusti, et al., 1995; Laitman et al., 1997). These include increased risk of testicular cancer and a variety of structural abnormalities of the reproductive system, such as epididymal (benign) cysts, hypoplastic testes or undescended testes (cryptorchidism), microphallus or underdeveloped penis which may be associated with an intersex condition, and hypospadias (opening of the penis is on the underside rather than at the end) (Klotz, 1999; Koskimäki et al., 1999; Sharpe, 2001; Strohsnitter, et al., 2001). Recent research has also examined greater incidence of hypospadias among male offspring of DES

daughters (Klip & Verloop, 2002). Studies documenting the physical effects to the reproductive systems of DES exposed males are the most common, and research on this subject is continuing in the 21st century, particularly in Europe.

It has been recognized by some behavioral scientists and biomedical researchers that prenatal DES exposure in males and females may affect psychosexual development, sexual orientation, and sexual differentiation in later years (Amelsvoort, Compton, and Murphy, 2001; Bem, 1996; Gill, 1988; Gorski, 1998; Kohl, 1996; Meyer-Bahlburg et al., 1995; Reinisch, et al., 1991; Rogers, 1999; Solms & Turnbull, 2002; Toppari & Skakkebaek, 1998), in part because of its potential to alter the fragile hormonal balance between testosterone and estrogen levels, particularly in exposed males. Berkson (2000) contends that in humans, "for a male to become a male and a female to become a female. male and female hormones must be present in the mother in the right amount at the right time between fertilization and birth" (p. 42). Berkson further states,

One cheeky irony of life is that how masculine a man is as an adult is partly the result of his having had the optimal amounts of estrogen in his brain at a certain time during his stay in the womb. Amazingly minute differences—parts per trillion of a few sex hormones—literally affect the making of men or women. Most certainly this new understanding of how estrogens work together emphasizes just how fundamental estrogen signals are in directing the development of life (p. 43).

Berkson notes that endocrine disruptors such as DES can have gender bending effects in males: "too much estrogen (or not enough androgens) will cause de-masculinization in males" (pp. 130-131). Similarly, Toppari & Skakkebaek (1998) acknowledge that estrogenic substances such as DES have demasculinizing and feminizing effects in the developing human male fetus. Hines (1998a) demonstrates that prenatal exposure to DES is an influencing factor in sexual differentiation of human behavior, introducing effects on core gender identity and sexual orientation, and also playing a role in fostering intersexed conditions (i.e. ambiguous genitalia) in males and females.

In recent years, researchers have increasingly examined developments within the brain associated with gender identity differentiation in humans (Cardoso, 1997; Hines & Collaer, 1993; Hines, 1998a and 1998b; Raloff, 1994; Rogers, 1999; Zhou, et al., 1995). Some research has examined the potential association between exposure to endocrine disruptors and increased likelihood of transsexualism or intersex conditions (Cohen-Kettenis & Gooren, 1999: Michel. et al., 2001; Slabbekoorn et al., 2000). In 2000, the Endocrine Society produced a patient fact sheet that associates DES exposure and feminization in males (Endocrine Society, 2000). One question that remains "Will scientists eventually verify a direct causal link between

prenatal DES exposure and gender identity disorders in at least some affected males, and what could be the social, legal, and medical implications if they do?"

Although there has been limited ongoing research about the potential psychosexual impact of DES exposure in human males, studies raising questions about possible effects were published as early as the 1970s (Barr, 1973; Green, 1978). One probable reason for the limited availability of research documenting effects of DES exposure on male sexuality and gender identity is that most males afflicted have neither known of their exposure, nor been aware of its potential effects. There have been few public educational campaigns about the impact of males' prenatal exposure to DES. In addition, many men feel uncomfortable discussing their health or medical questions with professionals (Meth & Pasick, 1990; Reese, 2000). Men are often more reticent than females about self-disclosure with their physicians, with therapists, and with one another. It has taken great efforts to convince men to openly discuss issues such as depression and infertility—let alone sexually related problems. It has required the potential of a huge market for the drug Viagra to stimulate public discussion of erectile dysfunction; it even required the development of the euphemism "erectile dysfunction" to replace "impotence" before some men became comfortable with the issue.



The Perfect Place to find a shiny Jewelry gift for someone who's naughty and nice....

XLentJewelry.com

Large sized ladies fashion jewelry tailored to fit the "gender gifted" person on your XMAS shopping list.

- Large Selection of ladies fashion rings in sizes 10 to 13 between \$35 and \$49.
- Ladies fashion watches sized to fit any wrist only \$39
- Ladies fashion bracelets sized to fit any wrist \$35 to \$49.
- Ladies Necklaces sized to fit your body's proportions....

Call Marcia at 650-544-1110 for a confidential consultation to tailor jewelry to suit your exact needs.

(XL)ent Jewelry is an out-and-proud tranny owned and operated enterprise in San Francisco that proudly exhibits at Southern Comfort and California Dreaming.

visit our new website! www.xlentjewelry.com Visa, MasterCard Accepted, Express Shipping Available

Among many males, discussions or honest admissions of feelings about masculinity, sexual orientation, and gender identity are sensitive and often fraught with internalized conflict (Kimmel, 1996; Nardi & Schneider, 1998; Vance, 1995). Open discussion of these issues in our culture carries inherent risks among all men (Osherson, 1992), and thus they are more commonly withheld or repressed. This is particularly true among males who identify as gay, bisexual, or transgendered or who suffer from a range of gender identity concerns. For researchers interested in the full scope of effects of DES exposure on males, this lack of forthrightness can be a formidable obstacle, not unlike the obstacles faced by researchers who seek to understand the diverse dimensions of sexuality human and (Abramson & Pinkerton, 1995).

In July 1999, Scott Kerlin, a DES son born in 1953, organized the DES Sons online discussion network following many years of primary research about DES and its effects on males and females. The sons' network is an Internet-based discussion community of individuals who have joined after

learning about the network through postings on the DES Action website and through a variety of other networks on health issues.

The creation of the DES sons' online network was an outgrowth of nearly 20 years of examination of research about human sexuality, gender issues, and reproductive health. It was developed with a number of primary goals in mind. Most importantly, it was formed to fill the need for greater interconnectedness among DES-exposed males from around the world, since no large-scale communications network among DES sons had previously existed. By comparison, DES daughters have had the opportunity to interact by the DES Daughters discussion forum for many years, and the DES Cancer Network has long existed to fill the need for female victims of DES-related cancer. The DES sons' online network was also formed to expand awareness about the range of existing research about DES and males' health and to explore other issues affecting the physical, mental, sexual, and psychosexual health of DES sonsparticularly issues which had been suggested in previous existing research studies about DES and males, but which

have needed further investigation.

After approximately one year the sons' network existing, some members began to raise issues with regard to sexuality, sexual orientation, and gender identity. Over subsequent months, these issues became more substantial in list discussions, at times becoming the dominant themes raised by members. As a result of significant attention to gender and sexual diversity issues among some network members, a support group

(DES Trans) for these members was formed in January 2002. As of June 2002, it had more than 90 members. Some members of the sons' network have joined DES Trans.

Many sons' network members have discussed a psychological experience of having felt feminine in their inner lives and had numerous challenges in managing relationships and social lives as a result. These members have attributed their personal experiences to DES exposure and its attendant psychosexual side effects. However, this feminization phenomenon does not seem to be universally experienced by DES-exposed males within the network.

CONCLUSIONS

Our findings suggest that new avenues and levels of sensitivity are needed among researchers who seek to uncover the continuing mysteries of DES exposure in humans. We believe great benefit can occur through sharing of such research insights among biomedical researchers, and health and medical professionals working directly with DES-exposed daughters and sons. Much more compassion and outreach are needed among researchers wishing to further understand the scope of medical as well as the social and psychological impact of DES exposure in males. This suggests a collaborative role for social researchers (particularly researchers interested in issues of gender, sexuality, and male health) working with health and medical professionals and educators. Together, they can work to raise consciousness about the potential psychosocial and emotional factors in DES-exposed males and females, which may be more difficult to detect and assess than physical symptoms.

Diane Ellaborn Liesw

Gender Specialist

- Psychotherapy for crossdressers, transsexuals, their partners and families
- Over 20 years experience
- Individual, couple, family and group therapy
- Evaluation for hormones and referral to medical and supportive resources
- Long-distance gender consultations and therapy available by phone
- Located in Framingham, MA
- MasterCard and Visa now accepted

508-788-5406

REFERENCES

Ahramson, Paul R., & Pinkerton, Steven. (1995). With pleasure: Thoughts on the nature of human sexuality. New York: Oxford University Press.

Amelsvoort, Therese van, Compton, Jacqueline, & Murphy, Declan. (2001). In vivo assessment of the effects of estrogen on the human brain. *Trends in Endocrinology and Metabolism*, 12, 273-276.

Barr, R.F. (1973). Responses to erotic stimuli of transsexual and homosexual males. *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 123 (576), 579-585.

Bem, Daryl. (1996). Exotic becomes erotic: A developmental theory of sexual orientation. Psychological Review; 103(2), 320-335. Online: http://www.psych.cornell.edu/dbem/ebe_theory.html

Berkson, D. Lindsey. (2000). Hormone deception. Chicago: Contemporary Books. Companion website: http://www.hormonedeception.com

Braun, Margaret Lee. (2001). DES stories: Faces and voices of people exposed to Diethylstilbestrol. Rochester, NY: Visual Studies Workshop Press.

Cardoso, Silvia H. (1997, November). How the brain organizes sexual behavior. Brain and Mind: Electronic Journal on Neuroscience. Online: http://www.epub.org.br/cm/n03/mente/sexo_i.htm

Cohen-Kettenis, P. T., & Gooren, L. J. G. (1999). Transsexualism: A review of etiology, Diagnosis and treatment. Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 46(4), 315-333.

Colborn, Theo, Dumanoski, Dianne, & Myers, John Peterson. (1996). Our stolen future. New York: Plume Books.

Cunha, Gerald R., Forsberg, John-Gunnar, Golden, Robert, Haney, Arthur, Iguchi, Taisen, Newbold, Retha, Swan, Shanna, & Welshons, Wade. (1998). New approaches for Estimating risk from exposure to Diethylstilbestrol. Environmental Health Perspectives, 107, Supp. 4. (Abstract: http://ehpnetl.niehs.nih.gov/docs/1999/suppl-4/625-630cunha/abstract.html)

Endocrine Society. (2000). Endocrinology and environmental estrogens fact sheet. http://www.endosociety.org/pubrelations/patientInfo/estro-

Gill, W.B. (1988). Effects on human males of in-utero exposure to exogenous sex hormones. In Takao Mori & Hiroshi Nagasawa, Toxicity of Hormones in Perinatal Life, pp. 161-176. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press.

Giusti, Ruthann M., Iwamoto, Kumiko, & Hatch, Elizabeth E. (1995, May 15). Diethylstilbestrol revisited: A review of the long-term health effects. Annals of Internal Medicine, 122(10), 778-787.

Gorski, Roger. (1998). Development of the central cortex: XV. Sexual differentiation of the central nervous system. Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, 37(12), 1337-1339. http://info.med.yale.edu/chldstdy/plomdevelop/development/March99.html

Green, R. (1978). Sex-dimorphic behaviour development in the human: Prenatal hormone administration and postnatal socialization. Ciba Foundation Symposium Proceedings, No. 62, pp. 59-80.

Hines, M. (1998). Abnormal sexual development and

psychosexual issues. Ballieres Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 12(1), 173-189.

Hines, M. (1998b). Surrounded by estrogens? Considerations for neurobehavioral development in human beings. Journal of Clean Technology, Environmental Toxicology, and Occupational Medicine, 7(1), 45-63.

Kimmel, Michael. (1996). Manhood in America: A cultural history. New York: Free Press.

Klip, H., & Verloop, J. (2002). Hypospadias in sons of women exposed to Diethylstilbestrol in utero: A cohort study. The Lancet, 359, 1102-1107.

Klotz, Laurence. (1999). Why is the rate of testicular cancer increasing? Canadian Medical Association Journal, 160, 213-4. Online: http://www.cma.ca/cmaj/vol-160/issue-2/0213.htm

Koskimäki1, J., Streng, T., Santti, Lahdes-Vasama, T., Nilsson, A., & Tammela, T.L.J. (1999). Urethral dysfunction in men operated for undescended testis or distal hypospadia: Results of the pilot study. International Continence Society Annual Conference Poster Session, Tampere, Finland. Online: http://www.continet.org/publications/2000/POSTERS/URODYNAMICS/267.htm

Laitman, Cynthia, Jonler, Morten, & Messing, Edward M. (1997). The effects on men of prenatal exposure to Diethylstilbestrol. In Larry I. Lipschultz, Infertility in the Male, pp. 268-280. Mosby Year Book, Inc.

McLachlan, John. (1997). Estrogens, genes, and development. Presentation before the 1997 Annual Meeting of the University of Iowa Center for Health Effects of Environmental Contamination, Iowa City, Iowa, Online: http://www.cheec.uiowa.edu/conf_97/conf_ses3.htm#McLa

McLachlan, John & Arnold, Steven F. (1996). Environmental estrogens. American Scientist. 84(5), 452-

McLachlan, John. (2001) Environmental signaling: What embryos and evolution teach us about endocrine disrupting chemicals. Endocrine Reviews, 22(3), 319-

McLachlan J.A., Newbold R.R., Burow M.E., & Li, S.F. (2001). From malformations to molecular mechanisms in the male: Three decades of research on endocrine disrupters. Acta Pathologica, Microbiologica et Immunologica Scandinavica, 109(4), 263-272.

Meth, Richard L., Pasick, Robert S., Gordon, Barry, Allen Jo Ann Feldman, Larry, & Gordon, Sylvia, (1990). Men in therapy: The challenge of change. New York: The Guilford Press.

Meyer-Bahlburg, Heino F.L., Erhardt, Anke A., Rosen, Laura, Gruen, Rhoda, Veridiano, Vann, Felix H., & Neuwalder, Herbert F. (1995). Prenatal estrogens and the development of homosexual orientation. Developmental Psychology, 31(1), 12-21.

Michel, A., Mormont, C. & Legros, J. J. (2001). Invited review: A psycho-endocrinological overview of transsexualism. European Journal of Endocrinology, 145, Online abstract: http://www.eje.org/-365-376. eje/145/0365/eje1450365.htm

Nardi, Peter M., & Schneider, Beth E. (1998). Social perspectives in lesbian and gav studies: A reader. New York: Routledge.

National Cancer Institute, NIH, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, NIH, Office of Research on Women's Health, NIH, & Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (1999). DES research update 1999: Current knowledge, Future directions. Online: http://osp.nci.nih.gov/whealth/DES/index.html

Osherson, Samuel. (1992). Wrestling with love: How men struggle with intimacy with women, children, parents, and each other. New York: Fawcett Columbine.

Raloff, J. (1994, January 22). That feminine touch: Are men suffering from prenatal or childhood exposures to

THE ESTROGEN YOUR BODY CRAVES... WITHOUT THE HASSLES OR DANGERS

I WANT MY EVANESCE!

http://www.myevanesce.com

State of the Art Processing Technology Brings You A Synergistic Blending of Concentrated Extracts of the Very Best Herbs Traditional or Store Herbs Do Not Compare Worldwide T'Gender Community Satisfaction since 1992

Evanesce® Feminol® Pregnenolone

HERBAL ESTROGENS + TESTOSTERONE BLOCKERS

\$16 PER 90 CAP BOTTLE

HERBAL ESTROGENS + GLANDULAR ESTROGENS \$17 PER 60 CAP BOTTLE

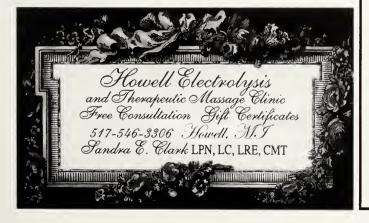
THE "MOTHER" HORMONE \$15 PER 90 CAP BOTTLE

Plus 5% s&h (\$2.00 minimum) FREE s&h to N.American Addresses for orders over \$99.00

http://www.myevanesce.com

or send Business-size SASE for more information Send Money Order only (NO personal checks, please) to:

The Phoenix Project 17150 E. ILIFF Ave. #A1-201 Aurora CO 80013



"hormonal" toxicants? Science News, Online: http://www.sciencenews.org/sn_edpik.ls_8.htm

Reese, Shelly, (2000). Real men don't eat quiche (or go to doctors). Business and Health, 18(10), 4-6.

Reinisch, June M. Ziemba-Davis, Mary, & Sanders, Stephanie A. (1991). Hormonal contributions to sexually dimorphic behavioral development in humans. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*, 16(1-3), 213-278.

Rogers, Lesley. (1999). Sexing the brain. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson.

Saunders, E.J. (1988). Physical and Psychological problems associated with exposure to Diethylstilbestrol (DES). *Hospital and Community Psychiatry*, 39(1), 73-77.

Sharpe, Richard M. (2001). Hormones and testis development and the possible adverse effects of environmental chemicals. *Toxicology Letters*, 120(1-3), 221-32.

Slabbekoorn D., van Goozen, S.H., Sanders, G., Gooren, L.J., & Cohen-Kettenis P. T. (2000). The dermatoglyphic characteristics of transsexuals: Is there evidence for an organizing effect of sex hormones? *Psychoneuroendocrinology*, 25(4), 365-375.

Solms, Mark, & Turnhull, Oliver, (2002). The brain and the inner world: An introduction to the neuroscience of subjective experience. New York: Other Press.

Solomon, Gina, & Schettler, Ted. (2000). Environment and health: 6. Endocrine disruption and potential human health implications. Canadian Medical Association Journal, 163(11), 1471-76. Online: http://www.cma.-ca/cmaj/vol-163/fissue-11/1471.htm

Strohsnitter, William C., Noller, Kenneth L., Hoover, Robert N., Rohhoy, Stanley J., Palmer, Julie R., Titus-Ernstoff, Linda, Kaufman, Raymond H., Adam, Ervin, Herhst, Arthur L., & Hatch, Elizaheth E. (2001. April 4). Cancer risk in men exposed In Utero to Diethylstilbestrol. Journal of the National Cancer Institute. 93(7). 545-551. Online Abstract: http://jnci.oupjournals.org/cgi/content/abstract/93/7/545

Toppari J. & Skakkehack, N.E. (1998, April). Sexual differentiation and environmental endocrine disrupters. Baillieres Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 12(1):143-56.

Vance, Carole S. (1995). Social construction theory and sexuality. In Maurice Berger, Brian Wallis, & Simon Watson (eds.). Constructing masculinity, pp. 37-48. New York, Routledge.

Zhou J-N, Hofman M.A, Gooren L.J, & Swaah D.F. (1995). A sex difference in the human brain and its relation to transsexuality. *Nature*, 378, 68-70. *Online reproduction in the International Journal of Transgenderism* (1997): http://www.symposion.com/ijt/ijtc0106.htm

DES-RELATED INFORMATION AND RESEARCH WEBSITES

I. GENERAL DES INFORMATION SOURCES

A Brief History of DES (Diethylstilbestrol)

This timeline is provided by the DES Cancer Network for Women (http://www.descancer.org) and includes references to the range of companies that manufactured DES http://www.descancer.org/timeline.html

ARC Known Carcinogens: Diethylstilbestrol

A report from the National Toxicology Program of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, describing in detail the carcinogenic impact of DES on animal, and on humans

http://ntp:/erver.mehs.nth.gov/htdocs/ARC/ARC_KC/-Diethyl-tilbestrol.html

DES Action U.S.A.

A national, non-profit consumer organization dedicated to informing the public ahout DES and helping DES-exposed individuals. They publish a quarterly newsletter, The DES Action Voice, and many publications on various aspects of DES exposure. They also claim to provide a link between DES-exposed people and researchers and the medical community. Most of the emphasis is on DES exposed females, and outreach/support for DES sons is quite limited.

http://www.desaction.org

issues for exposed males.

DES Action Canada

The official website for the office of DES Action Canada, with many helpful resources.

http://www.web.net/--devact/

DES Sons' Information Page, from DES Action Canada This is the most comprehensive summary on DES health

http://www.web.net/~desact/anglois/diethy/4son.html

DES Research Update: Current Knowledge, Future Directions, 1999

This is the official website for the 1999 conference on DES Research that was held at the headquarters of the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland. It shows the scope and limitations of current federally-funded (U.S.) research interests about the effects of DES exposure in humans.

http://searchosp1.nci.nih.gov/whealth/DES/index.html

Modus Operandi of an Infamous Drug: Diethylstilbestrol

An article originally published in *Science News Online* in 1999, this full-text reproduction discusses the genetic impact of DES and provides links to additional full-text articles covering DES.

http://www.sciencenews.org/sn_arc99/2_20_99/bob2.htm

Questions and Answers ahout DES: Cancer Facts

From the National Cancer Institute's CancerNet website, this information focuses chiefly on the potential for cancer in DES daughters but also briefly discusses cancer potential for DES sons.

http://www.meb.uni-bonn.de/cancernet/600034.html

The Story of DES: A Cautionary Tale

This revealing timeline of DES development and the discoveries (much later) of its dangerous effects is excerpted from *Women and the Crisis in Sex Hormones*, by Seaman and Seaman, 1971.

http://www.oxford.net/~tishy/des.html

II. DES RESEARCH: EFFECTS ON HUMAN HEALTH, SEXUALITY, AND GENDER DEVELOPMENT

Chemicals Linked to Declining Male Reproductive Health

A 1996 article by Jorma Toppari, et al., "Male Reproductive Health and Environmental Xenoestrogens" published in Environmental Health Perspectives is discussed in this paper, which includes a focus on the impact of DES exposure on males.

http://www.monitor.net/rachel/r514.html

Chemical Profile for Diethylstilhestrol

A very comprehensive fact sheet of hazardous potential of DES, produced by Environmental Defense. http://www.scorecarl.org/chemicalprofiles/summary.tcl?edf_sub-

http://www.scorecard.org/chemicalprofiles/summary.tcl?edf_substance_id=56-53-1

Development of the Cerebral Cortex: Sexual Dilferentiation of the Central Nervous System, by Dr.

Roger Gorski, Source: Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, 37(12): 1337-1339. 1998. This article contains many references to the impact DES may have on sexual differentiation in humans. http://info.med.yale.edu/chldstdy/plomdevelop/development/March99.html

Do Environmental Estrogens Have Negative Effects on the Human Reproductive System?

This article by Jessica Spencer of the Emory University Department of Chemistry examines the chemical structure and the research covering effects of DES and other "environmental estrogens."

http://www.ecit.emory.edu/ECIT/chem_ram/journal/journal.htm

Effects of Estrogen Treatment on Sexual Behavior in Male-to-Female Transsexuals: Experimental and Clinical Observations, by Marie Kwan, Judy VanMaasdam, and Julian M. Davidson

This article discusses various treatments of transsexuals with hormone therapy and the resulting effects; one client is included who was given DES as a primary estrogen. http://www.transgender.at/nettext/te-effec.html

Endocrine Disruptors: The State of the Science (1997)

This report by Ted Schettler MD, MPH of the Greater Boston Physicians for Social Responsibility defines what endocrine disruption is, and contains many references to the effects of DES.

http://www.psr.org/tedfs.htm

Endocrinology and Environmental Estrogens

A fact sheet from the Endocrine Society that discusses the impact of synthetic estrogens (including DES) on the endocrine system.

http://www.endosociety.org/pubrelations/patientInfo/estrogens.htm

Endocrine active environmental chemicals and sexual differentiation of central nervous system and reproductive organs; Steroid hormone-regulated gene expression (research proposal)

This proposal is from Prof. W. Lichtensteiger and Dr. M. Schlumpf of the University of Zurich, and includes significant focus on DES and possible effects.

http://www.researchprojects.toiizh.ch/med/toùt43200/area443/p1261.htm

Environment and Health: Endocrine Disruption and Potential Human Health Implications

This study by Gina M. Solomon and Ted Schettler was published in 2000 in the *Canadian Medical Association Journal* and discusses the effects in humans and animals of exposure to DES and other environmental hormone system (endocrine) disruptors.

http://www.emaj.ca/cgi/content/full/163/11/1471

Environmental and Occupational Hazards and Male Infertility

A guide to various causes of male infertility, diminished libido, and other hormonal effects of environmental estrogens such as DES, sponsored by the Department of Urology of the State University of New York, Stony Brook. http://www.uhmc.sunysb.edu/urology/male_infertility/Environmental_and_Occupotional_Hazards.html

Environmental Effects on Reproductive Health: The Endocrine Disruption Hypothesis

Article by Dore Hollander reproduced from the March/April 1997 issue of *Family Planning Perspectives*, this includes a section covering the effects of DES. http://www.agi-usa.org/pubs/journals/2908297.html

Estrogen Actions in the Brain: A Symposium to Honor the Contributions of Roger Gorski

An article from CNS Drug Reviews, 5(1), 77-82 available in pdf format.

http://www.nevapress.com/cnsdr/full/5/1/77.pdf

Evidence of Endocrine Disruptors Impact on Human Health

This paper was produced by Professor Stephen Safe, a Distinguished Professor of Veterinary Physiology & Pharmacology at Texas A&M University, and presented for the Center for Health Effects of Environmental Contamination at the University of Iowa. It contains significant discussion about the potential effects of DES exposure in humans.

http://www.cheec.uiowa.edu/conferences/edc_2000/safe.html

Exotic Becomes Erotic: A Developmental Theory of Sexual Orientation, by Daryl J. Bem, Cornell University

The full text of a major research study on the impact of various factors (including the possible effects of DES exposure) on the development of sexual orientation in humans.

http://www.psych.cornell.edu/dbem/ebe_theory.html

Hormonally Active Agents in the Environment, by the National Research Council and Commission on Life Sciences This full-text reproduction of the 2000 book is available on the web as part of the National Academy Press online publications collection (www.nap.edu) and contains substantial discussion of DES and other environmental hormone disruptors. Highly recommended for serious researchers!

http://www.nap.edu/catalog/6029.html

Human (DES) Exposures and Human Health Effects

A paper by Dr. Richard Miller on the effects of DES and other hormone disruptors in humans, provided by McMaster University (Canada) Department of Biology. http://www.science.mcmaster.ca/Biology/4S03/hd3.html

Human Pheromones: Mammalian Olfactory, Genetic, Neuronal, Hormonal, and Behavioral Reciprocity and Human Sexuality

An article originally published by James Vaughn Kohl in the journal Advances in Human Behavior and Evolution, which includes reference to research on DES exposure and sexual orientation.

http://cas.bellarmine.edu/tietjen/images/human_pheromones.ltm

Human Sexual Differentiation: Overview

This paper was authored by P.C. Sizonenko of the Department of Pediatrics at University Cantonal Hospital, Geneva, Switzerland. It covers the basic aspects of biological differentiation of the human male and female, and includes reference to effects of DES in relation to intersexuality and testosterone deficiency.

http://natweb.hcuge.ch/endo/Reproductive_health/Human_sexual_differentiation.html

Involvement of Insulin-Like Factor 3 (Insl3) in Diethylstilbestrol-Induced Cryptorchidism, hy Judith M. A. Emmen, Anke McLuskey, Ihrahim M. Adham, Wolfgang Engel, Miriam Verhoef-Post, Axel P. N. Themmen, J. Anton Grootegoed & Alhert O. Brinkmann

An article published in Endocrinology, 2000, 141(2), 846. http://endo.endojournals.org/cgi/content/full/141/2/846

Male Reproductive Health and Environmental Exposures

This summary, which includes a discussion of DES exposure and urogenital abnormalities, discusses issues of male infertility and testicular cancer. Provided by the Mount Sinai School of Medicine Center for Children's Health and the Environment.

http://www.childenvironment.org/factsheets/male_reproductive_health.htm

Mortality and Morbidity in Transsexual Patients With Cross-Gender Hormone Treatment by H. Asscheman, L.J.G. Gooren, & Eklund, P.L.E.

This research study focuses on uses of various uses of estrogenic products for assisting male-to-female transsexuals in transitioning, and describes the uses of DES as such a product until around 1980 (source of original information unknown)

http://www.sissify.com/realgirl/mortality.html

Neurotransmitters and the Control of Hypophyseal Gonadal Functions: Possible Implications of Endocrine Disruptors (pdf document)

Published by F. Piva and L. Martini of the University of Milano (Italy) Department of Endocrinology in the journal *Pure & Applied Chemistry*, 70(9), pp. 1647-1656, 1998, this paper discusses the potential effects of DES and other endocrine disruptors on development of the neuroendocrine system in humans.

http://www.iupac.org/publications/pac/special/0998/pdfs/109.pdf

New Approaches for Estimating Risk from Exposure to Diethylstilbestrol (1999)

This is the abstract for an article published by Gerald R. Cunha et al. in *Environmental Health Perspectives*, Volume 107, Supplement 4, August 1999, which outlines a multidisciplinary research approach to identifying the effects of human exposure to DES.

http://ehpnet1.niehs.nih.gov/docs/1999/supp14/625630cun ha/abstract.html

Reproductive Malformation of the Male Offspring Following Maternal Exposure to Estrogenic Chemicals by Dr. Chhanda Gupta

This paper by Dr. Gupta of the University of Pittsburgh's School of Pharmacy contains extensive references to the effects of prenatal DES exposure on males and was published in the *Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine* in July 2000. http://www.mindfully.org/Pesticide/Maternal-Exposure-

http://www.mindfully.org/Pesticide/Maternal-Exposure-Repro-Malform.htm

Relative Effectiveness and Cost-Effectiveness of Methods of Androgen Suppression in the Treatment of Advanced Prostatic Cancer: Summary Evidence Report/Technology Assessment: Number 4, January 1999

This study was developed by the U.S. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) and assesses the relative benefits and disadvantages of using DES to treat advanced prostate cancer because of its function as an androgen blockade (i.e., testosterone suppressant). http://www.ahcpr.gov/clinic/epcsums/prossumm.htm

Sex Steroids and Human Behavior: Implications for Developmental Psychopathology This article, published by Genanne M. Alexander, PhD, and Bradley S. Peterson, MD in CNS Spectrums 2001; 6(1), 75-88, explores a summary of research investigating hormonal influences on human behavior. Using an association between patterns of sexual differentiation and specific forms of psychopathology it suggests novel avenues for assessing the effects of sex steroids (including DES) on brain structure and function in males and females.

http://www.cme-reviews.com/CMEReviews/psychopathology/CNS101_Alexander.html

Testicular Dysgenesis Syndrome: An Increasingly Common Developmental Disorder with Environmental Aspects

This article by N.E.Skakkebæk, E.Rajpert-De Meyts and K.M. Main of Copenhagen University Hospital, Denmark, was produced in the July 2001 issue of *Human Reproduction*, 5, 972-978, and discusses a wide range of male reprodutive health problems including the newly defined testicular dysgenesis syndrome (TDS) which the authors attribute largely to environmental influences. http://www.mindfully.org/Health/Testicular-Dysgenesis-Skakkebaek.htm

That Feminine Touch: Are Men Suffering from Prenatal or Childhood Exposures to "Hormonal" Toxicants?

An article by J. Raloff published January 1994 in *Science News* that discusses the potential effects of prenatal exposure to DES and other sex hormones on gender and sexual differentiation for males.

 $http://www.sciencenews.org/sn_edpik/ls_8.htm$

III. SITES PROVIDING GLIMPSES OF DIRECT EFFECTS OF DES ON GENDER AND SEXUALITY

Ahout Diethylstilhestrol; Ahout Gender

This comment page on diethylstilbestrol and gender is excerpted from the evolving online text, "About Gender" (www.gender.org.uk/about/), which features many psychological, biological, and sociological examinations of gender development. DES exposure is discussed in chapter 5 on "the developing embryo."

http://www.gender.org.uk/about/04embryo/47_comnt.htm

Hormone Therapy FAQ Guide, from the Society for Human Sexuality

This comprehensive guide is a part of the SHS website www.sexuality.org and includes tips on all aspects of sex hormones including a reference to DES and its historical use for the treatment of transsexuals under the estrogens section.

http://www.sexuality.org/l/transgen/hormone.lutml

Mikki's Miracle Missive on the World Wide Web: Mikki's Hormones Get FAQ'd

See reference to DES under available estrogens for transitioning males, question "What are the types, names, of popular drugs employed in M2F transition and available in the U.S.?"

http://www.tapa.com/TGIF/heavy/whoremoans.html

Transsexual and Transgender Health Information, from Gay Community News (Ireland)

This site provides information on which hormones are available and most useful in Ireland for assisting transsexuals with hormone therapy. There is significant reference to DES, particularly under the section on which hormones are available in Ireland. It is quite clear that DES is being included here as an option.

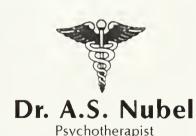
http://www.gcn.ie/gcn/health/t_health.html

Transgender Q&A Guide: Diethylstilhestrol

This page has limited information but is revealing of some of the previous inquiries about the uses of DES to assist in the feminization process for M to F transsexuals. http://www.tgguide.com/question/QA10.html

Willow Firesong's Circle of Firelight in the Grove of Information

This site is for Pagans as a reference regarding sex and sexuality. Under the section entitled "What is your belief about transsexualism?" is the following: "Male to Female transsexualism is often associated with the use of DiEthylStilbestrol, or DES, by their mothers prenatally; this is a female hormone sometimes used as a fertility drug."

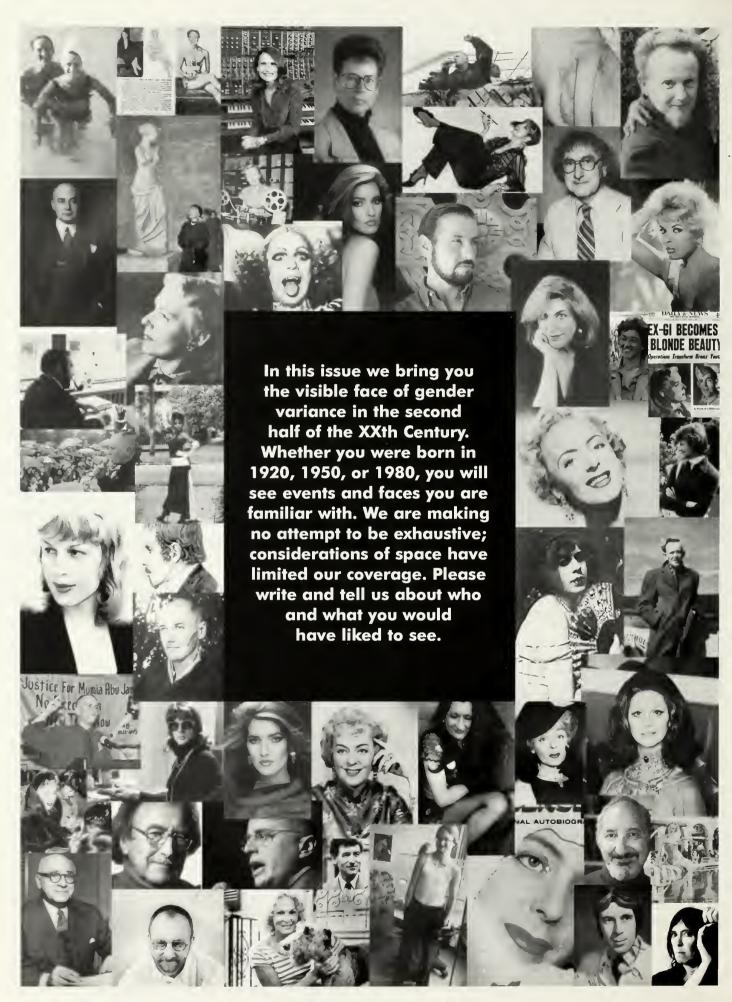


Specialized in Treatment of Gender Identity Disorders (TV/TS)

Individuals
Marriage and Family
Groups
683 Donald Dr. N
Bridgewater, NJ 08807

908-722-9884

fax: 908-722-0666



THE 50s THE 50s THE 50s



Operations Transform Bronx Youth









New York Endocrinologist Harry Benjamin treated many early transsexuals.

CHRISTINE, BY GEORGE!

On December 1st, 1952, the headline of the New York Daily News read "EX-GI BECOMES **BLONDE** BEAUTY: OPERATIONS TRANS-FORM BRONX YOUTH." Readers were confronted with the novel notion that sex was not immutable. It could be, and, in the case of Christine Jorgensen, had been, changed. Susan Stryker has written that for some years Jorgensen was arguably the most famous person in the world. Certainly, celebrity followed her for the rest of her life, which ended in 1989.

For transgendered and transsexual people, Jorgensen held a special meaning. She was a kindred spirit, a pathbreaker, a role model, an inspiration. She was proof that we were not the only one. For some of us, she was the embodiment of our deepest desires.

Jorgensen was not the first person to change sex, but she was the first media transsexual. She lived under constant media scrutiny until her death from cancer in 1989. We honor her here for her courage and pioneering spirit.

The opening shot of Lee Grant's film, "What Sex Am I?" features a blackand-white newsreel from 1953. A slim, blonde woman, stylish in a mink coat and matching pillbox hat, disembarks from an airplane to face hordes of reporters, jostling for position, trying to get a quote or a photograph. She looks frail and feminine, the very opposite of the male uniformed Scandinavian Airlines pilots at the bottom of the ramp. At the press conference which follows, facing a phalanx of microphones, she protests in a slightly throaty voice, "I think it's too much."

It really was too much. This woman had traveled to Europe in pursuit of physical congruity and personal happiness. She found that happiness, but

she staggered the world by bringing into question long-held and oftcherished notions about the immutability of sex and gender.

> - Dallas Denny, Black Telephones, White Refrigerators: Rethinking Christine Jorgensen. Current Concepts in Transgender Identity, New York: Garland Press, 1998, p. 35

Fate placed Christine Jorgensen in the limelight, but her own talent and charisma kept her there. She threw herself heart and soul into playing the part of the world's first famous transsexual: educating and entertaining, being gracious and glamorous, striving for the respect that every individual



The extent to which Christine Jorgensen inflamed the popular imagination is difficult to imagine today. Consider this piece from the July 1953 issue of the digest-sized magazine Dare, which goes to amazing lengths to put her in a swimsuit.

The similar magazine Pose! was more patient, running an actual photo of a swimsuit-clad Jorgensen in October 1954.



THE 50s THE 50s THE 50s

should be given as a birthright. Given a very narrow path to walk through life, she found a way to walk it with style. This act of simple dignity is her enduring achievement and greatest

- Susan Stryker, Introduction to Cleis Press' 2001 reissue of Christine Jorgensen: A Personal Autobiography

It seems to me now a shocking commentary on the press of our time that I pushed the hydrogen-bomb tests on Eniwetok right off the front pages. A tragic war was still raging in Korea, George VI died and Britain had a new queen, sophisticated guided missiles were going off in New Mexico, Jonas Salk was working on a vaccine for infantile paralysis... Christine Jorgensen was on page one.

> - Christine Jorgensen, A Personal Autobiography, p. 144





A BRIEF BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CHRISTINE JORGENSEN

transform Bronx youth. (1952. 1 December). New York Daily News, 1,3, 28.

The great transformation. (1952, 15 December).

The case of Christine. (1953, 20 April). Time, 20,

Jorgensen, C. (1953, 22 February). 1 was a man: The personal history of the man who is now a woman. American Weekly Sunday Pictorial, 1, 6-7.

Hamburger, C., Sturup, G.K., & Dahl-Iversen, E. (1953). Transvestism: Hormonal, psychiatric, and surgical treatment. Journal of the American Medical Association, 12(6), 391-396.

(Initial medical report of Jorgensen's medical treatment)

Ostow, M. (1953). Transvestism. Letter to the editor. Journal of the American Medical Association, 152(16), 1553.

(Hostile reaction to Hamburger, et al.)

Wiedeman, G.H. (1953). Letter to the editor. Journal of the American Medical Association, 152(12), 1167.

(Another hostile reaction to Hamburger, et al.)

Hamburger, C. (1953). The desire for change of sex as shown by personal letters from 465 men and women. Acta Endocrinologica, 14, 361-375.

Christine has a ring-and can cook, too. (1959, 2 April). Newsday.

Jorgensen, C. (1967). Christine Jorgensen: A personal autobiography New York: Paul S.

Ex-GI becomes blonde beauty: Operations Ericksson, Inc. Reprinted in 1968 by Bantam Books. Reissued in 2001 by Cleis Press, with foreword by Susan Stryker.

> Jorgensen enjoys being Christine. (1981, 30 March). Newsweek, 97, 11.

> A girl at heart (transsexual Christine Jorgensen). (1989, 15 May). U.S. News and World Report, 106(19), 17. (Obituary)

> Ingrassia, M. (1989, 5 May). In 1952, she was a scandal! When George Jorgensen decided to change his name—and his body—the nation wasn't quite ready. Newsday. (Obituary)

> McQuiston, J.T. (1989, 4 May). Christine Jorgensen of sex-change fame dies at 62. The New York Times, 138, D122. (Obituary)

> Meyerowitz, J. (2002). How sex changed: A history of transsexuality in the United States. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

> Heidenrich, L. (1995). A historical perspective of Christine Jorgensen and the development of an identity. In B. Bullough, V. Bullough, & J. Elias (Eds.), Gender blending, pp. 267-276. Amherst, NY: Prometheus Press.

> Denny, D. (1998). Black telephones, white refrigerators: Rethinking Christine Jorgensen. In D. Denny (Ed.), Current concepts in transgender identity, pp. 35-44. New York: Garland Publishing.

> Creating Christine (Review of Christine Jorgensen: A personal autobiography). (2001, April). The Advocate.



50s THE 50s THE 50s THE 50s

TWO PRE-CHRISTINE PIONEERS





LILI ELBE

Neils Hoyer's evocatively written *Man Into Woman* chronicles the surgical and social transformation of Danish painter Einar Wegener into Lili Elbe. Out of print and hard to find, but a great read. David Ebershoff's fictional treatment is well-written and easier to find.

Elbe's transformation generated newspaper headlines in the 1930s, inspiring transsexuals just as did Christine Jorgensen some 20 years later.

MICHAEL DILLON

Dillon, a physician, transitioned from female to male, served as a ship's doctor in the Royal Navy, and wound up a Buddhist monk in



Tibet. His *Self* touches on transsexualism, but is nearly impossible to find. Liz Hodgkinson's biography is out of print, but easier to obtain.

Dillon, M. (1946). Self: A study in ethics and endocrinology. London: Heinemann.

Ebershoff, D. (2000). The Danish girl. New York: Viking.

Hodgkinson, L. (1989). Michael née Laura: The story of the world's first female-to-male transsexual. London: Columbus Books.

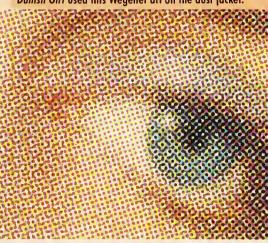
Hoyer, N. (1933). Man into woman: An authentic record of a change of sex. The true story of the miraculous transformation of the Danish painter, Einar Wegener (Andreas Sparrer). New York: E.P. Dutton & Co. Reprinted in 1953 in New York by Popular Library.





Gerda Wegener's paintings now command high prices. Her favorite subject was her husband Alfred, who became Lili Elbe. Author David Ebershoff's The Danish Girl used this Wegener art on the dust jacket.





A CHRISTINE CONTEMPORARY

Robert Cowell was an R.A.F. pilot during World War II, and



an auto racer afterwards. By the 1952 he was she, Roberta, and the subject of considerable press, both in the U.K. and abroad.

Cowell's autobiography is long out of print, but a good read when a copy can be located.

Cowell, R. (1954). Roberta Cowell's Story. London: William Heinemann, Ltd. Reprinted (1955). New York: Lion Library.

THE 60s THE 60s THE 60s TH



DR. HARRY BENJAMIN

New York endocrinologist Harry Benjamin was highly sympathetic

to the plight of transsexuals. By the 1960s, a considerable percentage of the clients of his Manhattan practice were transgendered. In his 1966 text, The Transsexual Phenomenon, he defined the "syndrome" of transsexualism and laid out a medical justification for sex reassignment.

Benjamin lived to the ripe old age of 101. Virginia Prince says Benjamin told her that on his centennial birthday, he ran to the bathroom to look in the mirror. Why? Because he had never seen a 100year-old man.

VIRGINIA PRINCE

Although crossdresser and selfdescribed transgenderist (she coined the term we all use today) Virginia Prince began meeting with small groups of crossdressers in the 1950s. The 1960s saw the emergence, under her watchful eye, of a nationwide network of heterosexual male crossdressers and the formation of the organization Full Personality Expression. Prince's daring magazine Transvestia launched in 1959.

The Society for the Second Self (Tri-Ess) was the result of the merger of FPE and an organization founded by Carol Beecroft. Today, Tri-Ess has as many as 40 chapters. Chapters of FPE still persist in Europe.

As she prepares to enter her '90s, Prince remains active, writing and attending transgender conferences across the country. With luck, she will one day look into the mirror to see what a 100year-old Virginia looks like.

JOHNS HOPKINS GENDER IDENTITY CLINIC

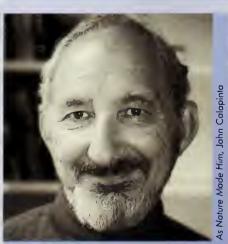
In 1966, Johns Hopkins University announced the opening of the U.S.' first gender identity clinic; a clinic at the University of Minnesota opened the same year. By the 1970s, there were more than 40 such university-affiliated clinics in the United States.



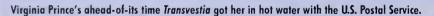
Psychologist John Money played a key role in the



opening of the first gender identity clinic in the U.S.



Diamond published critique of Money's imprinting theory, which held that gender identity was formed by experience and immutable by about three years of age. Recent evidence suggests gender identity is biologically based and resistant to change.









28 · Transgender Tapestry #100

50s THE 60s THE 60s THE 60s



Green & Money's text included graphic photos of FTM surgeries. Guess what this is? Hint: It's not a suitcase handle!

The Hopkins program accepted only a few transsexuals for a social, surgical, and hormonal process Money named "sex reassignment." Criteria for acceptance were strict, for the treatment was considered appropriate only for the most extreme cases—even by Harry Benjamin.

... my principal argument was that we doctors should be as conservative as possible in advising sex-reassignment surgery or in performing such an irrevocable operation...

-Benjamin, in Green & Money, 1969, p. 6

In 1969, Money and psychiatrist Richard Green published the edited text *Transsexualism and Sex Reassignment*, which described an interdisciplinary treatment regime for transsexuals.



Sociologist Holly Devor's interest in Reed Erickson reveoled his profound influence in o voriety of fields, including the study of tronssexuolism.

REED ERICKSON

Ah, Reed Erickson! Rich, smart, determined... forgotten to history. Almost, but not quite. Thanks to sociologist Holly Devor, we now know some of the amazing things Erickson made happen.

Some of our readers may possess or have read the original Erickson Educational Foundation booklets. The Foundation was well, uh, founded, in 1964 and closed in 1977. It was funded entirely by Erickson. The Late Zelda Supplee was the Executive Director. The primary purpose of EEF was to disseminate information about transsexualism.

Consider the following about Erickson the man:

- · Amossed o fortune in excess of \$40 million
- Tronsitioned with the help of Dr. Horry Benjomin in 1963
- · Hod o pet leopord, Henry
- Nomed his lovish home in Mozotlon The Love Joy Palace
- Died o fugitive in 1992 in Mexico, having been indicted in the U.S. for drugs

And especially consider Erickson's amazing accomplishments through EEF. He provided funding in whole or in part for:

- The first English translation of ocupuncture literature
- The early homophile organization One to the tune of \$2+ million
- · Early research into homeopathy
- Dream research by Stonley Krippner
- Robert Mosters and Jeon Houston's research into oltered states of consciousness
- John Lilly's research on dolphin communication
- First edition of A Course on Miracles
- Research on UFOs
- John Money & Richard Green's Transsexualism and Sex Reassignment (1969)
- John Money & Anke Ehrhordt's Man, Woman, Boy, Girl (1972)



FTM transsexual Reed Erickson was almost forgotten to history.

- John Money's Sex Errors of the Body: Dilemmas, Education and Counseling (1968)
- First three International Symposia on Gender Identity
- Whot would become the Horry Benjomin International Gender Dysphoria Association
- A veritoble Who's Who? of individuols working in the fields of sexology ond gender identity, including Drs. Horry Benjomin, John Brennon, Vern Bullough, Horold T. Christensen, C.J. Dewhurst, Milton T. Edgerton, Anke Ehrhordt, Deboroh Feinbloom, Normon Fisk, Roger Gorski, Richord Green, Howord W. Jones, Donold Loub, Elizobeth McCouley, Morie Mehl, Jon K. Meyer, John Money, Iro B. Pouley, Richard Pillor, June Reinisch, Poul Walker, ond Irvin Yolom
- Dozens of organizations and symposio, including Seattle Counseling Center for Sexual Minorities, Janus Information Focility, Stanford University Gender Identity Clinic, and New York Academy of Medicine Symposium on Gender Identity

Thanks to Dr. Holly Devor for the above bullet items. Read more about Reed Erickson at Devor's site at http://web.uvic.ca/~erick123/

THE 60s THE 60s THE 60s TH



April Ashley was a cultural icon in 1960s London.



In the 1950s, young Liverpool native George Jamieson found himself in Paris, doing female impersonation as "Tony April." It's clear from the photo of Coccinelle (above right) that by the early 1950s performers were experienced with newly-synthesized human sex hormones and silicone. Transsexuals of the day sought surgery with Dr. Georges Burou in Casablanca; Tony April, who eventually settled on the name April Ashley, made the trek in 1960. eventually returning to the U.K.

Glamorous and exotic, Ashley was a darling of the London social scene of the '60s, modeling, acting, commingling with the rich and famous, and abusing alcohol. Her 1979 autobiography, *April*

Ashley's Odyssey, begins and ends with dropped names.

Ashley, a commoner, lived with, finally married, and quickly divorced aristocrat Arthur Corbett (later Lord Rowallan), a middle-aged crossdresser who, according to Ashley, saw in her everything he wanted for himself. The divorce was public and nasty, resulting in a disastrous 1970 court ruling that for more than 30 years prevented British transsexuals from marrying.



Ashley's divorce from Arthur Corbett set an unfortunate legal precedent for U.K. transsexuals.

The brilliant work of the pressure group *Press for Change* is finally bringing reform.

APRIL'S CONTEMPORARIES AT PARIS' LE CARROUSEL

French sensation and Bardot-lookalike Coccinelle was a French national treasure in the 1950s and 1960s. According to Coccinelle, she originated the famous Bardot hairstyle. Eventually, she married and emigrated to Argentina.

European songstress Amanda Lear (that's her featured on the cover of Roxy Music's LP "For Your Pleasure") became Dali's (yes, that Dali!) muse, inspiring and cohabitating with him. Lear has reportedly denied or at least been noncommittal about her transsexualism.



Bardot lookalike Coccinelle worked at Le Carrousel in the 1950s.

YOUR 1960s READING LIST

Ashley, A., with Fallowfield, D. (1983). April Ashley's odyssey. London: Jonathan Cape.

Benjamin, H. (1966). The transsexual phenomenon: A scientific report on transsexualism and sex conversion in the human male and female. New York: Julian Press.

Corbett v. Corbett (otherwise Ashley). (1970). All England Law Reports, 2: 33-51.

Costa, M. (J. Block, Trans.). (1960). Reverse sex: The life of Jacqueline Charlotte DuFresnoy (Coccinelle). London: Challenge Publications.

Green, R., & Money, J. (Eds.). (1969). Transsexualism and sex reassignment. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press.



OS THE 70s THE 70s THE 70s



The 1970s saw physician Richard Raskin's transformation into Renée Richards. Women's tennis would never be the same.

NOTABLE 1970s GENDER TRANSITIONS

The autobiography Second Serve recounts the painful journey of Dr. Richard Raskin as he struggled with crossdressing and made the difficult decision to change gender roles. Renée Richards kept her transition quiet, but made national headlines when opponents in women's tennis asked for her to be

Walter Carlos' "Switched-On Bach" introduced synthesized music to millions. Carlos kept a low public profile as he transitioned to Wendy, finally breaking silence with an interview in Playboy. Wendy Carlos continues produce electronic music today, and considers her gender transition old news.

singer-songwriter Danny O'Connor, Canary Conn won a recording Jan Morris (shown at far right in the mid-1970s) is perhaps the world's most popular travel writer. As journalist James (near right), she accompanied **Edmund Hillary to Everest** on the first successful attempt on the summit.





hard-but, thankfully, unsuccessfully-

Johns Hopkins Gender Identity Clinic,

published, with his secretary Donna

Reter, an article in Archives of General Psychiatry, timed to appear when sex

reassignment proponent John Money was

out of the country. Meyer & Reter

claimed there to be "no objective

advantage" to male-to-female SRS. The

paper was immediately attacked for its

obvious methodological flaws, but like

Raymond, Meyer took the show on the

holding innumerable

conferences and planting articles in every

With John Money unavailable to voice

Meyer's strategy was successful.

American magazine and newspaper.

Jon K. Meyer, the director of the

to make sex reassignment illegal.

contract and a keen new Mustang. After a disastrous surgical experience in Tijuana, she continued her musical career and served for a time as a columnist for Playgirl.

Many consider Jan Morris' Conundrum the consummate transsexual autobiography. Morris was a successful travel writer both before and after her transition. In 1953, he climbed high on Mount Everest and broke the news of Tenzig Norgay and Edmund Hillary's successful attempt on the summit. Morris had SRS in 1972.

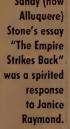
A GREAT CONSPIRACY?

1979 was an unfortunate year for transsexuals. In this year:

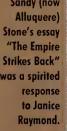
Janice G. Raymond published The Transsexual Empire, a pseudoscientific book that espoused the notion that male-to-female transsexualism (and for that matter, female-to-male transsexualism) was a conspiracy cooked up to

render females obsolete. Raymond toured widely to tout her











disqualified.

THE 70s THE 70s THE 70s



In an era in which MTFs were getting all the press, Mario Martino's 1977 autobiography was an inspiration for female-to-male transsexuals.

University caved in to Meyer, closing the Gender Identity Clinic. Within the next few years, more than 40 U.S. gender programs had disappeared. Only four remained.

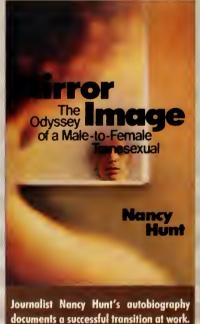
In 1993, psychiatrist Paul McHugh stated that one of his purposes in taking a position at Hopkins in the late 1970s was to close the Gender Identity Clinic. A subsequent article by Ogi Ogas builds a convincing case that the Meyer & Reter article was fraudulent, a clever piece of propaganda with data cooked up specifically for the purpose of closing the Hopkins program.



1979 also saw the birth of the HBIGDA Standards of Care, a set of minimal guidelines for sex reassignment. The SOC place restrictions on access to health care—a good thing at the time, but a practice that is increasingly being called into question.

SO WHERE WERE THE CROSSDRESSERS IN THE '70s?

The crossdressing movement continued to build throughout the 1990s. Tri-Ess, formed in 1976 from Virginia Prince's Full Personality Expression and Carol Beecroft's Mamselle Society, sought and got national media exposure, reaching closeted crossdressers in need of support.



Holly Woodlawn was one of Andy Warhol's Superstars. Waadlawn's autobio A Low Life in High Heels is a fascinating and irreverent look into the recent past.



Shades of Psycho! The '70s was the Golden Age of trans killers. Here we see John David Carson from a June 1977 episode of "Police Woman," "Night of the Full Moon." Carson plays a man who disguises himself in order to attack elderly women.

YOUR '70S READING LIST

Ackroyd, P. (1979). Dressing up. Transvestism and drag: The history of an obsession. New York: Simon & Schuster.

Bell, A. (1979, May). Playboy interview: Wendy/Walter Carlos. *Playboy*, 26(5), 75-109.

Blanchard, R., & Sheridan, P.M. (1990). Gender reorientation and psychosocial adjustment. In R. Blanchard & B.W. Steiner (Eds.), Clinical management of gender identity disorders in children and adults, 159-189. Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Press.

Bogdan, R. (Ed.). (1974). On being different: The autobiography of Jane Fry. New York: John Wilcy & Sons.

Conn, C. (1974). Canary: The story of a transsexual. Los Angeles: Nash Publishing Company.

Hunt, N. (1978). Mirror image: The odyssey of a male-to-female transsexual. New York: Holl, Rinehart & Winston.

McHugh, P.R. (1992). Psychiatric misadventures. *American Scholar*, 61(4), 497-510.

Meyer, J.K., & Reter, D. (1979). Sex reassignment: Follow-up. Archives of General Psychiatry, 36(9), 1010-1015.

Morris, J. (1974). Commarum: An extraordinary narrative of transsexualism. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.

Ogas, O. (1994, 9 March). Spare parts: New information reignites a controversy surrounding the Hopkins gender identity clinic. *City Paper* (Baltimore), 18(10), cover, 10-15.

Raymond, J. (1979). The transsexual empire. The making of the she-male Boston: Beacon Press. Reissued in 1994 with a new introduction by Teacher's College Press. New York.

Richards, R., & Ames, J. (1983). Second serve: The Renée Richards story. New York: Stein & Day.

WAIT A MINUTE! WHAT HAPPENED

TO THE '80s?

We're glad you asked. The early '80s were quiet. Backlash from the hatemongering of Janice Raymond and Paul McHugh and Co. made for a hostile climate. Gender programs were closing all across the country. The gay community was going through an exclusionary phase.

The formation of the International Foundation for Gender Education in 1987 marked a turning point of sorts, for IFGE provided a common meeting place for transgendered and transsexual persons. For the first time, they were able to compare notes-and what they had to say to one another led to a revolution in thinking which did not really begin to manifest until the 1990s.

In the '90s, as you know, gender revolution broke out. Old models of crossdressing and transsexualism were discarded and new models were a'risin.' We present here a few images and names from the 1990s, but we can't pretend to be inclusive. Our apologies to everyone we left out.



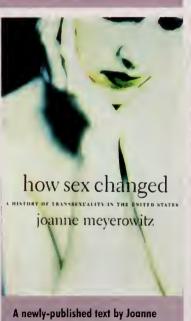
Sister Mory Elizobeth and Jude Patton carried on the Erickson Foundation's educational work in the 1980s.



Leslie Feinberg speaking of Boston Pride.



Press for Chonge's Dr. Stephen Whittle hos fought hard for sociol justice for transgendered and transsexual people in the U.K.



Meyerowitz troces the early history of the tronssexuol movement in the United Stotes.



Feinberg, author of, omong other things, Stone Butch Blues, appeals to o wide oudience.

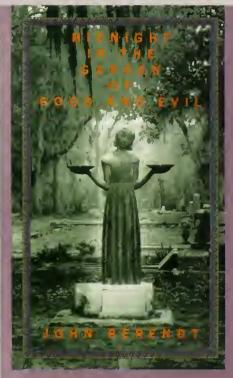


Sylvio Rivero threw bricks of Stonewoll in 1969, lived and died on activist.

THE 90s THE 90s THE 90s



The 1990s saw Jamison Green emerge as an elder spokesperson for FTMs.



"The Book" turned Savannah into America's quirkiest city and The Lady Chablis into a celebrity.



Wanted: Gender Outlaw Kate Bornstein.



34 • Transgender Tapestry #100

THE 90s THE 90s THE 90s

Carolyn "Tula" Cossey was a Bond Girl in the film "For Your Eyes Only" and a successful model until she was outed by the British press in the late 1980s. Her autobiography My Story is now out of print and hard to find. Her earlier autobio, a reaction to being outed titled Tula: I Am a Woman, is nearly impossible to find. Anyone have a spare copy?



Once again, we have left much out. We barely touched on the 1969 Stonewall rebellion. We didn't discuss colorful characters like Hedy Jo Star, Patricia Morgan, and Dawn Simmons (who transitioned in Charleston in the late 1960s without problem, but who scandalized the town by her inter-racial marriage). We didn't mention popular entertainers like Dame Edna Everage and Danny La Rue, or the always outrageous Divine, or famous female impersonators like Pudgy Roberts, Frank Martino, or Craig Russell. We only touched on media treatments of gender variance. We paid no tribute to filmmakers like Jennie Livingston or John Waters. We didn't talk about Lou Sullivan's efforts to bring FTMs together. We didn't mention Mariette Pathy Allen's Transformations or a hundred other books. We mentioned only a few of the many researchers and clinicians who have dedicated their lives to gender identity issues. We touched on only a few of the national organizations that have existed across the years, and

we left out many pioneers, people like Ingersoll founder Marcia Botzer. publisher Transitions Garrett Oppenheim, and the late Dr. Roger Peo. With the exception of Virginia Prince, we didn't acknowledge our elders, people like Ari Kane and Merissa Sherrill Lynn, who have devoted the bulk of their time, money, and energy to the cause.

Yes, we left much out. But please know, each and every one of you, this is your history, this is my history, this is our history. We all deserve to be in these pages, for we have made something very special

happen. We have fought, each of us, for our right to self-expression, and we are beginning to make progress. We have all been in the trenches, we all bear the scars of the struggle. So here's to all of us!



Lou Sullivan. He would be in the '80s section, if we had one. Lou founded the FTM support group in San Francisco, and worked hard to convince doctors he was gay. They said, "No you're not. We know all FTMs are attracted to women. Your experience doesn't count." Sullivan died of AIDS in 1989.



Who knows what the XXIst century will bring?

h, the news stories that influenced us, the images that captured our imaginations and caused us to say, "If it's possible for her, if it's possible for him, could it be possible for me?"

For some of us it was the stylish Christine Jorgensen, for others the athletic Renée Richards or the California girlishness of Canary Conn. It was the frumpiness of Jan Morris, the stylishness of April Ashley, the bearded, pipe-smoking Mario Martino. Some of us read every word of Hedy Jo Star's autobiographies, or found a rare copy of Michael Dillon's Self. Those a little younger saw themselves in the beautiful Carolyn "Tula" Cossey, or the outrageousness of Ru Paul or the sauciness of the Lady Chablis. Some of us identified with the tormented protagonist of Les Feinberg's Stone Butch Blues, some of us saw our paths after reading Kate Bornstein's Gender Outlaw. We hungrily took in the images of Mariette Pathy Allen and Loren Cameron, read the words of Sandy Stone and Jamison Green.

Some of us found unusual, unique, or even outrageous images and words—Charleston's Dawn Simmons, Patricia Morgan's *The Man-Maid Doll*, Peter Ackroyd's *Dressing Up*, Alpert's *The Queens*. We came across obscure histories of the Chevalier D'Eon and Mountain Charley. We bought old publicity stills of female impersonators at junk shops.

We devoured Lee Brewster's *Drag* magazine, Virginia Prince's *Transvestia*, Phoebe Smith's *The Transsexual Voice*, the newsletters of a hundred support groups. We watched killer transvestites on 1970s TV shows, "Bosom Buddies," "The Ugliest Girl in the World." We feigned indifference to late-night screenings of "Some Like it Hot" and "Just One of the Guys." We read Anne Bolin's *In Search of Eve* and Holly (now Aaron) Devor's *Gender Blending*.

We watched movies because we heard there was a drag scene, or, joy of joys, the movie was about trans issues in part or in whole: *The World According to Garp, Victor and Victoria. Tootsie, Polyester, Outrageous!*, *The Ballad of Little Jo, Yentyl.*

We read about ourselves in *Life*, in *Look*, in *People* magazines, and in *The Journal of Nervous* and *Mental Disease* and *The Journal of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*. We saw ourselves in *The National Enquirer*, and in *The New York Times*, in *The New Yorker* and in a thousand and one gay and lesbian magazines.

We read autobiographies: Christine Jorgensen's, Roberta Cowell's, Tula's, or more obscure works: The Autobiography of Jane Fry, A Finer Specimen of Womanhood: A TS Speaks Out, The Autobiography of an Androgyne. We read studies of transpeople: Green & Money's Transsexualism and Sex Reassignment, Stoller's Sex and Gender, Lothstein's utterly horrid Female-to-Male Transsexualism, Raymond's equally loathsome The Transsexual Empire. We laughed at drag cartoons, and cried on the inside while watching "Oprah" and "The Jerry Springer Show."

What did 1 find personally influential? How about the 1979 *Playboy* interview of Wendy Carlos, which made me realize I was missing the boat by not being on hormones? How about D. Keith Mano's 1980 *Playboy* article on Fantasia Fair, an event I dearly wanted to attend but could not possibly afford, and of which I now find myself in charge? How about Lee Grant's 1985 HBO special, "What Sex Am I?" How about Peter Wells' delightful short, "Jewel's Darl," which stars Georgina Beyer, now a member of New Zealand's parliament. How about the glossy magazine *Female Mimics*, which featured impossibly beautiful and passable transwomen?

Those of us who came of age in the second half of the twentieth century had no shortage of icons, of images, of word pictures. We hope those we have selected brought back memories.

Some of Your Editor's Faves

Bell, A. (1979, May). Playboy interview: Wendy/Walter Carlos. *Playboy*, 26(5), 75-109.

Jewel's darl. (1985). Peter Wells, Dir. New Zealand. Available from New Zealand Film Commission, 1/2 Masons Ave., Herne Bay, Auckland, New Zealand, Phone: 64 9 360 2185, Fax: 64 4 385 9754.

Mano, D.K. (1980). It's no fun being a girl. *Playboy*, 27(11), 167, 170, 238, 240-242, 244, 247-248, 250.

What sex am I? (1985). Lee Grant, Narrator. HBO.

WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

April Ashley, now 67, lives in San Diego, California. To see what she's up to, check her home page at **www.aprilashley.com**, but note: the site was not up when last we checked.

Carol Beecroft is the Executive Director of Tri-Ess. She lives in Tulare, California.

Dr. Harry Benjamin died in 1986 at age 101. To view his biography, visit **www.hbigda.org** and select "About HBIGDA."

Playwright **Kate Bornstein** continues to write and perform and continues to break new ground as she deconstructs her personal gender.

Coccinelle is rumored to reside in Argentina with her wealthy husband.

Last known word from **Georges Burou** was 1973, when he presented a paper at the Second Interdisciplinary Symposium on Gender Dysphoria Syndrome in Stanford, California.

Wendy Carlos continues to make music.

Arthur Corbett. If we are reading our Swedish correctly, Corbett died of a stroke in Spain in 1993. His son, the latest Lord Rowallan, was alive and kicking in 1999 when he, along with 600 of his peers, lost his inherited seat in Parliament's House of Lords.

Canary Conn has not been sighted recently. Do you, gentle reader, know where she is?

Carolyn "Tula" Cossey lives in Atlanta, Georgia, with her husband David.

Roberta Cowell became lost to history. Anyone have a clue?

Aaron (formerly Holly) Devor, Ph.D. is a professor of sociology and Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies at the University of Victoria in British Columbia. Devor notified colleagues of the change of name just before this magazine went to press.

Milton "Mickey" Diamond lives and works in Hawaii. His update

of John Money's "ablatio penis" case has had a significant impact on thinking about the surgical treatment of intersexuality.

Michael Dillon became a monk and died in Tibet many years ago.

Lili Elbe was buried in Dresden, Germany. It is unknown if her tombstone survived the Allied firebombing of 1945 or the more recent floods of her beloved Elbe river.

Reed Erickson was taken away by a flying saucer in 1992.

Leslie Feinberg had significant health problems in the 1990s. S/he continues to write and lecture.

Psychiatrist **Richard Green** earned a law degree in the 1990s. He is Consultant Psychiatrist and Research Director at London's Charing Cross Hospital. He is past president of and remains active in HBIGDA.

Christine Jorgensen died of cancer in 1989.

Amanda Lear was in the news recently when her country home in France burned, killing her husband. There was some suspicion of foul play.

Paul McHugh, M.D. is Henry Phipps Professor of Psychiatry and Director of the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Science at the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions in Baltimore. **Jon K. Myer, M.D.** is Professor of Psychiatry and Behavioral Medicine at the Medical College of Wisconsin.

Dr. John Money came under heavy criticism in the mid-90s for his role in the "John/Joan" case. He maintains an office at Johns Hopkins University.

Jan Morris is the world's most respected travel author.

Virginia Prince lives in Los Angeles.

Janice G. Raymond is, undeservedly, Professor Emeritus of Women's Studies at the University of Massachusetts.

Donna Reter's whereabouts are unknown.

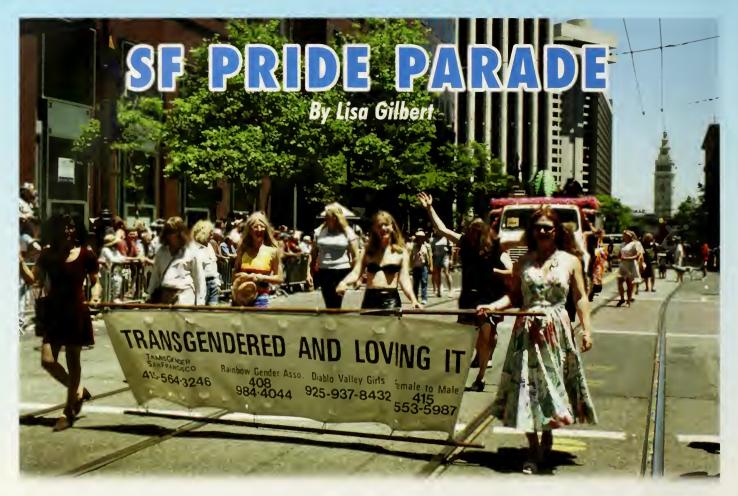
Renée Richards has a thriving medical practice in New York City.

Sylvia Rivera died in her beloved New York in 2002.

Robert Stoller died in a car crash in 1991.

Alluquêre Rosanne
"Sandy" Stone is Associate
Professor and Founding Director
of the Advanced Communication
Technologies Laboratory and the
Convergent Media Program of the
Department of Radio-TV-Film at the
University of Texas at Austin.

Zelda Suplee died, year unknown. Please, someone, tell us the date.



he San Francisco Pride Parade on June 30, 2002 was the culminating event of the annual San Francisco Gay, Lesbian Bisexual and Transgender Pride Festival, a grand affair that is the largest event of its kind in the world and one of the largest events of any kind in California. While the parade featured the usual contingent of leather-clad bikers and flamboyant drag queens draped in feather boas and dressed to the nines, transgendered folks of all stripes were widely represented among the vast contingent of this sprawling four-hour event.

Mayor Willie Brown proclaimed the parade and the day as "Be Yourself, Change the World" day in San Francisco. The thirty-plus members of the TGSF support group marching in the parade were proud to take that proclamation to heart. "For the transgendered person, 'When you become yourself, the world changes'." said Rachael Janelle, President of TGSF and

TGSF parade contingent organizer.

The weekend started Friday night, with many of the contingent staying in San Francisco for the full three days of the festivities. About 20 sisters got together with friends and family members to construct the float, a flatbed truck draped in pink tassels and decked out with palm fronds and trees. The float theme this year was

Hawaiian, in honor of MISS TGSF 2002, Kalani. "We did finish by 5:30 pm, so seven of us could do the dykes march that night... [it] was fantastie," said Rachael.

"Parade Day—we got up early. We had two rooms, and it worked out great for everyone. We all took BART together to get to the start of the parade," continued Rachael.

A few heads turned as 20 women, all decked out in their Hawaiian outfits, boarded the BART train. There were more than a few winks and nods from the men on board the train. At the Beale Street Station, everyone paraded up the escalator and on to the Beale Street staging area, which had the feel of a three-ring circus as more than 50 parade contingents crammed into a two-block area, rehearsed routines. The TGSF ladies talked with the crowd and waited for a long, long time. It was roasting hot, which is a rare thing for a June morning in San Francisco. Several of the girls made runs to a local pub to

buy a case of cold water to keep everyone from parching in the warm June sun.

Finally, after more than an hour, the group began to creep down the street to the beginning of the parade on Market Street. Riding in the position of honor on risers at the rear of the float was cotillion queen Kalani, flanked on either side by her two princesses, first runner-up Karen Andrews



and second runner-up Stephanie Ann Blythe. There were a total of 22 TGSF members riding on the float, mostly in Hawaiian garb. In addition, 15 or 20 members, guests, friends, and supporters marched along for the one-and-a-half-mile walk up Market Street.

Parade officials put the total crowd at over one million, which rivals the New Year's Rose Parade as a crowd attraction. Each side of the street had people packed in 10-deep as they pushed against the police barricades to get a better view.

Cheers went up as the TGSF contingent entered the parade route. Rachael Janelle traded turns with others carrying the TGSF banner, which proudly proclaimed "Trangendered and Loving It." The banner also featured the names of other

major trangender organizations in the Bay Area, including the Rainbow Gender Association of Silicon Valley, the Diablo Valley Girls, and FTM International.

"One of the special moment of the parade for me is seeing the people on the side of the parade route waving and smiling. The TGSF contingent always seems to get the people excited and draws lots of cheers from the parade watchers," said Rachael. "The only sad part about the parade is when you turn the corner at the end of the parade route and that magical moment comes to a end for this year's parade," she concluded, summing up another fantastic Pride event. "It was my best Pride weekend ever. Pride weekend was awesome."



MEMORIES OF THE 2002 GAY PRIDE PARADE

By Laura Fitler

was sharing a room at the Ramada on Market Street with Rachael and Rachel. Waking up early to get some serious bathroom time, I hoped to get ready before everyone descended on our room. I was dolled up and set to go by about 6 am!

It was fun having everyone gather at the hotel and then, all decked out, travel en masse on the muni train to the starting point of the parade. On the way we definitely turned some heads. Once the fifteen or so of us reached the destination station, we ran into Didi Mau, and together we all walked the rest of the way up to where the float was parked on Beale Street.

It was quite a wait on a warm San Francisco morning, which gave us all a chance to bond with our sisters, as well as people from all the other contingencies around us. People would come by and tell us "Yeah, the dykes on bikes took off about a half hour ago," and so on, keeping us abreast of proceedings. We were still nowhere near starting to march.

Eventually we did get going, but it took a while to get floats in the right order, as some people didn't have their act together. Once we were finally in place, we marched (TGSF was in position number 54) down Beale Street, past lots of other floats waiting their turn, and finally turned onto Market Street to walk the eight or nine blocks past thousands of cheering spectators.

The first few blocks, we passed lots of people who were probably tourists. As we went further, the mixture became more local, with lots more people from the gay community. It was really great when we passed groups who showed their appreciation enthusiastically!

There were so many highlights. Among the best was just being with so many supportive people—especially those who were marching alongside us. As long as it took to march, it wasn't long enough. I'm looking forward to doing it again next year.

TRANSCENDER 2003

The 17th Annual IFGE Convention & TG Conference

FEATURING A DISTINGUISHED GUEST SPEAKER SPONSORED BY THE RIKKI SWIN INSTITUTE

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania March 19 - 22, 2003

Open to all!

TG, CD, TS, TV, FtM, MtF, SO's, Friends, Family, Helping Professionals, Students and Educators.

Conference themes include:

- TG Workplace Issues
- TG Health & Medicine
- Help for Emerging CDs
- Sexual Identity/Gender Identity
- Christine Jorgensen 50 Years later
- Special programs for SO, FtMs, & TS

THE VIRGINIA PRINCE, TRINITY, WSF PARTNERS IN DIVERSITY AND TSELF AWARDS

Make your reservations at HILTON PHILADELPHIA AIRPORT Complimentary Airport Shuttle \$95.00 SINGLE / DOUBLE PER NIGHT

Call 215-365-4150 and ask for reservations.

Refer to the IFGE CONVENTION.

Reservations must be in by March 1, 2003



Vendors wanted! Contact Cioe Enterprises address below

If you have not attended a recent IFGE conference and are not on our mailing list, contact:

CIOE ENTERPRISES

PO Box 61, EASTON, PA 18044-0061 or e-mail to Skristine J@aol.com

TheJournal

Volume II, No. 5—Transgender Tapestry #100

"NATURAL FACTS"?

FEMINISM, TRANSGENDER, & THE DENATURALIZED BODY

By Megan Davidson

Trom early work on sex difference to more contemporary feminist theorizing, the argument for denaturalizing gender has been amply made. The distinction made in the 1970's between sex, as biological difference between males and females, and gender, the cultural differences between men and women, allowed for a more nuanced discussion of what had been called sex differences. Yet, this discursive move from sex to gender, has still relied on the category of sex, and therefore nature, to account for the natural division of bodies. Unlike the 'natural facts' of human races, for example, which have been challenged by anthropologists and proven to be social facts, the realization of binary sex as a social fact has been slow to enter even feminist theory, let alone US culture more broadly. Although the problematics of sexed bodies are recognized by feminists, there has not been concerted work to denaturalize sex. In the absence of this, feminist efforts to denaturalize gender have been necessarily circumscribed: gender cannot be removed from the realm of the natural so long as the socially produced differences of gender are underwritten by the 'natural' binary of sexed bodies. This underwriting has two problematic consequences: first, it forces gender into a fixed binary rather than a more fluid and dynamic model; and, second, it quietly naturalizes ideologies about sex, assuming what must be questioned (Yanagisako & Collier 1987).

'natural' argument that differences between females and males are everywhere recognized but invested with different, culturally specific meanings (cf. Moore 1988:71: 1994:71: Stolcke 1993:26), assumes something that is not in evidence: that sexed bodies are universally understood as both binary and natural. A more substantive interrogation of the 'natural facts' of sexed bodies is needed to advance feminist social theory. Reconceptualizing the 'natural facts' of sexed bodies as social facts and social readings will

...a significant number of people are not born **either/or**, do not form the 'proper' gender identity, and are not able to fit neatly into these cultural models of sex and gender: their very existence is disruptive to these naturalized binaries

enable a more fully denaturalized theory of gender. To this end, this essay draws on the work of transgender activists and authors, and the challenges they pose to the construction of binary sex and gender. Hegemonic notions of sex and gender assume all people are born either/or and that this birth assignment is the foundation for gender identity. Yet, a significant number of people are not born either/or, do not form the 'proper' gender identity, and are not able to fit neatly into these cultural models of sex and gender: their very existence is disruptive to these naturalized binaries. Intervening in and disrupting these social constructions raises the potential for denaturalizing sex and further denaturalizing gender, creating a space for critically extending feminist social theory.

Transgendered people today may be defined as all people actively transgressing and transcending sex and gender binaries (Bornstein 1998:74, More 1999:3). Transgender may be conceptualized not as an identity per se, but rather as an umbrella which encompasses a wide range of people who play with, disrupt or blend Euro-American cultural beliefs about binary sex and gender. Thus, the umbrella of transgender can include transsexual people, cross-dressers, drag kings and queens, intersexed people, genderqueers, partners of transpeople, and any number of other people who transgress the normative boundaries of binary sex and gender. Zachary Nataf asserts that "transgender says sex and gender ambiguity exists, that all identity is not coherent, that gender identity does not necessarily correspond to the genitals you have, [and] that gender identity and sexuality are constantly fluid and in process" (1996:19).

Transgendered authors and activists assert the incoherence of sex, gender, and genitals and emphasize the problematics of current conceptualizations of sex and gender. Kate Bornstein states: "I know I'm not a man—about that much I'm very clear, and I've come to the conclusion that I'm probably not a woman either, at least not according to a lot of people's rules on this sort of thing. The trouble is, we're living in a world that insists we be one or the other" (1994:8). Similarly, Leslie Feinberg asserts that her own gender is not problematic; rather, it is dominant ideologies of gender that are flawed. She states: "I'm not at odds with the fact that I was born female-bodied. Nor do I identify as an intermediate sex. I simply do not fit the prevalent Western concepts of what a woman or a man 'should' look like" (1998:1).

These embodied experiences of transgendered people necessitate a re-theorization of binary sex and gender, as this dichotomous model fails to account for people who surgically

change their sex, or choose to live 'inbetween' or outside gender, or are born with genitals which refuse to conform to an either/or system. Transgender theorizing and practice intervenes in dominant discourses of sex and gender, disrupting the mapping of gender onto sex which has both implicitly and explicitly underwritten so much gender theorizing. Where feminists have struggled to articulate the disassociation of sex from gender, many transgendered people have embodied this delinking. The sex and gender ambiguity, disruption, changing, and blending of transgendered people offers a potent critique of dominant sex and gender ideologies that assert the coherence of sex, gender, and genitals which map gender onto the 'natural facts' bodies. sexed Embodying disruptions of this normative coherence, transpeople make clear the problematic assumptions embedded in these naturalized conceptualizations.

Transgender theorizing is not about explaining the specificities of transgressive gender identities and embodiments; rather, it is about reframing the notions of sex and gender which make these identities and bodies appear transgressive in the first place. US conceptualizations of the 'natural facts' of binarily sexed bodies are productive of, as well as re/produced by, the pathologizing of transgender bodies as 'unnatural,' undesirable, and unwanted. In an attempt to depathologize destigmatize transgender identities and bodies, transgender theory has fostered conceptual re-workings of binary sex. Extending the denaturalizing project from gender difference to binary sex, a new discourse has emerged which theorizes a reversal of gender as what culture makes of sexed bodies, arguing instead that the social construction of gender creates a belief in 'naturally' sexed bodies.

Riki Ann Wilchins offers a potent critique of American conceptualizations of sex and gender, reworking the nature/culture divide that Haraway (1991) criticized feminists for failing to problematize, historicize, and culturally relativize. Haraway stated that while feminist scholars engaged

theories of gender and cultural construction, the "passive" categories of sex and nature within the conceptual binaries of sex/gender and nature/culture were left largely untouched. Wilchins, restating these fundamental cultural assumptions about sex and gender, writes: "We are taught that while gender may come from Culture, sex comes from Nature. All bodies already have sex 'in' them, [which] is recognized and expressed in culture as gender" (1997:51). In this formula, then, "sex is a natural property of bodies, while gender is just what culture makes of them" (1997:51). This conceptualization of

"the more we look,
the less **natural**sex looks. Everywhere
we turn, every aspect
of sex seems to be
saturated with cultural
needs and priorities"

sex and gender is the foundation upon which feminist theory has developed. Yet, Wilchins challenges the validity of this foundation: "the more we look, the less natural sex looks. Everywhere we turn, every aspect of sex seems to be saturated with cultural needs and priorities" (1997:51).

This notion of sex as "saturated with cultural needs and priorities" resonates with a number of recent feminist theorizations of sex and gender. Scholars such as Yanagisako and Collier (1987), Errington (1990), and Stolcke (1993), among others, clearly recognize that Western theorizations of binary sex are culturally produced. Yet, in spite of this recognition, none of these scholars move beyond a commitment to some form of 'natural facts' of sexed bodies. Thus, while Yanagisako and Collier "argue against the notion that cross-cultural variations in gender categories and inequalities are merely diverse elaborations and extensions of the same natural facts" (1987:15), they do not deny the existence of some form of "natural facts." Errington (1990) re-theorizes sex to separate the Western conceptualization of sex (now called Sex) from her stripped

down (i.e., cross-culturally applicable) definition of sex which is merely meant to "point to human bodies" (1990:26). As that suggests, even within her powerful critique of Western sex and gender ideologies as cultural not natural, Errington falls back on a notion of 'natural facts' (i.e., "human bodies") to make de-Westernized concept of sex viable. In doing so, she unwittingly gives ontological validity to binary sex. Stolcke (1993) might also have critiqued the 'natural facts' of sexed bodies through her homology of "sex to gender as race is to ethnicity," but ultimately argues that sex and race are not the same because, in her analysis, sex dimorphism exists in nature while race does not.

Thus, while these feminist theorists have come to recognize the cultural saturation of sex that Wilchins discusses, their recognition has continued to rely on the idea that there exist some 'natural facts' about sexed bodies. Developing a deeper denaturalization, Wilchins asks, "What if the formula is reversed? Gender is not what culture creates out of my body's sex; rather, sex is what culture makes when it genders my body. The cultural system of gender looks at my body, [and] creates a narrative of binary difference" (Wilchins 1997:51). In hir formulation, Wilchins refuses a naturalized vision of the body as pre-culturally sexed. Instead, s/he claims that sexed meanings read onto the body are, and always have been, gender. The import of Wilchins' move is in hir suggestion that the nature/culture distinction detailed through three decades of feminist theorizing of sex and gender might turn out to be no distinction at all. While gender was constructed as a means for moving beyond the determinism of theorizing sex difference, new theorizations of sex and gender suggest that there may be no natural foundation on which to map gender. It is our cultural beliefs in gender that sex the body.

Wilchins summarizes the import of this claim, writing: "the story of a natural sex that justifies gender evaporates, and we see sex standing revealed as an effect of gender, not its cause" (1997:51). This

conceptualization of sex and gender resonates with Judith Butler's claim that "'sex' is as culturally constructed as gender; indeed, perhaps it was always already gender" (1990:10-11). Both Butler and Wilchins collapse the distinction between sex and gender; yet, unlike early conceptualizations of 'sex difference' which gave primacy to 'the natural,' the collapse of sex and gender here asserts the primacy of culture and the need to recognize gender not as a cultural elaboration of sex, but as a cultural belief which is productive of sex.

In a similar vein, transgendered activist and theorist Kate Bornstein subverts the naturalizing power of notions of sexed bodies and highlights the cultural origins of such beliefs. Bornstein objects to terms such as biological sex and social gender and insists that "gender hides behind a number of false names, and these are all 'types of gender'" (1994:117). Bornstein rejects sex as a term having anything to do with gender, using it only to refer to 'the act.' She writes, "By calling something 'sex,' we grant it seniority over all the other types of gender-by some right of biology" (1994:30). Borrowing from Kessler and McKeena (1978), Bornstein re-names "sex" as "biological gender" and develops a taxonomy of numerous components of gender: assignment (the gender given to one at birth in Western cultures), gender identity (an internal sense of who one is and how one feels); gender roles (behaviors which identify one as a member of the social categories of male or female); and, gender attribution (the cues used in perceiving the gender of others) (1994:21-26). She defines biological gender as a system "which classifies a person through any combination of body type, chromosomes, hormones, genitals, reproductive organs, or some other corporeal or chemical essence" (1994:30). Thus, biological gender is only one aspect of gender attribution, along with physical, behavioral, textual and mythical cues, power dynamics, and sexual orientation (1994:26-31).

This re-classification of sex (Bornstein's "biological gender")

as an aspect of gender offers another challenge to the primacy of naturalized, binary conceptualizations of sex and again opens possibilities for gender identities to be de-linked from the cultural reading of bodies (what she calls gender attribution). Her refusal to allow the 'natural facts' of sexed bodies to stand as the defining feature of gender works to denaturalize gender. Treating cultural notions of sexed bodies as simply one aspect of the larger system of classification we call gender subverts the perceived primacy of 'natural facts' with which feminist anthropologists have struggled. In other words, if sex is removed from the sacred domain of

...new theorizations of sex and gender suggest that there may be no natural foundation on which to map gender.
It is our cultural beliefs in gender that sex the body.

'the natural' and placed within the cultural construction of gender, it can no longer be seen as the determining feature of gender, as so many problematic conceptualizations have maintained.

Susan Stryker's conceptual reworking of binary sex and gender emphasizes the disruption of these ideologies offered by transgender embodiments, further developing the incoherence of sex, gender, and genitals. She argues that transgendered people, in bearing witness to "the epistemological rift between signifiers and signifieds... disrupt and denaturalize Western modernity's 'normal' reality, specifically the fiction of a unitary psychosocial gender that is rooted biologically in corporeal substance" (1998:147). This attack on "reality" and the rooting of gender in "corporeal substance" is arguably the core critical insight of transgender reconceptualiztions of sex and gender. Stryker's definition of transgender as not so much an identity as a category composed of people who expose the problematics of binary sex and gender, is useful for realizing the potential of trans-theorizing to offer conceptual re-workings of sex and gender applicable to a rethinking of nontransgressively sexed and gendered bodies. She states:

I use transgender not to refer to one particular identity or way of being embodied but rather as an umbrella term for a wide variety of bodily effects that disrupt or denaturalize heteronormatively constructed linkages between an individual's anatomy at birth, a nonconsensually assigned gender category, psychical identifications with sexed body images and/or gendered subject positions, and the performance of specifically gendered social, sexual, or kinship functions. (1998:149, emphasis original)

Stryker's rendering of transgender as "bodily effects that disrupt or denaturalize heteronormatively constructed linkages" between sex and gender repositions transgender as a theoretical construct. Instead of standing as an identity, transgender here encompasses forms of embodiments which disavow a naturalized, binary conceptualization of sex and gender. Her claim that transgender refers to a disruption of the presumed coherence of sex, gender, and genitals, emphasizes the potentials for transgender retheorizations of sex and gender which both denaturalize sex and delink cultural notions of sexed and gendered bodies.

As these works suggest, transgender embodiments and practices emphasize the incoherence of sex and gender and the cultural construction of each. I suggest that because of this they may be useful in extending feminist theory to more fully realize denaturalization of gender that prior feminist projects have attempted. Similar to the 1970's feminist redefinition of 'sex,' Holly Boswell asserts that "transgendered people are [now] redefining gender" (1998:58). Thirty years of feminist scholarship on sex and gender has importantly exposed the very cultural ways in which bodies are read and difference is constructed; yet, feminist theory has been largely unable to move beyond the 'natural facts' of sexed bodies, continually struggling with ways to denaturalize gender that don't seem to 'fly in the face' of reality (Errington 1990:10). As Stryker has pointed out, when transgender theorizing "disrupt[s] and denaturalize[s] Western modernity's 'normal' reality," it offers a way

of thinking beyond the confines of binary sex and gender which have circumscribed much feminist theorizing. In denaturalizing sex through exposing its cultural construction, attacking binary notions of both sex and gender, and critiquing the mapping of gender onto sex, I have argued, transgender importantly enables a denaturalizing of sexed bodies and a delinking of sexed bodies from gender.

WORKS CITED

Bornstein, Kate. (1994). Gender outlaw: On men, women, and the rest of us. New York: Routledge.

Bornstein, Kate. (1998). My gender workbook. New York: Routledge.

Boswell, Holly. (1998). The transgender paradigm shift toward free expression. In D. Denny (Ed.), Current concepts in transgender identity, pp. 55-61. New York: Garland.

Butler, Judith. (1990). Gender trouble: Feminism and the subversion of identity. New York: Routledge.

Errington, Shelly. (1990). Recasting sex, gender, and power: A theoretical and regional overview. In Jane Monnig Atkinson & Shelly Errington (Eds.), *Power and difference: Gender in Island Southeast Asia.*. pp. 1-58. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

Feinberg, Leslie. (1998). Trans liberation: Beyond pink or blue. Boston: Beacon Press.

Haraway, Donna. (1991). Simians, cyborgs, and women: The reinvention of nature. New York: Routledge.

Kessler, Suzanne J., & McKenna, Wendy. (1978). *Gender: An ethnomethodological approach*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

Moore, Henrietta. (1988). Feminism and anthropology. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.

Moore, Henrietta. (1994). A passion for difference. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

More, Kate. (1999. Introduction 2. In Kate More & Stephen Whittle (Eds.), Reclaiming genders: Transsexual grammars at the Fin de Siécle, pp. 1-5. New York: Cassell.

Nataf, Zachary I. (1996). Lesbians talk transgender. New York: Scarlet Press.

Stolcke, Verena. (1993). *Is sex to gender as race is to ethnicity?* In Teresa del Valle (Ed.), Gendered anthropology, pp. 17-37. New York: Routledge.

Stryker, Susan. (1998). The transgender issue: An introduction. GLQ, 4(2): 145-158.

Wilchins, Riki Ann. (1997). Read my lips: Sexual subversion and the end of gender. Ithaca, NY: Firebrand Books.

Yanagisako, Sylvia Junko, & Collier, Jane Fishburne. (1987). Toward a unified analysis of gender and kinship. In J.F. Collier & S.J. Yanagisako (Eds.). Gender and kinship: Essays toward a unified analysis, pp. 14-50. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

Megan Davidson is a graduate student and undergraduate instructor at Binghamton University. She is also an activist interested in creating social change, particularly in relation to sex, gender, and sexuality. She can be reached at <mdavidson@hotmail.com>

University of Michigan Health System Comprehensive Gender Services Program

- Comprehensive care for individuals and families
 - Mental health care
- Speech / Language therapy
 - Primary medical care (including hormones)
- Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery (including GRS)

State of the art health care in a comfortable and respectful atmosphere

Phone: 734-528-0895 E-mail: um-cgsp@umich.edu

Alfreda Rooks Jordan UMHS-CGSP 4990 Clark Road, Suite 300 Ypsilanti, MI 48197 734-528-0895 734-528-0986 (fax)

why we dress

Transgendered and transsexual people tend to view their experience in highly idiosyncratic ways. In other words, what motivates, drives, or pleases one of us doesn't necessarily motivate, drive, or please the next. We welcome letters from our readers addressing their goals, motives, hopes, and dreams. In other words, "Why Do You Dress?" (for non-transsexuals) and, for transsexuals, "What Makes You Who You Are?" We'd especially like to hear from the guys.

"officially" transgendered

Ye been "officially" transgendered (living as a woman) since 1984, and postoperative since 1986. I put "official" in quotations because I'm one of those transsexuals that had a desire to be a girl from a very young age—I suppose I fall into one of the autogynephile categories.

It is clear to me, for whom all this began as a young child's wish—before any knowledge of sexual activities, traditionally accepted gender roles, or gender emancipation—that all those things that pressure the transgendered as adults had NO bearing on my own thinking.

It is disturbing to me that our accounts are the most challenged, and we are often somehow thought less legitimate than say, someone who was a gay male and decided later to become a woman. That is a topic I've written on before, and don't want to debate here. I mention it only to elucidate my own experience on the topic this letter is really meant to address: transsexualism and sadomasochism.

It has come to my attention, and is somewhat personally disturbing to me, that in the almost two decades I've been around the gender community, I've noticed a movement and trend toward sadomasochism in our community. The literature and resources available seem to be coming increasingly more via the S&M community—and I am coming to feel that this phenomenon not only hurts us on an individual level, but also in the already poor light by which we are seen by the general public.

I am by no means an innocent observer. I have purchased S&M literature through the years, and have thought of myself as a submissive—until recently. It started for me when I somehow got hold of a copy of *The Story of O* when I was in junior high school. I feel now that the story of a tortured and enslaved woman somehow played upon a psyche already disturbed by gender dysphoria and locked in a repressive and militaristic culture of the stodgy Midwest during the Vietnam era.

Pain and bondage were never attractive to me, although I did somehow see my role as a woman to have a built-in submissive component. The thought of role-playing as a submissive maidservant stimulated most of my sexual fantasies—which, I should also add, never came to any real fruition. As I grew older, and accustomed to life as a post-operative woman, my desires to live out my fantasies declined overall.

At the same time I had my surgery, I also became Christian—albeit a Christian with very limited knowledge. I often felt trouble reconciling my newfound religion with my transsexuality. It seemed a dilemma of sorts, getting into bed with people who were for the most part civil, and acting friendly in church on Sunday—and then dealing with the hostility of a nation that overwhelmingly claims to be Christian for the rest of the week.

Nevertheless, I kept on studying scripture through the years, while at the same time I was noticing this movement of our transgender community toward sadomasochism.

At first, my thinking (which is probably the common perception of those not very familiar with Christianity) was that the two were somehow diametrically opposed: Christianity being a pure, non-sexual thing, and sadomasochism being somehow the opposite. But as of late, I've begun to think just the opposite—the enslavement of human beings is in fact part of the Christian doctrine. Jesus himself is reported to have said "those who choose captivity—off to captivity they go!" Although in fairness, other dialogue states that He will deliver the captives, it seems to me that if one doesn't know about or can't discriminate these points of doctrine, one stands in danger of losing his or her freedom without knowing it, and possibly with some kind of sanction from God.

It was such dialogue about slavery, including Jesus' apparent endorsement of a centurion's slave that He heals, but does not set free—as well as a host of things that the apostle Paul said regarding hair length and the subjugation of women—that of late has me leaning toward Judaism (whose people I've long since considered more amusing and good-natured, and whose own doctrine forbids them to enslave themselves without prior knowledge and consent).

Call me paranoid if you will, but my exploration of scriptures and my common observation of the influx of sadomasochism into our community has me worried that we may be falling innocent victims to those individuals who have already for years kept us oppressed, closeted and silent as lambs being led to slaughter. While we are hurt individually, our legitimate identity concerns seem to become more of a danger and freak show to those who observe us from without.

My personal feeling is that my gender reassignment surgery has overall been very liberating. I am no longer a prisoner to the unsatisfied lusts and frustrations I had before I cast off that limb I found offensive. I highly recommend it to any serious male-to-female transgendered person—and yet the trend in the bondage circles seems to be now to discourage a total transition, and a retaining of the male genitalia.

Let each individual make his or her own choice in the matter—but I personally recall my pre-op days as some of the most uncomfortable in my life, as I plodded through a difficult period carrying the weight of deep-seated identity problems and lived among a hostile and questioning public. I was already secure in the knowledge that this was something I'd ALWAYS

wanted—to be female—and that I wasn't ever going to look back. While meaning no offense to our transvestite friends, who I can understand may be perfectly content with role-playing and may live as hetero, gay or bisexual, I HATED being a transvestite. It was a confusing and frustrating dilemma that my psyche was not built for. And I still pray daily that God lets me live my eternal existence as the female I've always wanted to be.

Nancy E. Wilson

from my perspective

Being a post-operative transsexual woman, and one that does not "pass" all that well (meaning most people can tell that I was born as a man), I would like to share a few thoughts on my experiences and the negativism I encounter on a daily basis from others—old and young, rich and poor, and just about everyone else in-between.

My transsexualism, like many others, began when I was very young. I started wishing I was a girl by the age of five or six. It was, in fact, a component of my personality before I knew anything about sex. And so, from my perspective, it was and has always been a simple wish—a child's wish. As I grew and the wish eventually played itself out, I learned that other people want to pile all sorts of extraneous facets onto that wish—to justify their own prejudices and hatred toward me and others like me.

From its very earliest, my wish to be female had nothing to do with sex. I knew nothing about sexual relations at that time, except that people grew up and got married—like all those couples in the suburban world around me. I certainly didn't know anything about being gay. The only thing I knew for certain, before I reached puberty, junior high school, and sex education classes, was that everybody always laughed at and made fun of men who dressed as women. It was a regular feature of the television programming I grew up watching, and I never could figure out what exactly was supposed to be so funny about a man in a dress. I still haven't figured out what makes a man wearing a dress funny by its very nature.

I finally concluded it indeed wasn't inherently funny, and probably was never really intended to be so. What it is indeed is a twisted form of intimidation, usually a crude attempt at what some sort of "majority" considers "correct" behavior. The laughter isn't directed toward something that amuses, but toward a group of people in order to intimidate them, in hopes of changing their social behavior.

When I did reach puberty, my hormonal activity was in the other direction. I found myself attracted to girls. This was a dilemma because I'd never had girls as friends while growing up, and beyond being shy and backwards for my age, I guess inside I didn't really like them all that much—not only could I not relate to them on a personal level, but part of me grew more jealous of them, and more angry at the part everyone expected me to play.

What I did learn by then was that everyone ridiculed gay people. My first home room teacher in high school was fired for being gay. And while I felt no attraction to the confrontational males around me, I knew I'd be ridiculed if people knew of my longstanding desire to be female.

Nancy E. Wilson

femininity in conflict

by Saju

I was born as the youngest child after two girls in a Christian family in south India. Since I had taken the place of an elder brother who passed away as a baby, my arrival brought joy to my folks. Our Lady whose benevolence is a source of blessing to many of the devout may have granted my parents their prayer for a male child—although if she did, she obviously had something different in mind, for I have turned out to be transgendered.

From my early photographs, I look normal. I was healthy and robust. Somewhere along the line I lost my masculine streak. In junior school I was shy and easily intimidated. I remember avoiding the mock fights which my male peers had with each other, the iron-edged

rulers which they used scared me. During recess, the boys made a beeline for the girls, deliberately jostling into them. I disapproved. I played by myself below a Banyan tree outside the playground—yet I felt a sense of inadequacy. I was unhappy.

One night, as I prepared to sleep, an image flashed across my mind. It was something I had glimpsed on television—a girl doing a sensuous dance. The emotion within me was abrupt and distinct. I felt like possessing the dancer's body. At age five or six, the ability to reason is limited—so this desire to be a woman lay repressed in my subconscious for many years after this early experience.

Adolescence brought with it sexual thoughts. I was attracted to women, but my feelings were lopsided. I had a strong attraction for female breasts and an aversion for the female genitals. Once, when I was browsing through a book on the works of a well-known Indian artist, I came across a painting of a mother nursing her child. The woman's breasts were bare, a picture of beauty. All at once, I began to think how nice it would feel if I too had a woman's body. From that point onward, I knew I would sooner or later have to confront the issue of transition.

My thoughts tended to affect me in many ways. First, there were the feminine changes happening in my body. Then there were the unspoken vibes that conveyed my inner nature to others. I had been visiting a classmate who was into bodybuilding. I had to adjust to his constant domineering. We played games at his computer. He kept running his fingers over mine to demonstrate his superior skills. He chose the moment when we would have a change of activity. He decided on heterosexual pornography. When I told him it turned me off, he apologetically suggested I be his audience as he pumped iron. He wanted me to punch his biceps, thighs, and stomach to test their solidity. He seemed inexplicably disquieted when I began to pay attention to his sister.

Now I know that this boy was heterosexual. By some automatic response, he had been treating me like a girl. I did not see much of him again, but I had not thought of him in homosexual terms anyway.

I have been propositioned by gay men who wanted me for their feminine lover, but I have not been moved. The only time I felt attracted to men in real life was once when I went on board a foreign ship visiting my city. Perhaps for the first time I laid eyes on extremely tall Caucasian men. My psyche was smitten and has not been the same since. Yet this experience only confirmed my desire to transition to a female body.

I have fantasized about a man who is a cross between Mr. Olympia and Mr. World. I like to imagine myself as a woman in his company. It was not the lust of playing out an individual act in my mind that made me do this. For me, the emotion I get when I visualize my female body covered by him is always the important inspiration. I have always believed in marriage—in the stability and potential of a monogamous heterosexual relationship. Covering is a man protecting a woman, and it echoes in some deep places within my soul.

By some strange instinct, I wanted to be transgendered long before I learned from the media the meaning of the word. I did enjoy the thought of face-to-face body contact, and wished fancifully that I could retain my male genitals to be able to feel my mate against me. At the same time, I felt I needed vaginal space just above that to facilitate penetration.

At this stage of my life, I am still immature as to deciding whether I want to be a lady man or a full transsexual lady. I have postponed a decision, as it is an issue ancillary to attaining bodily femininity.

There are many things that can go wrong along the way, but I have burned the bridges behind me. I'm working hard to make a career, to earn money by working and to pay for my transition. My folks do not approve of my plan. I feel sorry for the anxiety I am causing them, yet I know nothing is more important for a person than being herself.

why I dress

by Jamie Elizabeth Burgess

Most of us who dress wonder all of our lives about the why. It's a never-ending gob-stopper (quoting Willy Wonka). The clothes and changed appearance are like travel in an exciting foreign country.

Attraction between the sexes is instinctive. Dressing began for me as a social thing when I was assigned at age two by my mother as "little sister" to my big sister Becky. I'm convinced this early benign/loving treatment shaped my attitudes about human relations by making me cooperative instead of competitive. The shaming for looking like a girl at age five from redneck Anglo-Appalachian neighbors also made me secretive and ended the little sister role. That and molestation at age 11 by an older neighbor boy made me feel people are no damn good. It later became sexual at age 14, when I had my first orgasm after finding a pair of Becky's soft panties in the discarded clothing bag.

My dressing stayed sexual/erotic until about age 36, when I began a conscious effort to find factual material on crossdressing. Theology has been a major obstacle. Library books dealt with it only as pathology/illness. My sole find was in a dirty book store, *The Transsexual Phenomenon* by Harry Benjamin. From this book I found Virginia Prince, who was organizing crossdressers on a worldwide scale.

As I began facing my shadow-self, the sexual (autogynephilia) aspect faded and the motivation became spiritual, a quest to convert the pejoratives into positives. From there, it has further evolved into the political; I resent having my humanity limited by society. Dressing still is attractive because it has a myth of connection with what was missing in childhood, but I am very angry at the ignorant bastards who poisoned my early attempts to connect with the feminine. Now, at age 72, I understand the need for birth control in children and the incest taboo, but this went beyond that. There was a nearly complete blockage of interaction between the sexes. This blockage made it difficult to be open and realistic, even after heterosexual coupling was sanctioned.

My first marriage was negotiated from ignorance, with both parties projecting unrealistic fantasies on each other. Children of marriages like this suffer the most. My first wife died early because of her bad parenting. If I sound bitter at the evil of gender ignorance, you read me correctly.

So, back to the original question, why do I dress? It's an unfinished business of childhood, a search for connection with the rest of my humanity, a want for the power women have, a yearning for meaning in life, a software program written in my mind. All of these are true. I don't mind women searching for the power they see men having—I'll even help them—but when they fail to give men the corresponding freedom, I call a foul.

Reiterating the idea that attraction and envy between the sexes is an innate human phenomena, I say the attraction is a good thing, part of the lifeforce (libido), but the unrecognized envy is a source of trouble. The classic solution to envy has been to interchange roles and then see if envy is still present.

Dressing is a prime example. Men can interchange work roles with women. My father did it, I did it, and my oldest son has done it. There is a primal association of clothing with sex because we raise children with little opportunity to interact when naked. They must rely on clothing to indicate sex. I believe this is why most people like me first associate sexual pleasure with clothing. It is a short step from there to the idea of switching sexes by switching clothing. It's impossible to change sex by changing clothing, even with hormones and surgery. No MTF has ever ovulated or gestatedalthough some have lactated. No FTM has ever impregnated anyone. Virginia Prince effectively dampened the transsexual idea for me in the 60s by saying something like, "Surgery won't change your mindset and that is your primary sexual instrument." My pleasure comes primarily from the emotional interaction with a woman; the sexual interaction is secondary.

Finally, it is wonderfully educational to give a new perspective on social problems like divorce, domestic abuse, and abandoned children. Most of the barriers men feel with women begin to go away. However, women rarely see these long-term goals, but focus instead on short-term stereotypes like homosexuality, narcissism, and their embarrassment over what others will think. Children reared in a gender-flexible home have an inherent advantage when they start their own families because they are aware of their options.

REVIEWS

PEERING INSIDE THE PHALLUS PALACE

(by Dean Kotula, Consulting Editor William E. Parker - Alyson Books - 2002)

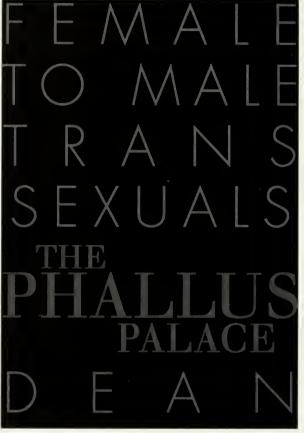
A book review by Max Wolf Valerio

I f only *The Phallus Palace* had been published fourteen years ago when I first began to hunt down information about female-to-male transsexuality! This book is a compendium of information and perspectives, a photo/essay book that inspires and educates. Dean Kotula, the principal author, is an FTM photographer who has been a photographer for at least twenty years, taking pictures of subjects of men in shipyards, fishermen, and now transmen and transsexual surgery.

It was the "photoevangelist" Cherie Hiser who persuaded Dean to begin a book of his photographs of FTMs. Her groundbreaking photographs of secret subcultures and underground communities (unlikely people with full-body tattoos before tattoos went Hollywood), were already well known. She had originally meant to take on this project herself, but upon meeting Dean realized quickly he

should be the one. Dean then began the book project that would become *The Phallus Palace*. His intention was to photograph transsexual men in the ordinariness of our masculinity, and to capture the distinctive qualities of character and personality in each man.

Later. Cherie introduced Dean to William (Bill) E. Parker, a notable and passionate multimedia artist whose visionary work as a photographer/painter and printmaker has grappled with issues of masculinity, nature, and recently (after working on *The Phallus Palace*)—gender. His participation added another layer of depth. It was Bill Parker who persuaded Dean to open up the book and make it more inclusive and ambitious, an overview of female-to-male transsexuality with a broad base of contributors. He became the Consulting Editor, working to structure the book into a forum including essays and interviews with family members, surgeons, and therapists. There's even a poem and moving self-portrait from a fifteen-year-old FTM.



It was William Parker's belief that such a comprehensive work could more capably address many incendiary involved in FTM life and transition, and convey their complexity to a larger American audience. He feels this communication is especially important given the current political climate. He states, "You have to have (some) way of addressing it so that people who are sitting comfortably in their homes, (hearing) the current administration, or hearing the Christian fundamentalists making their pronouncements, and they are deadly people, make no mistake... This is what happened with National Socialism...So my point was I felt like you had to get a broader segment (of contributors)" ...(from my interview with William E. Parker, Boston, July 13, 2002).

The Phallus Palace is unpretentious; there isn't a whiff of

academic jargon. The prose is immediate and thoughtful, with feelings and impressions genuine and close to the surface of the writing. At the core of the work are Dean Kotula's distinctive portraits of transsexual men. Each transman photographed has contributed a personal essay, bringing another "speaking" dimension to each photograph. *The Phallus Palace* also includes graphic photographs of the genital surgeries phalloplasty and metoidioplasty, as well as a mastectomy, as they are being performed. The surgery photos were hard for me to look at. They reminded me how glad I am that I've been knocked out while being operated on.

One of Dean's greatest influences is the photographer W. Eugene Smith; this influence sheds particular light on these photographs. Eugene Smith's images of war were instructive to Dean. He states, "My point is that with Eugene Smith's work... even with those brutal graphic images that he took of war images, he made those images completely accessible through

his very sensitive compositions. They turn into these magnificent, beautifully rendered images. So, that has definitely influenced me, and that's one thing I try to do through my surgical photographs... If you could bring a wellbalanced photograph, with certain lighting conditions, you could bring a certain atmosphere to that photograph, you can bring a certain aura to it... it's not as harsh a reality—but you're still getting the message across... and the fact is, with these surgeries too, there's something absolutely beautiful going on with the creation of what's happening here—this is something that is going to dramatically improve somebody's life." (interview with Dean Kotula, July 13, 2002).

My largest complaint about the book is that the publisher chose not to print all of the photos on good stock. Better paper would have really shown these photos off. Maybe next printing.

MTF writer Margaret O'Hartigan is her usual indomitable self, devastating in her critique of the Alan Hart identity wars, recounting in scathing detail how a lesbian group in Portland, Oregon tried to "honor" Alan Hart while denying his hard-won male identity. She (along with other transsexual activists including Rachel Koteles, Ken Morris, and Candace Hellen Brown) fixed that.

Dean's autobiographical essays outline his adventurous life journey, revealing him to be a romantic, exuberant world traveler and talented writer. Dean has journeyed to Thailand, joined the Peace Corps, studied and practiced taxidermy, and worked in shipyards, on fishing boats, and, recently, as a dealer of antiques and vintage clothing. Finally, he reveals an ambition to become an organ grinder with a monkey, adding a strange, whimsical twist to a wayfaring life path.

Dean is unsparing in his description of the intense pain gender dysphoria has caused him, yet positive in his account of the effects of transition on his psyche and life. His account of joining the Peace Corps is especially troubling, and a surprise. Ultimately, Dean's transsexual journey is hopeful, although the pain sounds overwhelming and haunting.

Transsexual writers map out fresh ways of viewing transsexual transformation. Consulting Editor Bill Parker has a strong affinity to visionary art and the integration of myth and modernity. It was he who brought in Rachel Pollack. Her essay contributes a shimmering mytho-poetic element. Discussing the myth of Osiris in "The Transsexual Book of the Dead," Pollack reconfigures Egyptian mythology into a multi-layered map for transsexual experience. I was also astonished by FTM art therapist Jeff Brody's essay on transmale experience as self-determining and dynamic, a growth process that is ultimately, a creative act.

The essay of Ken Morris, accompanying his photo, relates how Ken's closeness to nature informs his experience of transition's hormonal changes. His male horse changed its behavior around him after he had begun testosterone treatment. Ken's essay confirms that the biological changes FTMs induce in our bodies through the use of testosterone are profound; wishful thinking or social (de)construction alone cannot create a change of sex.

Sharon Kotula, Dean's sister, speaks with candor about her changing view of her family history as she witnesses Dean's transition. Another family writes of their struggle to care for and understand their young FTM child; it is one of the most painful and intense essays in the book.

I was wary of caregivers being included; I'm excited by hearing raw transsexual voices, unmediated by therapeutic or "expert" nontranssexual opinions. However, once I read the interviews and essays of the surgeons and therapists, I had to admit I found them to be illuminating of the context of our medical transition. Transsexual transition is, after all, a process of medical sex change, and the inclusion of surgeons and therapists provides a useful window into the perspectives and processes of those who actually effect that change. Each essay offers a unique vantage point. Cherie Hiser offers a personal, and artistic perspective—combining her role as therapist and her vision as a photographer. Diane Ellaborn discusses her groundbreaking work with FTM teenagers. There's also a fascinating interview with Dr. Milton Diamond, the sex researcher who helped "the boy who was raised as a girl" to reclaim his original and genetic male identity after it was repeatedly denied by Dr. John Money. Surgeons interviewed include Drs. Toby Meltzer and James J. Reardon. In July, I attended the book launch party in the Boston area. The celebration was a blast, with a large ice sculpture of an erect cock as the centerpiece! We figured the neighbors probably thought we were having a swingers party! It was a yard party, at least until mosquitoes attacked and we were all chased indoors. Torches were lit, silver, red and black balloons floated on the fence, and good food, wine and music were enjoyed by all. The celebration was attended by many of the contributors—who I got to meet...

Without question this book is a group effort, and in that it is unique. It's hopeful that so many different types of people would work so hard to bring such a positive transsexual book to fruition—or maybe, it's just a sign of the times. I saw an interesting T-shirt—sported by a San Francisco expatriate who is now living in Northhampton Massachusetts, "Northhampton—where many of the men used to be dykes"! Apparently, things—and people—are changing everywhere, and not just here in San Francisco!

The Phallus Palace got its title from the small tent erected by surgeons over the neophallus as it's being created in phalloplasty. Besides being right out there, funny, and proud, this title also suggests a perspective on transition that's inclusive of the medical process, welcoming of its insights and perils and willing to acknowledge a debt to its medical gatekeepers and technicians. A recurrent theme is that the body has its own agenda—biology constructs us as much as culture.

The Phallus Palace acknowledges the insights and burden of the body's deepest intelligence—that incessant call towards decisive transformation of our physical birth sex that finally creates us as transsexual men.

This is one of the only FTM books published that I would actually give to my family, to educate and inform them. Its breadth, integrity and intelligence make it a useful testimonial to FTM lives and to our transition process.

Max Wolf Valerio is a writer, poet and actor who recently appeared in the FTM directed comedy short called "Unlung Heroes." His essay on FTM identity, "Now That You're a White Man: Being, Becoming and Borders.." is included in the new anthology "This Bridge We Call Home: Radical Visions for Transformation" (Routledge Oct. 2002)

MISS VERA'S CROSS-DRESS FOR SUCCESS

(by Veronica Vera Villard Books - 2002)

A book review by Joan Hoff

I nlike many Hollywood movie sequels which match neither the expectations nor the plot and acting of the original film. Veronica Vera's second book outdoes her first on the subject she knows best; crossdressing by men who wish to be women.

Miss Vera is the creator, founder, and operator of the world's first "Finishing School for Boys Who Want to be Girls."

Miss Vera's

CADSS-DAESS@SUCCESS

The school, which is located in the Chelsea section of New York City and has been in operation for over a decade, provides the backdrop for the information and techniques any crossdresser can use, be they novice or expert, fullor part-time. Miss Vera passes on the knowledge and understanding she has acquired during these many years in an anecdotal manner, along with testi-

monies from students and their wives. But more importantly, she provides the names and address, including e-mail and websites, of a myriad of qualified vendors and support groups.

Though the book is short on specific "how to" of say, applying makeup, it more than makes up for it by providing general suggestions, reinforced with names and contact information of vendors, boutiques, salons, and consultants who can be contacted to help you achieve your dreams. In my own case, as I read the book, there were enough lights going off in my mind to illuminate a ten-room mansion. Well, maybe just a one-bedroom apartment. "That's a great idea." "Why didn't I think of that?" "It's worth looking into."

Miss Vera presents her information in a chatty, friendly, and logical manner, born of her understanding and love for the transgender community, and guided by a quote from the successful Broadway play and subsequent movie, "Auntie Mame": "Life is a banquet, and most poor bastards are starving to death." She sets the table, invites the male-to-female transgendered to dine with her at the table of life, to get out of self-imposed limits, and to feed and legitimize the femme self.

Our journey into Genderland begins with an introductory tea party with her able staff, proceeds through immersion into femininity and feminizing techniques, dressing and makeup, then to the final exam: visits to shops, restaurants, and clubs en femme. Included are first-hand accounts of Patti Harrington, a 6' 3" tall new woman who successfully transitioned at work, and a

chronicle of the fulfillment of the ultimate fantasy event, being a bride in the full glory of a white satin wedding gown.

The subject of chapter one is advice for the successful graduate who may be the subject of unwanted attention or may find herself in an awkward position. Miss Vera admonishes all to stand up for themselves, be careful, and observe the warning signs. She

provides helpful hints to avoid bad situations. Don't be fooled, even though you might feel complimented by the attention you may be receiving.

Lest one think Miss Vera is concerned solely with her male students, go no further. She has included a chapter devoted to the wives and significant others. There is one particularly poignant letter written by Colleen H., who reveals her innermost thoughts. It is well worth reading. The grand finale is a 38-page directory of resources we can use.

This is a book well worth reading and keeping in your library.

Readers should know that more often than not, the voice when they call IFGE belongs to Joan Hoff. Joan, who has worked with IFGE since 1994, is the longest-running employee IFGE has ever had.



(by Pat Conover New Wineskins Press - 2002)

> A book review by Jamison Green

Psychologist, scientist, and theologian Pat Conover applies her considerable analytical skills to interpreting the complex social phenomenon of transgender experience through the lenses of scientific as well as spiritual inquiry. She brings us good news, indeed.

There is much to digest in this complex treatise. Conover writes smoothly and thoughtfully, the way a college professor might speak if she were concerned with ensuring her students understood her, rather than trying to dazzle them with her erudition. Conover really has something to say, about which she cares deeply. It is a message that will resonate with transgendered people, and it deserves a larger audience.

A primary concept that Conover drives home very effectively is that of "haystack thinking." We are so accustomed in our reasoning style to look for the "needle," the one truth at the bottom of the intellectual stack, the single principle from which our logic springs in every argument: if this, then that. Simple, clean, unencumbered reason; how scientific! Conover's message is in large part that life does not always resolve its quandaries in straight-line thinking. The world is more complex than that, especially the transgendered world. I also appreciate the way Conover describes the overlaps between the sexes that our culture imagines as so distinctly different, Surely, as Conover says (indirectly), the world would be a much safer place for gender-variant children if parents could embrace the richness in the spirits of their young ones instead of rigidly recreating the world they fear by attempting to enforce conformance to that dichotomous, gender stereotyped world.

I found some minor irritations in Conover's text: typographical errors that should have been corrected; terminology like "bigender," which, though parallel to bisexual, I would have preferred to see as bi-gender to avoid distracting visualizations as I tried to cognate this unfamiliar term; frequent references elsewhere in the text (perhaps unavoidable when trying to present a complex topic in a linear format like text); and too many references to old source material (newer material would be useful for younger readers and

academics). Conover also describes a commonly-held assumption that "at conception everyone is on a track to develop as female" (page 21), which is technically not true. More recent research has shown that there is a neutral pathway of fetal development and that significant events must occur to create what we label a female result as much as what we label a male result (see partic-

ularly the work of J. A. Graves documented in various issues of journals such as *Reproduction*, *Fertility and Development* and *Nature Genetics* in 2000 and 2001).

Apart from these minor discomforts. Transgender Good News is a stimulating guided tour of different ways of thinking about transgender experience and gender variance, an encouraging and hopeful exploration of Conover's own process of learning to view her own bi-genderedness in a positive way, of coming to terms with her faith (through texts of many faith traditions), and confronting many of the anti-trans ideas that have been promulgated by the likes of Janice Raymond, and the androgyny critique of theologian James Nelson. And I absolutely LOVE chapters 3 and 4, possibly the most thoroughly cogent critical review of the traditional literature on transgender and transsexual theories created to date.

I also found Conover's take on the nascent transgender community interesting: "There is no natural requirement that transgender people form a transgender culture" (p. 195). I agree with this statement, and I also acknowledge the truth that many transpeople want only to be men or women, not transpeople. Yet I also see a groundswell of transformative thought occurring in younger people today, largely because of the insistence of members of Conover's generation on open dialogue about gender variance. I think often members of any older generation (in which I include myself) do not see the effects of their own work, and they also have the all-too-human tendency to project their own experience

onto others. Conover at least acknowledges that the best hope of any future transgender culture (if we can manage such a thing) would be a truly multicultural world where diversity is honored and respected which is what I believe is the real potential of transgender experience and consciousness. Conover's book is a step in that direction, whether she intended that or not.

All Conover wanted to do was explicate transgender experience and expression and demonstrate logically that it can be a channel for God's grace. A bold undertaking; a journey on which it is worth accompanying her.

Transgender Good News can be ordered from New Wineskins Press, 12 Wessex Road, Silver Spring, MD 20910-543: \$15.00 (\$22.00 in Canada) + \$4.00 shipping/handling. Or see http://www.newwineskinspress.com

TRANSMEN & FTMS: IDENTITIES, BODIES, GENDERS & SEXUALITIES

(by Jason Cromwell University of Illinois Press - 1999)

> A book review by Jamison Green

Readers may wonder why this review is so brief; it is not because I think less of this book than of others I have reviewed. Rather, it is because my own words appear rather frequently in this book, and I feel it is therefore inappropriate for me to pretend

impartiality in analyzing the text. While I may be fully intellectually capable of such impartiality, I nevertheless believe that readers who don't know me may doubt my credibility, and so rather than risk being interpreted as biased while appearing to cloak my bias in intellectual rigor. I will admit to my bias now and avoid the impropriety.

That said, all that remains is to point out that Cromwell gives his readers a thorough grounding in FTM cultural perspectives, which are frequently minimized or even dismissed in most books that discuss transgender identity or transsexual experience. Oh, the idea that FTMs exist is sprinkled here and there in most contemporary texts, but there is often an implication that it is simply the reverse of the MTF experience our culture constructs as the equivalent of transness. In the public mind, a trans-

sexual person is a man in a dress. Most people. even today, have never conceived that there are people who begin life in female bodies who grow up to be men. The paths



these people take are not 100% parallel or opposite those of MTFs, and Cromwell shows us why as he analyzes many of the sexist assumptions that constrain both men and women today.

This book is an invaluable aid to any transperson who does educational work about transness. Cromwell gives us history, psychology, personal stories, multicultural analysis, and a vibrant narrative that illustrates dichotomies, which are so appealing in abstract analyses, don't work as frames for social interactions. FTMs are not just those cute little guys in suits and ties any longer. Read this book; you'll see why the FTM component of transgender community is a driving force behind our collective push for social recognition and civil rights.

TRANSITIONS

John Alexander Goodrum

Mr. Goodrum was a contributor to Transgender Tapestry and a friend to many at IFGE. He will be sorely missed.

A good friend, and a true pioneer in our community, Alexander Goodrum, took his life Friday night, September 27. Alexander had been suffering from depression and was in a community facility, where he apparently hung himself.

Some of you probably knew Alexander; others of you may have heard of him. If it was not for Alexander, Tucson would not have a trans-inclusive anti-discrimination ordnance. I can still remember him telling me the story on how he stood his ground at a meeting on the city ordnance, insisting that gender expression had to be in the bill. I was impressed by his strength. He was one of the people who showed me, early in my activist career, by example, the right way to be an activist. He helped mold me as an activist when I lived in Arizona. He also helped make me a better person.

He was a gentle man, but never wanted to be referred to as Alex, because it did not sound as dignified as Alexander. Some knew him by John, and others by Bear. I knew him as Friend. He has always had a special place in my heart, and now, that heart is breaking.

Why Alexander took his life is not for us to ponder. I am sad that he could not see himself as his friends and fellow activists saw him. All we can do is mourn and move on, remembering the lessons he taught us.

But now, here I sit, 2000 miles from Tucson, alone with my tears and my memory. I have a picture of Alexander on my wall. I have not yet brought myself to look at it. I may, one day.

Alexander was one of those rare souls who we are blessed by knowing. He helped many in his too-short time



with us. His work will go on helping many others who are not even born yet. They will be his true legacy.

Our community has lost a shiny beacon in a state where transgender activists are few and far between. Alexander John "Bear" Goodrum, we will always remember you.

> Monica Helms Atlanta, GA

D.L. Hawley

L. Hawley died of colon cancer on September 26, 2002, in the embrace of her beloved partner, Pat Rose. She was 56 years old.

Born in Toronto, Ontario, Canada she grew up in Ontario and later moved to Alberta and British Columbia. She earned five university degrees, practicing law for five years in Canada before deciding that she wanted to pursue a career in writing. She was a freelance writer since 1985, writing 15 books and hundreds of articles on a wide variety of topics. In addition to being a writer, D.L. was an artist, painting in oils and watercolor. She received an Award of Excellence from the Whatcom Art Museum for an oil painting of Mount Baker in 2000 and had many showings of her work in Gainesville, Florida where she lived for 8 years before moving to

Bellingham in 1998.

Although highly educated and accomplished, D.L. was not impressed with herself. She was kind and witty and will be sorely missed.

To remember her, D.L. wishes that everyone would support in any way local or national organizations that support gay, lesbian and transgendered rights and to help stop hatred and bigotry against gay, lesbian and transgendered people in every way and every place. Objecting to a gay joke, stopping someone making a gay slur, asking about a co-worker's life partner, and just treating your gay, lesbian and transgendered family, friends and co-workers as people will make their lives and your life better.

NOT NECESSARILY 2 1 S T CENTURY TRANSGENDER INVESTMENT ADVICE

(JUST A LITTLE HISTORY)

By Katrina C. Rose

nce upon a time there was a man named Robert. In 1969 he went to work for a large, well-known, well-respected company. He worked there for several years. By February of 1974, he had been promoted to Head Multilith Operator.

Along the way, though, Robert had begun to be honest with himself. Deep down, he knew he was no he at all. Deep down, he knew he was really a she. And so, Robert began the process of becoming Ramona.

what the large, well-known, well-respected employer wanted,

the large, well-known, well-respected employer got

At the time of her promotion, Ramona informed her well-known, well-respected company that she was undergoing treatment in preparation for anatomical sex reassignment surgery. A few months later, during annual review, an official of the company suggested that Ramona would be happier at a new job where her transsexualism would be unknown. Nevertheless, Ramona was given a pay raise

In November, at her request, Ramona's records were changed to reflect her new first name. On the 18th of that month, she was terminated, according to an affidavit of the supervisor to whom she had initially come out, for reasons of "dress, appearance and manner."

However, the issue was really quite simple: her sex had been male. Her sex was now female. Therefore, she was no longer qualified for her job. She was fired because her sex had been male but was now female. Discrimination because of sex, right?

Her large, well-known, well-respected employer found lawyers who told the court that even though the plain language of the law prohibited discrimination because of sex, the large, well-known, well-respected employer should nevertheless be allowed to discriminate against Ramona because of change of sex.

Ramona's attorneys argued that this position was ludicrous because the plain language of the same law prohibits discrimination because of religion, and no rational human being would conclude that any employer would be allowed, under the plain language of the statute, to fire an employee who converted—changed—from one religion to another.

However, what the large, well-known, well-respected employer wanted, the large, well-known, well-respected employer got: a ruling that ignored the plain language of the statute, that ignored a legislative history that evidenced no intent whatsoever to exclude transsexuals from the remedial law's coverage, and that made transsexuals strangers to the law.

Of course, Ramona's large, well-known, well-respected employer was not the only entity who

desired to see transsexuals remain strangers to the law. Prior to Ramona's case certain people had persuaded certain members of Congress to introduce amendments to federal civil rights legislation, amendments which, if enacted, would have prohibited discrimination against heterosexuals, homosexuals, and bisexuals-but not transsexuals. "Several bills have been introduced to amend the Civil Rights Act to prohibit discrimination against 'sexual preference,'" the Court said of the three bills that had been introduced in 1975 and the seven that had been introduced in 1977. "None have been enacted into law."

Giving Title VII its "plain meaning," the court concluded that "Congress had only the traditional notions of 'sex' in mind. Later legislative activity makes this narrow definition even more evident. Congress has not shown any intent other than to restrict the term 'sex' to its traditional meaning." A definition of sex was offered up in an attempt to prove the point.

Most importantly, however, even though none of the gay-only rights proposals became law and even though none of these proposals would have done anything for any discriminated-against transsexual, the court which decided Ramona's case used those proposals—the very ideas themselves—against her and ultimately against other transsexuals. Five years later, another court cited Ramona's case against a woman named Audra. Two years after that, yet another court found similarly

against a woman named Karen and in favor of a now-defunct airline-typeemployer, also citing the near-decade's worth of gay-only federal employment anti-discrimination proposals, none of which would have helped any transsexual if they had become law.

Eighteen years after Karen's case—even though the rule of law from Ramona's case had in the meantime been over-turned—Karen's case, which had been based on Ramona's, was used to eviscerate the marriage of a woman named J'Noel—and the court that did that consulted a dictionary—one that pre-dated Ramona's case—for a definition of "sex."

Oh! I almost forgot. Ramona's large, well-known, well-respected employer?

Arthur Andersen and Company.

l don't know what became of Ramona Holloway after being victimized in 1977 by the confluence of two different forms of pandering to bigotry; the refusal of the early owners of the gay rights agenda to include transgendered people. Yes, 1 know, even if the transgendered had been included in those early gay-only proposals it not only wouldn't have changed the outcome of Ramona's case, it could have strengthened the non-coverage-underexisting law argument—but this misses the real point: we're still not included in such proposals, and no proponents of antiinclusion are willing to acknowledge how non-inclusion in new and proposed laws is used against us in the interpretation of existing law and the refusal to abide by the plain language of Title VII on the part of those who are supposed to accurately interpret it. However, the entire GLBT community should be hoping that Ramona is alive and well and able to savor what has happened to her well-known, formerlywell-respected, former employer.

Eastern Airlines? Dead and gone. Arthur Andersen? You do the math. And, let's see... who was it that Julienne Goins lost to in her employment discrimination suit?

Katrina C. Rose is a transgender legal historian and attorney licensed in Texas and Minnesota. She is an author of "Sign of a Wave? The Kansas Court of Appeals Rejects Texas Simplicity in Favor of Transsexual Reality," which analyzes the In re Gardiner opinion, which was overturned by the Kansas Supreme Court (Missouri-Kansas City Law Review). She may be contacted at <TexKatrina@aol.com>.



© 2002 by David Steinberg

COMES NATURALLY

by David Steinberg

R.I.P. GWEN ARAUJO

t's a story that's both news and not news. On October 3, according to police reports, Gwen Araujo, an attractive 17-year-old with a radiant smile and a zest for life, went to a party in Newark, California, a suburban town in the San Francisco Bay Area. She drank a fair amount of beer. She flirted with 24-year-old Jose Merel, a boy she had something of a crush on. She had anal sex with him, and perhaps with Jose's friend, 22-year-old Michael Magidson, as well.

Maybe something about the sex suggested to Jose or to Michael that there was something different about Gwen. For some reason, Jose's brother's girlfriend, Nicole Brown, followed or took Gwen into the bathroom where she discovered that, biologically speaking, Gwen wasn't a girl at all.

"It's a man; let's go," Nicole called out, and all hell broke loose.

Gwen was knocked to the floor, her skirt pulled up. Jose was the first to attack her, but Michael and 19-year-old Jaron Nabors quickly joined in. Someone asked for a knife and Jaron offered the knife from his pocket. Gwen was stabbed and gashed in the face. Jose and Michael then dragged semiconscious Gwen into a garage, where Gwen was strangled with a rope. The two boys later put Gwen's body in the back of Michael's truck and, together with Jaron, drove 150 miles into the Sierra Nevada foothills, where they dug a hole and buried Gwen's body, still bound hand and foot and wrapped in a sheet.

For almost two weeks, no one at the party said anything to police about what had happened, although dark rumors circulated that eventually got back to Gwen's frantic mother and aunt. On October 16, Jaron Nabors contacted Newark police and took them to where Gwen's body was buried. Jose, Michael, and Jaron were arrested and charged with murder. Since California is one of five states that include gender identity as a hate crime category, the three were charged with committing a hate crime as well.

political support for transgendered people and transgender issues is wellorganized. Maybe it's because Gwen Araujo had strong support from her family as she struggled with her issues of gender identification and how to carry her gender into the world around her.

Whatever the reason, reaction to Gwen's murder by police, press, family, and community groups has been immediate and overwhelming. The response of the Newark Police Department has been direct, forceful, and sympathetic, in contrast to widespread

Francisco Chronicle, The San Jose MercuryNews, The New York Times, The Los Angeles Times, USA Today, and the Associated Press, as well as stories on CNN, ABC, and NBC network television. News reports, while far from ideal, have been relatively thoughtful and free of typical media sensationalism.

On the one hand, reporters and editors still stubbornly insist on referring to Gwen as "Eddie, who called himself Gwen" or the "boy who lived as a girl," and on using male pronoun identifiers for Gwen, even when they acknowledge

What's not news is that a transgendered person was brutally murdered for daring to be herself.

What's not news is that a transgendered person was brutally murdered for daring to be herself. Gwen Araujo was the 25th transgendered person to be murdered so far this year, according to the National Transgender Advocacy Coalition. That makes 2002 the deadliest year yet for transgenders. Violence against transgendered people is widespread, though severely underreported in mainstream media. In a study by the Gender Public Advocacy Coalition, two-thirds of transgender respondents said they had been physically or sexually assaulted at one time or another. In June, 2001, the murder of Fredericka (F.C.) Martinez, a 16-year-old Navajo from Cortez, Colorado, who considered herself twospirited, or "nadleeh," received typically scant attention in the national press.

But the murder of Gwen Araujo has generated a response significantly different from responses to previous acts of violence against transgenders. Maybe it's because Gwen was attractive, relatively well-adjusted, and just 17 years old. Maybe it's because her murder occurred in the proudly open-minded, relatively diversity-accepting San Francisco Bay Area, where personal and

police neglect in cases involving violence against transgenders.

"This is a child of our community, a human being," Newark Police Lt. Lance Morrison told transgender activist Tina D'Elia, who was struck by Morrison's heartfelt concern. Speaking to *The Los Angeles Times*, Morrison was even more outspoken. "Someone was dumped like a piece of trash on the side of a mountain," he indignantly told the *Times*. "A number of people could have helped, stepped in, prevented, or reported this. None of them did."

Newark police have pursued the case diligently, even arranging for a friend of Jaron Nabors to wear a concealed microphone to record a conversation that proved pivotal in the investigation. When virulently homophobic Rev. Fred Phelps threatened to picket the funeral of "cross-dressing teen pervert Eddie Araujo," Newark police immediately put both the funeral and an earlier wake under police protection to insure that no disruption of services would take place. Perhaps as a result, neither the picket of the funeral nor a threatened picket in support of the men accused of the murder materialized.

Coverage of the story has been widespread in the mainstream press, including extensive stories in *The San*

requests from the transgender community that female pronouns be used instead. On the other hand, even mainstream stories of the murder have for the most part been straightforward, respectful, and thankfully free of suggestions that Gwen was in effect asking to be murdered by identifying as a girl, by dressing as a girl, by going to a party, by drinking beer, or by having sex with people she didn't know very well.

Long stories with headlines like "Slain 17-Year-Old Struggled with Intolerance in School" and "Transgender Teen's Slaying Shakes Nation" have stressed the difficulty Gwen experienced as a transgendered youth who was constantly teased and harassed about her feminine appearance and demeanor. Coverage has also stressed the strong support she received from both family and friends. Profiles of Gwen portray her as lively and likable, rather than as one of those teenagers bound to get into trouble because of the attitude they carry on their shoulders.

Press reports have also emphasized the solid support that Gwen has received from her family. And indeed, the commitment of Gwen's family to respect and defend Gwen's gender expression



has been exceptional. Gwen's mother, Sylvia Guerrero, makes clear that she understood the difficulties her son faced transitioning into a young woman, and that she supported Gwen's decision to live more and more openly as female, at home and at school, even as she admits the difficulty she has had in adjusting to Gwen's emerging female identity.

"Being who he was was very painful," Guerrero told *The Los Angeles Times*. "He felt like a freak." While worried about what would become of service. "When you see someone like Eddie, smile at him."

Other stories have focused on the psychology of the three men charged with the murder. According to relatives, friends, and neighbors, the three, all high school athletes, were anything but flaming homophobes. A neighbor of Jose and Paul Merel describes the brothers as "nice, pleasant, well-mannered boys." A friend of Jaron Nabors calls him responsible and bright. "There's no bias in him," says Nabors attorney Robert

play about the Wyoming murder of Matthew Shepard being coincidentally produced by students at Newark High.

Instead of being swept under the rug, the murder of Gwen Araujo is causing a broad spectrum of people to ask how such a thing can happen, generating new understanding of the difficulties that transgendered people face in a hostile, unaccepting world, and bringing to public consciousness the need for more effective education around public acceptance of gender and sexual diversity.

"He was my baby. He was my son... When you see someone like Eddie, smile at him."

"her angel," Guerrero was also clearly proud of her transitioning son. Going out into the world as a young woman "took guts," she told the Times, "especially in this town"

Imelda Guerrero, Gwen's aunt, also stood squarely behind Gwen in press interviews and at memorial services after Gwen's death, admiring Gwen's cooking ability, and especially her developing skill with makeup. "He was a beautiful person, inside and out." she emphasized. "Nobody deserves to take his young life." Both Imelda and Sylvia Guerrero supported Gwen in her dream of going to school and becoming a professional Hollywood makeup artist.

As press and public attention grew in the weeks after Gwen's body was found. Sylvia Guerrero was determined that the world would see her child as the young woman she knew herself to be. At the wake before Gwen's funeral, hundreds of supporters filed by her open casket where Gwen could be seen, unabashedly feminine in her long hair, necklace, blouse, black lace gloves, and long metallic fingernails. Over 750 people attended the subsequent memorial service at St. Edward's Catholic Church in Newark, while several hundred others gathered outside the overflowing church. As one final gesture of support, Sylvia Guerrero decided that she wanted the tombstone to be inscribed with the name Gwen, rather than Eddie, even though she had never been able to call her child by her preferred female name before her death.

"He was my baby. He was my son," Guerrero told well-wishers at the Beles. denying that Nabors "would actively participate in any type of homophobic activity."

By making clear that Gwen Araujo's murder was not the act of a few crazy bigots, press reports have usefully directed attention on the widespread homophobic and transphobic attitudes that are the real roots of antitransgender violence, Reports note that other students at Newark Memorial High School said they might have attacked Gwen as Merel, Magidson, and Nabors did, if they had been in similar circumstances. Even Jose Merel's mother, while trying to express sympathy for Sylvia Guerrero, saw no irony in commenting to The Los Angeles Times that "if you find out the beautiful woman you're with is really a man, I think it would make any man go crazy." If something is to be done about violence against transgenders, these are the attitudes that need to be addressed and changed through education and increased awareness.

Response to the murder from Bay Area transgender activist groups has been far-reaching. Some 500 people held a march and candlelight vigil for Araujo in San Francisco on October 25, the day of her funeral. Activists who attended Gwen's funeral that day were received with enthusiastic applause. A day later, a second candlelight vigil was organized in nearby Palo Alto by the Gunn High School Gay and Straight Alliance. A service of lamentation at one local Presbyterian church was dedicated to the memory of Gwen Araujo, and a large vigil was organized for the opening performance of "The Laramie Project," a

Happily, even as violence against transgendered people seems to be on the rise, awareness and outrage over incidents like Gwen Araujo's murder is also rising, around the country, and around the world. In 1999, a first Transgender Day of Remembrance, a candlelit vigil to memorialize those who had been killed due to antitransgender hatred or prejudice, was organized in San Francisco. The following Remembrance events spread to 14 cities around the country. In 2001, the number of participating cities grew to 23, and this year, on November 20th, there will be Transgender Days of Remembrance in 38 cities and four countries. Information on Days of Rememberance is available online at <www.rememberingourdead.org/day/where.litml>

[This article first appeared in Spectator Magazine. If you'd like to receive Comes Naturally and other writing by David Steinberg regularly via email (free and confidential), send your name and email address to David at <eronat@aol.com>. Past columns are available at the Society for Human Sexuality's "David Steinberg Archives": < www.sexuality.org/davids.lt ml>. Two books edited by David, "Erotic by Nature: A Celebration of Life, of Love, and of Our Wonderful Bodies," and "The Erotic Impulse: Honoring the Sensual Self," are available from him by mail order. Descriptions and ordering information are posted at <www.sexuality.org/l/davids/en.html> and <www.sexuality.org/l/davids/ei.litml>.

PROFESSIONAL LISTINGS

We at *Transgender Tapestry* would like to take this opportunity to thank the professional individuals and organizations who support the production of this magazine with a paid listing. Please remember to look here first for services.

The professional ads in this magazine have been placed by individuals and organizations who support the production of this magazine with a paid listing. A year's paid listing is \$150, which includes four issues of *Transgender Tapestry*.

To place a Professional Listing Call: 781-899-2212 or E-mail us at: info@ifge.org and please include PRO-AD in the subject line of the email message.

You can also write to us: ATTN: PRO-AD, IFGE, PO Box 540229, Waltham, MA 02454-022

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

RISKIN-BANKER PSYCHOTHERAPY CENTER

1913 E17th St., Ste. 107 Santa Anna, CA 92705 Tele: (714) 953-9882 FAX: (714) 953-2094 E-mail: RBCenter@aol.com

Board Certified Sex Therapists with extensive experience counseling Transgender individuals. Interns are available on a sliding fee scale. #98

CENTER FOR GENDER SANITY

P.O. Box 451427 Westchester, CA 90045 Tele: (310) 670-2222

Janis Walworth, Michele Kämmerer E-mail: info@gendersanity.com Web: www.gendersanity.com

Consulting services for employers with transsexual workers, sensitivity training. Guidance for transitioning on the job. Conferences for transsexual, intersex, and non-T women. #98

ROSALYNE BLUMENSTEIN, CSW THERAPY TO GO

Specializing in Addiction and Recovery/ Trauma Related Issues/Core Identity Exploration/Supportive Image Consultation/ One on One/Group Tele: (310) 850-2702 rmblumenstein@aol.com #103

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Meeting continually since 1988, San Francisco's BAY AREA GENDER ASSOCIATES is a consultation group of licensed psychotherapists who work specifically with transgender identity issues. Current regular participants include:

- Rebecca Auge, Ph.D., Oakland (510) 835-9820. RebecaAuge@aol.com Rebecaa@home.com
- · Lin Fraser, Ed.D., San Francisco (415) 922-9240; linfraser@aol.com
- Laura Goldberger, MFT, San Francisco (415) 440-5332; Igold@sbcglobal.net
- William A. Henkin, Ph.D., San Francisco (415) 923-1150; oroborous@earthlink.net
- Kim Hraca, MFT #27252, Berkeley (510) 601-1859
- Dan Karasic, M.D., San Francisco (415) 206-3809; dankarasic@vahoo.com
- · Luanna Rodgers, MFT, San Francisco (415) 641-8890; hanna@ix.netcom.com

· Anne Vitale, Ph.D., Psy 15764, San Rafael http://www.avitale.com

STEPHEN L. BRAVEMAN M.A., L.M.F.T., C.S.T.

Licensed Marriage & Family Therapist / Certified Sex Therapist 494 Alvarado Street, Suite A Monterey, CA 93940 Phone and FAX: (831) 375-7553 Web: www.bravemantherapy.com E-Mail: stephen@bravemantherapy.com #100

GIANNA E. ISRAEL

PO Box 424447 San Francisco, CA 94142 Tele: (415) 558-8058 E-mail: Gianna@counselsnite.com Individual counseling, nationwide telephone

consultation, gender specialized evaluations, custody and relationship issues. Author of Transgender Care (Temple University, 1997) HBIGDA Member.

DOUGLAS K. OUSTERHOUT, M.D.

45 Castro St., Suite 150 San Francisco, CA 94114 Tele: (415) 626-2888 E-mail: ousterht@cris.com Facial and body feminization surgery.

COLORADO

STANLEY H. BIBER, M.D., P.C.

406 First National Bank Building Trinidad, CO 81082 Tele: (719) 846-3301, FAX: (719) 846-6097 Surgeon.

CONNECTICUT

GENDER IDENTITY CLINIC OF NEW ENGLAND

c/o Central Connecticut Counselling Associates 82 Vine Street, New Britain, CT 06052 Contact: Katherine M. Sterner, Ph.D. Tele: (860) 225-4682 Web: www.intelleng.com/gicne.html Differential diagnosis, hormonal therapy and general counseling for transgendered persons. #98

FLORIDA

ARVON & ASSOCIATES IN COUNSELING DR. CORAL SCHLOSBERG ARVON

2999 NE 191st Street Aventura, FL 33180

Tele: (305) 936-8000, FAX: (305) 936-0419

Web: http://www.DrCoralAvron.com E-mail: DrCoralAvron@aol.com

Dr. Arvon has been specializing in transgender individuals and their families for over 20 years. She is a psychologist and Board-certified sex therapist ABST-LMFT.

#98

Dr. Arvon has two office locations in

North Miami and South Dade.

A CLINICAL APPROACH COUNSELING CENTER

c/o Marcia L. Schultz, Ph.D. 1801 University Drive Coral Springs, FL 69541 Tele: (954) 345-2292 FAX: (954) 345-8086

Dr. Schultz has worked with the Transgender Community for six years attending support groups and has attended Southern Comfort three times. Our office is Transgender friendly. Therapy for TGs and families. #100

LIBBY A. TANNER, PH.D., L.C.S.W., L.M.F.T.

1800 Sunset Harbour Drive, #1012 Miami, FL 33139 Tele: (305) 538-4849 or (305) 534-0686 E-mail: Libby_Arkin@aol.com AASECT/HBIGDA certified sex therapist, 20 years experience with T's and their families. General psychotherapy and sexologist. #100

GEORGIA

VIRGINIA ERHARDT, PH.D. 315 W. Ponce de Leon Av., Suite 1051

Decatur, GA 30030 Tele: (404) 256-6664 Web: www.virginiaerhardt.com E-Mail: identity@virginiaerhardt.com Licensed clinical psychologist with five years experience as gender specialist, facilitating exploration or transition w/individuals & couples. Professional consultation and supervision available. Avail, by phone, email, in person. Member: HBIGDA Advisory Board Member: GEA #101

ILLINOIS

RANDI ETTNER, PH.D.

1214 Lake St. Evanston, IL 60201 Tele: (847) 328-3433 FAX: (847) 328-5890 http://members.aol.com/rettner Psychotherapist/psychologist. President, New Health Foundation.

MARYLAND

KATE THOMAS, PH.D., RN., CS., F.A.A.C.S.

The Human Ecology Center 4419 Falls Road Baltimore, MD 21211 Tele: (410) 625-1095 FAX: (410) 366-0651

Clinical sexologist, specializing in sexuality and gender.

MASSACHUSETTS

ELKE O'DONNELL, PH.D., MTS

43 Roberts Road Cambridge, MA 02138 Tele: (617) 441-9300 E-mail: euod@aol.com Psychotherapy & pastoral counseling for the transgendered. Individuals, couples & families. Referrals for HRT and surgery. #98

CHRISTINE C. BECKER, LICSW

341 Marrett Rd. (Rt. 2A) Lexington, MA 02421 Tele: (781) 862-6170

Gender Specialist, individual, couple, family and group counseling for the transgender community. Support for partners and TG parenting, medical care and surgical referrals, workplace transitions. Support groups for MTF and FTM.

DIANE ELLABORN, LICSW, NASW DIPLOMAT IN CLINICAL SOCIAL WORK

152 Edmonds Rd. Framingham MA 01701 Tele: (508) 788-5406

Individual, couple and group psychotherapy. Evaluations for hormones and surgery and referrals to medical services for transsexuals. Insurance accepted. Supervision and consultation for professionals.

LESLIE FABIAN, MSW, LICSW

P.O. Box 511

Hopkinton, MA 01748 Tele: (508) 435-4949 E-mail: LeslieFab@aol.com

Solution-oriented psychotherapist with over a decade of personal connection to the gender community. Focused on promoting selfawareness, self-acceptance, self-love, with a spiritual touch. Individuals and couples. Negotiable/sliding-scale fees.

LISETTE R. LAHANA, LICSW **PSYCHOTHERAPIST**

Northampton, MA Tele: (413) 585-9085 Web: lisettelahana.itgo.com E-mail: Information@lisettelahana.itgo.com Individual adult, adolescent, child and family therapy. Evaluations for hormones and surgery and referral to medical services for transsexuals. Self-pay and insurance accepted. Spanish speaking.

SHERRI F. MILLER, M.ED., CCC-SLP LICENSED SPEECH PATHOLOGIST

SPEECH & LANGUAGE RESOURCES

475 Franklin St., Suite 201 Framingham, MA 01702 Tele: (508) 620-9094 Tele: (800) 870-9047 FAX: (508) 620-1008 E-mail: sirtalk@aol.com

#103

MICHIGAN

SANDRA E. CLARK LPN., LRE., LC., CMT., DH.

E-mail: sandrac@tm.net

A personal invitation to you. Come and join me and together we can explore the possibilities open in the areas of permanent hair removal, hairstyles, make-up, poise, fashion, color choices, relaxation, medical questions, and much more. As an LPN, I can give Lidocaine injections for a truly painless treatment of hair removal. Appointments can range from 15 minutes to 6 hours or more depending on your needs. 17 years experience. Done for you in the beautiful setting of an 1875 historic home which includes my private office in lovely downtown Howell, MI. Please feel free to E-mail me or call (517) 546-3306 for more information. #98

SANDRA L. SAMONS, PH.D, DCSW

Homestead Counseling Center 1480 Shevchenko Drive Ann Arbor, MI 48103-9001 Tele: (734) 663-7871 FAX: (734) 663-7441 E-mail: homsted@aol.com

Web: http://members.aol.com/homsted/

homsted.jpg

SUPPORT and GUIDANCE for self-discovery, family issues, coming out, being out, transition issues. Extensive experience in serving the entire spectrum of Cross-Dressers, Transgendered, Transsexuals. Referrals as indicated. #100

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN HEALTH SYSTEM COMPREHENSIVE GENDER SERVICES PROGRAM

Contact: Alfreda Rooks Jordan Tele: (734) 528-0895 E-mail: umcgsp@umich.edu The UMHS-CGSP is dedicated to meeting the medical and mental health care needs of individuals and their families for whom gender and sexual identity and expression are primary issues. Full range of services including primary medical and mental health care, speech and surgery.

MINNESOTA

KAROL L. JENSEN, M.P.H., PH.D.

Tele: (612) 869-7930

E-mail: KLJensen02@aol.com Gender identity issues, TS, TG, individual psychotherapy and couple work.

TRANSGENDER HEALTH SERVICES, PROGRAM IN HUMAN SEXUALITY, DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY PRACTICE & COMMUNITY HEALTH

University of Minnesota Medical School Walter Bockting, Coordinator 1300 South Second Street, Suite 180 Minneapolis, MN 55454

Tele: (612) 625-1500, FAX: (612) 626-8311 E-mail: bockt001@umn.edu Web: www.med.umn.edu/fp/phs/tgs.htm Comprehensive services for transgender, transsexual and intersex persons and families. #100

MISSOURI

HELEN R. FRIEDMAN, PH.D.

7750 Clayton Road, Suite 210 St. Louis, MO 63117 Tele: (314) 781-4500

Clinical psychologist offering compassionate, supportive individual, couple, and family therapy for the transgendered community and their families. Specialties: gender identity, addictions, depression, anxiety, stress, relationships, sexuality. #97

NEVADA

NANCY LEE, PH.D.

Caring Counseling 2061 Market Street Reno, NV 89502

Tele: (702) 322-7771, FAX: (702) 322-7501 Providing warm, accepting, validating and confidential psychotherapy for all members of the transgender community and their families. #100

NEW JERSEY

AMY L. ALTENHAUS, PH.D. Licensed Psychologist #1479

80 East Main Street Freehold, NJ 07728

Tele: (732) 780-6644, FAX: (732) 845-1184 Psychologist who treats transgendered individuals. Also performs custody evaluations. #95

DR. A.S. NUBEL **PSYCHOTHERAPIST**

683 Donald Dr. N. Bridgewater, NJ 08807 Tele: (908) 722-9884 FAX: (908) 722-0666 E-mail: Nubel@Eclipse.net Web: www.Eclipse.net/~Nubel Specialized Treatment of Gender Identity Disorders, (TV/TS) Individuals, Marriage #99 and Family, Groups.

NEW YORK

ARLENE ISTAR LEV C.S.W.-R, C.A.S.A.C.

Choices Counseling and Consulting

321 Washington Avenue Albany, NY 12206 Tele: (518) 463-9152 Web: www.choicesconsulting.com E-mail: info@choicesconsulting.com Individual and family therapy for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender (TV/TS) and other sexual minority issues. Advocacy and support for gender confusion and transitionrelated issues. Gender-friendly,

non-pathologizing, family-oriented. Groups

Supervision and consultation available. #98

available for MTF and significant others.

JEANNE MOREN, MA, LPC

56 Seventh Avenue New York, NY 10011 Tele: (212) 627-7699 or (201) 224-5547 E-mail: JeanneMoren@nj.rr.com Experienced. Caring and open-hearted. #101 Fee Negotiable.

DAVID OSTAD, M.D.

Director, Park Avenue Plastic Surgery 740 Park Avenue New York, NY 10021 Tele: (877) 494-8648 E-mail: Expert@HairTransplants.com or Expert@Surgery.com Specializing in SRS and associated

#99 procedures.

KATHERINE / KIT RACHLIN, PH.D.

153 Waverly Place, Suite 700 New York, NY 10014 Tele: (212) 206-3636 E-mail: KRachlin@aol.com Licensed Clinical Psychologist with solid TS/TG experience (14+ years) and serious clinical training. Warm, open minded, supportive and well-informed. Provides psychotherapy and resource referrals to individuals, SOFFAS, couples, and non-traditional relationships. Alternate lifestyles welcome. Also provides professional supervision for psychotherapists.

JAMES J. REARDON, M.D.

Board Certified Plastic & Reconstructive Surgeon 737 Park Avenue New York, NY 10021 Tele: (212) 832-0770

Web: www.drjamesreardon.com/

dysphoria

E-mail: jreardonmd@aol.com

Dr. Reardon has performed hundreds of transgender chest reconstructions in the past 23 years. From minimally invasive liposuction to surgical reconstruction of very large breasts, his in-depth experience allows him to handtailor surgery to correct your particular problem and to enhance your unique self-image. His reasonably priced surgery is performed in a state-of-the-art ambulatory facility.

DAVID SEGAL ATTORNEY AT LAW

30 Vesey St. New York, NY 10007 Tele: (212) 406-9200 FAX: (212) 571-0938 Gender Friendly. No fee for consultation, Experienced in all areas of Law. #98

OHIO

GENDER DYSPHORIA PROGRAM OF CENTRAL OHIO

P.O. Box 82008, Columbus, OH 43201 Tele: (614) 451-0111

Web: www.genderprogram.com E-mail: crane@genderprogram.com Transsexual, Crossdresser, Intersexual,

Transgenderist concerns. Contact: Meral Crane, MA, LPCC

Clinical Director and Coordinator; Licensed Clinical Counselor; Sex Therapist/Gender Specialist Marriage & Family Therapist. #101

RHODE ISLAND

BRETT LEIMKUHLER, PH.D.

Tele: (401) 783-1304

Licensed Clinical Psychologist with a private practice in Wakefield, R1. Services include individual (adult and adolescent), couples

and family therapy. Blue Cross/Blue Shield of RI and MA accepted.

TEXAS

RITA COTTERLY, PH.D SEXUALITY EDUCATION CENTER

901 Lake St. Fort Worth, TX 76102

#103

TRANSFORMATIONS PSYCHOTHERAPY SERVICES KATY KOONCE, LMSW

3625 Manchaca Ste. #103 Austin, TX 78704 Tele: (512) 329-6699 E-mail: caycewakes@aol.com TG psychotherapist providing compassionate, comprehensive transgender care. Individual, relationship, and group therapy. #101

FELESHIA PORTER, MS, LPC

Park Cities Counseling Center 3520 Cedar Springs Road Dallas, TX 75219 Tele: (214) 454-8144 FAX: (214) 526-3375 E-mail: FeleshiaPorter@vahoo.com Web: www.gendertherapy.com Specializing in gender, sexuality, relationships, and self-esteem. Working with people in transition since 1997, she provides a loving, safe environment that encourages people to embrace their "true selves." Individual and group sessions available. She is a member and follows the guidelines of HBIGDA.

VIRGINIA

RUSTY LYNN, LCSW, PASTORAL COUNSELOR

Tele: (703) 903-9696, ext. 269 Over ten years experience helping transgender persons, their spouses, family members, and friends. Referrals to medical professionals when appropriate. Offices in Washington DC near Metro Center and in N. Arlington, VA.

MARTHA HARRIS LCSW, CHT, TFT

Banyan Counseling Center 1007 King Street Alexandria, VA 22314 Tele: (571) 431-0900 Affirming, sensitive, confidential counseling

for the TG community, their significant others, and families. Certified Hypnotherapist & Thought Field Therapist. #100

www.BanyanCounselingCenter.com

MICHAEL G. TANCYUS, L.C.S.W.

57 South Main Street, Suite 615 Harrisonburg, VA 22801 Tele: (540) 574-6063 E-mail: rolltide@cfw.com

www.busdir.com/tancyusmic/index.html Individuals, couples and families. Providing affirming care for transgendered individuals and their loved ones from a family preservationist orientation. Over 20 years of experience with adults and adolescents.

VERMONT

REBECCA SHERLOCK, LICSW, NASW DIPLOMATE IN CLINICAL SOCIAL WORK

Montpelier, Vermont Tele: (802) 229-2946 E-mail: care@adelphia.net Individual, couple, family and group psychotherapy. Evaluations for hormones and surgery, and referrals to medical services for #100 transsexuals. Insurances accepted.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE INGERSOLL GENDER CENTER

1812 East Madison Seattle, WA 98102 Tele: (206) 329-6651 Counseling & referrals.

#100

RUSTY LYNN, LCSW. PASTORAL COUNSELOR

Tele: (703) 903-9696, ext. 269 Over ten years experience helping transgender persons, their spouses, family members, and friends. Referrals to medical professionals when appropriate. Offices in Washington DC near Metro Center, and in N. Arlington, VA

WASHINGTON

ANNE LAWRENCE, M.D.

1812 E. Madison Street, Suite 102 Seattle, WA 98122

Tele: (206) 323-7462

E-mail: anne@annelawrence.com Web: www.annelawrence.com Transgender medical care, including hor-

mone therapy for MTFs and FTMs, provided by a TS physician. Counseling about sexuality and gender identity concerns. Telephone consultation services available.

JUDE PATTON CMHC, CMFT, PA-C

1812 East Madison, Suite 103 Seattle, WA 98122 Tele/FAX: (425) 787-5094 E-mail: JUDEPATTON@aol.com Compassionate, supportive counseling for all trans-persons and their SOFFAs, by transman who is a physician assistant, therapist and AASECT-certified sex educator and sex therapist. Reasonable fees.

THE INGERSOLL GENDER CENTER

1812 East Madison Seattle, WA 98102 Tele: (206) 329-6651 Counseling & referrals.

#96

WISCONSIN

MILWAUKEE TRANSGENDER **PROGRAM**

c/o Gretchen Finke, MSSW or Roger Northway, MS Pathways Counseling Center 2645 N. Mayfair Road, Suite 230 Milwaukee, WI 53226 Tele: (414) 774-4111 Full Service Gender Program.

#100





THE CAPTICHOS:

They Spruce Themselves Up

by Dodie Bellamy

uddenly there's a pure wash of colors, and then the outline of a devilish sneer, Ed's clawed foot arches towards my clipper, huge black wings wrapping our periphery. Love for him balds me. His orders come from far away, beyond the frame of the beige plastic monitor, I receive them and I minister. Above us clouds caw and vomit. The clouds have no eyes or ears, yet they watch and listen, they are always watching me. If I behave myself Ed's robust physical presence will move me through space hefty motions thrust, pause, press again l pursue emotional states, attenuating these emotions like musical interludes, projecting them onto monochrome blobs, their faceless pornographic limbs pumping. This really turns Ed on. His claw is thick and smells like aged cheese, if I snip too close to its base Ed will bleed and scream, and then my personality will flee from the scene. I mourn the language of visibilities, its adhesiveness. marvelous stories, but in sexspace I can pop my head through into another dimension, yet simultaneously remain at my desk. Ed collects my words in a sack. "diamond chips" he calls them. a sparkling pillow to rest his head and dream on—if only he could sleep, but he can't sleep, the manic phase has begun, he walks through the night with his messy bleeding fingers. His teeth grow large as shovels. He wants to repulse me, he wants a visceral response they spruce themselves up I try to hold onto my mind, which reels from the profound absence inside me, the hidden unnameable who? that I am. His forehead is high in spirituality, when I massage the bump for mirthfulness he bursts out laughing, when I massage the bump for tune he bursts into song. "O adhesiveness, O pulse of life." Animal magnetism flows from his claw into my cunt.

Dodie Bellamy's latest book, Cunt-Ups (Tender Buttons) won the 2002 Firecracker Alternative Book Award for poetry. Her other books include The Letters of Mina Harker (Hard Press) and Feminine Hijinx (Hanuman). She lives in San Francisco and teaches in the MFA program at Antioch Los Angeles.

para Llevar

An almost incomprehensible emergency where there is none but the death of simplicity

by Laurence Paverd

am silverfish the lust artist, painting his body with the scent of my thumbs. I stand before him, akimbo, a passive **L** pilchard, escapee of broken nets, preoccupied with wishes to taste the things he has seen or move him to believe in the rhapsodic diction of kisses. On stage he rounds his back over black pillars which support the world. Each day I can feel the cracks multiplying, ribs of dried nettle caught beneath wheels driving me apart, or opening to insomnia. The stride of a whale toward his... I can not find the words... and scuff eyes with the brashness of my tongue. Opening to him this way is an earth-born black hole of xylophones, rattling beads, a metallic syncopation of one suspended heart in a mass of ruffled black velvet space, hanging over the longing to be filled by his attention. How much I hate to love, or care if "the other" cares to greet me with wet lips in a crowd jostling to touch the blush angled & balanced on his cheekbones. I want nothing from him but a lifetime of alluvial lines written on the brink of warmth. I am a non-linear tale and he a gigameter or a point from where 1 can see myself unaccustomed to his looks, which flicker with scratched lines of poor reception, as he fluctuates between my words and the roses from his lover. I want him over for coffee, laughter & crow's feet. Beeswax under nails, bruised legs of my distrustful mind, wanting him hungry for my mouth, my fingers, and my curved imagination. Corn-dog, silver-fish & all things eaten on the go. He cocks his head to the stranger he wants me to be and says "What's up?" as I dissolve slowly from the sleep caught within the black eye-liner of his left eye. Each day I strangle myself with thoughts on spermicidal pheromones. I grow horns, humps, ill temperament, and become each failed attempt at being the dapper visionary I lose myself to; entwined, speechless, crazed and skittish, unable to digest the subtle focus, their eyes. The drama holds me together, it is impossible longing—the fall before the leap. I tell myself that behind his bucolic glow he has a mad scientist's ways. He is a flamenco, descending leaf, deep bow, Basho's peach blossoms. His fake breasts are a circus to men, whereas I imagine his pierced nipples to be rungs of improbability to this tired art, and my aching thumbs, scentless, held within closed fists.

Laurence Paverd lives in Brooklyn.

INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR GENDER **FDUCATION**

The IFGE is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization providing outreach to and for the transgender community. Among its many other activities, IFGE publishes and distributes gender related books, maga-



SYNCHRONICITY **BOOKSTORE PUBLICATIONS** CATALOGUE

Profits from all sales go toward promoting self-acceptance, public understanding, and inclusion of greater gender diversity in society at large. Our office and bookstore are located at 14 Felton Street, 3rd Floor, Waltham, MA 02453-4117

Call to confirm availability (781) 899-2212



NEW Transgender Good News by Pat Conover

By the Grace of God by Lee Frances Heller & Friends edited by Julie Ann Johnson



#251

\$15.00

#941

\$11.95



Christine Jorgensen A Personal Autobiography by Christine Jorgensen

The Tranny Guide 2001-2002 International TV Shopping Source by Vicky Lee



#931

\$14.95

#201

\$24.95



Transgender Care: Recommended Guidelines, Practical Information and Personal Accounts by Gianna E. Israel & Donald E. Tarver II, M.D.

OMNIGENDER: a trans-religious approach by Virginia Ramey Mollenkott



#456

\$22.95

#955

\$18.00

NEW



NEW The Femme's Guide to the Universe by Shar Rednour

Phallus Palace



#235

\$14.95

#239

\$19.95

by Dean Kotula



Face Forward by Kevin Aucoin

Sex Changes by Pat Califia

2002 Gay Yellow Pages US and Canada



NOW IN PAPERBACK!

#517

\$20.00

#198

\$16.95



Miss Vera's Finishing School for Boys Who Want to Be Girls by Veronica Vera



NOW IN PAPERBACK! #457 \$15.00

#282

\$15.95



Prepare for Surgery Heal Faster Book by Peggy Huddleston



Prepare for Surgery Heal Faster (Audio Tape) by Peggy Huddleston



#bk150

\$14.95

#au150

\$9.95



Transformations by Mariette Pathy Allen

Gender Outlaw by Kate Bornstein



#032

\$24.95

#189

\$13.00



THE LAST TIME VORE A DRESS

The Last Time I Wore A Dress by Daphne Scholinski

by George Wilkerson / Bobbi Williams

Me and Bobbi and The Gyrls



#472

\$13.00

#951

\$20.99



From Toads to Queens Transvestism in a Latin American Setting by Jacobo Schifter, PhD

O Au No Kea Voices from Hawai'i's Mahu and Transgender Communities

by Andrew Matzner

O Au No Keia

#487

\$17.95

#221

\$21.99

by Randi Ettner



Read My Lips Sexual Subversion and the End of Gender by Riki Anne Wilchins

Gender Loving Care



BACK IN PRINT! #445 **\$16.95**

#474

\$25.00



SOCIAL SERVICES HTIW TRANSGENDERED

Social Services with Transgendered Youth Edited by Gerard P. Mallon

Crossing: A Memoir by Deirdre McCloskey



#921

\$19.95

915

\$15.00

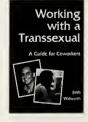




Transsexual Workers by Janis Walworth

Buy as A SET

Working with a Transsexual by Janis Walworth



#476

\$16.00

#526

\$12.00



Become a member of IFGE today and get a 10% discount on your bookstore purchase. (discount does not apply for magazines or shipping & handling charges).

SALE ITEMS

\$10.00

Wives. Partners & Others

by Jan & Diane Dixon

SALE \$8.00 ¬

Aspects of Gender

by Lesley Gordon

\$14.95

20% off or (281102(11)

\$1.00

\$25.00

\$10.00

\$24.95

\$20.00

\$10.00

\$24.95

#036 20% off<

Legal Aspects of Transsexualism by Sr. Mary Elizabeth SSE \$10.00

SALE \$8.00

Writing Successful How-to Books by Jean Marie Stine \$14.95 #190

#147

SALE \$11.95 20% off<

Counseling in Genderland As Nature Made Him: The Boy who

#016

by John Colapinto

SALE \$12.95

was Raised as a Girl

photos and text by Loren Cameron

#498 \$26.00

SALE \$19.50

BOOKS GENDERLAND

WRITING

SUCCESSFUL

SELF-HELP OT-WOH8

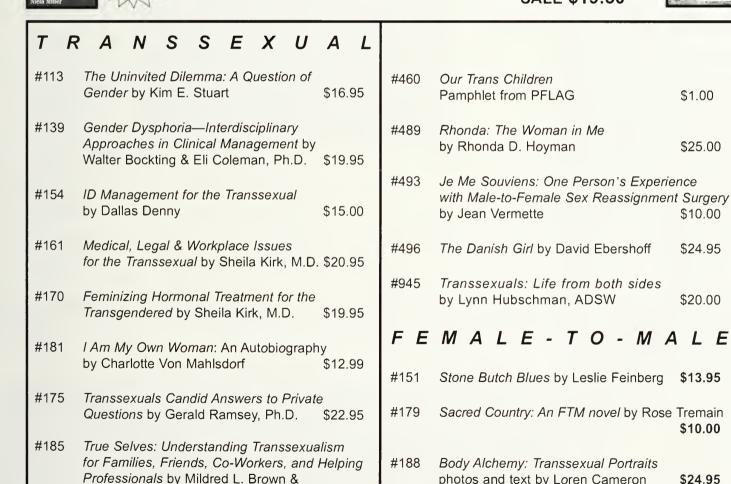
Chloe Ann Rounsley

by Niela Miller

#166

SALE \$14.95

\$19.95



MEMBERSHIP PAYS!

\$25.00

Become a member of IFGE today and get a 10% discount on your bookstore purchase. (discount does not apply for magazines or shipping & handling charges).

TR	RANSGENDER	#515 Making Faces: Tips and techniques on basic makeup application by Kevin Aucoin \$20.00
#034	Gender Blending: Confronting the Limits of Duality by Holly Devor, Ph.D. \$14.95	#959 Out and About: The Emancipated Crossdresser by Ms. Lacey Leigh \$17.95
#451	Gay/Lesbian/Bisexual/Transgender Public Policy Issues edited by Wallace K. Swan, DPA	M A G A Z I N E S Current and Some Back Issues Available. CALL or EMAIL FOR AVAILABILITY
	\$17.95	#LL Lady Like \$12.00
#156	S/HE: An intimate search by the partner of a transgender.by Minnie Bruce Pratt \$11.95	#GT Girl Talk \$10.00
#420	Trans Liberation: Beyond Pink or Blue	#TCN Transgender Community News \$8.00
	by Leslie Feinberg \$20.00	AUDIO/VIDEO
#442	Transgender Warriors: From Joan of Arc to RuPaul by Leslie Feinberg \$20.00	#vi148 Melanie Speaks VIDEO \$24.95 #cd148 On Developing a Female Voice CD \$19.95
#449	Two Spirit People by Lester Brown \$16.95	#au148 by Melanie Ann Phillips Cassette \$19.95
C R	OSSDRESSING	#au235 What's Inside of Me: Music by Davetta Magness \$11.95
#021	The Cross Dresser and His Wife by Virginia Prince \$12.00	#au240 <i>TS Man</i> : An audio cassette by James Green. \$9.95
#022	Understanding CrossDressing by Virginia Prince \$12.00	#cd232 Play to Win: Music by Pamela Davis \$12.99
#026	Art & Illusion Vol. 1: Face & Hair by JoAnn Roberts \$15.00	#vi101 Husbands & Wives, Best Friends & Lovers Dealing with crossdressing in relationships produced by Donna Mobley \$30.00
#040	Art & Illusion Vol. 2: Fashion & Style by JoAnn Roberts \$15.00	#vi102 Metamorphosis: Man into Woman \$39.95
#053	Art & Illusion Vol. 3 : Behaving as a Woman	VIDEO documentary of Gary's change to Gaby
	by JoAnn Roberts \$15.00	#vi103 Speaking as a Woman VIDEO by Allison Laing \$30.00
#111	Coping with CrossDressing: crossdressing in perspective for spouses by JoAnn Roberts	#bk029 Speaking as a Woman: Book \$10.00
	\$14.00	#vi104 Art & Illusion Tricks & Tips \$30.00 #vi136 Art & Illusion Basic Makeup \$30.00
#031	My Husband Wears My Clothes by Peggy Rudd, Ed.D. \$14.95	VIDEO by JoAnn Roberts
#042	CrossDressing with Dignity	#vi105 <i>Ladylike Deportment</i> \$30.00 VIDEO by Paula Jordan Sinclair
	by Peggy Rudd, Ed.D. \$14.95	#vi113
#159	CrossDressers & Those Who Share Their Lives: Indispensible insights & advice for CDs & their mates.by Peggy Rudd, Ed.D. \$14.95	Music VIDEO by Sam LaHanna #vi150 Gender 101 \$29.95
#405	. 33	VIDEO produced by IFGE
#465	Who's Really from Venus by Peggy Rudd, Ed.D. \$15.95	#vi165 An Evening with Dr. Stanley Biber \$30.00 VIDEO MTF SURGICAL TECHNIQUE
#469	The Empress is a Man by Michael R. Gorman \$20.99	#vi166 An Evening with Dr. Stanley Biber \$30.00 VIDEO FTM SURGICAL TECHNIQUE
#490	Creating a Feminine Carriage by Elaine Sagant \$12.95	#vi212 Fluid Boundaries VIDEO \$14.95 by Wendell Collier and Miqqi A. Gilbert
		by Wondon Joiner and Miggl A. Gilbert

YOU CAN PLACE YOUR ORDER OVER THE PHONE WITH A VISA OR MASTERCARD CALL (781) 899-2212. QUESTIONS? ASK FOR DENISE OR E-MAIL HER AT BOOKS@IFGE.ORG.

Mailing Information & Order Form

		~	1
3	7		
م			
	_		

IFGE Synchronicity **Bookstore**

MEMBERSHIP #

 $\rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow$

While I'm at it please sign me up (sign up now and get your discount on this order)

Shipping and Handling \$5.00 for the 1st item plus \$1.00 ea. addl. item. US Mail Media Rate

Quantity	Item#	Title	Price ea.
		Subtotal:	
		nbership Discount :	
+ Mass.	Resid	ents 5% Sales Tax :	
■ → Membership & Subscription :			\$65
or ■ → Tapestry Subscription:			\$36
or ■ → Basic Membership :			\$35
Donation to IFGE (tax deductable !) :			
<< (see ra	ates) Sh	ipping & Handling:	
Tot	al Enc	losed (U.S. Funds) :	

Please make checks / money orders payable to IFGE, PO Box 540229, Waltham, MA 02454-0229

Name:		
Address:		
City:	State: Zip+4:	
E-mail:	Phone:	
Credit Card #:		

Exp. Date: _____ Signature: .

TT100

NOTE. International Orders subject to additional shipping determined by country, zone and postage class selected (Surface or Air).

Prices subject to change without notice. For more info or status check please e-mail books@ifge.org or call (781) 899-2212

fold here

postage stamp here

IFGE Synchronicity Bookstore PO Box 540229 Waltham, MA 02454-0229

Tapestry Back Issues



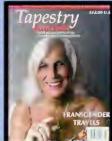
Issue 70 Winter '94



Issue 71 Spring '95



Issue 72 Summer '95



Issue 73 Fall '95



Issue 74 Winter '95



Issue 75 Spring '96



Issue 76 Summer '96



Issue 77 Fall '96



Issue 78 Winter '96



Issue 79 Summer '97



Issue 80 Fall '97



Issue 81 Winter '97



Issue 82 Spring '98



Issue 83 Summer '98



Issue 84 Fall '98



Issue 85 Winter '98



Issue 86 Spring '99



Issue 87 Summer '99



Issue 88 Fall '99



Issue 89 Spring '00



Issue 90 Summer '00



Issue 91 Fall '00



Issue 92 Winter '00



Issue 93 Spring '01



Issue 94 Summer '01



Issue 95 Fall '01



Issue 96 Winter '01



Issue 97 Spring '02



Issue 98 Summer '02



Issue 99 Fall '02



Mission Statement

"Stimulate changes in society and culture to improve Transperson acceptance"

R.S.I. Primary Activities

1. Anecdotal Research

Contra - Hormonal Observations:

Do natal males drive differently?

Are differences in alcoholism hormonally influenced?

Do hormones influence smoking dependency?

Is software gender - biased?

2. Conference Co-Sponsor

Gender - care professionals

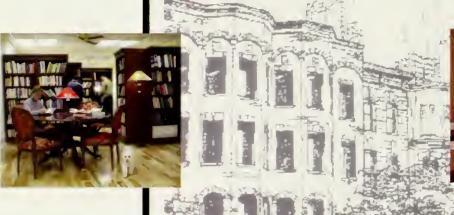
Invited to speak at existing gender conferences

Exchange Ideas

. Surgical . Legal . Cultural

Promotes Global Networking

Stimulates Caregiver Advancement





3. Library and Archives

Published works
Books
Newsletters
Magazines

Film, Video & Audio . New releases

. Interviews (dating back 30 years) Documentaries

Archives
Personal diaries



4. Digital Video Education (DVE)

Quarterly Productions

Planned Topics

. Trans Youth Care EMT training Understanding HBIGDA

Free to Professionals

Streaming Digital Video at www.RSInstitute.org

22 W. Ontario, Suite 400, Chicago, IL. 60610

www. RSInstitute.org

RSInstitute@aol.com