

Chapter 1 : Gay News, LGBT Rights, Politics, Entertainment

the evelyn hooker study and the normalization of homosexuality by Thomas Landess Evelyn Hooker has been among the most influential figures in the highly successful movement to convince the American people that homosexuality is a "normal variant" of human sexual behavior.

Her study, "The Adjustment of the Male Overt Homosexual" *Journal of Projective Techniques*, 21, is the most frequently cited scientific source for the argument that homosexuality is not a pathology, that homosexuals are as free from mental disorder as heterosexuals. Such assertions have not only found their way into standard psychology textbooks but have also provided a scientific basis for decisions in major court cases involving the legality of state sodomy laws and prohibitions against homosexual employment in certain state and local agencies. For many commentators and activists, the Hooker study effectively ended the debate over whether or not homosexuals were in any way abnormal in their relationships with each other and with the community at large. Today many Americans have accepted the idea that homosexuality is "normal" and "healthy" without realizing that such an opinion is derived in large measure from a single study -- one conducted by a UCLA professor whose previous laboratory subjects had been rats. In all this extravagant homage to Hooker and her study, several points have escaped her admirers, to say nothing of the federal courts: In her report, Evelyn Hooker did not use a random sample to test the stability of homosexuals, but allowed gay rights activists to recruit those homosexuals most likely to illustrate her thesis that homosexuality is not a pathology. Individuals who proved unstable were deleted from the final sample. Six subjects in her study, three from each group, had engaged in both homosexual and heterosexual behavior beyond adolescence. Hooker made several errors in her mathematical calculations that raise doubts about her care and competence as a researcher. Hooker did not attempt to prove that homosexuals were normal in every way, nor does her study support the idea that homosexuals as a group are just as stable as heterosexuals. Hooker was relatively inexperienced in administering the Rorschach test, and this inexperience may have led to mistakes in the administration and evaluation of the Rorschach. On the Thematic Apperception Test and the Make-A-Picture-Story test -- which require subjects to make up fictional narratives about depicted scenes -- the homosexuals could not refrain from including homosexual fantasies in their imaginary accounts. For that reason, Hooker altered the nature of the study by no longer asking the judges to use the TAT and MAPS in an attempt to determine the sexual orientation of each of the 60 subjects, since the differences were apparent from the narratives. From all indications, she undertook the study to prove that homosexuals could function as normal human beings. As she herself said, "How could my hypothesis have been anything else? Here is just how she proceeded and what she found. Hooker, herself, created a "control group" of heterosexuals for the experiment, despite the fact that on the standardized tests she intended to use, norms had already been established. In her report, Hooker offers this somewhat cryptic explanation of heterosexual recruitment: Because the heterosexuals were, for the most part, obtained from community organizations which must remain anonymous, I cannot describe further the way in which they were obtained. She canvassed the education secretaries of labor unions, thinking that they would have liberal attitudes. So Hooker took to collaring candidates wherever she could find them, including a fireman who showed up to inspect her home. In fact, she deliberately sought out only those subjects who seemed stable and "normal" -- at least in their ability to adjust to their social environment. She defined the criteria for membership in the groups as follows: In both groups subjects were eliminated who were in therapy at the time. If, in the preliminary screening, evidence of considerable disturbance appeared, the individual was eliminated 5 heterosexuals; 5 homosexuals. I attempted to secure homosexuals who would be pure for homosexuality; that is, without heterosexual experience. With three exceptions this is so. These three subjects had not had more than three heterosexual experiences, and they identified themselves as homosexual in their patterns of desire and behavior. The heterosexual group is exclusively heterosexual beyond the adolescent period, with three exceptions; these three had had a single homosexual experience each. At some point, as noted parenthetically above, she found five from each group too unbalanced to include in her study, so apparently she dropped these ten and their matches in the opposite

groups -- for a total of 20 eliminated. This winnowing process reduced the size of the total pool from 80 to It is instructive to read her summary of these matchings and then compare that summary to the chart containing the same information. The homosexuals, and thus the heterosexuals, ranged in age from 25 to 50, with an average age of While she says the age range for all subjects is , the chart indicates that the youngest subject is 26 and the oldest The figures on the table indicate an average age of 35 for the homosexuals and 37 for the heterosexuals -- different averages than the ones Hooker gives. In her summary, she says the range of IQ scores is , but the lowest IQ score on her chart is Despite this error, however, her averages for both homosexuals and heterosexuals are consistent with the chart. On average years of education, she gives as a range the completion of grammar school to the equivalent of a masters degree. Here her summary is at best imprecise, since the least amount of education is 9 years -- past the junior high level and three years beyond elementary school. Also, her average education for homosexuals, based on the chart, should be These mathematical discrepancies are minor but disturbing. If all the averages had been incorrect, a generous reader might have concluded that somehow she had printed the wrong chart -- a single careless error. But given the accuracy of some of her calculations, it seems more likely she made several careless errors. A footnote on the first page of the Hooker report suggests that the materials were rushed into print -- that, though she hesitated to publish her paper, "[i]n view of the importance of her findings it seemed desirable to the editors that they be made public To be sure, these figures are largely irrelevant to the final conclusions of her study. The averages of ages, IQ scores, and amount of education lend only marginal credibility to the selection process. As noted below, Hooker scored the Rorschach test herself, despite the fact that she had had little previous experience in this area. Add to this inexperience a lack of mathematical precision, and the study begins to pose genuine problems. First, in choosing a small sample that is anything but random, Hooker has declined to test the proposition that homosexuals and heterosexuals in society are equally likely to be normal, well-adjusted human beings. As she, herself, says in the report, she is only interested in "whether homosexuality is necessarily [emphasis added] a symptom of pathology. But the limited scope of her study cuts two ways. Knowing the nature of the sample, no one could reasonably conclude from her findings that homosexuals as a group are no more likely to be mentally disturbed than heterosexuals. Yet this is precisely what many have concluded. If one accepts the study as valid and definitive, one can only conclude that some homosexuals are not pathological in their dealings with the world at large. As Hooker herself observes, there is no evidence to conclude that homosexuals are not pathological in their sexual activities. Indeed, her account in the study report is evasive; and her later recollections suggest that she may have shaded the truth initially in order to cover up problems she encountered in recruiting the control group. No one -- not even Kinsey -- would call this an unambiguously heterosexual group. They hoped that it would prove they were "normal" human beings; so they scoured their own community to find just the right volunteers to prove her limited hypothesis. In light of this fact, the performance of homosexuals on two of the three tests, as discussed below, may well indicate that homosexuality generates social behavior that is obsessive, indeed all but uncontrollable -- certainly one indication of pathology. The Rorschach test, as most people know, consists of a series of ink blots that subjects are asked to interpret. The Thematic Apperception Test requires subjects to describe and make up stories about pictures of people in various settings. The MAPS test requires subjects to arrange cut-out pictures and then make up a story about their arrangement. Despite her lack of clinical experience in what is called "projective techniques," according to Hooker, she administered and scored the Rorschach test herself. After scoring the test and constructing profiles, she placed the results in random order and passed them along to two experts in Rorschach analysis. Klopfer and Meyer, with two tasks in mind: On the task of determining overall adjustment i. For example, Judge "A" rated 15 of the 60 as "top" in stability, while Judge "B" rated only 4 as "top. However, more homosexuals than heterosexuals ranked in the two "top" groupings and more heterosexuals than homosexuals ranked in the two "bottom" groupings. When assigned the task of choosing between the homosexual and heterosexual subjects, Judge "A" correctly identified 17 of the 30 pairs and Judge "B" 18 of the An ideal random selection would have identified 15 out of 30, though Hooker is technically correct in saying that, in such a small sample, the results indicate that "neither judge was able to do better than chance. First, they question her ability to administer and score the test. As an animal researcher until the time

she undertook this project, she obviously had logged comparatively little experience in administering Rorschachs, a delicate and highly complicated task in which the clinician gently and obliquely elicits spontaneous responses. Some authorities in the field maintain that, under ideal circumstances, a more qualified expert would have explored many avenues Hooker failed to note and would have found out many things Hooker missed -- including indications of the pathology of the homosexuals. A second criticism of her methodology is the lack of "blindness" in the administration of the Rorschach. Ideally, given the nature of the results sought, the test should have been administered under circumstances in which both interviewer and subject were unaware of the purpose of the test. In the case of the Hooker study, both she and her subjects knew what she was striving to prove -- and both she and the homosexuals had a vested interest in proving the hypothesis that homosexuals were not necessarily pathological. Can Rorschach subjects tailor their answers to desired ends? Absolutely, say some Rorschach experts. One example of such a phenomenon in "projective techniques" is called the "Rosenthal Effect," in which a subject generates the results he or she believes the researcher wants. In this particular case, both the researcher Hooker and her homosexual subjects had a compelling reason to produce these results. The problem of identifying the homosexual protocol from this material was essentially a much easier one than that encountered with the Rorschach, since few homosexuals failed to give open [sic] homosexual stories on at least one picture. The second task given the Rorschach judges, of distinguishing the homosexual from the heterosexual records when they were presented in matched pairs, was therefore omitted. Simply put, the homosexuals gave themselves away on tests less dependent than the Rorschach on the training and experience of the examiner. Despite the fact that they knew the purpose of this test was to prove their own stability, normalcy, and lack of differentiation from heterosexuals, they still did not refrain from indulging themselves in homosexual fantasies, thereby exposing their sexual appetites. It is difficult not to conclude that in verbalizing such fantasies, they were exhibiting the obsessive nature of homosexuality, the difficulty of homosexuals to control their desire, even when their reputation in the psychiatric community was at stake. As one research analyst puts it: Following the logical conclusions of this experiment, we are compelled to conclude that there is something substantively different about the way homosexuals and heterosexuals look at the world. In this section she concedes the possibility that homosexuals are indeed pathological, a point overlooked by most of her admirers. She speculates that the psychological defect of homosexuals may lie "in a weakness of ego-function and control and that this cannot be adequately diagnosed from projective test protocols. As one psychiatrist puts it, the material produced in the Rorschach is like that produced on the analytic couch. Two men may produce very similar material on the couch, but the difference between them is that one -- the normal -- gets up at the end of the hour and resumes his normal functioning, while the other does not. Thus, one could defend the hypothesis that homosexuality is symptomatic of pathology, but that the pathology is confined to one sector of behavior, namely, the sexual. Comparisons between the number and duration of love relationships, cruising patterns, and degree of satisfaction with sexual pattern and the love partner will certainly show clear-cut differences. However, she undoubtedly found in these personal histories what most other researchers have found: These findings, if published, could well have cast further doubts on the stability and normalcy of homosexuals. Her report has, like a folk tale, become simpler and purer in the constant retelling. Instead of a complicated account filled with the predictable complexity of life, we now have only Beauty and the Beast. Not only has this single study with only 60 subjects been cited repeatedly by prominent psychiatrists, social critics, and gay activists; but such summaries have also been accepted as part of the expert testimony in high-profile court cases nationwide. Curiously, many of those who cite the study not only incorrectly summarize its content but do so in remarkably similar fashion.

Chapter 2 : Gay Chicago, Boystown neighborhood

Evelyn Hooker (née Gentry, September 2, - November 18,) was an American psychologist most notable for her paper "The Adjustment of the Male Overt Homosexual" in which she administered several psychological tests to groups of self-identified male homosexuals and heterosexuals and asked experts to identify the homosexuals and rate their mental health.

Next Rowan County Clerk Kim Davis The battle for gay rights in America has been raging since the mid-twentieth century and is clearly nowhere near over. On September 3, , Rowan County Clerk Kim Davis was thrown in jail on a contempt of court charge for refusing to issue marriage licenses to same-sex couples at the Rowan County Courthouse in Morehead, Kentucky. She claims the Supreme Court ruling conflicts with her Christian faith. Five days later, U. District Judge David Bunning lifted the contempt order against Davis, saying he was satisfied that her deputies are fulfilling their obligation to grant licenses in her absence. Bunning warned, however, that there will be trouble if Davis tries to interfere with the issuance of those licenses in any way. Davis stopped issuing all marriage licenses in June , the day after the U. Supreme Court legalized same-sex marriage nationwide. Two gay couples and two straight couples sued her as a result. This decision marked a long fought victory for the LGBT community that included many milestones of disappointment and tragedy on the road to equal rights. Kinsey, an American biologist and sex researcher, published a book of his findings, called "Sexual Behavior in the Human Male. These findings shocked the psychologists and psychiatrists of the time, who long considered homosexuality a sociopathic personality disorder. On December 15, , the findings of that investigation were then circulated to all members of Congress in the form of a Senate Report, entitled "Employment of Homosexuals and Other Sex Perverts in Government. Accordingly, thousands of gay men and women were dismissed from their positions within the U. The "security risks" listed in that executive order included neurotics, alcoholics and homosexuals. Its purpose is to host social events and push for social change through education. Chapters quickly spring up in other cities across the country as well. This photo shows s newsletters from the New York chapter of the Daughters of Bilitis. She conducted Rorschach and other psychological tests and groups of both homosexual and heterosexual men, and concluded that they do not differ significantly enough to consider homosexuality a clinical entity. Her paper, "The Adjustment of the Male Overt Homosexual," is groundbreaking and helps to explode the notion that homosexuality is a mental illness. The gay youth inside, however, were sick of police raiding their bars in attempt to rid local neighborhoods of "sexual deviants. Thousands of protestors clashed with police officers in the streets outside Stonewall for three days. The riots are credited with reigniting the modern gay rights movement in America, and the Stonewall Inn was granted landmark status in June Leonard Fink UpStairs Lounge arson attack On June 24, , the Upstairs Lounge -- a gay bar on the second floor of a building in the French Quarter of New Orleans -- was intentionally set on fire, and 32 people perished inside. Most of the victims were found near the windows in the background, attempting to escape the blaze. And no one was ever charged with the crime. Here, the charred remains of the Upstairs Lounge are seen on June 25, , the day after the attack. Olesen; a suit, which was filed after the U. The Homosexual Magazine," obscene. Citing the First Amendment, it was the first time the U. Supreme Court ruled in favor of gay rights. Then, on November 8, , Harvey Milk, seen here, wins a seat on the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, becoming the first openly gay man to be elected to public office in California. Before his assassination in , Milk used his political position to fight discrimination against members of the LGBT community in the workplace. AP Photo March on Washington - On October 11, , after six years of federal inaction with regards to the rapidly worsening AIDS crisis, 50, gay rights activists marched on Washington to demand that President Reagan address the epidemic. In doing so, he makes the legal definition of marriage, a union between one man and one woman. As such, states no longer have to recognize same-sex unions, which were officiated beyond their borders. In response, thousands of people converged outside the U. Capitol, demanding some sort of political action to help stop hate crimes and draw attention to victims of anti-gay violence. They became the first couple to enter a legalized civil union in the United States. Here, a crowd applauds a gay couple as they emerge from City Hall

after applying for a marriage license in the early hours of May 17, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Cambridge City Hall opened its doors before midnight that night to become the first city in Massachusetts to issue licenses for same sex marriages. Thousands of gay marriage supporters carry signs during a rally against the passing of Prop.

She is a hero of the glbtq community for her maverick scholarship and advocacy. She was born Evelyn Gentry on September 2, 1907, in North Platte, Nebraska, and grew up in Colorado.

When she was 13, her family moved to Sterling, Colorado. Still an advocate of education, Jessie Bethel enrolled Evelyn at Sterling High School, which was large and unusually progressive for the time. By the time she was ready to graduate, she had obtained a scholarship to the University of Colorado Boulder. Karl Munzinger, guided her in her challenge of the then-prevalent psychological theory of behaviourism. She wrote her thesis paper on trial-and-error learning in rats. After receiving her Masters degree, she became one of 11 women involved in the PhD program in psychology at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, having been refused referral from the chairman of Yale for being a female. She studied with Knight Dunlap, who also generally did not approve of women doctorates. After teaching for only one year at the Maryland College for Women, she contracted tuberculosis and spent the next year in a sanatorium in Arizona. After her recovery she began teaching at Whittier College in Southern California. Evelyn lived with a Jewish family while she studied in Europe. While there, she got a first-hand look at the rise of Adolf Hitler and witnessed such events as the Kristallnacht. Before returning home, Evelyn went on a group tour to Russia, arriving just after a major purge. The events that Evelyn would see in Europe ultimately sparked her desire to help overcome social injustice. The heads at Whittier were afraid of her because she had spent a year living in a totalitarian Europe. She and several other staff were let go because they were suspected of subversive behavior. Evelyn quickly gained a reputation as a brilliant teacher and researcher. She stayed at UCLA for 31 years, where she conducted research and taught experimental and physiological psychology until when she went into private practice. Evelyn was teaching an introductory psychology class in when a student approached her after class. He identified himself as Sam From; he confided in her that he was gay and so were most of his friends. They would spend time between and after classes to talk and get to know each other. Sam introduced Evelyn to his circle of homosexual friends. They would go to clubs, bars, and parties where Evelyn was able to fraternize with more homosexuals. Over the next two decades she became established professionally. They married in London in 1947, and she took his surname. In the mid-fifties Christopher Isherwood became their neighbor. In 1953 Hooker was invited to lecture in Europe and in 1954, the director of the National Institute of Mental Health NIMH asked her to produce a report on what the institution should do about homosexual men. The report recommended the decriminalization of homosexuality and the provision of similar rights to both homosexual and heterosexual people. The burgeoning gay rights movement seized on this. Most of her clients were gay men and lesbians. The Story of Dr. She applied for a grant from the NIMH even though she was warned that it was highly unlikely she would receive it due to the controversy of the topic. She contacted the Mattachine Society to find a large portion of homosexual men. The Mattachine Society was an organization whose purpose was to integrate homosexuals into society. She gathered a sample of 30 heterosexual men and 30 homosexual men and paired them based on equivalent IQ, age, and education. For the interest of the study, it was required that none of the men from either group have previously been seen for psychological help, in disciplinary barracks in the Armed Services, in prison, showed evidence of considerable disturbance, or who were in therapy. She decided to leave the interpretation of her results to other people, to avoid any possible bias. His ability to differentiate between the two groups was no better than chance. It took him six months and he, too, found that both groups were highly similar in their psychological make-up. This in turn helped change the attitude of society at large. Experts became concerned about using psychoanalytic approaches and behavior modification conversion therapy. In ego-dystonic homosexuality was also eliminated from the handbook when it was determined that psychological therapies could not cure homosexuality. Evelyn Hooker, "The homosexual community". In Evelyn Duvall and Sylvanus Duvall curr. Evelyn Hooker, "Male homosexual life styles and venereal disease". Evelyn Hooker, "Male homosexuality". Evelyn Hooker, "An empirical study of some relations between sexual patterns and gender identity in male homosexuals". Evelyn Hooker, "Male homosexuals and their worlds". Judd Marmor, *Inversione sessuale*.

Evelyn Hooker, Foreword to: Weinberg, Homosexuals and the military:

Chapter 4 : Evelyn Hooker - Wikipedia

Evelyn Hooker, "The homosexual community". Proceedings of the XIV International congress of applied psychology, Munksgaard, Copenhagen Evelyn Hooker, "Homosexuality: Summary of studies".

Hooker commented how she enjoyed working at UCLA because she formed her own private practice and could continue to teach. Hooker began dating one of her students Donn Caldwell and became married to him in 1947. Several students invited Hooker to conduct research with them on homosexuality. Hooker stopped research in 1951, because of her divorce to Caldwell. Hooker continued her research in homosexuality and extended her research she applied to the National Institute of Mental Health to request grant money for a six-month study for "The Adjustment of nonclinical Homosexual Men and a Comparable Group of Heterosexual Men. Hooker received funding for this study until the completion of the study in 1953 and received the Research Career Award. This research was very controversial for the time because before this study homosexuality was classified as a severe and pervasive emotional disorder. The research findings of this study resulted in the APA taking out homosexuality as a disorder. During these years Hooker had made huge contributions in eliminating the negative stigma of homosexuality at the time. While living in Berlin Hooker lived with a Jewish family, where they showed her a lifestyle through their eyes. Hooker then decided the rest of her life would be dedicated to correcting social injustice through psychology. After the year, Hooker returned back to Whittier College. This was one of the only PhD jobs available at the time. Hooker worked for a year and had to take off a year from becoming ill with tuberculosis in the fall of 1954. During these two years of being ill she read and used this time for self-reflection. After returning to work for a year she was offered a fellowship to work in psychotherapy at the Institute for Psychotherapy in Berlin from 1955 to 1957. The department was located in a small building off campus, which resulted in a close relationship between the faculty and the students. Hooker graduated with her PhD in 1957 but due to the depression in the United States there was few PhD positions available. Hooker was offered a position at the university, but Muenzinger pressured Hooker to further her education and attend another university on the eastern coast. Yerkes, but she was refused because she was a women. Hooker graduate from University of Colorado-Boulder in 1958 with her masters in psychology. Hooker learned that the psychology department used the seniors for quiz sections for the introduction psychology classes and this is how she decided to become a psychology major. Hooker became enrolled in a comparative psychology class with professor Karl Muenzinger. He was described as having brilliant lectures that included student participate. She continued her education at University of Colorado- Boulder for her graduate degree in the fall of 1959. Hooker graduated from Sterling High School in late spring 1959. Hooker applied to many schools and finally decided on attending University of Colorado-Boulder in the fall of 1959. Current City and Hometown.

Chapter 5 : Evelyn Hooker - The Full Wiki

In , Hooker applied for a National Institute of Mental Health grant to conduct a scientific study comparing homosexual and heterosexual men. In , she presented her paper, "The Adjustment of the Male Overt Homosexual " at an APA meeting in Chicago.

The MAPS was used in addition to the TAT because of the opportunity it gives the subject for the selection of figures together with backgrounds with different situational pulls of particular importance in this study. Shneidman agreed to analyze the MAPS and TAT protocols of the 60 subjects, using the same categories for analysis and overall adjustment as did the Rorschach judges. The service he performed, in terms of sheer energy alone, may be suggested by the fact that he began the task on week-ends in February, when the first fruit trees in our California garden were in bloom, and barely escaped before fruit appeared in July. The problem of identifying the homosexual protocol from the heterosexual was essentially a much easier one than that encountered with the Rorschach, since few homosexuals failed to give open homosexual stories on at least one picture. The second task given the Rorschach judges, of distinguishing the homosexual from the heterosexual records when they were presented in matched pairs, was therefore omitted. In every other respect, however, both with respect to task and procedure and including the recording, the TAT-MAPS judge proceeded as had the Rorschach judges. In the first 30 records the TAT and MAPS protocols for each man were analyzed together, with judgments given about overall adjustment rating and the other categories, such as methods of handling aggression, etc. This was done in an effort to prevent a "halo" effect, since homosexuality was openly revealed in some TAT records and not in the MAPS for the same man , and vice versa. Some very interesting results were obtained, to which I shall refer later. Table III shows the data on the adjustment ratings. The results are essentially the same as for the Rorschach. The homosexuals and heterosexuals do not differ significantly in their ratings: This judge does not place a single subject in Rating 1, and he places only one in Rating 5 a heterosexual. Determining the degree of agreement between the ratings on the Rorschach and TAT-MAPS constitutes a difficult problem, since two variables are involved: Perhaps a more meaningful way of looking at the material is that between one Rorschach judge Judge "A" and the TAT-MAPS judge there is exact agreement in 15 of the 60 cases 8 homosexual and 7 heterosexual: When the ratings of all three judges are put together, there is agreement on 14 homosexuals approximately one-half of the group as being 3 or better in adjustment, 14 heterosexuals. Perhaps even better than do the quantitative results, these will convey the problem. Man 16 is described by one judge in summary fashion as "an individual who has the most superb and smooth mastery of intellectual processes we have seen. Intellectualization is his major defense, although there is no compulsive flavor. On one side there is isolation of aggression. But essentially he is submissive, and since he is so sensitive and responsive, he cannot give in to the submissive seduction. His dependency needs are filtered and sublimated. He is the ethical type. Intellectual introspection must be his major preoccupation. An extremely clever person. The latter describes him in the following terms: For him it is very important not to be conventional. He avoids it like the plague. He tries to keep it cool. I get the feeling that he wants to deny dependency. He has passive longings, but these would not fit in with his ego-ideal of being strong, superior, and wise. He would be able to be very rewarding emotionally. He does not wish to expose his aggression ordinarily, but would in relation to manly intellectual pursuits. I think he is heterosexual. He has refined, quiet relationships to people. I would give him a rating of 2. The unconscious conflicts are very deep, but they are not disturbing clinically. No idea of clinical label. He had a long career as a college teacher - long, and apparently successful. He was caught in what was, to the police, suspicious circumstances with another man, and in the space of a few minutes his entire professional career was destroyed. He now is the manager of a magazine. Although in his early life he passed through the "cruising" stage, he now has highly stable personal relationships, including a "homosexual marriage. He has never sought psychological or psychiatric help. He has been a homosexual from adolescence, with no heterosexual experience or inclination. Let me describe another Subject 50 of these individuals who was placed in adjustment categories 1 or 2 by both Rorschach judges and misidentified as being a heterosexual. His impulse

control is very smooth. He uses channelization rather than repression. Except for a little too much emphasis on conquest in heterosexual relations, he is well adjusted and smooth. His aggressive impulses are expressed in phallic gratification. Good fusion of tenderness and aggression, though he subjugates tenderness to phallic gratification. He must be a heterosexual. I would really have to force myself, to think of him as not heterosexual. He must convey comfort to people. A solid citizen, neatly and solidly integrated, Neither aggression nor dependency is a problem. I think that this man is heterosexual. He works in the electronics industry, in a very large firm in which he has a supervisory job. He lives alone in an apartment, though in an apartment house in which other homosexuals reside. His homosexual pattern involves rather a large number of homosexual partners. He is thoroughly immersed in the homosexual way of life, but apart from this I see no particular evidence of disturbance. The judgments to which the clinician comes are essentially that he is a promiscuous, driven person; that there are compulsive elements; that he goes from one relationship to another, not even aware of what he is seeking, a fairly lonely man, although with an adjustment slightly below 3. The first four stories of the MAPS were described by the judge as being definitely heterosexual. On the last story, the Dream, I should like to quote the judge directly: The record is clean psychiatrically up to this point. The Living Room is fine: The Street Scene simply shows the derogatory and disdainful attitudes that many heterosexual men have toward female sexuality. It is not the exclusive approach of the homosexual, though it is consistent with it. It has a heterosexual flavor. In the Bath, the privacy of the father is interrupted, but this, if anything, would be heterosexual. The Bedroom is as normal a heterosexual story as I have ever read. This guy has an encapsulated homosexual system. If I had not been shown the Dream story, I would have bet 85 to 15 that he was heterosexual, and maybe even more. I also feel that this guy is a male homosexual. He plays the aggressive, masculine role. But I am puzzled. I can hardly speak intelligently of the dynamics of the homosexuality when, until the last moment, I thought of him as heterosexual. I would give him a rating of slightly better than 3. Not a rich record; not creative and imaginative. I am amazed at this record. He has intense involvement with people. He is not a promiscuous homosexual. There is strong affect. He practically acts like a husband and father. One of the statements about him is that he is a normal homosexual. Maybe he does, but if you examine the material of lots of people who have tics, you will find some people who look pretty good, if you think of normal functioning. This record is schizophrenic like I am an aviator. If you want proof that a homosexual can be normal, this record does it. Looks like a well-integrated person. Impulse control really smooth, because he permits all impulses to express themselves in a context - both dependent and aggressive. Of all the cases, the best balance of aggression and dependency we have seen. No problem, clinical or otherwise. Relations with others skilful and comfortable. In the first four stories of the TAT, the subject was described as being a thorough-going heterosexual. In 13MF the judge comments, "Here we have a fairly straightforward heterosexual story. He is a sleeper. This is one of the best-adjusted and, in a sense, one of the most paradoxical records I have seen. What is here is indecision and a schizoid feeling. So this is not in any sense a superior personality. There is some withdrawal and some aridity.

Chapter 6 : Homosexuality - Wikipedia

Dr. Evelyn Hooker, a psychologist who defied conventional wisdom and greatly emboldened the fledgling homosexual rights movement in the s by finding there was no measurable psychological difference between homosexual and heterosexual men, died on Monday at her home in Santa Monica, Calif.

Purple Rhinoceros Labrys The labrys is less popular now that it once was, even though its connection to lesbianism and women began thousands of years ago. The labrys is basically a double bladed axe or hatchet which can be used for both harvesting and as a weapon. The first labrys is believed to have been created over 8,000 years ago. It was favored by tribes of female Amazons that roamed the area around what is now Kazakhstan in central Asia. It has also been linked to the early town of Catal Huyuk in what is now Turkey around 6,000 BCE as a tool for clearing ground. Catal Huyuk was a peaceful town which worshipped the Earth goddess and prospered without conflict for 10,000 years. An ancient civilization on the island Crete in the Mediterranean Sea also held the labrys in high standing. The most amazing discovery on the island was the palace of Knossos, believed to be the royal palace, along with a 35,000 square foot maze of rooms and hallways. This maze was prolifically decorated with a double-axe motif, especially the principal reception room. The term labyrinth is derived from labrys. This site is believed to be linked to the myth of the minotaur. The Minoan society, although possessing both a king and queen near its end, was predominantly matriarchal. Their religion centered around a bare-breasted Great Goddess who is believed to have been a protector of women. This goddess is often shown holding snakes in her hands, a symbol of fertility and agriculture, and surrounded by female worshippers with double axes which were used for tilling soil. Preserved frescos from the time period also tend to show more girls than boys, usually in such dangerous sports as bull jumping bulls were also a reoccurring theme in Minoan art. The double axe quickly spread across Europe, becoming popular with the Etruscans, the Gauls, the Druids, and the Scandinavians. The labrys kept its religious connotation even when it was adopted by other cultures, having been scratched into a good many surfaces during pagan times. When the Roman Empire came along, the plow replaced the labrys as far as farming went, but it remained a formidable weapon. The labrys began to be seen less and less religiously, and soon took on the name "battleaxe" instead. From there it was passed through successive generations of war-torn Europe until it was replaced in popularity by the sword. The labrys was resurrected as a female symbol in the s by a number of lesbian and feminist organizations.

Australian Bisexuality Symbol An interesting symbol which was adopted in Australia for the bisexual movement is the yin-yang combined with the gender symbols , as pictured here. The South Australian Bisexual Network was formed in November of 1978 and developed the symbol the following year to use on promotional material. The Australian Bisexual Network adopted it shortly after as a national symbol to represent both the Network and bisexuality. The story goes that, sometime in the s, a group of people stormed the San Francisco Examiner office protesting a homophobic editorial. The protestors had purple ink poured over them in retaliation, and so they proceeded to stamp purple hand prints all over the side of the building. Inspired by the New York mafia gang "The Black Hand," some activists attempted to use the "purple hand" as a gay and lesbian symbol, with little success.

Purple Rhinoceros The purple rhino made its first appearance in December 1989. It was created by two Boston gay rights activists: The entire campaign was intended to bring gay issues further into public view. The ads disappeared, and the rhino never caught on anywhere else. As Toal put it, "The rhino is a much maligned and misunderstood animal and, in actuality, a gentle creature. At the time, this seemed a fitting symbol for the gay rights movement. Lavender was used because it was a widely recognized gay pride color and the heart was added to represent love and the "common humanity of all people. The offspring of their unnatural union was the Minotaur, a monstrous creature, part man and part bull, who lived at the center of the labyrinthine maze in the Palace of Minos at Knossos. Every year the Minotaur killed fourteen Athenians- seven girls and seven boys- exacted as an annual tribute by Minos. But when Theseus sailed home to Athens, he forgot the prearranged signal to his father, King Aegeus, indicating that he was returning safely. Believing his son dead, Aegeus threw himself into the sea and drowned. The Aegean Sea is named after the unfortunate king.

Adams 80 Adams, Laurie Schneider. A History of Western Art. Letter to the

author. Gay Pride Symbols History. Warner, Kelly bubastis mindspring. Donations are tax-deductible and are more important today than ever before. This page is mirrored from the Nexus-Symbols page. Freedom Rings image created by swade.

Chapter 7 : Male prostitution - Wikipedia

In the 's, Dr. Evelyn Hooker studied 30 homosexual males and 30 heterosexual males recruited through community organizations. The two groups were matched for age, IQ, and education.

When she was 13, her family moved to Sterling, Colorado. In she became a student at the University of Colorado while working as a maid for a rich Boulder family. Her mentor, Dr Karl Munzinger, guided her in her challenge of the then prevalent psychological theory of behaviourism. He invited her to write her own case history. After receiving her Masters degree, she became one of 11 women involved in the PhD program in psychology at Johns Hopkins University , Baltimore , Maryland , having been refused referral to Yale. She was awarded her PhD in . After teaching for only one year at the Maryland College for Women, she contracted tuberculosis and spent the next year in a sanatorium in Arizona. In Evelyn received a fellowship to go to Europe. She enrolled at the Berlin Institute of Psychotherapy. She witnessed mass hysteria on the triumphant return of Hitler to Berlin after the Anschluss. She became close to one of her students, Sam From, who introduced her in to the gay and lesbian subculture of the time. He challenged her to scientifically study "people like him. Over the next two decades, she became established professionally. They married in London in . In the mid 50s Christopher Isherwood became their neighbor and they became friends. Sam From died in a car accident in , just before her ground-breaking research was published. The s saw her work win a wider audience, and her conclusions were taken up by the gay rights movement. In Hooker was invited to lecture in Europe and in , the director of the National Institute of Mental Health NIMH asked her to produce a report on what the institution should do about homosexual men. The report recommended the decriminalisation of homosexuality and the provision of similar rights to both homosexual and heterosexual people. The burgeoning gay rights movement seized on this. She retired from her research at the age of 63 and opened a private practice. Most of her clients were gay men and lesbians. Experiment Although, since , Hooker had collected data about her homosexual friends, she felt this was of little value because of the lack of scientific rigor attached to the gathering of this data. She applied for a grant from the NIMH which she received. She gathered two groups of men: She contacted the Mattachine Society to find homosexual men. She had greater difficulty finding heterosexual men. Hooker used three different psychological tests for her study: After a year of work, Hooker presented a team of 3 expert evaluators with 60 unmarked psychological profiles. She decided to leave the interpretation of her results to other people so as to avoid her own prejudice. First, she contacted Bruno Klopfer , an expert on Rorschach tests to see if he would be able to identify the sexual orientation of people through their results at those tests. His ability to differentiate was no better than chance. It took him six months and he too found that both groups were highly similar in their psychological make-up. The third expert was Dr Mortimer Mayer who was so certain he would be able to tell the two groups apart that he went through the process twice. The three evaluators agreed that in terms of adjustment, there were no differences between the members of each group. Hooker was the first social scientist to do research and write on the gay community. This in turn helped change the attitude of society at large. Evelyn Hooker, "The homosexual community". In Evelyn Duvall and Sylvanus Duvall curr. Evelyn Hooker, "Male homosexual life styles and venereal disease". Evelyn Hooker, "Male homosexuality". Evelyn Hooker, "An empirical study of some relations between sexual patterns and gender identity in male homosexuals". Evelyn Hooker, "Male homosexuals and their worlds". Judd Marmor, *Inversione sessuale*. Evelyn Hooker, Foreword to: Weinberg, *Homosexuals and the military*: See also *Changing Our Minds: The Story of Dr. Evelyn Hooker*, a documentary film References.

Chapter 8 : THE EVELYN HOOKER STUDY AND THE NORMALIZATION OF HOMOSEXUALITY

A brief history of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender social movements/Bonnie J. Morris, PhD On June 12, , the popular gay dance club Pulse in Orlando was the site of a mass shooting by one assailant.

Terminology[edit] The terms used for male prostitutes generally differ from those used for females. Some terms vary by clientele or method of business. Where prostitution is illegal or taboo, it is common for male prostitutes to use euphemisms which present their business as providing companionship, nude modeling or dancing, body massage, or some other acceptable fee-for-service arrangement. Thus one may be referred to as a male escort, gigolo implying female customers , rent-boy, hustler more common for those soliciting in public places , model, or masseur. Male clients, especially those who pick up prostitutes on the street or in bars, are sometimes called johns or tricks. History[edit] Male prostitution has been found in almost all modern and ancient cultures. Some interpreters consider that in one of the Pauline vice lists, 1 Corinthians 6: The Encyclopedia of Homosexuality states that prostitutes in ancient Greece were generally slaves. Male brothels existed in both Ancient Greece and ancient Rome. Around this time, prostitution was reported to have taken place in brothels, such as the Paresis Hall in the Bowery district of New York and in some gay bathhouses. Solicitation for sex, including paid sex, took place in certain bars between so-called "fairies". Well-known areas for street "hustlers" have included: Examples[edit] Young male prostitutes in the Edo period of Japan were called kagama. Their clients were mainly adult men. In southern areas of Central Asia and Afghanistan, adolescent males between twelve and sixteen years old perform erotic songs and suggestive dancing and are available as sex workers. In India, a hijra is a physically male or intersex person who may sometimes enter into prostitution. Not all hijras are prostitutes, however, and many consider themselves to have a female identity in a male body and accept this as a sacred condition or gift. A common tradition in India is that Hijras dress as women and dance at weddings, child births, and other celebrations and demand a large amount of money from the owner. The most famous male prostitute of the Victorian era was the Irish-born John Saul , who was involved in both the Dublin Castle scandal, and the Cleveland Street Scandal of Cuban male prostitutes are called jinetero " literally "horse jockey"; female prostitutes are called jinetera. A male sex worker in the Caribbean who solicits on the beaches and accepts clients of either sex is called a sanky-panky. Present-day male prostitution[edit] The following categorization of the male prostitute is not exhaustive: Online[edit] Professional escorts indoor sex workers often advertise on male escorting websites, usually either independently or through an escort agency. Such sites can face legal difficulties; in , Rentboy. Such an area may have a locally-known informal name. These areas tend to be risky for both the client and the prostitute, from a legal perspective when it is in a region where street prostitution or solicitation is prohibited by law, or also from a safety perspective. These areas may be targets for surveillance and arrests by law enforcement. Some male prostitutes solicit potential clients in other public spaces such as bus terminals, parks and rest stops. Bathhouses and sex clubs[edit] Male prostitutes may attempt to work in gay bathhouses , adult bookstores or sex clubs , but prostitution is usually prohibited in such establishments, and known prostitutes are often banned by management. However, in some places it is overlooked in order to keep the flow of business. This is common in South-East Asia and is also found in some towns and cities elsewhere. Arthur Corbett later 3rd Baron Rowallan , who worked in the City of London , and was addicted to cross-dressing , as telling her in

Chapter 9 : Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, & Transgender Symbols

On August 30, , Evelyn Hooker presents at the American Psychological Association Convention in Chicago. She conducted Rorschach and other psychological tests and groups of both homosexual and.

Had she been born a few months earlier, it would have been in a sod house in the Sand Hills where her parents lived out a poverty-ridden existence, the lot of farmers in that area. Until she was 12, there was a succession of farms, some rented, and a section of land unbroken by plow in northeastern Colorado. Also, there was a succession of one-room schoolhouses, the only source of books. Through all these early years, there was a constant theme provided by her mother a true pioneer who had been brought to Nebraska in a covered wagon: When Evelyn was ready for high school, her mother picked up the family and moved to Sterling, Colorado, the county seat with a large high school. Situated out on the plains, Sterling High School was quite extraordinary for its place and time. In her senior year, Hooker entered an honors program, with a course in psychology. They succeeded in convincing her, and she entered the university with a tuition scholarship in the fall of . Learning that the psychology department had a system of using seniors as assistants for quiz sections in the introductory class, she determined to become a psychology major. In part, she saw this as a way out of the drudgery of housework, by which she earned her way through the university. Very quickly, however, what had been a means to an end became an end in itself. She enrolled in a course of comparative psychology with Karl Muenzinger. Hooker knew then why she had chosen psychology: Muenzinger had a very clear, analytical mind, and his brilliant lectures were an invitation to the student audience to participate in the scientific enterprise. He suggested that the relation between rate of learning in white rats and vicarious trial and error VTE might be an interesting and rewarding topic. The United States was in the depths of depression. Again, Hooker was offered a position at Boulder. It was very tempting, but Muenzinger was determined that Hooker go to an eastern university for her PhD. She wanted to go to Yale University to work with Robert M. However, the chairman of the department was a Yale PhD, and he refused to recommend a woman. So she went to Johns Hopkins University. Very quickly, it became apparent that Hopkins, in many ways, was the ideal place for Hooker. It was a very small department, both in the number of faculty and graduate students. It was located in an old building off campus so that informal, easy relations developed between faculty and students. Hobart Mowrer was also a graduate student at that time. Hooker had gone to Hopkins with the intention of continuing work on VTE, but the faculty thought it uninteresting. Her dissertation problem was concerned with discrimination training. She was granted the PhD in . In the fall of , she became ill with tuberculosis and, through the kindness of friends, came west to a sanitarium in California and remained. Two years of rest and convalescence became an oasis of reading and reflection. After a year of part-time teaching at Whittier College, she received an anonymous fellowship for a year in Europe, especially Germany, in . The specific, ostensible purpose was to study psychotherapy at the Institute for Psychotherapy in Berlin. Her interests had been increasingly turning to clinical psychology. More interesting and more terrible were the events outside the institute. Living with a Jewish family, she saw these events through their eyes. After the Austrian Anschluss, she went on an Intourist tour with English and American friends to Russia just after the last big purge of . The year in the two totalitarian states intensified a very deep concern, present from childhood, to find a means of making her life count in helping to correct social injustice. He informed her that however much he would like it, he could not persuade the department to appoint another woman because it already had three who were "cordially disliked. Teaching became a source of great satisfaction, and she earned a reputation as one of the best. It was in this capacity that the invitation came to conduct research with homosexuals. As a couple, they were invited to social occasions with her student and his friends. After several years, the former student began urging Hooker to conduct research with them. She finally did some exploratory research with them. However, her life had changed, including a divorce in , so the project was put on ice. In , Hooker applied to the National Institute of Mental Health NIMH for a six-month grant to study the adjustment of nonclinical homosexual men and a comparable group of heterosexual men. If the study section thought it worthwhile, she would pursue it. The reply was not long in coming. John Eberhart, chief of the

Grants Division, flew out to spend a day with her. The application, she was told, was quite extraordinary, especially because it was then the height of the McCarthy era. The legal penalties for homosexual behavior were severe. The psychiatric diagnosis was severe and pervasive emotional disorder. There were simply no scientific data about nonimprisoned, nonpatient homosexuals. Not until , however, did the American Psychiatric Association delete homosexuality from its diagnostic handbook. Meanwhile, the gay and lesbian liberation movement in the s took cognizance of these research findings. It was a source of great satisfaction for Hooker to have contributed in some measure to this new freedom and to a partial lifting of the stigma. Her life was immeasurably enriched by the research and by friendships with men and women across the entire spectrum of occupations and life styles.