

Contemporary Research (and social influence)

Clarke et al.

Paragraph 175

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paragraph_175

– 1919 – In Berlin, Germany, Doctor [Magnus Hirschfeld](#) co-founds the [Institut für Sexualwissenschaft](#) (Institute for Sex Research), a pioneering private research institute and counseling office. Its library of thousands of books was destroyed by Nazis in May 1933.^[a]

– Paragraph 175 (known formally as [§175 StGB](#); also known as Section 175 in [English](#)) was a provision of the [German Criminal Code](#) from 15 May 1871 to 10 March 1994. It made [homosexual](#) acts between males a crime.

– All in all, around 140,000 men were convicted under the law.

– 1929 -On 16 October, a [Reichstag](#) Committee votes to repeal Paragraph 175; the [Nazis](#) rise to power prevents the implementation of the vote.

– 1945 – Upon the liberation of Nazi concentration camps by Allied forces, those interned for homosexuality are not freed, but required to serve out the full term of their sentences under Paragraph 175;

Who is this man?
What did he do?



1

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ppZwSABxeYE>

- Kinsey the movie

[illegible]

- Established the scientific study of sexuality in the USA – hugely influential

[The Kinsey] Institute for Research in sex,
Gender and Reproduction @ Indiana
University 1947 - still publishing reports

Sexual behaviour in the human male (1948)

Sexual behaviour in the human female
(1953)

the Kinsey Reports [6 scale measure]

10,000 participants – comprehensive sexual histories

http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/kinsey/peopleevents/e_after.html

Alfred Kinsey
(1896-1956): f
father of
modern
sexology



Kinsey Report

- Controversial at the time
- Challenged the notion that homosexual behaviour was relatively infrequent – relatively frequent
- How many gay people are there in China?
- Sexual experiences change over a lifetime
- Kinsey did establish the fluidity of sexual behaviour and experience.
- Guess what Kinsey found?
- 50% men and 28% women had same sex experiences –

Timeline of sexual orientation and medicine

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_sexual_orientation_and_medicine
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homosexuality>

DSM

- The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders began its life in the 1950s as a theoretical tome. Psychoanalysis still influenced psychiatry strongly, and early editions of the book drew on Freudian theories such as castration anxiety (an unconscious fear supposedly developed in early childhood) to explain sexual "deviance," as it was then called.
- Influenced by the American Neo-Freudians

- By 1970, there was a growing movement opposing the inclusion of Homosexuality as a mental illness. The movement grew strong enough that protesters rallied at the 1970 APA conference and created a human chain that prevented the psychiatrists from entering the meeting (McCommon, 2006). The protesters stood on the platform that, "homosexuality is a normal variant of human sexuality" (APA, 1973). Among psychiatrist, there was a large divide of opinion about the matter. The matter was sent to a committee headed by Robert Spitzer. The final report the committee generated presented the four tenants about homosexuality.

The tenants were:

- 1) Some experts believed homosexuality was pathological while other experts considered it to be a normal variant;
- 2) Many homosexuals are satisfied with their sexual orientation;
- 3) A significant portion of homosexuals wish to change their orientation;
- 4) Modern treatment allows a significant proportion of homosexuals who wish to change their orientation to do so (APA, 1973).

- Overall, it became clear that homosexuality within itself did not meet the requirements needed to be considered a specific mental disorder, and the committee strongly encouraged the APA to remove the diagnosis. The APA adopted the committee's recommendations and the homosexual diagnosis was removed in the seventh printing of the DSM-II (McCommon, 2006).

HOMOSEXUALITY IN THE DSM

Classification of homosexuality in the DSM has followed changing social views:

- 1953 DSM-1 *Sociopathic personality disturbance (SPD)*
- 1973 DSM-2 *Sexual orientation disturbance (SOD)*
- 1980 DSM-3 *Egodystonic homosexuality (EDH)*
- 1987 DSM-3R *Sexual disorder not otherwise specified ("persistent marked distress about one's sexual orientation")*.



DSM-IV TR, 2000 – Gender identity disorder

- In the old DSM-IV, GID focused on the "identity" issue -- namely, the incongruity between someone's birth gender and the gender with which he or she identifies. While this incongruity is still crucial to gender dysphoria, the drafters of the new DSM-5 wanted to emphasize [the importance of distress](#) about the incongruity for a diagnosis. (The DSM-5 uses the term gender rather than sex to allow for those born with both male and female genitalia to have the condition.)

DSM V -

- The latest edition of the mental health manual used by psychiatrists to diagnose disorders reveals a change in thinking on gender identity. The perspective change is similar to a decision made in 1973, when the American Psychiatric Association eliminated homosexuality from its disorders' list.
- In the new edition of the [Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders](#) (DSM-5), released on May 22, 2013 the now-defunct diagnosis of gender identity disorder (GID) receives a new name, gender dysphoria, which reflects a new emphasis.

- Transgender people and their allies have pointed out that distress in gender dysphoria is not an inherent part of being transgender. This sets it apart from many other disorders in the DSM, because if someone is depressed, for example, he or she is, almost by definition, distressed as [part of depression](#). In contrast, the distress that accompanies gender dysphoria arises as a result of a culture that stigmatizes people who do not conform to gender norms, Rosenberg said.

DSM

– <http://www.madinamerica.com/2014/12/homosexuality-came-dsm/>

- *Is the DSM socially constructed*
- *Represents social and moral norms?*

Comment

- Kitzinger and Coyle, 2002, p.1 in Clarke p.12
- ‘lesbians and gay men were characterised as the sick products of disturbed upbringings ... Psychology textbooks routinely presented material on lesbians and gay men under the headings implying sickness (for example, “sexual deviation” or “sexual dysfunction”)’.
- Most research participants were prisoners, from mentally ill treatment ...

Morrin 1977

- 70% of pre-1974 psychological research on homosexuality focused on three questions:
- Are homosexuals sick?
- How can homosexuality be diagnosed?
- What causes homosexuality?
- Conversion therapy was the preferred intervention also aversion therapy – still used



Who is this

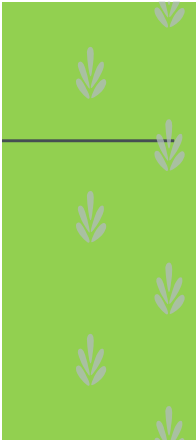
What did she do?

Evelyn Hooker



Her studies contributed to a change in the attitudes of the psychological community towards homosexuality and to the American Psychiatric Association's decision to remove homosexuality from its handbook of disorders in 1973. This in turn helped change the attitude of society at large.

Kvinnehistorisk Natt 2013





Perverts vanish, Evans declares – local paper in Miami

– Miami's perverts have been 'chased underground or out of town', declared city's manager today. Evans said that his edict to the police to harass bar owners catering to these characters had resulted in their disappearance from the streets. Extra men have been added to police details and regular checks are made ensuring that the perverts don't return. Evens said that a warning in the newspaper helped serve warning on the bars that cater to perverts.

Evelyn Hooker bio-pic wikipedia

- Key study -1957 on the adjustment of overt male homosexuality.
- Findings:
 - There were no significant differences between homosexual and heterosexual men in terms of psychological adjustment.
 - The report recommended decriminalising gay homosexuality.

On Evelyn Hooker

- <http://www.psychologicalscience.org/index.php/publications/observer/2011/october-11/psychology-yesterday-and-today-evelyn-hooker.html>

Consequence

- Strengthened Gay activism.
- Stonewall riots 1969 – generally regarded as the catalyst that began the socio-political movement of Gay activism.
- 1973 APA voted to remove homosexuality from DSM
- 1993 –removed from the WHO's International Classification of Diseases



Who is this?

What is she famous for?



- *Sexual Honesty, by Women, For Women* (1974)
- *The Hite Report on Female Sexuality* (1976, 1981, republished in 2004)
- *The Hite Report on Men and Male Sexuality* (1981)
- *Women and Love: A Cultural Revolution in Progress* (*The Hite Report on Love, Passion, and Emotional Violence*) (1987)
- *Fliegen mit Jupiter* (English: *Flying with Jupiter*) (1993)
- *The Hite Report on the Family: Growing Up Under Patriarchy* (1994)
- *The Hite Report on Shere Hite: Voice of a Daughter in Exile* (2000) (autobiography)
- *The Shere Hite Reader: New and Selected Writings on Sex, Globalization and Private Life* (2006)

Sexologist Shire Hite

- *The Hite report: A nationwide study of female sexuality* (1976) followed by male sexuality
- Criticised the emphasis on sexual behaviour and not the meaning of experience
- Quantitative and qualitative tension!
- Profound influence on social and cultural values in USA – Europe challenged and changed beliefs and attitudes.

Where is this?



What did the National Festival of Light Do?

- Supported by Cliff Richards, Mary Whitehouse, Malcom Muggeridge, Lord Longford in 1970 to uphold Christian values
- anti-gay and for ‘traditional’ marriage



1970's

Gay Liberation Poster

1970 Gay Liberation Front (GLF) was established at London School of Economics on 13 October, in response to debates many gay men and lesbians were having in Britain about the way they were treated.

When was the first British Gay Pride rally

- 1972 The First [British Gay Pride Rally](#) was held in London with 1000 people marching from Trafalgar Square to Hyde Park.^[61] [Gay News](#), Britain's first gay newspaper was founded.^[62]

Gay Pride 2015

- <http://pinkuk.com/events/>
- <http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/world-news/gay-pride-2015-police-create-5969672>

In what year was homosexuality decriminalised in the UK

- The Sexual Offences Act 1967
- Very interesting historical line
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_LGBT_history

- LGBTQ psychologists believe that if psychology is to be a true 'psychology of people', then it must examine the experiences of all people and be open to the ways in which people's lives differ

Gay affirmative therapy

- 'mainstream psychology – dealing with staple topics such as education, work and leisure, lifespan development, parenting, health and so on – simply ignored lesbianism and gay men altogether, as though lesbian and gay men never attended school, didn't have jobs or leisure activities, didn't grow up or grow old, never had children, never got ill and so on,'
- (Coyle, 2002, p.2 in Clarke p.15)
- Highly distorted image
- GAT
- Initially the research tried to emphasise the 'normality' of sexual 'deviance' by comparing it favourable with heterosexual similarities.
- The initial research had almost exclusively been about gay men
- Research methodology moved into positivistic-empiricist studies to reduce bias.
- Clarke 15-17 – transgender studies and bisexual studies.

Critical emergence-alternative perspective/critical psychology

Two influential British studies

- June H. Hopkin (1969) can be seen as an equivalent to Hooker – Hopkin's study 'on the lesbian personality' – found no personality factors difference between heterosexual and lesbian
- 1981 Hart & Richardson *The theory and practice of homosexuality*
- Challenged the 'just the same' 'normality of research
- Challenged 'difference' as problematic
- Also drew attention – that gay men and lesbians were different population groups
- And the political implications of homosexual theories

Kitzinger's

Landmark book

- *The social construction of lesbianism*
- Critical of gay male bias in research
- The critical approach challenged the liberal-humanistic 'just the same' - universalistic approach 'as the positivist-empiricist model that pervaded research in the USA'
- Research began to widen into people's lives as they are lived
- Further challenged heteronormativity of societies.

Professional recognition

APA

1984 Division 44 The Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian and Gay Issues - 1st professional body of its kind

See Clarke 19-20 for further development.

BPS

- 'endured a longer struggle to achieve professional recognition' p.19
- 1998 a Lesbian and Gay Psychology section after 10 years of campaigning after 4 rejections
- 1,623 against
- 1,988 for
- Heteronormativity lies deep within psychology - Clarke p.20

Gaps in Research - Clarke p.21

- The lives of LGBTQ outside of the USA
- Diversity within LGBTQ communities
- Marginalised sexual and gender identities and practices outside the cultural west
- Lenses other than sexuality
- Alternative models of sexuality
- Theoretical diversity
- Methodological diversity
- Intersex

LGBTQ

- Unsettled term
- Most often associated with western cultures
- Non-western culture use different language and concepts to describe variation in sexual and gender identities and practices
- Globally a great variety of cultural and political responses
- No agreement to how broad the field is
- How useful are identity categories such as 'bisexual', 'lesbian'
- Queer theorists argue against their regulatory and normative function
- Others say needed for identification and voice.

Clarke p.6 LGBTQ Psychology

- 'It seeks to promote LGBTQ concerns as legitimate foci for psychological research and promote non-heterosexist, non-genderist and inclusive approaches to psychological research and practice. It provides a range of psychological perspectives on the lives and experiences of LGBTQ people and on LGBTQ sexualities and gender'.

- Lives of LGBTQ outside of the USA
- Diversity within LGBTQ communities
- Marginalized sexual and gender identities and practices outside the cultural west
- Lenses outside sexuality –
- Bisexuality and other models



– Theoretical diversity – has little engagement with related areas of research within and outside of psychology such as feminist psychology and queer theory. We think engaging with related areas of research and theory would invigorate LGBTQ psychology.



APA Division 44

- Society for the Psychological study of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender issues
- Publication:
 - Psychology of sexual orientation and gender diversity
- First issue 2014
