

By Chuck Stewart, Ph.D.  
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## Introduction

Welcome! to the world of *Up, Down, Across and Out*. This series of word puzzles challenges your knowledge about the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender community; while at the same time being entertaining and educational. Some clues are easy, some are difficult, and all are fun.

**Queer History and Politics Word Games** is fun and informational. Nineteen short essays, not exceeding 500 words, have been written with words to be searched or unscrambled through either a Word Find Puzzle, Anagram with Word Find Puzzle, or Word Search Puzzles. In addition, there are 10 Crossword Puzzles, 9 Quote Falls, and 1 Anagram Puzzle for a total of 39 puzzles in the book. Teachers are encouraged to use these word puzzles as supplemental activities during workshops on sexual orientation. These puzzles make a fun addition to any teaching program on lesbians, gays, bisexuals, and transgender people.

*Queer History and Politics Word Games* was initially conceived as a supplement to *Sexually Stigmatized Communities— Reducing Heterosexism and Homophobia: An Awareness Training Manual* published by SAGE Publications, Inc., 1999 by Chuck Stewart. However, the puzzles have broad appeal. The short essays succinctly summarizes various topics of lesbian and gay culture. The anagram and word search formats are less threatening and, thereby, facilitates learning without it being perceived as work. *Queer History and Politics Word Games* is a fun way to learn about the history and socio-political status of lesbian and gay culture.

**Queer Pop Culture Word Games** contains 22 Crossword puzzles, 8 Quote Falls, and 7 Anagram puzzles for a total of 37 puzzles in all. These puzzles are focused more at lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender pop culture. For example, do you remember the Hanky Code? or can you name 10 films that featured lesbian themes? The puzzles that list famous actors, singers, and sports personalities are always a big hit with the younger, curious crowd. Bondage, S&M, sexual practices of insects, and masturbation are some of the topics also used to make fun puzzles. And, to be on top of pop culture, current TV shows that appeal to lesbians and gays have been used. Every puzzle has a different theme with no repetition of material.

Thanks and have fun!!

Chuck Stewart

To order more copies of the *Up, Down, Across & Out* series, contact your local bookstore or Stewart Education Services.

**Other books written by Chuck Stewart, PhD. include:**

Stewart, C. (1999). *Sexually Stigmatized Communities— Reducing Heterosexism and Homophobia: An Awareness Training Manual*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Stewart, C. (2001). *Homosexuality and the law*. Boulder, CO: ABC-CLIO Publishers.

Stewart, C. (2003). *Gay and Lesbian Issues*. Boulder, CO: ABC-CLIO Publishers.



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# Crossword Puzzles

## Chronology of U.S. Lesbian and Gay Movement

See how much you know about the history of the modern Gay Movement.

### Across

- 1 First \_\_\_\_\_ [three words] for Gay Rights (200,000 people attended) in 1979.  
4 Which president changed military policy in 1992 for homosexuals to “Don’t ask, don’t tell?”  
5 Lesbian \_\_\_\_\_ was given visitation right to see her children in 1967, but she had to be accompanied by another adult.  
9 Who was the man who purged homosexuals from federal government? Thousands lost their jobs between 1947-53. More homosexuals lost their jobs than those accused of being Communist.  
10 What was the name of the first major survey detailing American homosexual behavior released in 1948?  
13 What was the name of the bar in New York where a riot in 1969 sparked the beginning of the modern gay and lesbian liberation movement? [two words]  
16 In 1967, gays marched upon this police department in the first public demonstration by queers. Who did they march against? [four words]  
20 Which state was the first to pass a wide-reaching law prohibiting discrimination against lesbians and gay men in 1982?  
21 Who was the openly gay member of the Board of Supervisors assassinated in San Francisco City Hall by ex-Supervisor Dan White in 1978?  
22 Which federal department dropped homosexuality from list of spy traits in 1991? [four words]

### Down

- 2 Which state did the U.S. Supreme Court rule in 1996 that its Amendment 2 was unconstitutional?  
3 What was the name of the first magazine published in Los Angeles in 1954 for the lesbian and gay community?  
5 What was the name of the male homosexual organization formed in Los Angeles (grew to over 100 discussion groups in Southern California by 1953)? [two words]  
6 \_\_\_\_\_ [three words] allowed educational gay groups to attain non-profit status under 501(c)(3) section in 1978.  
7 What was the name of the first formally organized gay movement group in the U.S. (founded in Chicago, 1924)? [four words]  
8 What was the name of the first lesbian organization formed in San Francisco in 1955? [four words]  
11 \_\_\_\_\_ [two words] eliminated ban in 1975 against employment of homosexuals within civil service.  
12 What is the name of the nation’s first drop-out prevention program for gay and lesbian students established in 1984 at Los Angeles’ Fairfax High School? [two words]  
14 Who was the first openly gay person elected to public office? She was elected to the Ann Arbor City Council in April 1974.  
15 Which organization did the U.S. Supreme Court rule in 1998 that it may exclude homosexuals and atheists? [two words]  
17 In 1986, the U.S. Supreme Court in *Bowers v. Hardwick* refused to strike down which state’s law criminalizing sodomy?  
18 \_\_\_\_\_ Court ruled in 1958 that *One* magazine could be sent through the U.S. mail (first such victory for the lesbian and gay community).  
19 In 1961, which state became the first to decriminalize homosexuality between consenting adults in private?

### Hints—Word List:

Bill Clinton  
Federal Government  
Illinois  
Kathy Kozachenko  
March on Washington  
One  
Stonewall Inn  
US Defense Department

Boy Scouts  
Georgia  
Internal Revenue Service  
Kinsey Report  
Mattachine Society  
Project Ten  
Supreme  
Wisconsin

Colorado  
Harvey Milk  
Joseph McCarthy  
Los Angeles Police Department  
Mother  
Society for Human Rights  
The Daughters of Bilitis

# Chronology of U.S. Lesbian and Gay Movement



A crossword puzzle grid with 22 numbered starting points for clues. The grid is composed of white squares for letters and black squares for empty space. The numbers are: 1 (top row, 3rd square), 2 (top row, 6th square), 3 (top row, 13th square), 4 (second row, 2nd square), 5 (third row, 5th square), 6 (third row, 16th square), 7 (fourth row, 1st square), 8 (fourth row, 18th square), 9 (fifth row, 1st square), 10 (fifth row, 2nd square), 11 (fifth row, 11th square), 12 (fifth row, 12th square), 13 (fifth row, 13th square), 14 (fifth row, 14th square), 15 (fifth row, 15th square), 16 (fifth row, 16th square), 17 (fifth row, 17th square), 18 (fifth row, 18th square), 19 (fifth row, 19th square), 20 (fifth row, 20th square), 21 (fifth row, 21st square), and 22 (fifth row, 22nd square).



## Queer Definitions

There is much more to being queer than being called a *fag* or *dyke*. Test your knowledge about the terms and their origins defining the queer community.

### Across

- 2 A person deeply dissatisfied with the gender to which he or she is born and may seek to change their gender through surgery or hormonal therapy or both.
- 3 Term that means sexual attraction to children and should not be confused with homosexuality.
- 8 Personal conviction of being male or female. [two words]
- 11 Person who transcends gender and does not believe, or act, according to polar gender roles.
- 12 heterosexual [slang]
- 18 Commonly, in laws and elsewhere, limited to the three possibilities- homosexual, heterosexual, or bisexual.
- 19 Physical, sexual, and affectional attractions.[two words]
- 22 Person whose gender is indeterminate.
- 23 The preferred term for reference to a same-gender orientation.
- 24 By 1955, Peter Wildeblood defined the word “an American euphemism for homosexual.”
- 25 Term that has been appropriated by some activists to reflect the oppression by non-gays of gays, lesbians, and bisexuals.
- 26 Word first printed in 1933 in the Noel Ersines’ Dictionary of Underground Slang.
- 27 Male homosexual transvestites
- 28 The explicit or implicit assumption that everyone is heterosexual.

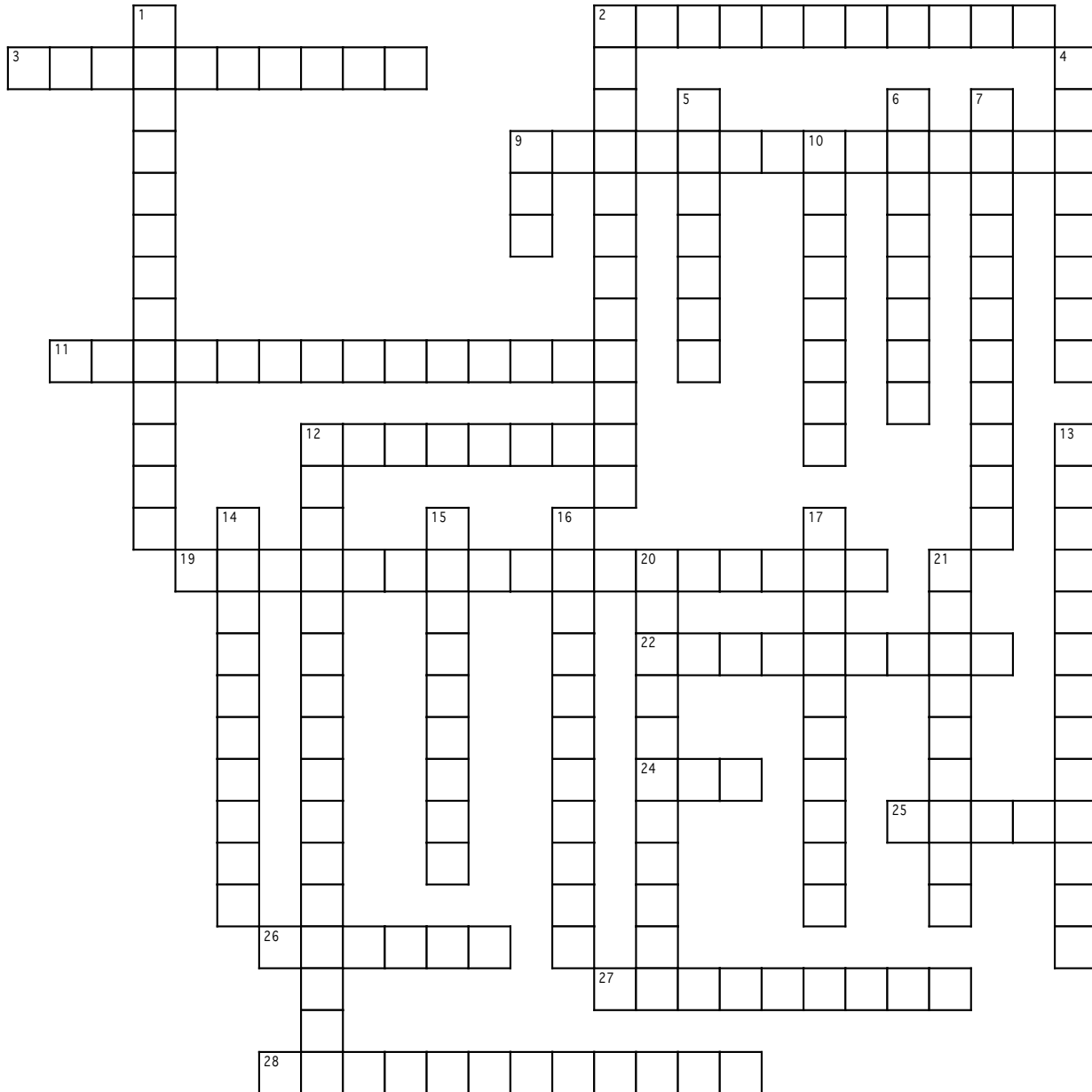
### Down

- 1 Primary sexual attraction to members of the same gender.
- 2 A person who chooses to wear clothing that society deems appropriate for the opposite gender.
- 4 Some lesbians prefer this term. [two words]
- 5 The term for a female with a same-gender orientation.
- 6 New term for hermaphrodite
- 7 The common term for a person whose same-gender and opposite-gender orientations are more or less equally intense.
- 8 Word used in the nineteenth century and applied to women, meant “of loose morals; a prostitute.”
- 9 Word used in eighteenth century England to connote the conduct of a playboy.
- 10 Female homosexual transvestites
- 12 Unacceptable term for sexual orientation. [two words]
- 13 Being masculine or feminine. [three words]
- 14 The terms fag, dyke, queer, homo, and so forth are words meant to hurt. What are these words categorized as?
- 15 A process by which a person comes to accept his or her homosexuality.
- 16 How we express ourselves within society. [two words]
- 17 The fear of or other emotional aversion to lesbians and gay men.
- 20 A person whose outward gender presentation (being feminine or masculine) does not conform with their biological sex (being female or male).
- 21 New term that includes transsexuals and all persons whose gender, sexual orientation, and affective orientation do not coincide with societal norms, thereby supporting their sexuality instead of classifying them as dysphoric.

### Hints—Word List:

Androgyne	Bisexuality	Coming Out
Drag King	Drag Queen	Gay
Gay	Gay Woman	Gender Identity
Gender Roles	Geycat	Heterosexism
Homophobia	Homosexuality	Intersex
Lesbian	Pansexual	Pedophiles
Pejorative	Queer	Sexual Orientation
Sexual Preference	Social sex roles	Straight
Transgender	Transgenderist	Transsexual
Transvestite		

# Queer Definitions





## *Famous Gay Male Artists, Composers, and Dancers*

This is an eclectic mix of gay male artists, composers, and dancers. Some are very famous, some are less so, and a few are currently alive. See how many you know.

### Across

- 3 Russian composer (1873-1943)
- 6 Composed *Carnival of the Animals* (1835-1921)
- 7 U.S. conductor and composer of *American in Paris* and *Rhapsody in Blue* (1918-1990)
- 8 English composer of *Saint Nicholas*, *Death in Venice*, and *Peter Grimes* (1913-1976)
- 9 Composer and lyricist for *Night and Day*, *You're the Top*, *I've Got You Under My Skin* (1892-1964)
- 10 Italian artist and inventor. Painted the *Last Supper* and *Mona Lisa* (1452-1519)
- 11 Founder of modern Russian ballet (1872-1929)
- 12 Russian composer of ballets *Swan Lake*, *Sleeping Beauty*, and the *Nutcracker* (1840-1893)
- 15 Composed *Imaginary Landscape 4* and longtime lover of Merce Cunningham (1912-1992)
- 16 U.S. artist who founded Pop Art (1930-1987)
- 17 Playwright who wrote a stream of hits: *I'll Leave It To You*, *Calavade*, and *In Which We Serve* (1899-1973)
- 18 Russian ballet dancer who partnered Margot Fonteyn (1938-1993)
- 19 British-born painter known for "swimming pool" series of paintings (b. 1937)
- 20 Dancer, choreographer, and founder of dance company bearing his name in N.Y. (1930-1988)
- 21 Italian artist who created the sculptures *David* and *Pieta* (1475-1564)

### Down

- 1 Very tall Tony Award tapper
- 2 Composed *Adagio for Strings* (1910-1981)
- 4 Male Russian ballet dancer who partnered Anna Pavlova (1890-1950)
- 5 Broadway choreographer of *West Side Story*
- 11 Composer and lyricist including *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum*, *Company*, and *Sweeney Todd* (b. 1930)
- 13 Composed *Rodeo* and *Appalachian Spring* (1900-1990)
- 14 Composed *Beautiful Dreamer*, *O Susannah*, and *De Camptown Races* (1826-1864)

### Hints—Word List:

Aaron Copeland  
Camille Saint Saens  
Jerome Robbins  
Leonard Da Vinci  
Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky  
Samuel Barber  
Stephen Foster  
Vaslav Nijinsky

Andy Warhol  
Cole Porter  
John Cage  
Michelangelo  
Robert Joffrey  
Sergei Diaghileff  
Stephen Sondheim

Benjamin Britten  
David Hockney  
Leonard Bernstein  
Noel Coward  
Rudolf Nureyev  
Sergei Rachmaninov  
Tommy Tune



## Famous Gay Male Artists, Composers, and Dancers



1	2	3	4
5			
		6	
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	11		
	12	13	14
15		16	
	17		
18			
	19		
20			
	21		



## *Famous Black Lesbians and Gays*

These clues come from a list of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered people of African descent that was compiled by Chuck Tarver at the University of Delaware in response to a need for names to include in Black History Month 1994 celebrations. To obtain a copy of the complete list, e-mail him at: nero@brahms.udel.edu, or visit the website [www.qrd.com/qrd/misc/lists/black.lgbt.history.list-2.0](http://www.qrd.com/qrd/misc/lists/black.lgbt.history.list-2.0).

### Across

- 2 Black composer who wrote the song *Tutti Frutti* for Little Richard in 1955
- 4 First black anchor on a national network news program (1939-1988)
- 6 Black American author who wrote *Go Tell It on the Mountain*, *Notes of a Native Son*, and *Another Country* (1924-1987)
- 8 Author of *The Color Purple*
- 10 Black mathematician and founder of *Queer Resources Directory* (b. 1968)
- 11 Black gay American soldier who successfully challenged the Army regarding his re-enlistment.
- 13 Agriculturist who developed the peanut
- 17 Black woman who passed as “Jim McHarris” for 20 years in order to get higher-paying “men’s work”
- 18 Black woman Poet Laureate of New York State. Wrote *Sister Outsider* (1934-1992)
- 20 Black male writer most identified with the Harlem Renaissance (1902-1967)
- 21 First Bohemian male writer of the Harlem Renaissance to openly deal with homosexuality.
- 22 Black mathematician (1731-1806)

### Down

- 1 Black woman psychologist who was instrumental in negotiating the inclusion of lesbian and gay contingent in the St. Patrick’s Day parade.
- 3 Harlem Renaissance woman poet (1903-1946)
- 5 First Black American Rhodes Scholar and professor of philosophy at Howard University (1886-1954)
- 7 Actor who played the part of Dexter Stufins on the TV sitcom *Silver Spoons*
- 9 First U.S. openly gay black mayor (b. 1952)
- 12 Black woman history professor and activist (b. 1944)
- 14 Woman artist born of a Chippewa mother and an African father (1844-1911)
- 15 Black choreographer (1931-1989)
- 16 First U.S. openly lesbian African-American federal judge
- 19 Black choreographer of modern dance (b. 1966)

### Hints – Word List:

Alain Locke  
Angela Davis  
Benjamin Banneker  
Deborah Batts  
George Washington Carver  
Langston Hughes  
Perry Watkins  
Ron Buckmire

Alice Walker  
Annie Lee Grant  
Bruce Nugent  
Edmonia Lewis  
James Baldwin  
Marjorie Hill  
Richard Penniman

Alvin Ailey  
Audre Lorde  
Countee Cullen  
Franklyn Seales  
Kenneth Reeves  
Max Robinson  
Ron Brown

# Famous Black Lesbians and Gays



C. 1870s  
Portrait period: 1870s



A crossword puzzle grid with 22 numbered starting points for clues. The grid is composed of white squares for letters and black squares for empty space. The numbers are as follows:

- 1: Down, top right
- 2: Across, top middle
- 3: Down, top middle
- 4: Across, middle left
- 5: Down, middle left
- 6: Across, middle left
- 7: Down, middle right
- 8: Across, middle
- 9: Down, middle right
- 10: Across, middle left
- 11: Across, middle left
- 12: Down, middle left
- 13: Across, bottom middle
- 14: Down, bottom middle
- 15: Across, bottom middle
- 16: Down, bottom right
- 17: Across, bottom middle
- 18: Across, bottom middle
- 19: Down, bottom middle
- 20: Across, bottom middle
- 21: Across, bottom middle
- 22: Across, bottom middle

## *Famous Lesbian and Gay Historical Persons*

Many people who made their mark on the world were also lesbian or gay. See how many of these you know.

### Across

- 2 Wife of only U.S. 4-term president (1884-1962)
- 4 English soldier and author who helped the Arab uprising and the overthrow of Damascus (1888-1935)
- 6 MacCarthy prosecutor of gays (1927-1986)
- 8 Businessman founder of Quark, Inc.
- 12 One of the founders of Cornell University (1832-1918)
- 17 Founder of FBI (1895-1972)
- 18 Developed Napoleonic code of law (1753-1824)
- 19 Woman reporter who became involved with First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt (b. 1893)
- 20 George Jorgensen underwent Danish sex-change operation in 1952.

### Down

- 1 Zuni Indian and religious pueblo leader (? - 1896)
- 3 Air Force sergeant who was discharged for coming out gay and subsequently sued (1943-1988)
- 5 Englishman who founded Boy Scouts (1857-1941)
- 7 U.S. author and founder of orphanages (1832-1899)
- 9 Billionaire financier and founder of financial magazine (1919-1990)
- 10 Changed her name from Zelle MacLeod and was known for her exotic beauty. She was convicted of being a German spy during W.W.I and was executed by firing squad (1876-1917)
- 11 President Abraham Lincoln's lover
- 13 Hitler's Germany SA leader (1887-1934)
- 14 She led an all-female army during the Taiping Revolution of 1851-64
- 15 U.S. abolitionist
- 16 Early suffragette who now has her likeness embossed on the U.S. dollar coin

### Hints—Word List:

Andrew Dickson White  
Eleanor Roosevelt  
Horatio Alger, Jr.  
Leonard Matlovich  
Mata Hari  
Sojourner Truth  
Tim Gill

Cambaceres  
Ernst Roehm  
J Eager Hoover  
Lorena Hickok  
Robert Baden Powell  
Susan B Anthony  
We Wha

Christine Jorgensen  
Hong Xuan Jiao  
Joshua Fry Speed  
Malcom Forbes  
Roy Cohn  
T E Lawrence

# Famous Lesbian and Gay Historical Persons



A crossword puzzle grid with 20 numbered starting points for clues. The grid consists of white squares for letters and empty spaces for non-letters. The numbers are as follows:

- 1: Down, 1 square
- 2: Across, 15 squares
- 3: Down, 1 square
- 4: Across, 7 squares
- 5: Down, 1 square
- 6: Across, 4 squares
- 7: Down, 1 square
- 8: Across, 4 squares
- 9: Down, 1 square
- 10: Down, 1 square
- 11: Across, 4 squares
- 12: Across, 10 squares
- 13: Down, 1 square
- 14: Across, 4 squares
- 15: Down, 1 square
- 16: Down, 1 square
- 17: Across, 8 squares
- 18: Across, 8 squares
- 19: Across, 10 squares
- 20: Across, 12 squares

## *Famous Lesbian and Gay Political Leaders*

You may be surprised to find that some of the world's most famous leaders were also lesbian or gay. See how many you know.

### Across

- 1 U.N. Secretary General (1905-1961)
- 4 U.S. President who signed the "Emancipation Proclamation" (1809-1865)
- 7 King of Prussia (1712-1786)
- 10 U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, wrote the Federalist, and was mortally wounded in gun duel with Aaron Burr (1755-1804)
- 14 English king (1157-1199)
- 15 Swedish queen (1626-1689)
- 16 Englishman who founded Boy Scouts (1857-1941)
- 17 First U.S. President (1732-1799)
- 18 Native American warrior and leader

### Down

- 2 Aztec ruler (1480-1520)
- 3 British king who commissioned the Bible (1566-1625)
- 5 Assassinated San Francisco city councilman
- 6 Russian czar (1672-1725)
- 8 Fifteenth president of the U.S. (1791-1868)
- 9 Representative who declared that he was gay on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives in 1983.
- 11 Macedonian ruler who conquered Persia as a young man (356-323 B.C.)
- 12 Roman emperor (A.D. 76-138)
- 13 Roman emperor who married Cleopatra (100-44 B.C.)
- 14 English king (1367-1400)

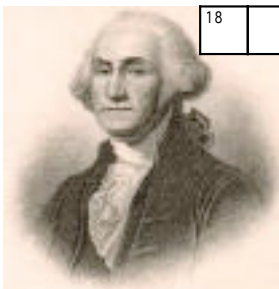
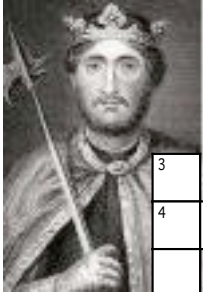
### Hints – Word List:

Abraham Lincoln  
Dag Hammarskjöld  
Gerry Studds  
James Buchanan  
Montezuma II  
Queen Christina  
Robert Baden Powell

Alexander Hamilton  
Frederick The Great  
Hadrian  
James I  
Montezuma II  
Richard II

Alexander The Great  
George Washington  
Harvey Milk  
Julius Caesar  
Peter The Great  
Richard The Lion Hearted

# Famous Lesbian and Gay Political Leaders



Crossword puzzle grid with 18 numbered starting points:

- 1: 15 letters, horizontal
- 2: 15 letters, horizontal
- 3: 1 letter, vertical
- 4: 15 letters, horizontal
- 5: 10 letters, vertical
- 6: 10 letters, vertical
- 7: 15 letters, horizontal
- 8: 10 letters, vertical
- 9: 1 letter, vertical
- 10: 15 letters, horizontal
- 11: 10 letters, vertical
- 12: 10 letters, vertical
- 13: 1 letter, vertical
- 14: 15 letters, horizontal
- 15: 15 letters, horizontal
- 16: 15 letters, horizontal
- 17: 15 letters, horizontal
- 18: 15 letters, horizontal



## *Famous Lesbian and Gay Intellectuals*

Not all lesbians and gays are artists, hairdressers, or truck drivers. Many are scientist, educators, physicians, and political writers. See how many you know.

### Across

- 2 British-born neurobiologist who conducted research to find the gay brain (b. 1943)
- 4 Feminist who wrote *Intercourse*, and *Pornography*
- 7 Greek philosopher who influenced European thought and culture for the next 2,000 years (427-347 B.C.)
- 8 Academic author of *Sexual Politics*, *Sexual Communities: The Making of a Homosexual Minority in the United States*, 1940-1970
- 11 British mathematician created computer theoretical framework and broke the Nazi secret code named *Enigma* (1912-1954)
- 19 Prussian naturalist (1769-1859)
- 21 Former ghostwriter for noted evangelical homophobe Jerry Falwell and Pat Robertson, then headed gay church (b. 1940)

### Down

- 1 Founder of the International Gay and Lesbian Archives (1942-1997)
- 3 Greek philosopher and poet who lived on the island of Lesbos in the Aegean Sea (600 B.C.)
- 5 Austrian mathematician who posited that the limits of language are the limits of thought (1889-1951)
- 6 American physician, child health pioneer (1873-1945)
- 9 American woman doctor who dressed as a man and was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in 1866 for her work during the Civil War (1823-1919)
- 10 Passing as a man, became the first woman doctor in England at the early age of 17. An autopsy performed at her death revealed that she was a woman (b. about 1795).
- 12 Co-editor of *Hidden from History: Reclaiming the Gay and Lesbian Past*
- 13 Early sexologist whose library was destroyed by the Nazi (1868-1935)
- 14 English science philosopher and advisor to King James (1561-1627)
- 15 Historian who authored *Christianity, Social Tolerance, and Homosexuality and Same-Sex Unions in Pre-Modern Europe*
- 16 Invented the word homosexual in 1869
- 17 Russian academic in mathematics who is remembered to day for the theorem of differential equations she discovered with Cauchy (1850-1891)
- 18 U.S. woman writer, educator (1810-1850)
- 20 American pathologist, developed treatment for trypanosomiasis (African sleeping sickness) (1885/6-1959)

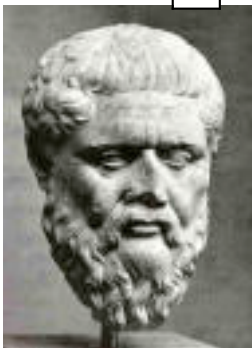
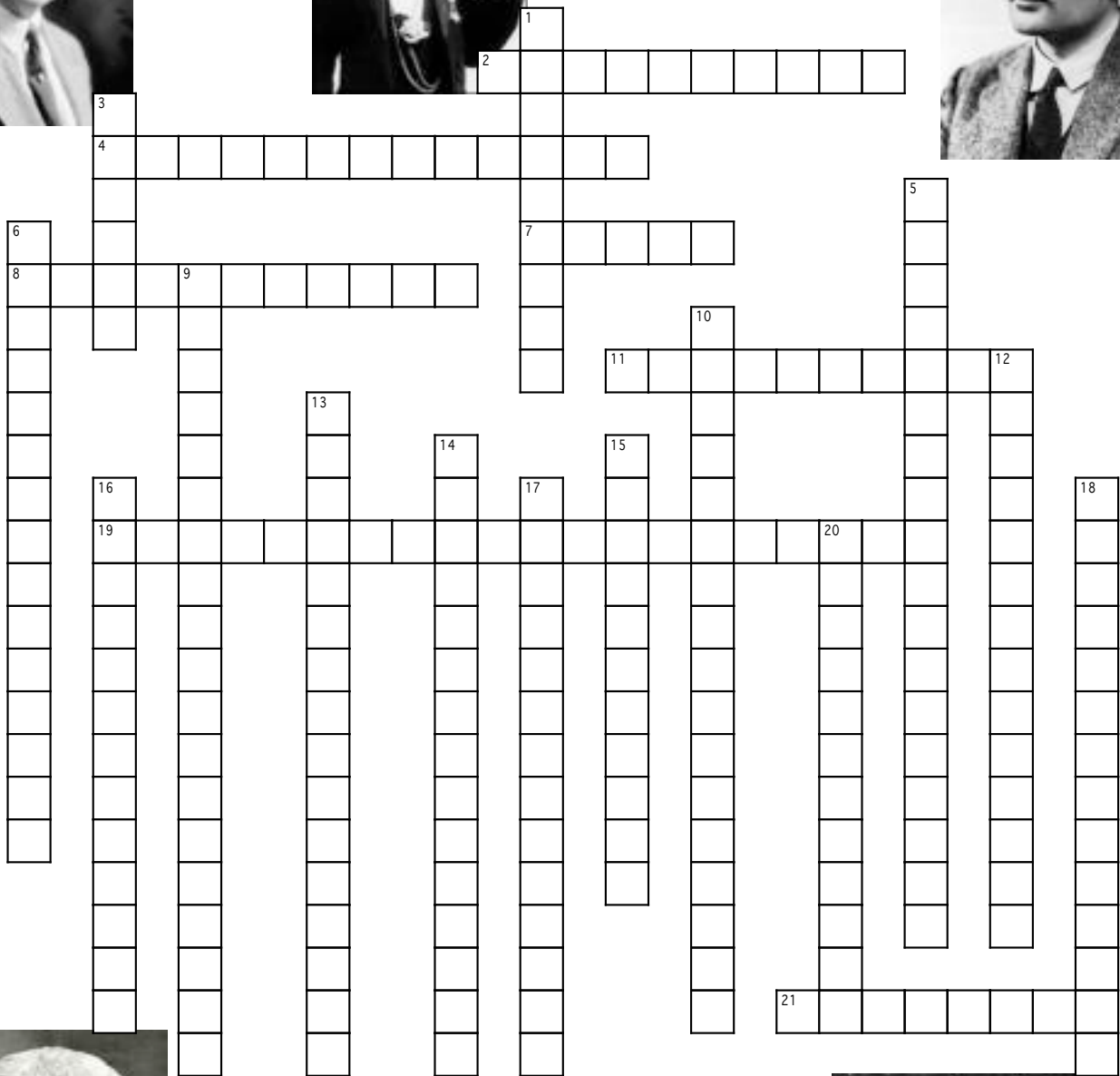
### Hints—Word List:

Alan Turing  
Dr Mary Edwards Walker  
Jim Kepner  
Karol Kertbeny  
Magnus Hirschfeld  
Plato  
Simon LeVay

Alexander Von Humboldt  
George Chauncey  
John Boswell  
Louise Pearce  
Margaret Fuller  
S Josephine Baker  
Sir Francis Bacon

Andrea Dworkin  
James Miranda Barry  
John D'Emilio  
Ludwig Wittgenstein  
Mel White  
Sappho  
Sonya Kovlevsky

## Famous Lesbian and Gay Intellectuals



## *Famous Gay Male Writers and Poets*

The world of literature would be barren without its lesbian and gay male writers and poets. Here are just a few.

### Across

- 2 Wrote *Billy Budd* and *Moby Dick* (1819-1891)
- 4 English poet who wrote *Don Juan* and *She Walks in Beauty* (1788-1824)
- 5 Writer and prominent figure of Beat Generation. Wrote *The Town and the City*, *On the Road*, and *The Dharma Bums*. (1922-1969)
- 8 Wrote *Don Quixote de la Mancha* (1547-1616)
- 9 Irish author of *The Picture of Dorian Gray* and became a celebrity for being imprisoned for his homosexuality (1854-1900)
- 10 English author who wrote *Room with a View*, *Howard's End*, and *Maurice* (1879-1970)
- 11 Japanese author who was nominated for the Nobel Prize three different times (1925-1970)
- 18 Danish author of children stories (1805-1875)
- 21 U.S. playwright of such hit plays as *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*, *Summer and Smoke*, and *Suddenly Last Summer* (1911-1983)

### Down

- 1 Writer of *Naked Lunch* (b. 1914)
- 3 French author of *Remembrance of Things Past* in which he used a stream of consciousness writing technique (1871-1922)
- 6 English author who later worked for MGM movie studios and became a media spokesperson for homosexuality (1904-1986)
- 7 Wrote *Walden Pond*
- 12 Writer of *Goldenboy*, *The Little Death*, and *How Town*
- 13 Journalist who wrote *The Mayor of Castro Street*, *And the Band Played On*, and *Conduct Unbecoming* (1951-1994)
- 14 Writer of *The City and the Pillar*, *Myra Breckinridge*, *Lincoln*; and screenplay for *Ben Hur* and *Suddenly Last Summer* (b. 1925)
- 15 British-born writer of *The Naked Civil Servant* and *Love Made Easy* (b. 1908)
- 16 Wrote *The Normal Heart* and is an ACT-Up activist (b. 1935)
- 17 U.S. author who depicted his gay love in the poem *Leaves of Grass* (1819-1892)
- 19 Horror and fantasy novelist and director of *Hellraiser* films featuring Pinhead
- 20 Writer of *Breakfast at Tiffany's* and *In Cold Blood* (1924-1984)

### Hints—Word List:

Christopher Isherwood  
Gore Vidal  
Herman Melville  
Lord Byron  
Miguel de Cervantes  
Randy Shilts  
Walt Whitman

Clive Barker  
Hans Christian Andersen  
Jack Kerouac  
Marcel Proust  
Oscar Wilde  
Tennessee Williams  
Williams Burroughs

E M Forster  
Henry David Thoreau  
Larry Kramer  
Michael Nava  
Quentin Crisp  
Truman Capote  
Yukio Mishima

# Famous Gay Male Writers and Poets



A crossword puzzle grid with 21 numbered starting points for clues. The grid consists of white squares for letters and black squares for empty space. The numbers are: 1 (down), 2 (across), 3 (across), 4 (across), 5 (across), 6 (across), 7 (down), 8 (across), 9 (across), 10 (across), 11 (across), 12 (across), 13 (down), 14 (down), 15 (down), 16 (down), 17 (down), 18 (across), 19 (across), 20 (across), and 21 (across).



## *Famous Lesbian Writers and Poets*

The world of literature would be barren without its lesbian and gay male writers and poets. Here are just a few.

### Across

- 1 French woman translator and author of *Memories of Hadrian*. She was the first woman inducted into the prestigious French Academy (1903-1987)
- 4 Her first volume of poetry, *A Change of the World*, was well received. She later became a spokeswoman for lesbian-feminism. (b. 1929)
- 5 Born Pauline Tarn, she was an English poet who was one of the first to proudly proclaim her lesbian love (1877-1909)
- 6 English woman writer who was known as the “Queen of the Best Sellers” (1855-1924)
- 7 U.S. author of *O Pioneers!* and *Death Comes to the Archbishop* (1873-1947)
- 8 U.S. poet who championed the new philosophy *Imagism* (1874-1925)
- 9 English author of *The Voyage Out*, and *Night and Day* (1882-1941)
- 10 French woman who wrote *House of Incest* (1903-1977)
- 16 Early twentieth century woman writer of novels including *Whether a Dove or a Seagull*
- 20 Her book, *Sapphisty: The Book of Lesbian Sex*, was removed from the recommended reading list at CSU Long Beach in 1982, and in 1984 it was shredded by British customs.
- 21 French author of *Claudine at School*, and *Barks and Purrs* (1873-1954)

### Down

- 2 The unexpurgated edition of the diary she kept while hiding with her family in an attic to escape Nazis arrest, showed that she had a passionate attachment to another young woman
- 3 French woman novelist who wrote *The Child Manuals* that became the basis for the movie *Mädchen in Uniform* (d. 1944)
- 6 French writer who had a life-long relationship with Récamier. Her salons were famous in Paris and Switzerland. (1766-1817)
- 9 English author and lover of Virginia Woolf (1892-1962)
- 11 French woman who wrote *Lelia* and caused a sensation by wearing men’s clothes, smoking cigars in public, and having affairs with women (1804-1876)
- 12 U.S. author of *What is Remembered*, and *Staying On Alone* (1877-1967)
- 13 French writer best know for her historical romances about gay men and who wrote the lesbian theme novel *The Middle Mist* (1905-1983)
- 14 She cause a scandal with the publication of the first lesbian novel published in the Netherlands in 1948. (1905-1960)
- 15 U.S. author, poet, collector of art who wrote *The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas* (1874-1946)
- 17 Woman author of *The Ladies Almanac*, *Nightwood*, and whose book, *Ryder*, was seized by British customs in 1984 for being “obscene” (1892-1982)
- 18 Author of *Rubyfruit Jungle*
- 19 English author who wrote *The Well of Loneliness*, which was seized in Britain and America in 1929 and tried for being “obscene” (1880-1943)

### Hints – Word List:

Adrienne Rich  
Anais Nin  
Christa Winsloe  
George Sands  
Marguerite Yourcenor  
Pat Califia  
Rita Mae Brown  
Vita Sachville-West

Alice B Toklas  
Ann Frank  
Colette  
Gertrude Stein  
Marie Corelli  
Radclyffe Hall  
Sylvia Townsend Warner  
Willa Cather

Amy Lowell  
Anna Balman  
Djuna Barnes  
Madame de Stael  
Mary Renault  
Renee Vivien  
Virginia Woolf

# Famous Lesbian Writers and Poets



A crossword puzzle grid with 21 numbered starting points for clues. The grid consists of white squares for letters and empty spaces for non-letter characters. The numbers are: 1 (top row, 2nd square), 2 (top row, 3rd square), 3 (top row, 19th square), 4 (second row, 1st square), 5 (third row, 11th square), 6 (third row, 1st square), 7 (fourth row, 9th square), 8 (fifth row, 14th square), 9 (sixth row, 1st square), 10 (sixth row, 17th square), 11 (seventh row, 10th square), 12 (seventh row, 2nd square), 13 (seventh row, 3rd square), 14 (seventh row, 4th square), 15 (seventh row, 5th square), 16 (seventh row, 1st square), 17 (seventh row, 11th square), 18 (seventh row, 12th square), 19 (seventh row, 13th square), 20 (eighth row, 1st square), and 21 (eighth row, 16th square).



## *Homosexuality Across Cultures*

Many cultures not only accepted homosexuality, but venerated lesbians and gays for their special gifts. Other cultures were exclusively homosexual in nature. See how much you know.

### Across

- 1 Homosexual behavior among this Mexican societies' males was common in all age groups until ages of twenty and thirty, when they almost always married women and had children. What is the name of this society?
- 3 What is another term for *berdache*?
- 6 What Western societies saw sexuality as a gift from the spirit world? [two words]
- 9 Who were the men that worked in all male environments cutting trees and who also formed homosexual relations?
- 10 What is the Chinese name for the Taoist vegetarian halls that were mostly homosexual? [two words]
- 11 Name an all male society found on pirate ships.
- 13 fear of eroticism
- 14 What is the Chinese name for women from the Hong Kong Peral River Delta of 1865 to 1935 who chose not to marry and were called "self-combers."
- 15 What is the name of the Polenesian role that is similar to berdache?
- 18 Name two cultures in the South Pacific where it was believed that all boys must be taught and have sex with men, including ingesting their semen, in order to be come men. [three words]
- 22 What was the name given female warriors founded by Pedro de Magalhaes de Gandavo in northeastern Brazil in 1576?
- 24 Which Native American society found it acceptable for males, until the age of 20, to participate in homosexuality without social disapproval?
- 25 In modern India, the most notable example of gender variance is a cult of males who dress and live as an alternative gender and are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 28 What is the name of the Eastern Siberian society where male gender variance and homosexuality are institutionalized by the "soft man" (*yirka-la ul*) persona?
- 31 Who were the American frontier males who were comfortable living outside established rules and without women?
- 32 \_\_\_\_\_ [two words] men married females but they commonly had a 'soft man' as a concubine.
- 33 What is the name for the model where all males are separated from the female tribe members and go through a secret initiation rite that involves homosexual relations with older bachelors and can last a number of years?

### Down

- 2 What is the name for the model where males and females do not conform to prescribed gender roles, but instead, take on a third role that combines both masculine and feminine roles?
- 4 Many cultures, including nineteenth century Kosovo and Montenegro (modern Yugoslavia and Albania), allowed women to take on male roles in the family and community if they became \_\_\_\_\_[two words].
- 5 cultures that favor sex
- 7 What is the name of the seventeenth-century culture in Central America that attached no stigma to homosexual behavior?
- 8 Women of this Africa society often formed lesbian relationships with one or more of their husband's other wives after completing their duties as a wife. Name the society.
- 12 Both Buddhist \_\_\_\_\_ and the all-male \_\_\_\_\_ were known for their open courtship of young men, and spoke of their activities openly.
- 13 love of eroticism

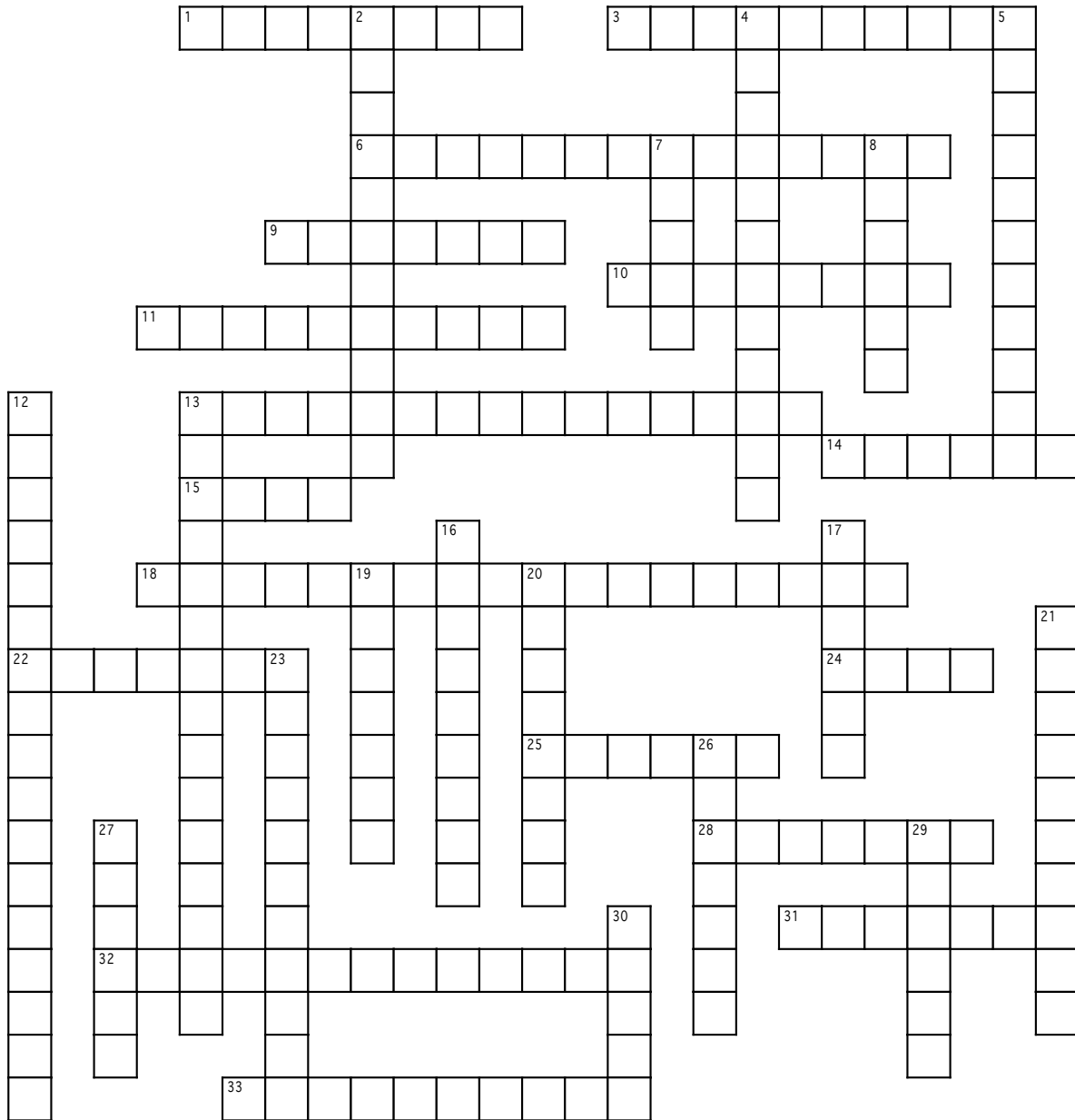


- 16 What is the name for the Native Americans who blend strictly-defined gender roles by adopting the dress, occupations and social roles of both?
- 17 Berdache were thought to possess a \_\_\_\_\_ spirit than heterosexual men and women.
- 19 Among the nomadic Great Plains \_\_\_\_\_, women were allowed to join war parties and engage in other “male” roles.
- 20 What was the Chinese custom that allowed a woman to marry but not reside with her husband and not consummate the marriage for up to ten years? [three words]
- 21 What is the name of the man who founded the Shingon sect of Buddhism that popularized homosexuality (year 800 in Medieval Japan)?
- 23 cultures that condemn sex
- 26 What is the name for the model where sex transcended generational lines and an older, and usually married, man took a young male lover as an accepted second stage of parenting?
- 27 Urinating contests were a favorite game among these boys, as were masturbatory contests to see who could reach orgasm the fastest. Casual same-sex relations from early childhood were frequent. What is the name of this Native American society?
- 29 What we call the men who wandered the countryside, mostly in pair-bonds of an adult man with a teenage boy? These couples often stayed together for years in a monogamous union?
- 30 As long as a man is a *mahu*, he will not sleep with \_\_\_\_\_.

Hints—Word List:

Amazons	Ancient	Asiatic Eskimo
Azande	Berdaches	Buccaneers
Chukchi	Cowboys	Higher
Hijras	Hoboes	Homoerophilic
Homoerophobic	Hopi	Indians
Jaai Tong	Kobo Daishi	Loggers
Mahu	Mayan	Melanesian
Mh lohk ga	Mohave	Monks Warriorhoods
Native American	New Guinea Melanesia	Sex Negative
Sex positive	Sou hei	Sworn Virgins
Transgender	Two Spirits	Women
Zapotecs		

# Homosexuality Across Cultures



## Quote Falls

The following quotes (sometimes adapted) are found by choosing letters above and placing (falling) them into the spaces below. Have fun.

### James Baldwin's comments about discovering he was gay at an early age.

C	O	O	I	P	A	R	S		N	R	V		T	O	R		O	O		N		I	Y				
I	A	G	E	E	T	F			F	R	E		A	W	O	E	L	D	H	X		I	G		F	A	E
D	T	T	H	S	O	A	I	G	O	A	E	A	R	S	H	T	I	E	F	T	O	D	T	I	N		

### David's comments from the Bible, 2 Samuel 1:26

T	O	U			T	V					A		S	I	N												
R	H	U	L		O	O	E	M	O	W	A	W	S	W	E	N	D										
Y	F	E	R	L	L	O	V	E	E	F	P	S	O	M	O	N	G	E									

### Leonard Matlovich, veteran forced out of the Air Force.

T									F																		
V	H	N	T		A	L			E	O		M				I	N					H					
L	E	M	G	A	I	E			A	N		C	N		P	D	R	N	K	D	A						
R	G	E	E	O	M	O	N	F	N	R	A	E	D	K	I	N	G	C	I	O							
A	I	E	D	D	A	R	M	O	O	R	M	E	A	F	O	I	S	E	L	L							

**Lord Alfred Douglas (Oscar Wilde's lover) famous line about gay love.**

S		A	M			A	R			N	A	M	
I	P	A	T		D	I	E	S		O	V	E	
T	H	E	A	K	T	H	T	E	L	N	O	T	E

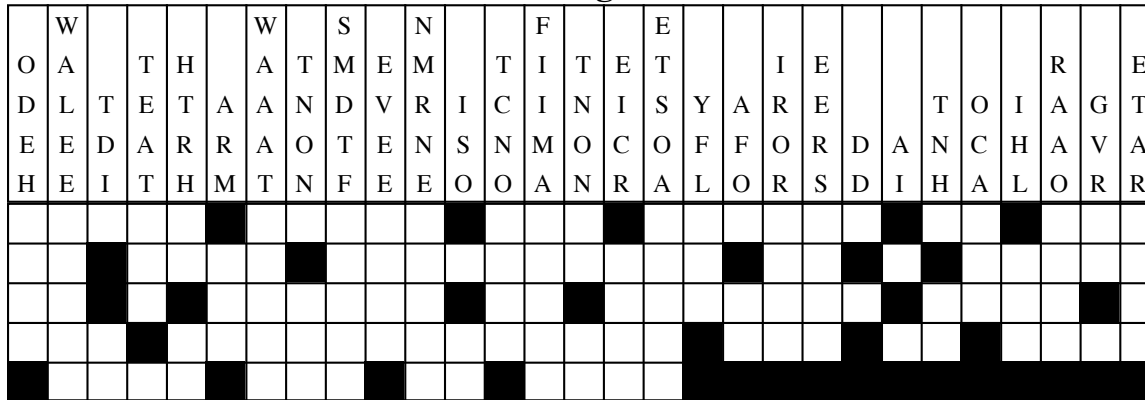
**Andrea Dworkin on being a woman**

	O			N					T	E			U				
T	H	E	I	I		I	M	H	D	R		I	E	O	T	N	
S	Y	A	A	S	S	G	S	A	E	O	O	Y	N	M	R	H	I
W	M	M	K	I	N	D	E	S	N	R	T	H	B	D	A	N	E

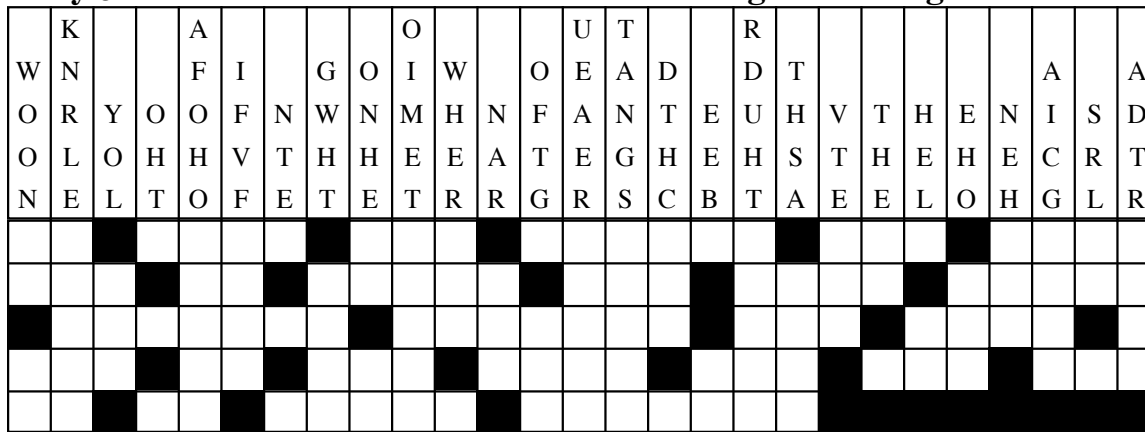
**Betty Friedan comment on the feminine mystique**

N				I	U	M		E	N	N							
H	G	E		F	E	L	C	A	I	S	E	E		S		E	U
T	H	S	O	S	L	N	I	O	E	D	V	O	M	Y	N	T	B
N	A	W	M	M	E	C	I	N	L	I	E	D	F	I	A	M	I

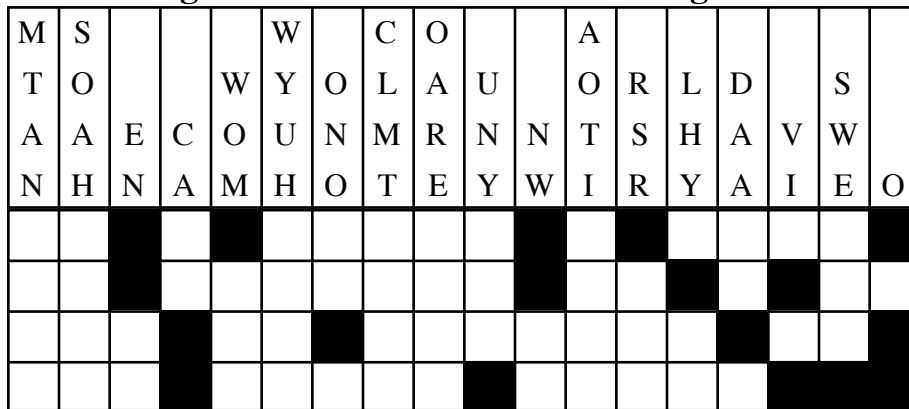
**Germaine Greer's comments on being an older woman**



**Lady Jane Wilde's comments on women throughout the ages**



**Writer Virginia Woolf's comments on being a woman**



# Anagram

## Queer Definitions

There is much more to being queer than being called a *fag* or *dyke*. Test your knowledge about the terms and their origins defining the queer community.

### Queer Definitions: Clue

### Word

1. A person deeply dissatisfied with the gender to which he or she is born and may seek to change their gender through surgery or hormonal therapy or both.

SSAAENRTULX

2. Term that means sexual attraction to children and should not be confused with homosexuality.

IEESDOLHPP

3. Personal conviction of being male or female.

ENRGED

YTITNEDI

4. Person who transcends gender and does not believe, or act, according to polar gender roles.

DNEGTSISNARTER

5. heterosexual [slang]

THASTRIG

6. Commonly, in laws and elsewhere, limited to the three possibilities- homosexual, heterosexual, or bisexual sexual \_\_\_.

TATORIONIEN

7. Physical, sexual, and affectional attractions— sexual \_\_\_\_.

NEINOIROTAT

8. Person whose gender is indeterminate.

YDERNANOG

9. The preferred term for reference to a same-gender orientation.

YAG

10. By 1955, Peter Wildeblood defined the word “an American

GYA

- euphemism for homosexual.”
11. Term that has been appropriated by some activists to reflect the oppression by non-gays of gays, lesbians, and bisexuals. REEQU
12. Word first printed in 1933 in the Noel Ersines’ Dictionary of Underground Slang. CAEGTY
13. Male homosexual transvestites DGAR NEEUQ
14. The explicit or implicit assumption that everyone is heterosexual. RSMHOSEXEEETI
15. Primary sexual attraction to members of the same gender. LSEOAHTIOMYUX
16. A person who chooses to wear clothing that society deems appropriate for the opposite gender. ETITSEVSNART
17. Some lesbians prefer this term. AYG NAMOW
18. The term for a female with a same-gender orientation. BASENLI
19. New term for hermaphrodite TERXEINS
20. The common term for a person whose same-gender and opposite-gender orientations are more or less equally intense. SAIXYLITBEU
21. Word used in the nineteenth century and applied to women, meant “of loose morals; a prostitute.” GYA
22. Word used in eighteenth century England to connote the conduct of a playboy. AGY



23. Female homosexual transvestites

GARD GNIK

□□□□ □□□□

24. Unacceptable term for sexual orientation— sexual \_\_\_\_\_.

RENCEEPREF

□□□□□□□□□□

25. Being masculine or feminine. [three words]

COSIAL XES EOLR

□□□□ □□□ □□□□

26. The terms fag, dyke, queer, homo, and so forth are words meant to hurt. What are these words categorized as?

ROJATPEIVE

□□□□□□□□□□

27. A process by which a person comes to accept his or her homosexuality.

MOCING TOU

□□□□□□ □□□

28. How we express ourselves within society. [two words]

EENGRD SELOR

□□□□□□ □□□□□□

29. The fear of or other emotional aversion to lesbians and gay men.

OOHBMOAHIP

□□□□□□□□□□

30. A person whose outward gender presentation (being feminine or masculine) does not conform with their biological sex (being female or male).

DENGERNARST

□□□□□□□□□□

31. New term that includes transsexuals and all persons whose gender, sexual orientation, and affective orientation do not coincide with societal norms, thereby supporting their sexuality instead of classifying them as dysphoric.

ANUSEPXAL

□□□□□□□□□□

Hints—Word List:

Some words may be used more than once.

androgynous  
drag king  
gay woman  
geycat  
homosexuality  
orientation [two places]  
pejorative  
social sex role  
transgenderist

bisexuality  
Drag Queen  
gender identity  
heterosexism  
intersex  
pansexual  
preference  
straight  
transsexual

coming out  
gay [four places]  
gender roles  
homophobia  
lesbian  
pedophiles  
queer  
transgender  
transvestite

## Word Find Puzzles

### *Lesbian and Gay Culture*

Locate the following words in the accompanying article and underline them. The first three have been done for you.

<u>acculturated</u>	Alabama	assimilation
<u>black</u>	coming out	control
<u>cultural identity</u>	denied	economically
emerges	gay enclaves	Gay Pride
historical	inverts	Karoly Maria Benkert
marginalized	Milton Gordon	pathological
persecution	pink	secondary
self-identified	shared behavior	sodomy
Stonewall Inn	subculture	Susanne Pharr
symbols	tokenism	triangles

Milton Gordon (1964) defined *culture* as the learned and shared behavior (thoughts, acts, feelings) of a certain people and their artifacts. A Neo-Marxist perspective further identifies culture as a group identification manifest through the struggle between groups. The gay culture is an example of one that emerges from within the dominant heterosexual culture due to oppressive stigmatization. A problem facing the gay culture is that accurate historical information regarding the lives and experiences of other gays and lesbians is denied by the dominant culture. Only when one understands his or her same-sex orientation does she or he begin a search for cultural identity. Lesbians and gays are acculturated into their secondary gay culture. There are many symbols and artifacts legitimizing the existence of the gay culture. The pink and black triangles are painful reminders of the slaughter of gays and lesbians during Hitler's Third Reich. The annual, nationwide Gay Pride parades and festivals are "rituals" that serve to educate others and commemorate the 1969 riot by homosexuals at the Stonewall Inn (New York) that mark the beginning of the modern gay rights movement. Similarly, "coming out" is likened to a cultural rite of passage. Thus, gay culture fulfills traditional elements defining culture.

Although homosexual behavior has always existed, the gay culture is a modern, overtly Western phenomenon due to the increased persecution of homosexual behavior. The word homosexual was invented in 1869 by German sexual reformer Karoly Maria Benkert. Its invention was for the purpose of control. Same-sex behavior was deemed to be pathological, especially the disease of effeminacy (in men), and "cures" were sought. Laws were passed in most Western governments that outlawed homosexuals and the medical establishment increased its attacks on "inverts." As late as 1946, a man was put to death in Alabama for engaging in adult consensual sodomy with another man. World War II became a turning point in Western gay politics. Men and women throughout the U.S. moved from the farms and into the large cities where gay enclaves developed in New York, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. The word *gay* came into common use and was published for the first time in the mid-1980s in the *New York Times*. Thus, the gay culture is defined as a culture shared by persons self-identified as gay.

Susanne Pharr identified some of the mechanism used by the dominant culture to oppress lesbians and gays. First, gays are economically discriminated against in housing and employment. Second, the threat of violence is used to keep lesbians and gays hidden. Third, lesbians and gays are marginalized as the "Other." As such, their lives are misrepresented through hideous stereotypes. Fourth, stereotyping as perverse, strange or unnatural, keeps them isolated. Fifth, the dominant culture employs tokenism and assimilation to block solidarity within oppressed groups. Although modern gays and lesbians are learning and developing cultural norms for their growing culture, the ongoing oppression of the gay and lesbian community ensures that they develop as an oppressed subculture.

• For more information, see the topic papers found in [Sexually Stigmatized Communities— Reducing Heterosexism and Homophobia: An Awareness Training Manual](#) by Chuck Stewart, Ph.D., SAGE Publications, 1999: *Is There a "Legitimate" Gay Culture?*; *How Did the Gay Culture Emerge?*; and, *How Does Gay Culture Intersect with the Dominant Culture?*

## *Transgender, Transsexual, and Intersex Persons*

Locate the following words in the accompanying article and underline them. The first three have been done for you.

<u>animosity</u>	Changing over	child custody
<u>chromosome</u>	divorce	double life
<u>drag queens</u>	DSM	employment
FTM	gender roles	health insurance
hermaphroditic	hormonal management	housing
hyper-feminine	legal	man
marginalizes	marriage	passing
prison	second class	sexual orientation
sexuality	stereotyped	transcend
transgress	transvestites	vilified

Transgender people experience an extreme dissatisfaction with the gender roles they have been allocated and transgress the roles and “rules” of gender. It has been estimated that 85% of transgendered people recognize their difference by the time they start grade school. Being transgendered is about identity as being woman, man, some combination, or to transcend gender classifications altogether. It is not about sexuality per se, although some transgender people seek to integrate their sexual orientation (who we are sexually attracted to; homosexual, heterosexual, bisexual), gender identity (the sex type we feel we belong to; biological male, female or both), and social sex roles (the role we believe we need to adhere; being “masculine” or “feminine” or some combination) into harmony with their identity.

Transgendered people are vilified by contemporary Western society. They are often referred to as being not real “men” or “women.” This technique marginalizes them into second class status. As such, they experience countless legal hurdles in housing, employment, prison, child custody, divorce, marriage, and health insurance. This message serves to produce shame, secrecy, depression, fear, and possibly suicide in transgendered people.

Transsexuals are persons whose biological sex conflicts with their gender identity and may request surgical reassignment. Transsexuals should not be confused with two much larger groups: effeminate homosexuals or “drag queens” (gay males imitating feminine mannerisms or dress as an expression of their sexuality) and transvestites (males, usually heterosexual, who find enjoyment in wearing female clothing). Tens of thousands of transsexual surgeries have been performed in the United States. There are almost equal numbers of male-to-female (MTF) surgeries as there are female-to-male (FTM) surgeries performed each year. Surgical sex reassignment is specified under the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM) from the American Psychiatric Association. Although transsexuals are dependent upon medical intervention, there is widespread animosity between mental health caretakers and transsexuals that has fostered misleading stereotypes. For example, MTF transsexuals are stereotyped to be hyper-feminine. This stereotype exists because transsexuals believe that if they do not conform to being hyper-feminine, then medical caretakers will not provide the services they seek.

Transsexuals must participate in a program of hormonal management prior to and after surgery. During the transition period, transsexuals must lead a double life by taking on the physical and behavioral characteristics of the other gender. “Changing over” (transsexual argot for going full-time) and “passing” as the new gender are the goals for transsexuals. If the transsexual elects surgery, it takes a number of operations and costs from \$6,000 to \$50,000 (1966 dollars).

Intersex persons are born between (inter) sexes (i.e., they have partially or fully developed pairs of female and male sex organs). There are roughly 80 types of intersexuality classifications, and it is estimated that 1.7 out of every 1,000 persons has a hermaphroditic condition. Although 70% of intersex persons have female chromosome patterns, physicians often perform “corrective” surgeries that result in 90% of intersex babies being assigned to female sex. The intersex community advocates the elimination of surgical assignment to allow babies to mature into the whole person they were conceived.

• For more information, see the topic papers found in [Sexually Stigmatized Communities — Reducing Heterosexism and Homophobia: An Awareness Training Manual](#) by Chuck Stewart, Ph.D., SAGE Publications, 1999: *Transgendered Persons*; *Transsexuals*; and, *Intersex*.

## *The Causes of Human Sexuality*

Locate the following words in the accompanying article and underline them. The first three have been done for you.

<u>accidental</u>	androgen	Austrian
<u>biased</u>	biology (genetics)	contact
<u>definition problems</u>	deviance	discernible
essentialist	estrogen	evolution
excessive masturbation	fetal	God
in-born	mythology	narcissism
Oedipal Complex	prejudice	presumed
problematic	psychoanalysis	representative samples
scientific	Sigmund Freud	sociobiological
testosterone	transform	untestable

Social prejudice has influenced the research on human sexuality; particularly on homosexuality. For example, there is a large body of writing that identifies the supposed deviance of homosexuality, yet there is virtually no comparable research into heterosexuality or its presumed deviance. Second, much of the research into homosexuality is value laden using terms such as *deviant*, *invert*, *disturbed*, *abnormal* and *degenerate*. Third, most of the research was undertaken to help identify homosexual tendencies and to change homosexual behaviors (e.g., castration, lobotomy, electroshock, psychotherapy, behavioral modification, and drug therapies). Thus, the research into human sexuality has been biased.

There are many definition problems facing researchers trying to identify lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transgender, intersex, and heterosexual people. Research in a society that gives privileged status to heterosexuals makes finding representative samples of non-heterosexuals problematic.

The essentialist perspective believes that human sexuality is an in-born quality either through direct creation by God, biology (genetics), the result of evolution, or a result of hormonal differences during development.

The biological research is conflicting, yet it suggests that biology predisposes a particular sexuality. The sociobiological theories attempt to demonstrate the connection between social behavior of species and their biological makeup. However, the theories are similar to mythology and are untestable and therefore beyond scientific inquiry. The hormonal theories postulate that the differences between the sexes and sexual orientations are caused by hormonal difference either during fetal development or later in life. These theories are based on identification of the “sex” hormones androgen, testosterone, and estrogen, and believe their differences influence human sexual orientation. However, these chemicals are so similar that they can even transform into each other. Also, it is not uncommon to find women and men with higher levels of the other sexes’ hormones, yet with no discernible differences. Homosexuals do not show any differences in hormone levels when compared to heterosexuals. Giving gay men testosterone (“male” hormone) does not change their sexual orientation, but instead increases their sex drive.

The constructionist perspective believes that human sexuality is a quality that is determined (constructed) by the social environment in which a person grows and lives.

Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) was the Austrian physician who founded psychoanalysis and believed that human beings have certain drives, particularly sexual and aggressive drives, that are often repressed because of societal demands. Freud suggested that male homosexuality may be a fixation on the mother (Oedipal Complex); a kind of narcissism that places a high value on the penis. Feminist of the 1970s challenged the psychoanalytic conceptual framework. Many feminist believe that women are basically bisexual and that they must learn to become heterosexual. Pure environmental theories conjecture that homosexuality is cause by some accidental yet pleasurable same-sex experience in childhood, or from excessive masturbation, or contact with homosexuals, or unhappy heterosexual experiences. However, there is no evidence to support any of these claims.

Most likely, human sexuality is the result of many forces and changes over time.

• For more information, see the topic papers found in [Sexually Stigmatized Communities— Reducing Heterosexism and Homophobia: An Awareness Training Manual](#) by Chuck Stewart, Ph.D., SAGE Publications, 1999; *Bias and Accuracy in Research; Essentialist Perspectives on Human Sexuality; Constructionist Perspectives on Human Sexuality*; and, *Biological Brain Research— An In-Depth Study*.

## *Sexual and Gender Identity*

Locate the following words in the accompanying article and underline them. The first three have been done for you.

<u>advantages</u>	affectionately	attracted
<u>Biological Sex</u>	butch	chromosome
<u>commitment</u>	costs	cultural norms
differential treatment	dual-worker relationships	feminine
femme	Gay Liberation Movement	gender role behavior
heterosexuality	identity assumption	identity confusion
innate difference	morphologic	mortality
negative	role models	self-esteem
sensitization	sexism	sexual partner orientation
Social Sex-Role	temperament	Western patriarchal

Sexual identity has at least three facets. First, core morphologic identity (Gender Identity) is that deep inner sense of being male or female. This is distinct from Biological Sex which is a concept based on chromosome factors (XX—female, XY— male) and is expressed in our internal and external genitalia, hormonal states, and secondary sexual characteristics. Second, gender role behavior (Social Sex-Role), refers to behavior relative to the cultural expectations for those of the same gender (i.e., characteristics of being stereotypically feminine or masculine). Third, sexual partner orientation (Sexual Orientation), that gay or lesbian individuals necessarily differ from heterosexuals in that they are affectionately and sexually attracted to members of their own gender. It is important to recognize that these three identities are independent of each other.

There are many advantages awarded the role of heterosexuality, including: the right to marry, which includes the social privileges of public recognition and support; the legal right to joint child custody; joint property laws, and more. However, there are costs associated with strict adherence to gender roles. Research about women has found that those who score the highest on femininity have lowest levels of self-esteem and more depression and mental illness. For men, those who rate highest on masculinity have the highest rates of mortality.

There are two factors that are thought to operate in gender-role socialization: (1) differential treatment— boys and girls are treated differently to reinforce cultural norms about what constitutes “masculine” and “feminine” and heterosexual behaviors; and, (2) identification with role models— parents, guardians, and school teachers are very influential about “proper” behavior befitting boys and girls.

In the Western patriarchal system, certain behaviors based on gender are valued over others. This is the basis of sexism. Language is one tool of patriarchy. Men assert their power over women by describing them in either negative or sexually passive terms such as *fox, kitten, bunny, bird, chick, lamb, bitch, shrew, cow, nag, and sow*. By comparison, men are commonly referred to as *stud, wolf, buck, lion-hearted*, which typify bravery or sexual prowess.

Sex roles are not the same the world over. Even with characteristics we perceive to be innately different in the sexes— such as temperament— other cultures see little or no innate difference between males and female. Social conditioning, rather than biological sex, is the primary factor in the development of gender identity.

Prior to the Gay Liberation Movement, many gay and lesbian couples took on patterns of living similar to heterosexuals where one partner would often play the male or “butch” role while the other played the female or “femme” role. Role-playing along gender lines has decreased with most lesbian and gay men forming dual-worker relationships.

Homosexuals form their identities through four stages: (1) sensitization— feeling that one is different; (2) identity confusion— doesn’t fit in, but unsure where he or she belongs; (3) identity assumption— person begrudgingly adopts a lesbian or gay identity; and, (4) commitment— when the person accepts being homosexual and forms same-sex love relationships.

• For more information, see the topic papers found in Sexually Stigmatized Communities— Reducing Heterosexism and Homophobia: An Awareness Training Manual by Chuck Stewart, Ph.D., SAGE Publications, 1999: *Sex and Gender Identities; Advantages and Disadvantages of a Gender Role; The Origins of Sex-Role Differences; Sexism and Changing Gender Roles; Homosexual Identity Formation (A Model); Bisexuality*; and, *Multiple Perspectives on Gender Role Identities*.

Buy copies of *Queer History and Politics Word Games* for your friends.

Buy *Queer Pop Culture Word Games* for more outrageous and sexy fun.

Order forms at back of book.

## Anagram with Word Find Puzzles

### *Who are Lesbians, Gays, and Bisexuals?*

Unscramble the letters. For hints, look to the corresponding line in the topic paper that contains the word. Once you have unscrambled the word, write it in the box and underline the word in the topic paper. The first one is done for you.

Line    Word

1    SALXUBIES

B	I	S	E	X	U	A	L	S
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

2    POMCIBHOOH

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

5    YNISKE

--	--	--	--	--	--

7    PCLXOEM EDMOL

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

11    TROULHEEXSEA

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

13    XSIBLYTIAEU

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

16    RRREEEUDDTOPN

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

18    RACACUTE

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

21    MEDSUPER

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

23    GITINLLONUDA

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

27    GNIWGNIS

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

30    DESUFNOC

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

36    COCOALLIH

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

39    ON FAES

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

41    NOISPRS

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

## ***Topic: Who are Lesbians, Gays, and Bisexuals?***

Ln

1 Identifying gays, lesbians and bisexuals is difficult, if not impossible, in our  
2 heterosexual and homophobic society. They have a vested interest in not being  
3 identified. As such, all research that attempts to describe the majority of lesbian and  
4 gay people in the U.S. should be questioned and scrutinized.

5 In the late 1940s, Kinsey, Pomeroy, and Martin conducted the first large-  
6 scale study of sexuality in the U.S. Although the study was seriously flawed, it was  
7 important for two reasons: (1) a more complex model of sexuality was constructed  
8 to reflect what the researchers found; and, (2) the often quoted 10% figure  
9 estimating the percentage of Americans who were homosexual was misconstrued  
10 from the study. From the study came the “Kinsey Scale” that plotted human sexual  
11 behavior across a spectrum from *exclusively* homosexual to exclusively  
12 heterosexual. This was a giant leap from the previous belief that humans were  
13 heterosexual with a small percentage being homosexual. Bisexuality was not  
14 previously acknowledged.

15 How accurate is the 10% figure? Homosexuality is one of the most difficult  
16 things to measure. In a study conducted by Clark and Tifft (1986), they found  
17 students underreported their same-gender sexual contacts by 200% (7% instead of  
18 the actual rate of 22.5%). Also, the definition of what constitutes homosexuality or  
19 bisexuality affects the results. Thus, an accurate measure of the incidence of  
20 homosexuality (or, for that matter, heterosexuality) is untenable.

21 The incidence of bisexuality is even more difficult to measure. When  
22 bisexuals form relationships with persons of the other gender, they are presumed to  
23 be heterosexual. When bisexuals form relationships with persons of the same  
24 gender, they are presumed to be homosexual. Only through costly longitudinal  
25 studies does bisexuality reveal its nature.

26 Bisexuals report falling in love with “persons” and not with a particular  
27 gender. The most common relationship pattern for bisexuals is not to be dating both  
28 men and women at the same time (swinging), but rather to form one exclusive  
29 relationship for a particular time until, at some future time, it ends, and then form  
30 another exclusive relationship (serial monogamy)— the same as for heterosexuals  
31 and homosexuals. Bisexuals are not confused or in denial about their sexual and  
32 affectional relationships.

33 Contrary to popular belief that lesbians and gays have higher incomes than  
34 the general population, a review of 1990 U.S. Census data revealed that lesbians  
35 and gays earn approximately 5% to 27% less, on the average, than behaviorally  
36 heterosexual people.

37 The stereotypes that gays are alcoholic, criminal, and mentally unbalanced  
38 came from psychological studies performed in the 1940s and 1950s. The practical  
39 problem researchers faced in the past was where to find homosexuals to study.  
40 Before the modern gay liberation movement, homosexuals had no safe public  
41 gathering places. Thus, researchers relied upon bars and other convenient locations  
42 such as prisons and mental hospitals in which to conduct their studies. Is it any  
43 wonder their findings had a high proportion of participants who were alcoholics  
44 (from bar samples), criminals (from prison samples), and mentally unbalanced  
(from mental hospital samples)!

• For more information, see the topic papers found in [Sexually Stigmatized Communities — Reducing Heterosexism and Homophobia: An Awareness Training Manual](#) by Chuck Stewart, Ph.D., SAGE Publications, 1999: *Who Are Lesbians, Gays, and Bisexuals?*.



## *The Invention of Heterosexuality*

Unscramble the letters. For hints, look to the corresponding line in the topic paper that contains the word. Once you have unscrambled the word, write it in the box and underline the word in the topic paper. The first one is done for you.

<u>Line</u>	<u>Word</u>	
1	TESSELIAN	E S S E N T I A L
4	OPRERCATE	
13	RULUCETS	
15	ELBON CATS	
23	EDES FO FILE	
24	STATIONBURMA	
27	MLTTAEIIEG	
28	DRMEON	
31	ANLMOR	
33	AZDNASDIRTDE	
36	MTEITSCIOYD	
38	GAEW KROW	
40	IDATDEZLSIBE	
42	HTRIB LORTNOC	
43	EDIVNETN	

## ***Topic: The Invention of Heterosexuality***

Ln

1 Heterosexuality is imagined to be essential, unchanging and ahistorical.  
2 Many people believe typically that our modern conception of heterosexuality is the  
3 same as it was in Victoria England, Ancient Greece, and before. But is this true?

4 There are three dimensions to the idea of heterosexuality: (1) a procreate or  
5 perish imperative makes heterosexuality necessary; (2) all societies recognize basic  
6 distinction between human females and males and are used to reinforce  
7 heterosexuality; and, (3) the bodily pleasure generated by female and male  
8 conjunctions remains the unchanging basis of eternal heterosexuality.

9 Have these dimensions stayed the same or have they been combined in  
10 different ways over time? We shall see that it has been only the past 100 years that  
11 they have been combined into what we know as heterosexuality.

12 The use of the words heterosexual, homosexual, or bisexual makes no sense  
13 in many cultures. For examples, the speech made by Pausanias in Plato's  
14 *Symposium*, reveals that Pausanias employed a hierarchical scheme (for "free  
15 men") where earthy love focused on noble acts, whereas a higher, heavenly love  
16 defined feelings such as an appreciation of the beauty of boys. The Greeks were  
17 bisexual if we mean that they could be enamored by both boys and girls, however,  
18 they did not recognize this as being two kinds of "desires" as implied by the  
19 modern use of bisexual. Instead, they had an appreciation of "beautiful" human  
20 beings, regardless of their sex.

21 Similarly, the New England colonies (1607 to 1740) were not ordered along  
22 heterosexual lines. Their primary goal was survival, and, as such, restricted all non-  
23 procreative behaviors. Men were believed to carry the "seed of life" and women  
24 were thought as vessels for growing the seed. Male masturbation and homosexual  
25 behaviors wasted the seed of life and were forbidden. Women, however, were  
26 allowed to engage in masturbation and homosexual behaviors.

27 In the late 1800s, the medical establishment helped legitimate  
28 heterosexuality into its modern form. All sex that had the potential for procreation  
29 was deemed to be "healthy," whereas all other sexual expressions were considered  
30 to be "sick." This concept opened the door to a new pleasure norm— one where sex  
31 could be pleasurable and not tied to reproduction. Heterosexuality was deemed to  
32 be "normal" and practiced by a majority of the population. By the 1930s, the words  
33 *heterosexual* and *homosexual* became standardized into American language in their  
34 modern form, and the medical origins were obscured.

35 The end of WWII saw a major shift in the social arrangements of  
36 heterosexuality. A cult of domesticity forced middle class women off the assembly  
37 lines back into the home, motherhood, and child care. Men became fathers and  
38 sought wage-work outside the home. But not all was stable with heterosexual  
39 dominance. Second Wave feminist challenged male supremacy and the social  
40 arrangements of heterosexuality. The old norm became destabilized, as evidenced  
41 by the rise in divorce, single parent households and the employment of pleasure  
42 enhances (euphemistically known as "birth control").

43 Heterosexuality is not essential, unchanging and ahistorical. It is "invented."  
• For more information, see the topic papers found in [Sexually Stigmatized Communities— Reducing Heterosexism and Homophobia: An Awareness Training Manual](#) by Chuck Stewart, Ph.D., SAGE Publications, 1999: *The Invention of Heterosexuality*.

*A Few Examples of Homosexuality From Around the World and Time*

Unscramble the letters. For hints, look to the corresponding line in the topic paper that contains the word. Once you have unscrambled the word, write it in the box and underline the word in the topic paper. The first one is done for you.

<u>Line</u>	<u>Word</u>	
2	IHNAC	C H I N A
3	NLNAGYGO	
6	CPAHE	
8	ERPMOR	
9	EVLESE	
12	EPOEUR	
14	CNIARLMI	
16	NELTOCRCPLIHA	
19	TABUELELNM	
21	CNMEGSOARSN	
24	ERLMAH	
29	AUSSIR	
33	DZNLARMEIIC	
35	HTUSO FACRIA	
37	OCIAPPSHONMNI	

**Topic: A Few Examples of Homosexuality From Around the World and Time**

Ln

1 Homosexuality has varied throughout time and with location. Here are just a few:  
2 China: From the *Chronicles of the Warring States*, third-century B.C.  
3 Chinese text, male love, *longyang*, stems from the well-known homosexual  
4 relationship between Longyang Jun, a minister, and the prince Wei. Another  
5 Chinese term for male homosexual lover, *fen tao zhi ai* (literally, “the love of  
6 shared peach”), comes from the story where the minister Ni Xiz picked a peach off  
7 one of the trees, took a bite of it and gave it to his lover Duke Ling of Wei. From  
8 *The History of the Former Han*, we learn that the last emperor of the Former Han  
9 dynasty, Aidi (r. 6-1 B.C), cut off the sleeve of his shirt rather than disturb the head  
10 of his sleeping lover who had fallen asleep on top of his shirt. From this comes a  
11 common literary term for male homosexual love, *duanxiu*, literally, “the cut  
12 sleeve.”

13 Europe: There is very little evidence for lesbian sexuality in Medieval and  
14 Early Modern Europe. Although it was a “problem” the church and state addressed,  
15 there are virtually no criminal records against lesbianism. This could stem from (a)  
16 women were considered less important than men and received less legal attention,  
17 (b) human sexuality was phallogentric, and (c) women sexuality was considered  
18 less important. We see that there is a noticeable absent in vocabulary and concepts  
19 to describe lesbians and, as such, there are few traces in the historical record.

20 Antebellum South Carolina: In letters exchanged in 1826 between “Jim” H.  
21 Hammond (who would later become one of the South’s “great men,” served as  
22 governor, congressman, and senator for South Carolina) and his friend Jeff Withers  
23 ( editor of the *Columbia Telescope* and elected to the state Court of Appeals) they  
24 wrote explicitly about the sex they had engaged.

25 Jazz Age Harlem: During the so-called Harlem Renaissance period, roughly  
26 1920 to 1935, a black lesbian and gay subculture flourished. Many lesbian singers,  
27 including Bessie Smith, Gladys Bentley, Jackie “Moms” Mabley, Alberta Hunter,  
28 Gertrude “Ma” Rainey, Josephine Baker, and Ethel Waters, favored a “red hot  
29 mama” style that helped veil their homosexuality.

30 Russia: Prior to Westernization reforms of Peter the Great (early eighteenth  
31 century), there is much evidence that male homosexuality was widespread and  
32 tolerated. Slowly laws were passed against homosexuality. The October revolution  
33 of 1917 freed homosexuals, but that was short lived. By 1933, homosexuality was  
34 again criminalized which led to mass arrest. Not until democracy was instituted in  
35 the 1990s were many of the anti-homosexual laws revoked.

36 South Africa: The gold mines of the early twentieth century allowed and  
37 encouraged “marriage” relationships between male black migrant workers.  
38 Younger men were considered “wives” and provided companionship, sexual  
39 activity, and domestic care for the more powerful senior “husbands.” With the rise  
40 in the price of gold in 1973, the mines changed to permanent workers and  
eliminated the mine “marriage” system.

• For more information, see the topic papers found in [Sexually Stigmatized Communities— Reducing Heterosexism and Homophobia: An Awareness Training Manual](#) by Chuck Stewart, Ph.D., SAGE Publications, 1999: *Cross-Cultural Summary; Male Homosexuality in Late Imperial China; Lesbian Sexuality in Medieval and Early Modern Europe; Sexuality in Antebellum South Carolina; The Lesbian and Gay Subculture of Jazz Age Harlem; Russia’s Gay History; Women’s Relationships in Mid-Twentieth Century America— Do We Label Them Lesbian?; Male Sexuality in South African Gold Mines; and, Cuban Lesbian and Gay Experience.*

*Minorities within the Lesbian and Gay Community*

Unscramble the letters. For hints, look to the corresponding line in the topic paper that contains the word. Once you have unscrambled the word, write it in the box and underline the word in the topic paper. The first one is done for you.

<u>Line</u>	<u>Word</u>		
2	NUDIET SETATS	U N I T E D	S T A T E S
4	NTEHCI		
9	MFALYI		
11	ISTEHOL		
13	ULGAGENA		
16	SPSEOPREIV		
18	EIEPHTT		
19	UPSTOPR		
20	ITAN YAG		
21	GMINCO TUO		
25	ATADGEVSDAIDN		
28	ASSBEI		
29	ACHHYRERI		
34	CEOP		
36	MARYR		

## ***Topic: Minorities within the Lesbian and Gay Community***

Ln

1           The lesbian and gay community reflects the multitude of cultures and races  
2 that compose the United States. “Minorities” (persons not of the dominant culture)  
3 often are faced with living their lives within three rigidly defined and strongly  
4 independent communities: (1) the gay and lesbian community, (2) their ethnic or  
5 racial community, and (3) the general society. Each community fulfills some of  
6 their basic needs for survival and identity. However, keeping these communities  
7 separate requires much effort and leads to increased isolation, depression, and  
8 anger.

9           A unique feature of minority families is that they often depend upon the  
10 integration of extended family members within its support system. By banding  
11 together into large family groups and a strong community identity, minorities are  
12 able to attain greater security and success in an otherwise hostile culture. It is well  
13 documented that minorities underutilized mental health services and other social  
14 services. It is thought that language problems, culture and class differences, lack of  
15 minority employees, and lack of training and sensitivity are the causes they services  
16 are underutilized. The family and minority community attempts to buffer its  
17 individuals from the stresses of being a minority in an oppressive society. As a  
18 defense adaptation, families take care of their own. For example, the first time a  
19 minority child hears an epithet thrown against him or her for their ethnic, religious,  
20 or cultural association, the family provides explanation and emotional support for  
21 the child. A lesbian or gay child, however, faces anti-gay sentiments in isolation.

22           “Coming out” to the family is a different process for the minority lesbian  
23 and gay. There is greater risk of jeopardizing intrafamily relationships and with his  
24 or her ethnic, religious, or cultural community. As a result, there is the risk of  
25 feeling uprooted as both a family member and as an minority person.

26           Minorities, on the whole, are often economically disadvantaged. Being  
27 lesbian or gay exacerbates the potential for economic discrimination. Thus, coming  
28 out is often economically very risky.

29           The gay community reflects many of the biases found in the dominant  
30 culture. As such, there is a hierarchy that gives preference for Whites over Latinos,  
31 Blacks, Asians, and American Indians, besides a hierarchy among the non-whites.  
32 Many minorities complain of discrimination within the gay community. Minority  
33 lesbians and gays are faced with loss of family and community when they come  
34 out, and with not being accepted by the gay community because of their minority  
35 status.

36           Lesbian and gay minorities cope with these divergent forces by keeping  
37 their communities separate. Often, they do not tell their families of their sexual  
38 orientation and, in some cases, marry and have children to fulfill their familial  
expectations. In the lesbian and gay community, they often seek meeting places and  
organizations that reflect their ethnic, religious or cultural history.

• For more information, see the topic papers found in Sexually Stigmatized Communities— Reducing Heterosexism and Homophobia: An Awareness Training Manual) by Chuck Stewart, Ph.D., SAGE Publications, 1999: *Minority Issues and Homosexuality*; and, *Asian Interview*.

### *Lesbian and Gay Adolescent Issues*

Unscramble the letters. For hints, look to the corresponding line in the topic paper that contains the word. Once you have unscrambled the word, write it in the box and underline the word in the topic paper. The first one is done for you.

<u>Line</u>	<u>Word</u>	
1	NCEDESOECAL	A D O L E S C E N C E
2	LMRITEXEPAEN	
5	LANTARU	
9	IEENSTLVNA	
11	TLSREIIAE	
12	IXLBESUA	
13	EMIZTVDICI	
15	AYYMNNTOI	
18	ALENHNC	
21	TRCSEE	
23	HWTNRO TUO	
24	NARSWAUY	
25	IDCSIEU	
31	LEHATL	
37	DIETYNTI	

## ***Topic: Lesbian and Gay Adolescent Issues***

Ln

1 Homosexuality in adolescence has been viewed by classic pediatric as either  
2 a transient experimental phase on the way to adult heterosexuality, or as a  
3 pathologically truncated form of development. However, changes in psychological  
4 perspectives over the past few decades has shown that, for certain youths, a lesbian  
5 or gay identity is the natural developmental outcome.

6 Adolescence is a time for exploration and self-discovery toward establishing  
7 a stable identity and enhanced self-esteem. Many of the rites-of-passage through  
8 which other teens pass are not open to the lesbian or gay adolescent. The sending of  
9 valentines, the agony of the first telephone call asking for a date, the walk home on  
10 a moonlit night with arms about one another, the first kiss and touch— all these are  
11 simply not realities for most gay and lesbian teens or are experienced  
12 heterosexuality with a sense of falseness and confusion. Lesbian, gay, and bisexual  
13 youths feel isolated and victimized. They have an ever-present fear of being found  
14 out or exposed. Because of the barriers to the healthy expression of gay sexuality,  
15 these first steps often lead to the baths, bars, or bushes. Here anonymity provides a  
16 false sense of safety but does little to promote genuine intimacy, commitment, and  
17 self-esteem.

18 Many lesbian and gay teens will suppress their sexual selves and channel  
19 their attention and energy into other pursuits such as athletics, scholastics, or the  
20 arts. Many will eventually marry and raise families. Some, with time, will come out  
21 and accept their gay identity. Others will go their entire life carrying their dreaded  
22 secret. A few will come out during adolescence and face the real possibilities of  
23 rejection by families and friends as well as physical and emotional abuse. Many are  
24 thrown out of their homes or become runaways. Many will be forced by  
25 circumstances into theft, drug dealing, or survival prostitution. A few will commit  
26 suicide.

27 Approximately 5,000 teens and young adults commit suicide each year in  
28 the U.S. This is a 300% increase in just the last 20 years. The *Report of the*  
29 *Secretary's Task Force on Youth Suicide* concluded that gay adolescents were two  
30 to three times more likely than peers to attempt suicide, accounting for as many as  
31 30% of completed youth suicides each year. Psychiatrists who work with lesbian  
32 and gay teens are aware that suicidal gestures by their clients are more serious and  
33 more lethal than similar ones by heterosexual teens. However, Ronald Kourany  
34 found that 60% of the psychiatrists who responded to his survey were unaware if  
35 they even had adolescent homosexuals. This is of concern because it means that  
36 either gay and lesbian clients are not informing their doctors about their  
homosexuality, or the existence of heterosexism in the psychiatric profession may  
be causing doctors to ignore this important identity in their patients.

• For more information, see the topic papers found in [Sexually Stigmatized Communities— Reducing Heterosexism and Homophobia: An Awareness Training Manual](#) by Chuck Stewart, Ph.D., SAGE Publications, 1999: *Adolescent Issues; Adolescent Suicide— A Summary; Factors Related to Gay Male Adolescent Suicide; The Mental Health Industry Response to Adolescent Suicide*; and, *Gay Teen Suicide— Four Personal Stories*.



*Families with Lesbian or Gay Members*

Unscramble the letters. For hints, look to the corresponding line in the topic paper that contains the word. Once you have unscrambled the word, write it in the box and underline the word in the topic paper. The first one is done for you.

<u>Line</u>	<u>Word</u>	
1	LCEPOMX	C O M P L E X
5	IBINSIVEL	
9	PSOETTEYRES	
11	TERPCOJED	
13	IUTGL	
15	TENBAE	
18	VOISPDEDR	
19	GYA SREHTAF	
20	CNMSUEAIL	
22	IITVPSOE	
26	ARLEY EGA	
33	YCOSTUD	
35	TOOMHERDHO	
36	NREFDIECRO	
42	IETVEFECF	

## ***Topic: Families with Lesbian or Gay Members***

Ln

1 Acquiring a gay or lesbian identity is a complex, lengthy process. Coming out to  
2 others is a late event, often after years of personal discovery wrestling with his or her  
3 homosexual identity. Disclosure becomes necessary because homosexuality is a feeling and  
4 way of acting that is not directly apparent; such as skin color or gender. Homosexuals are  
5 “invisible” in a heterosexist world, thus they must publicly disclose their identity to  
6 overcoming this oppression.

7 Families react differently to the news that one of their members is homosexual.  
8 The values held by the family members is the most significant factor. Given the negative  
9 images and stereotypes concerning lesbians and gays, often even the most liberal members  
10 of a family react strongly to such a personal event. These negative beliefs can be projected  
11 onto the person coming out and the family may feel that the homosexual is not really a  
12 member of the family at all. Parents of a gay child sometimes feel a sense of guilt and  
13 personal responsibility for somehow “causing” the terrible condition. If the family’s  
14 conflict resolution techniques are patriarchal, often the gay or lesbian child will be thrown  
15 out of the house or physically beaten.

16 Some families have gay parents. Anti-gay bias has stereotyped lesbians and gays as  
17 being inappropriate parents. Research into parenting effectiveness has disproved the  
18 stereotypes.

19 Gay Fathers: A significant number of gay men are fathers who usually marry only  
20 once. Gay men who father children are no more masculine than gay men who do not father  
21 children. Gay fathers describe their family backgrounds as generally positive. Men who  
22 marry and then come out became aware of their homosexuality at a later age. Gay fathers  
23 have more difficulty in acknowledging their homosexuality and telling their children than  
24 do lesbian mothers. Gay African American men have the most difficulty overall in telling  
25 their children. Children who are told about their fathers’ homosexuality at an early age  
26 have the least difficulties in managing the knowledge. Children seem to have few long-  
27 term problems with their father’s homosexuality. Gay fathers try harder to create stable  
28 home lives and positive relationships with their children than one would expect from  
29 traditional heterosexual parents.

30 Lesbian Mothers: The personalities and attitudes of lesbian mothers concerning  
31 childrearing were as diverse as those found among heterosexual mothers. The only  
32 difference is the special fears lesbian mothers have concerning custody battles that might  
33 result in public disclosure of their homosexuality and the potential loss of their children.  
34 Motherhood did not change the woman’s desire to be a lesbian, if anything it reinforced her  
35 desire to establish relationships with other women, and these other women in turn  
36 discovered buried maternal longings to have children of their own. The shock and surprise  
37 children display when a parent comes out homosexual is best addressed through peer  
38 counseling of children with similar experiences.

39 Having a lesbian or gay parent does not increase the likelihood of a child becoming  
40 homosexual themselves. Being gay or lesbian is compatible with effective parenting.

• For more information, see the topic papers found in Sexually Stigmatized Communities— Reducing Heterosexism and Homophobia: An Awareness Training Manual) by Chuck Stewart, Ph.D., SAGE Publications, 1999: *Family Reactions to Having a Lesbian or Gay Member; Gay Fathers;* and, *Lesbian Mothers*.

*Lesbian Issues*

Unscramble the letters. For hints, look to the corresponding line in the topic paper that contains the word. Once you have unscrambled the word, write it in the box and underline the word in the topic paper. The first one is done for you.

<u>Line</u>	<u>Word</u>	
1	OSRNOUEER	E R R O N E O U S
3	OWT DEZIRALOP	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
4	DOOMTHOHER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
6	IDDNEE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
9	EFMITSNI	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
20	NMA SRETAH	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
22	LTIHYTOSI	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
24	EULXLASY	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
25	ARTEDTCTA	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
27	TSESIX	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
28	AEDIHZMEUN	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
31	ENZIARLTDAIO	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
37	ARGIINNAGB	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
38	NEEMY	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
41	OTNIOP	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

## Topic: Lesbian Issues

Ln

1           There is the erroneous belief that the lesbian experience is more or less  
2 identical with that of the male homosexual. There are a number of issues unique to  
3 lesbians. First, lesbian mothers are caught between two polarized ideals— the ideal  
4 of motherhood and the ideal of being a lesbian— both which patriarchy has reacted  
5 with some of its deepest fears and hatred of women. Lesbian mothers face the  
6 potential of having their children taken from them and her rights as a mother denied  
7 on grounds of her sexual orientation. Second, the term *lesbian* was created by  
8 patriarchy to deride any woman with negative connotations who attempted to be  
9 men’s equal. Third, the feminist movement has gone to great lengths to avoid  
10 discussion about lesbianism out of fear of being labeled “dyke.” Fourth, the  
11 dualistic nature of Western religious divides the world into two opposing camps—  
12 light versus dark, strong versus weak, man versus woman, heterosexual versus  
13 homosexual, *good* versus *evil*. As such, women are kept from collaborating and  
14 helping solve political and social issues.

15           Chapman and Brannock suggested a 5-stage model to describe lesbian  
16 identity formation: (1) Stage One: *Same Sex Orientation*, (2) Stage Two:  
17 *Incongruence*, (3) Stage Three: *Self-Questioning and Exploration*, (4) Stage Four:  
18 *Self-Identification*, and (5) Stage Five: *Choice of Lifestyle*. Some lesbians take  
19 exception to this linear model.

20           One stereotype is that lesbians are man-haters. In research conducted by  
21 Saghir and Robin, only 4% of lesbians interviewed were found to have strong  
22 hostility toward men. Instead, they found approximately 51% of these lesbians had  
23 never had a romantic attachment to a man or boy. Thus, lesbians don’t become  
24 lesbians because they hate men, but rather they are lesbians because they are  
25 sexually and emotionally attracted to women.

26           Many lesbians take exception to the use of the word *homosexual*. They feel  
27 that the emphasis on sex is inappropriate and is a tool used by a sexist society to  
28 dehumanize women into a serving caste. But, by women appropriating the word  
29 *lesbian* has become a source of empowerment toward their identity as lesbian.

30           Lesbians are discriminated against through a number of social and legal  
31 mechanisms. Discrimination against lesbian mothers has been rationalized as (1)  
32 doing what is best for the child, (2) protecting the child from becoming a  
33 homosexual, or (3) making sure that the child will not be deprived of a father  
34 image. None of these reasons are true. If a lesbian is married to a man, comes out  
35 and seeks divorce, the courts have issued the divorce decree quickly and against the  
36 wife. Usually, the lesbian mother will lose custody of her children. When the  
37 lesbian mother comes out, fathers may use the children as a bargaining chip in  
38 order to obtain greater compliance from the mother. Psychiatry has often been the  
39 biggest enemy against women, and particularly lesbians.

40           Some lesbians desire to be mothers without engaging in heterosexual sex.  
41 Artificial Insemination by Donor (AID) has become an option for many lesbians.

• For more information, see the topic papers found in Sexually Stigmatized Communities— Reducing Heterosexism and Homophobia: An Awareness Training Manual) by Chuck Stewart, Ph.D., SAGE Publications, 1999: *Lesbian Issues; Lesbian Identities; Crimes Against Lesbians; Lesbians and Artificial Insemination; Lesbianism and Religion*; and, *Issues of Aging for Lesbians and Gay Men*.

*Legal Status of Homosexuality in the U.S.*

Unscramble the letters. For hints, look to the corresponding line in the topic paper that contains the word. Once you have unscrambled the word, write it in the box and underline the word in the topic paper. The first one is done for you.

<u>Line</u>	<u>Word</u>	
2	ISPRechNOS	C E N S O R S H I P
4	MfERoesD	
6	TESERDOMTNA	
8	OHRTOOEMCI	
9	NEBSECO	
14	ANRDIEUMR	
18	IOUSHGN	
21	DAOITRTIALN	
23	USEDFRE	
25	LOHY	
27	CSEODMIT	
28	IMDCMEOTT	
33	ATTESE	
39	EIOECLVN	
40	HTAE EMIRC	

## *Topic: Legal Status of Homosexuality in the U.S.*

Ln

1           Lesbians and gays have made significant legal strides in the U.S. the past half  
2 century. Censorship of books, plays, and films with explicit homosexual content was  
3 common until the late 1960s and into the 1970s. Through the heroic efforts of many  
4 lesbians, gay men, and homosexual organizations many freedoms were won. Lesbian and  
5 gay organization have the right to incorporate, even in states with sodomy laws. Gays and  
6 lesbians may peacefully demonstrate and picket as long as the regulations are applied  
7 equally to all demonstrators. Changes in the obscenity laws, as interpreted by the U.S.  
8 Supreme Court, has made it such that homoerotic materials are not automatically judged  
9 obscene. First Amendment protection is probably the most powerful tool gays and lesbians  
10 have against heterosexism.

11           Lesbians and gays are outside the arm of the civil rights law in most of the country.  
12 A number of states have enacted private employment anti-discrimination statutes. Most  
13 large cities also provide some employment protection based upon sexual orientation.  
14 However, employee benefits rarely extend to unmarried partners. The Civil Service Reform  
15 Act of 1978 enhanced the employment rights of federal workers, including gays and  
16 lesbians.

17           Gays and lesbians, however, are afforded very little legal protection in housing and  
18 public accommodations. Most places— stores, motels, or restaurants— can refuse to serve  
19 gays and lesbians. Lesbians and gays are not seeking “special rights,” only equal rights.

20           The traditional family model has created a body of law and business practices that  
21 favors married couples and thus discriminates against unmarried couples. Same-sex  
22 marriages are consistently refused legal recognition by every state in the Union. At least  
23 1,049 federal laws and regulations include marital status, and thus give special rights to  
24 heterosexuals. Some lesbians and gays have turned to “Holy Unions” to sanctify their  
25 association, but these are not “legal” marriages recognized by the state. “Domestic  
26 partnerships” passed by some cities, and businesses help give legal recognition to non-  
27 married committed couples, but, ultimately, it is condescending to accept partial status  
28 instead of full marriage rights afforded heterosexuals.

29           Lesbians and gays may enter into financial contracts towards each other, but the  
30 law has been reluctant to recognize the contract as being similar to that of married couples.  
31 Without a will between homosexual partners, the estate is distributed to the parents of the  
32 deceased, or if not living, brothers, sisters, nieces, and nephews.

33           The American courts and child welfare agencies have been totally unsympathetic  
34 to gays and lesbians. Some states have created irrebuttable presumptions against granting  
35 custody to lesbian or gay parents.

36           Since 1962, approximately two-thirds of the states have either abolished or ruled  
37 their sodomy laws to be illegal. Violence against gays and lesbians is increasing  
38 nationwide. As such, almost every state has enacted hate-crime legislation, but only 14  
39 states (as of 1999) have extended the law to protect lesbians and gay men. The criminal  
40 laws, as applied to lesbians and gays, are in flux in the U.S. and their enforcement is  
41 problematic.

• For more information, see the topic papers found in [Sexually Stigmatized Communities— Reducing Heterosexism and Homophobia: An Awareness Training Manual](#) by Chuck Stewart, Ph.D., SAGE Publications, 1999: *Freedom of Speech; Employment, Housing, and Public Accommodations; Lesbian and Gay Families; and Criminal Law.*

## Word Search Puzzles

### *Heterosexism and Homophobia*

Heterosexism is the explicit or implicit assumption that everyone is heterosexual. Heterosexism is the continual promotion by major social institutions of heterosexuality and the simultaneous subordination of gays, lesbians, and bisexuals. For example, a business office party where “spouses” are invited denies the fact that gay employees have significant partners. Heterosexism is a conscious or unconscious bias that straight people are more important than gay people, or that gay people do not exist.

Homophobia is defined as the fear, dislike, or hatred of lesbians and gays and often results in acts of prejudice, discrimination, and violence. Homophobia does not exist in isolation and shares many characteristics with other forms of prejudice such as racism and sexism.

Two components make up the phenomenon of *homophobia*. The first is prejudice which is to hold an adverse opinion or belief about a group without just grounds or before acquiring sufficient knowledge. The result of prejudice is discrimination; the second component. Discrimination denies to individuals or to groups of people equality of treatment, in this case on the basis of sexual orientation.

Homophobia manifests itself in three ways: *overt homophobia*, *institutional homophobia* and *societal homophobia*.

*Overt homophobia* includes violence, verbal abuse, use of defamatory words, name-calling, and character assassination. Direct violence against homosexuals has increased nation-wide, with more than one out of three lesbians and gays reporting being threatened directly with violence.

*Institutional homophobia* includes governments, schools, businesses, and religious policies that dictate codes of behavior and reinforce attitudes and values that are anti-gay. These include laws that deny lesbians and gays the right to marry, the illegality of same-sex activity in many states; exclusion from job protections which regulate fair employment practices; housing discrimination; rights of child custody; immigration; inheritance; security clearances; public accommodations; and police protection. The military effectively discriminates against open gays and lesbians by barring them from enlisting in the service. Organized religious institutions exclude admitted homosexuals, often branding them as “sinners,” “deviants,” and “abominations.”

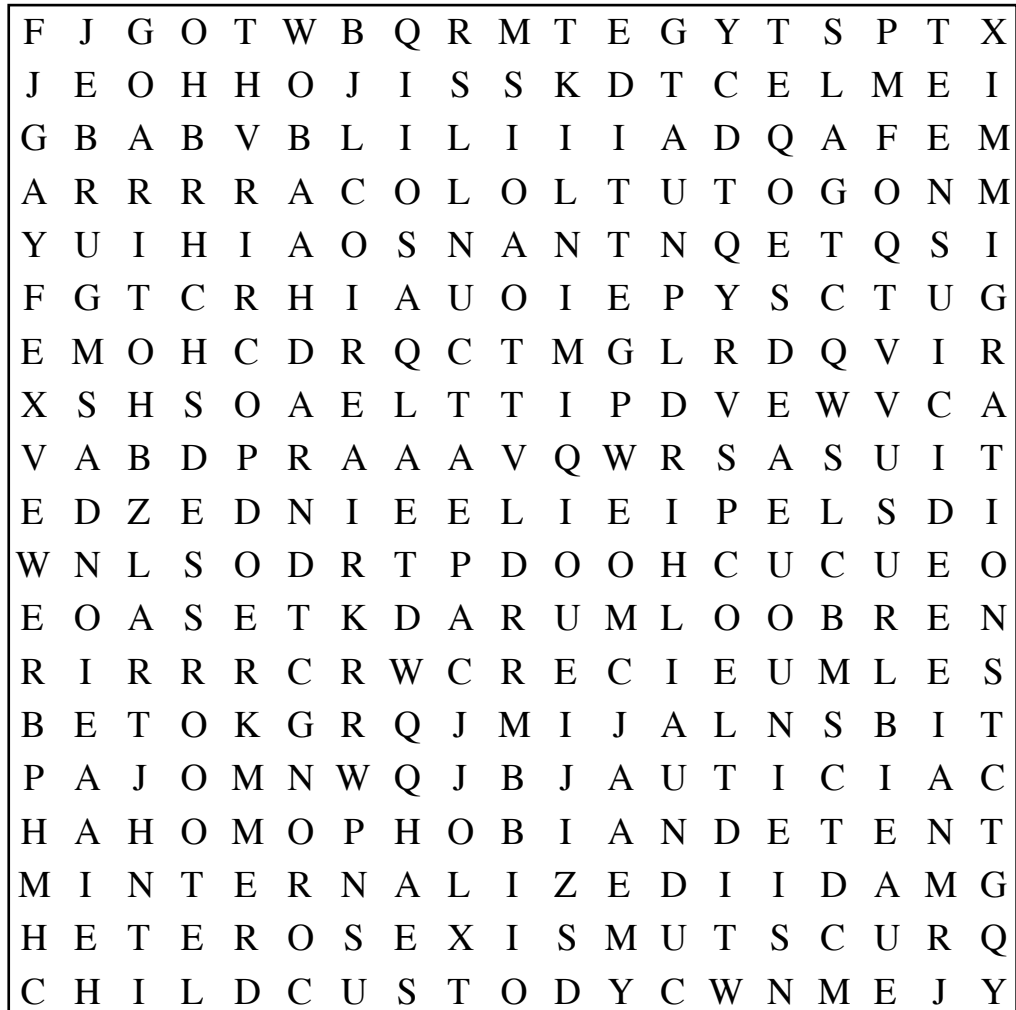
*Societal homophobia* (heterosexism) is subtle which makes it extremely insidious and difficult to define and combat. For example, newsworthy events are not covered by the press, legitimate research in areas such as teen suicide is suppressed, positive role models are seldom portrayed, and gays and lesbians are encouraged to keep their lives secret.

Societies’ continual promotion of heterosexuality along with its ever-present anti-gay bias takes its toll upon the self-esteem of lesbians and gays and manifest itself as internalized homophobia. This self-hatred for being homosexual often leads to behaviors that are detrimental to the well-being of lesbians and gays.

People who are homophobic are often less likely to have had personal contact with lesbians and gay men, are more paranoid, have lived in areas and families with anti-gay attitudes, likely to be older and less well educated, more likely to be religious, and exhibit high levels of authoritarianism. Gay bashings are most likely committed by young males with these characteristics.

• For more information, see the topic papers found in Sexually Stigmatized Communities— Reducing Heterosexism and Homophobia: An Awareness Training Manual by Chuck Stewart, Ph.D., SAGE Publications, 1999; *Heterosexism; Homophobia; Brief History of Western Heterosexism*; and, *Characteristics of Homophobes and How to Assess When Homophobia Has Been Reduced*.

## Heterosexism and Homophobia



Use the underlined words found in the accompanying article to search for words in this puzzle.



## *Prejudice*

Every society has in-groups and out-groups. The out-groups are often denied access to the rights enjoyed by the in-groups. The out-groups are sometimes called *minorities* (even if they comprise a majority in numbers).

Minorities are kept subjugated to the dominant culture by the process of *prejudice* and *discrimination*. Prejudice and discrimination are reinforced through social institutions and are said to constitute *institutionalized discrimination*. Discrimination resulting in the segregation of populations can occur by either de jure (formalized discrimination through law) and de facto (informal segregation by social custom and business practice).

Stereotypes are used to structure prejudice. Stereotypes, which are mostly negative, develop around the minority, sometimes contain some small grains of truth, and are self-perpetuating. For example, lesbians and gays are stereotyped around two groups of contradictory anti-gay stereotypes: that they are gender confused; and, the idea that gays are pervasive, sinister, conspiratorial, and a corruptive threat— particularly that gay persons are child molesters, sex-crazed maniacs, and destroyers of the family and civilization. None of these stereotypes are true. This process is referred to as *scapegoating*.

Saenger identified three conditions for choosing certain people as scapegoats: (1) a prejudice must already exist against the people, (2) the group must appear to be too weak to fight back successfully, and (3) social institution must sanction the scapegoating.

Some cultures have valued lesbians and gays, while other have demonized and scapegoated them. In societies dominated by anti-gay religious prejudice, those who are exclusively homosexual become the perfect scapegoats due to their small numbers and apparent weakness.

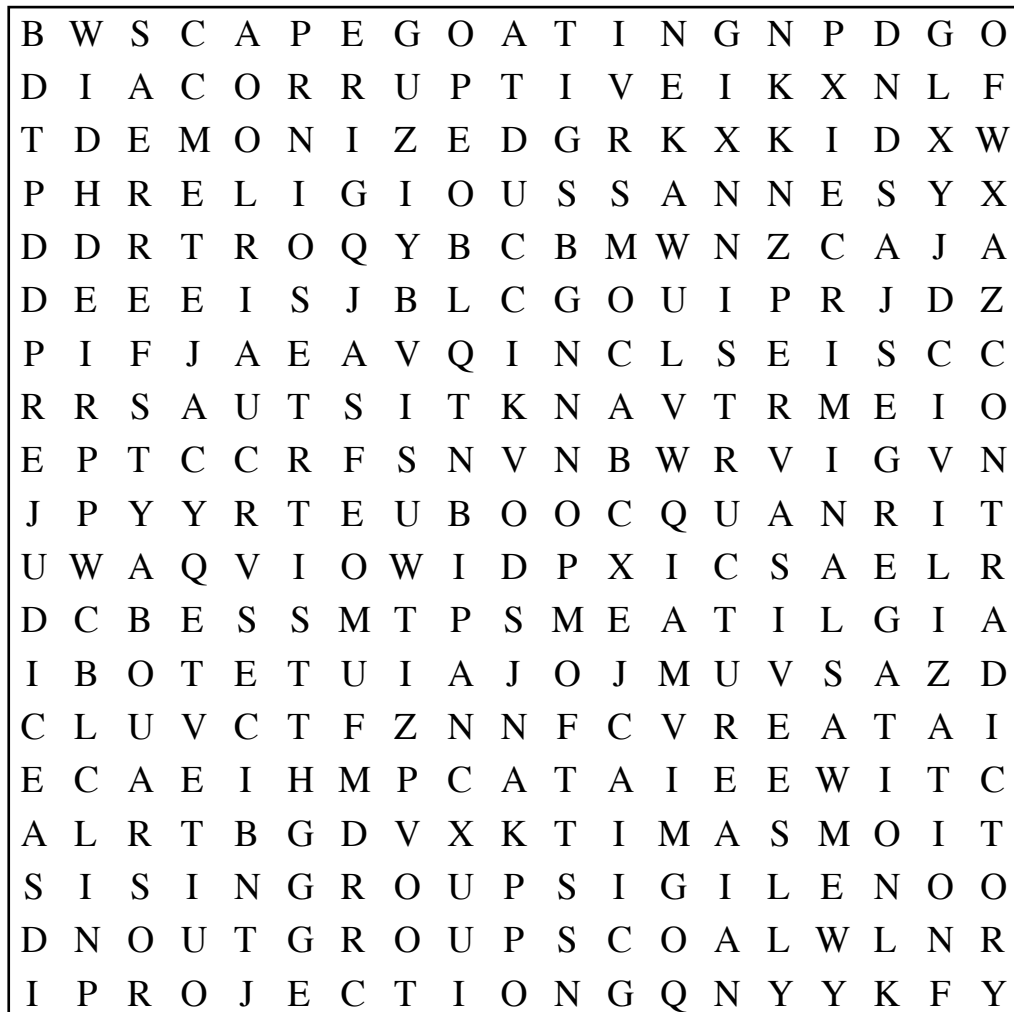
The process of prejudice and scapegoating serves a psychological function. When people feel frustrated or insecure, they could strike directly at the source of the irritation, but often this is impossible because the irritant is unknown or too powerful to confront. The frustration is often channeled to some other person of lower status. At the same time, this helps the person identifying with the dominant group to experience a sense of importance which can lead to an authoritarian personality.

Another psychological technique is called *projection*. Here, prejudicial people do not want to confront some of their own undesirable characteristics and may transfer these traits onto others. Homophobia is a result of the interplay of direct projection, mote-beam mechanism, and complementary projection.

How do lesbians and gays react to prejudice and discrimination? The psychological scars caused by the “cuts” of stigmatization (the Greek word stigma meant a cut or burn into the skin of persons who were slaves or criminals) results in lesbians and gays feeling anxiety, suspicion, and insecurity; to possibly deny their actual membership in their minority group; withdraw socially; to engage in cunning to increase their survival; sometimes identify with the dominant group (a sign of self-hate); direct prejudice and discrimination against other minorities; or, internalize and act out negative social definitions and stereotypes. However, lesbians and gays can fight against these stigmatization by strengthening ties with other minority groups, enhance striving and assertiveness, and challenge the status quo.

• For more information, see the topic papers found in Sexually Stigmatized Communities— Reducing Heterosexism and Homophobia: An Awareness Training Manual by Chuck Stewart, Ph.D., SAGE Publications, 1999; *Origins and Function of Prejudice: Psychological Factors of Prejudice; Stigmatization and Responses to Oppression; and Stereotypes and Child Molestation*.

## Prejudice



Use the underlined words found in the accompanying article to search for words in this puzzle.

## *Discrimination and Hate Crimes*

Discrimination against lesbians and gays goes seriously underreported. The National Gay and Lesbian Task Force found that over 90% of gays and lesbians had been victimized in some way on the basis of their sexual orientation.

The most extreme form of anti-gay violence is gay bashing. In most cases, it is groups of young men who target another man (81% of victims are male) whom they suppose is gay. The police and courts have historically averted their eyes to the practice. In those few cases that do make it to the courts, some are marked with inequitable procedures and results. Often times, the youthful perpetrators were released or given lenient sentences because they were “just All-American Boys” or that the defendants response was “justified” as self-defense against a homosexual overture (otherwise known as the “homosexual panic” defense).

Lesbians and gays have been, and are still, subject to employment discrimination. Governments are the leading offenders, as are government contractors, by their establishment of precedents and models. There are many forms of lifestyle discriminations that directly affect lesbians and gays. Zoning policies that bar “singles” or “non-related” couples from cohabiting is but one example. Gays are frequently barred from hospitals to visit their partners and have no property rights upon the death or incapacitation of their partners. Also, no state in the union allows gay marriages as of 1998.

Although lesbians and gays can be found at every strata of society in every occupation, heterosexism’s omnipresent power cause some gays to manifest many of the same self-destructive, self-deluding, self-oppressing patterns of behavior shared by other historically-oppressed minorities.

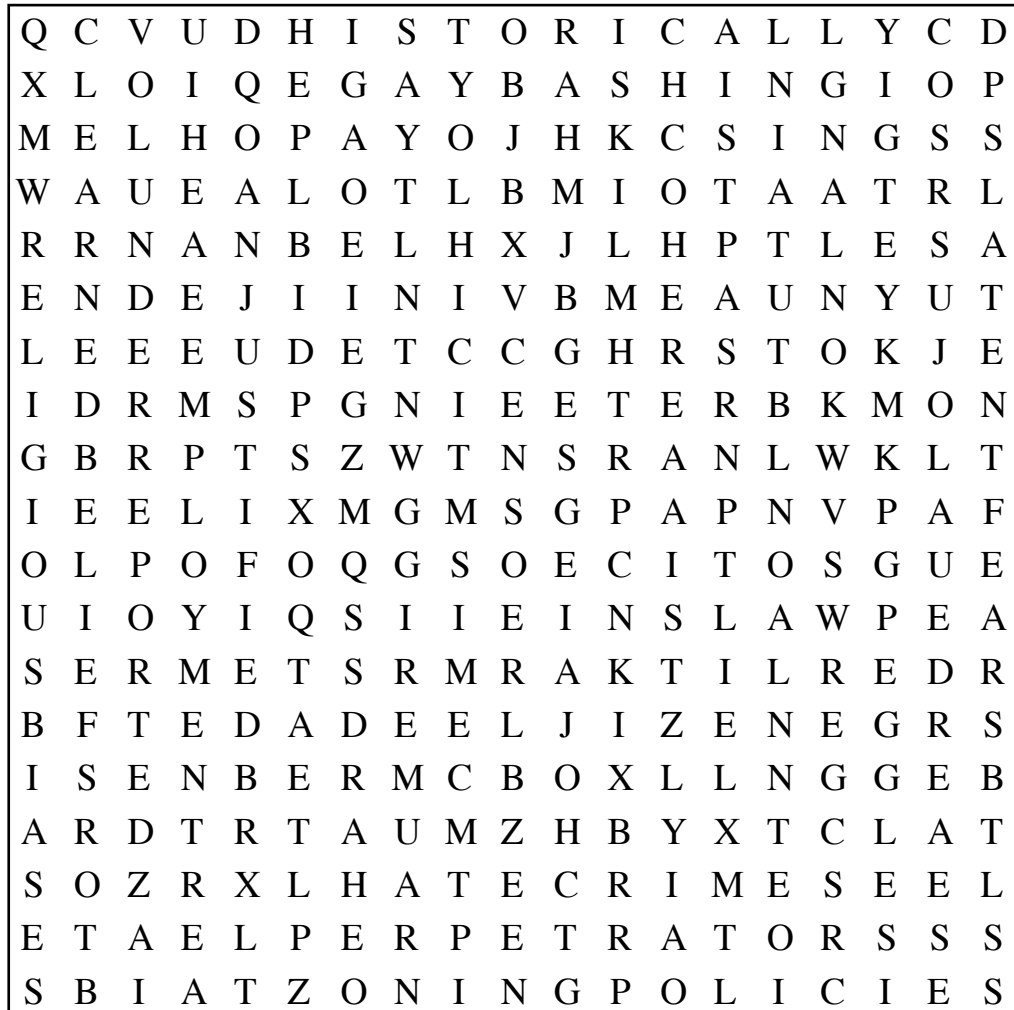
The issue of Hate Crimes was first discussed by Supervisor John Anson Ford of the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations in 1975. By 1988, Hate Crime legislation was enacted that made acts directed at an individual, institution, or business expressly because of race, ethnicity, religion, or sexual orientation, illegal. Interestingly, Jesse Helms blocked the federal Hate Crimes Statistics Act (1996) reasoning that studying hate crimes against homosexuals was a crucial first step toward achieving homosexual rights and legitimacy in American society.

The number of anti-gay hate crimes in the U.S. has steadily increased from about 600 cases in 1988 to over 2,500 cases in 1996; a 400% increase in less than 10 years. Contrary to conventional belief, a majority of violence against lesbians and gays is directed toward individuals, not property (only 5% targeted property).

Perpetrators of anti-gay and lesbian violence tend to be younger males who are unknown to their victims. Lesbians and gay men of color experience significantly more victimization by white perpetrators. In 39% of the cases of verbal harassment of lesbians and gays, the harasser made explicit statements about God, the Bible, or some other religious reference. There is evidence to show that anti-gay feelings and the development into a gay basher are the result of learned beliefs and religious biases against gays and lesbians combined with latent fears of being homosexual.

• For more information, see the topic papers found in Sexually Stigmatized Communities — Reducing Heterosexism and Homophobia: An Awareness Training Manual by Chuck Stewart, Ph.D., SAGE Publications, 1999: *Discrimination; Hate Crimes— A National Shame; Who Commits Gay Bashings? How Do Lesbians and Gays Cope?; Hate Crimes— Roots and Enforcement*; and, *The Personal Costs of Heterosexism*.

## Discrimination and Hate Crimes



Use the underlined words found in the accompanying article to search for words in this puzzle.

## *Some Hot Topics*

Some of the top media topics of the 1990s was the issue of gays in the military, gay marriages, and lesbians and gays in our schools. Here is a brief outline of the arguments pro and con on these issues.

### • Gays in the Military

Con: Allowing homosexuals serve in military units would have detrimental effects on troop morale and military readiness because there would be a misuse of power by gay non-commissioned officers who would hit on other soldiers; or give combat awards to lovers without justification; or have affairs with ambitious teenage soldiers in exchange for favours.

Pro: It is estimated that almost 200,000 homosexuals currently serve in the U.S. forces. Integrating gays and lesbians into the military has been successful in other countries. Many of the NATO countries do not restrict the inclusion of homosexuals into their military forces. The fear that gays are targets for blackmail has been discounted, even by Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney (1991).

### • Gay Marriages

Con: Marriage should be reserved for monogamous male-female attachments to further the goal of psychologically, emotionally, and educationally support balanced offspring. This is part of the “gay agenda” toward receiving preferential treatment to counter historic discrimination, and would lead to the sanctioning of polygamy, and an increase in AIDS transmission.

Pro: It is a matter of fairness. Not until 1967 did the U.S. Supreme Court strike down laws forbidding marriages between persons of different races (miscegenation). Marriage, whether gay or straight, creates families and promotes social stability. Marriage is not fundamentally about procreation, but rather support to increase the chances of survival for its members.

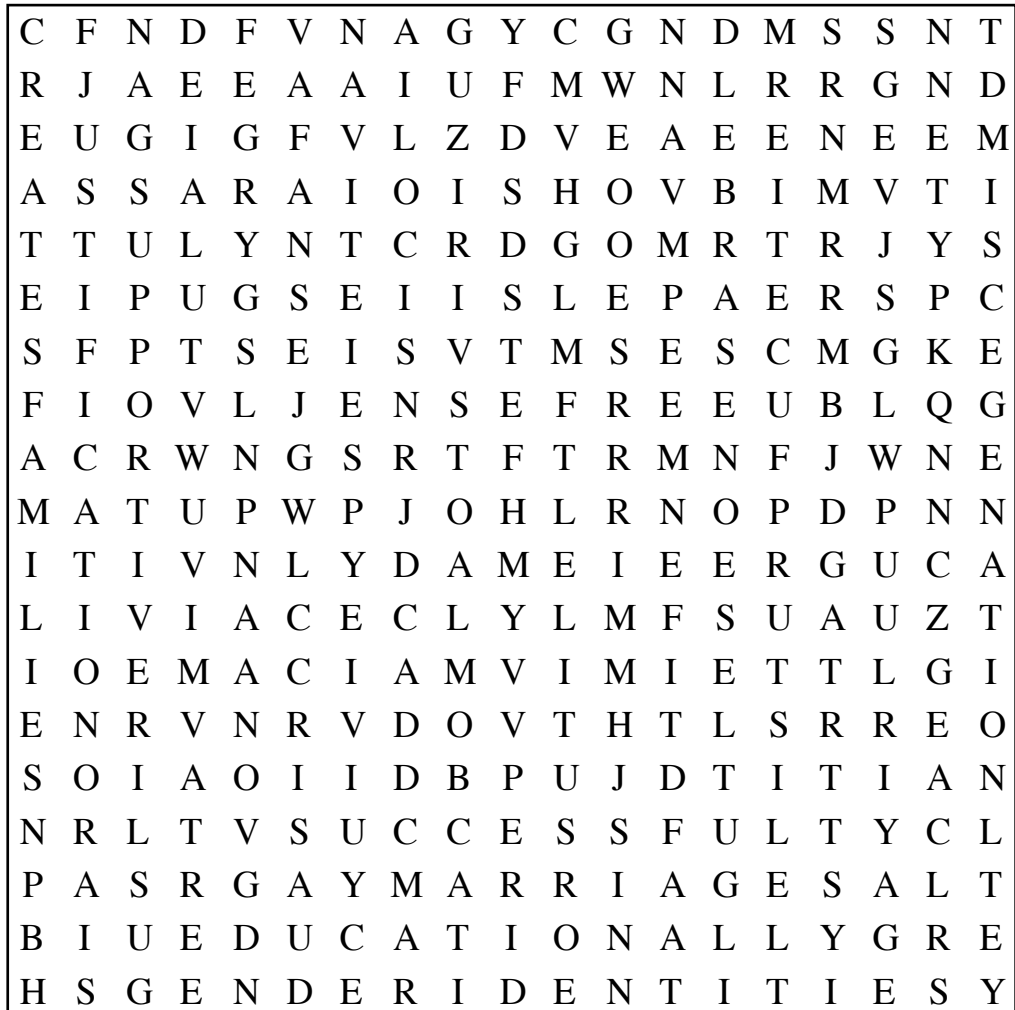
### • Gays and Lesbians in Our Schools

Con: Support organizations such as Project Ten (10), are built upon false assumptions. Homosexuality is not normal and the program influences youngsters to accept the gay-lifestyle as just an alternative way to live. The program presents homosexuality as a neutral, value-free choice instead of informing youths about the negative facts about homosexual behavior and its deadly, disease-ridden lifestyle. Project 10 violates parent-child privacy and recruits vulnerable young teens into homosexuality.

Pro: The intent of programs such as Project 10 is to provide a supportive, homophobia-free environment to enable gay and lesbian students to successfully complete school. Homosexuality, bisexuality, transgender, intersex, and heterosexuality are all viewed to be valid sexual and gender identities without preference given to one over another. Homosexuality is not viewed to be “unnatural,” “disease-ridden,” or in any way a deficit— reflecting the American Psychological Association’s judgment that homosexuality is as valid a sexual behavior and identity as heterosexuality.

• For more information, see the topic papers found in Sexually Stigmatized Communities— Reducing Heterosexism and Homophobia: An Awareness Training Manual) by Chuck Stewart, Ph.D., SAGE Publications, 1999: *Gays in the Military*; *Gay Marriages*; and *Gays and Lesbians in Our Schools*.

## Some Hot Topics



Use the underlined words found in the accompanying article to search for words in this puzzle.

## *Coping with Heterosexism*

Most Western societies enforce a heterosexual norm. Those who do not fit the cultural norm often develop feelings of alienation and isolation, exacerbated by the fact that families rarely support these individuals. Lesbians and gays can: deny their feelings to themselves and others usually leading to devastating emotional consequences; lead double lives, having same-sex relations in secret and living a heterosexual public life (again with devastating emotional consequences); attempt to change their sexual fantasies (otherwise known as reparative therapies); or live an open, honest gay, lesbian or bisexual lifestyle by coming out of the closet.

Denying ones sexual orientation leads to devastating emotional consequences from the hyper-vigilance required in maintaining a front and from the feelings of being a social pariah. Reparative therapies are not successful. Even the leaders of the reparative therapy movement (mostly sponsored by religious conservatives) acknowledge that they cannot change a person's sexual orientation and that celibacy is the best they can achieve. The American Psychological Association states that there is no scientific evidence exists to support the effectiveness of any of the conversion therapies that try to change sexual orientation, and, in fact, such attempts are likely to harm such clients.

Two different models have been proposed to describe the coming out process. Vivienne Cass proposed a six-stage coming out model: *Identity Confusion; Identity Comparison; Identity Tolerance; Identity Acceptance; Identity Pride; and Identity Synthesis*. Eli Coleman proposed a five-stage coming out model that focused on romantic attachments: *Pre-Coming Out; Coming Out; Exploration; First Relationship; and Integration*.

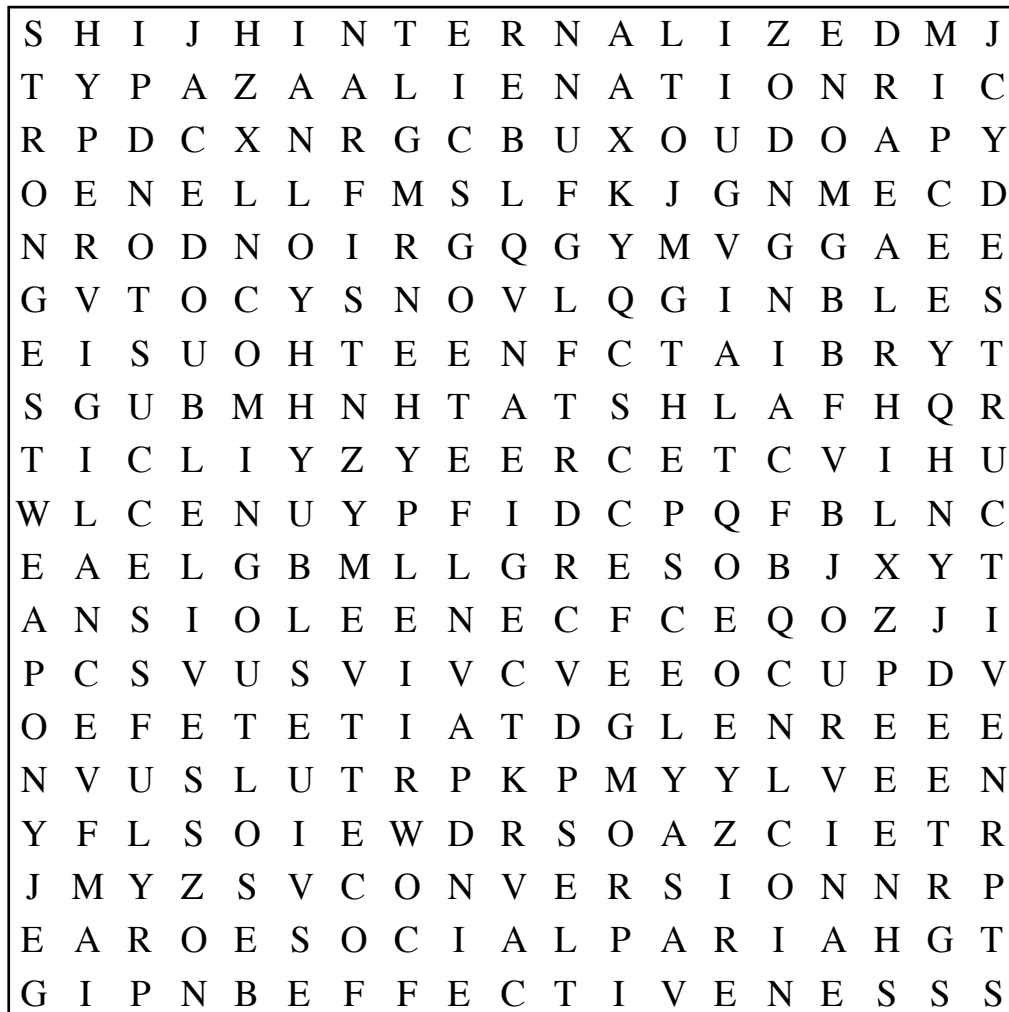
Overall, the coming out process is estimated to take between 10 to 14 years. The process is not linear, with some people staying at one level or another. There are also difference in the process for women and men. Men seem to become aware of same-sex attraction at an earlier age than women. Also, more lesbians experience heterosexual sex as compared with gay males.

Gays, lesbians, bisexuals, transgender, intersex people grow up in a world that teaches them they are morally repulsive and sick. These negative attitudes become internalized and manifest themselves in many self-destructive behaviors. However, many lesbians and gays convert the negative stigma into something positive. They may strengthen ties with members of their own group and other minorities, claiming the terms *gay*, *lesbian*, or *bisexual*.

Coming out is emotionally the most powerful act of affirmation lesbians and gay men can engage. Queer visibility is the strongest weapon against heterosexism. However, some lesbians and gays are not ready to make such a public pronouncement. Sometimes, a closeted gay person is revealed to be homosexual through the actions of others. This is called "outing" and is very controversial. Some gays believe that outing is never acceptable. Others believe that outing public figures is OK, and, in fact, necessary to break the wall of silence that surrounds homosexuality. While others believe that outing is most importantly used against closeted homosexuals who actually persecute gays and lesbians in their roles in public life.

• For more information, see the topic papers found in Sexually Stigmatized Communities— Reducing Heterosexism and Homophobia: An Awareness Training Manual by Chuck Stewart, Ph.D., SAGE Publications, 1999: *Coming Out and Stigma Conversion; Outing; Homosexuality— A Hidden Knowledge*; and, *Reparative Therapies— Do They Work?*

## Coping with Heterosexism



Use the underlined words found in the accompanying article to search for words in this puzzle.



## *Reducing Homophobia and Heterosexism*

There are three psychological functions used to maintain prejudice: (1) the *experiential-schematic function* helps people make sense of previous interactions and provides a guide for future behavior; (2) the *self-expressive function* helps to affirm existing beliefs through direct expression of the belief or, having the belief supported by close friends and family after expressing the belief; and (3) the *defensive function* identifies where an unacceptable part of the self is projected onto others.

Strategies for changing anti-gay attitudes include: (1) create social norms that are gay positive among heterosexuals whose hostile attitudes derive from their need to be accepted by other, (2) religious leaders need to publicly support the acceptance of lesbians and gays, (3) lesbians and gays being out—since research shows that when heterosexuals personally know three or more homosexuals, they are much less prejudicial, (4) provide educational programs that are gay affirming, (5) educational programs need to present more than the facts and need to provide meaningful examples of gay people that contradict anti-gay stereotypes, and (6) anti-gay prejudice needs to be attacked at its institutional roots.

One of the basic tools use to continue anti-gay prejudice and discrimination is out-right lying and deception. For example, Bobby Griffith hated being gay. His religious leaders told him and his parents that he was going to go to hell if he stayed gay. Bobby went to religious counseling and prayed, and prayed, and prayed. He even considered having himself castrated. His parents tried to help, but within the orthodoxy of the Church. While still a teen, Bobby threw himself over the rail of a bridge onto the freeway below, where he was run over by an 18-wheeler and died. In retrospect, his mother felt great anger toward the deceptions and lies spread by her church about homosexuality and now crusades to tell the truth.

Within the gay community, there has been an almost desperate attempt to embrace recent genetic and biological studies on human sexuality to show that homosexuality is in-born (essentialist perspective); in a way, trying to gain acceptance because their homosexuality is “not their fault.”

The gay and lesbian community needs to move away from such information and positions to legitimate civil rights and equal treatment. Why? Often times current research contradicts previous research thereby giving the impression that there are no answers; and the studies do nothing to persuade members of religious conservative away from their anti-gay beliefs. There is no scientific evidence that demonstrates that genetic findings about homosexuality will cause people to change their minds and endorse equal rights for lesbian and gay people.

No, civil rights for lesbians and gays needs to be based on values basic to democracy: freedom, dignity, justice, and equality. Anything less becomes a battle of dueling research studies. To end heterosexism is a moral battle, not a battle of science. It requires lesbians and gays to stand up for their rights. And most importantly, it requires heterosexuals and religious leaders to voice their support for queer civil rights.

• For more information, see the topic papers found in Sexually Stigmatized Communities— Reducing Heterosexism and Homophobia: An Awareness Training Manual by Chuck Stewart, Ph.D., SAGE Publications, 1999; *Effective Techniques for Reducing Homophobia: Gays Should Lean on Justice, Not Science; Angered by the Deception*; and, *But Is Homosexuality Natural or Normal?*

## Reducing Homophobia and Heterosexism



Use the underlined words found in the accompanying article to search for words in this puzzle.

## *The Partnership Model*

Racism, sexism, heterosexism are all examples of systems of discrimination based upon the concept that individuals or groups of individuals exert the right to dominate other individuals and groups. Throughout history, we see patterns of domination that give the belief that this is how humans have always acted and that it is normal. But are there other ways of humans interacting and do we see evidence for such arrangements?

R. Eisler, in her 1995 book *Sacred Pleasures*, explored these issues. She found that in our distant past, 20,000 years ago, humans lived much more cooperatively with women holding a sacred position within society. She described these societies, that were neither patriarchal nor matriarchal but instead based upon equity and cooperation, as the *partnership* model.

She found that humans engaged in cooperation as a survival technique. For example, infants were cared for by an extended family and this increased his or her chances for survival; more so than if the child had only one mother and one father. Pleasure, and in particular sexual pleasure, was a major component in keeping members of the family unit together for the duration of infant development.

These societies were mostly vegetarian and did not keep beasts of burden. However, once society domesticated large animals (cows, elephants, horses), patriarchy developed with the attendant domination of women and children by men. Also, when environmental conditions became harsh during the Late Neolithic period (about 5,000 years ago), the culture's patterns shift away from cooperation to domination. Famine, social chaos, and mass migration from the Arabian desert and Eurasia spread the dominator model of living into the surrounding area of Europe, Africa, and Asia.

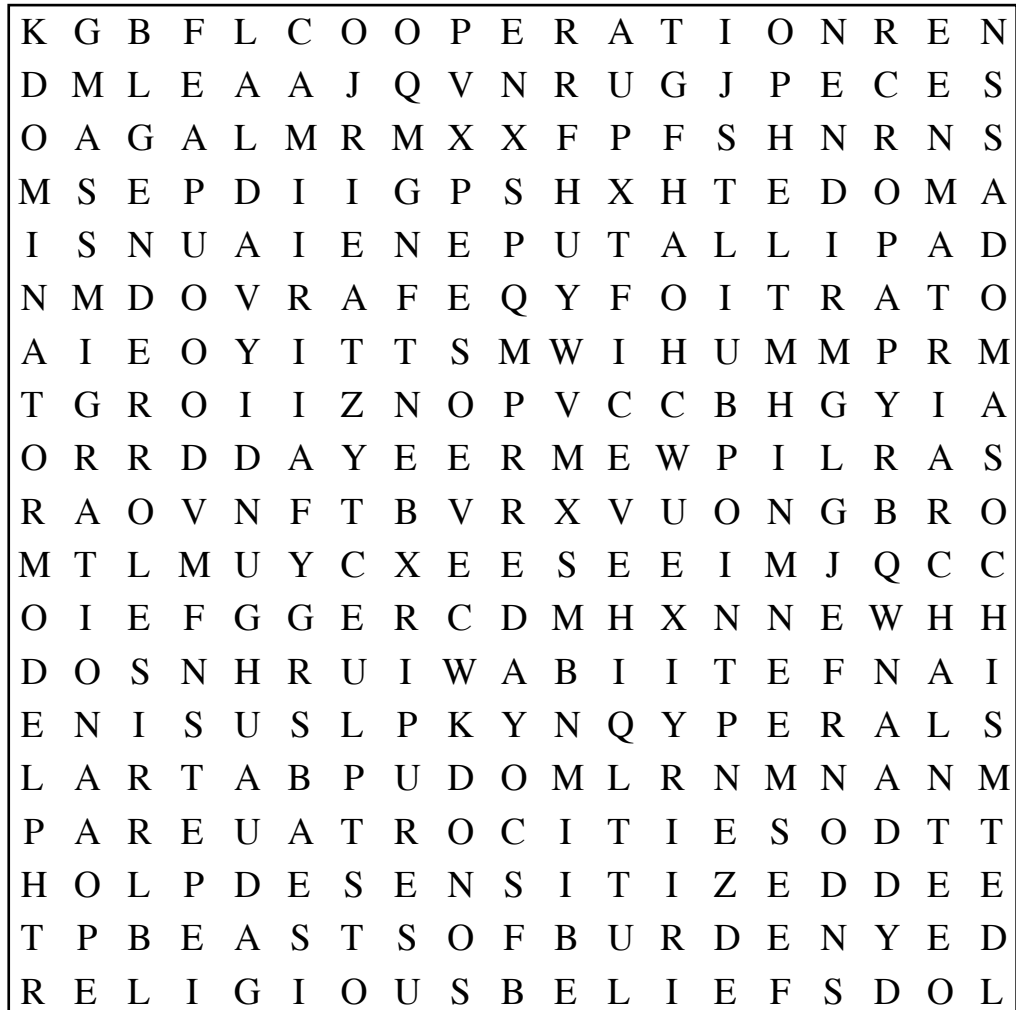
Dominator beliefs pushed out partnership cultures and destroyed all remaining vestiges of older beliefs. Along with dominator beliefs came systems of violence and pain. Centuries of institutionalized torture suppressed people's emotions and they sought emotional "fixes" to their repressed state. Gladiator sports, the killing of Christians in the Coliseum, public executions and more, desensitized the populace to these atrocities, and sadomasochism became prevalent.

But times changed. The abundance of the late 20th century has eased the environmental conditions that lead to the establishment of the dominator model. The world-wide increase in the number of democratic governments; the Civil Rights, Feminist, and Gay and Lesbian movements are just a few of the trend toward greater partnership relations.

To help transform our society toward a partnership model, we need to: (1) change our myths and stories to venerate relationships between people that are mutually beneficial and positive; (2) respect creativity; (3) change our religious beliefs away from the fear and sadomasochistic elements found in so many of the world's religions, and instead, encourage acceptance and love between all people, (4) relearn to love with no distinction made between heterosexuality, homosexuality, bisexuality, transsexuality, or intersexuality, (5) all gender roles, sex roles, sexual orientation, and affectional orientations are equal, and (6) respect the environment.

• For more information, see the topic papers found in Sexually Stigmatized Communities — Reducing Heterosexism and Homophobia: An Awareness Training Manual by Chuck Stewart, Ph.D., SAGE Publications, 1999: *The Partnership Model*.

## The Partnership Model



Use the underlined words found in the accompanying article to search for words in this puzzle.

## Resources

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# Solutions

Chronology of U.S. Lesbian and Gay Movement

## Crossword Puzzle Solutions

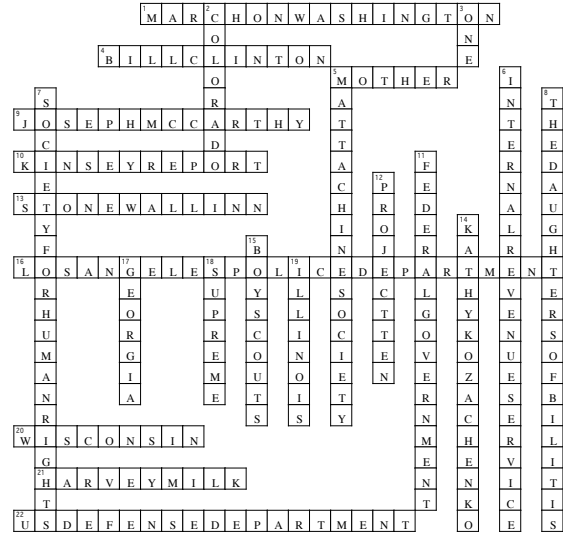
### CHRONOLOGY OF THE U.S. LESBIAN AND GAY MOVEMENT

#### Across

1. March on Washington
4. Bill Clinton
5. Mother
9. Joseph McCarthy
10. Kinsey Report
13. Stonewall Inn
16. Los Angeles Police Department
20. Wisconsin
21. Harvey Milk
22. US Defense Department

#### Down

2. Colorado
3. One
5. Mattachine Society
6. Internal Revenue Service
7. Society for Human Rights
8. The Daughters of Bilitis
11. Federal Government
12. Project Ten
14. Kathy Kozachenko
15. Boy Scouts
17. Georgia
18. Supreme
19. Illinois



### Queer Definitions

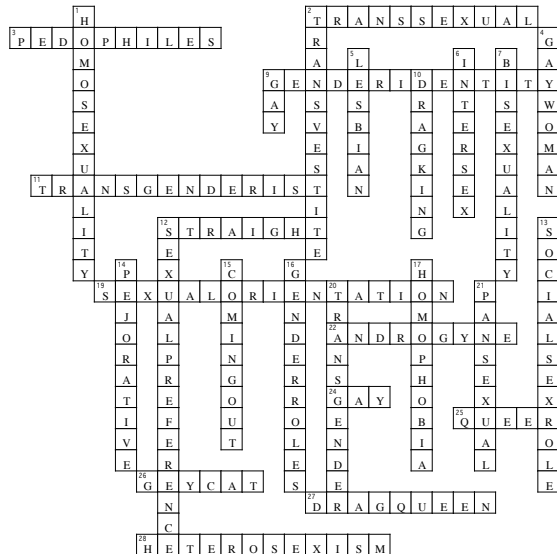
### QUEER DEFINITIONS

#### Across

2. Transsexual
3. Pedophiles
9. Gender Identity
11. Transgenderist
12. Straight
19. Sexual Orientation
22. Androgyne
24. Gay
25. Queer
26. Geycat
27. Drag Queen
28. Heterosexism

#### Down

1. Homosexuality
2. Transvestite
4. Gay Woman
5. Lesbian
6. Intersex
7. Bisexuality
9. Gay
10. Drag King
12. Sexual Preference
13. Social sex roles
14. Pejorative
15. Coming Out
16. Gender Roles
17. Homophobia
20. Transgender
21. Pansexual



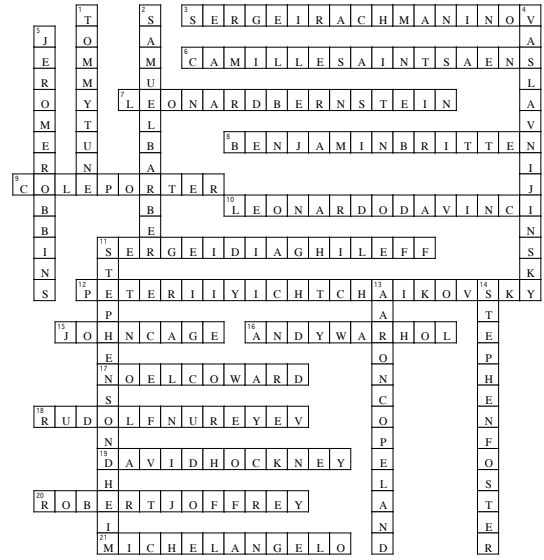
FAMOUS GAY MALE ARTISTS, COMPOSERS, AND DANCERS

Across

- 3. Sergei Rachmaninov
- 6. Camille Saint Saens
- 7. Leonard Bernstein
- 8. Benjamin Britten
- 9. Cole Porter
- 10. Leonard Da Vinci
- 11. Sergei Diaghileff
- 12. Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky
- 15. John Cage
- 16. Andy Warhol
- 17. Noel Coward
- 18. Rudolf Nureyev
- 19. David Hockney
- 20. Robert Joffrey
- 21. Michelangelo

Down

- 1. Tommy Tune
- 2. Samuel Barber
- 4. Vaslav Nijinsky
- 5. Jerome Robbins
- 11. Stephen Sondheim
- 13. Aaron Copeland
- 14. Stephen Foster



Famous Black Lesbians and Gays

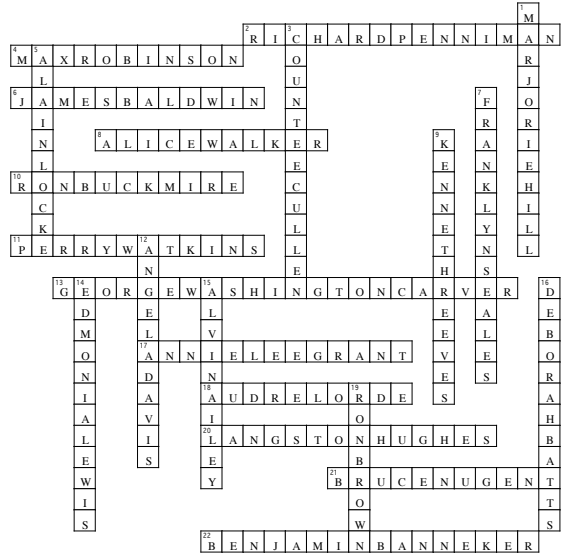
FAMOUS BLACK LESBIANS AND GAYS

Across

- 2. Richard Penniman
- 4. Max Robinson
- 6. James Baldwin
- 8. Alice Walker
- 10. Ron Buckmire
- 11. Perry Watkins
- 13. George Washington Carver
- 17. Annie Lee Grant
- 18. Audre Lorde
- 20. Langston Hughes
- 21. Bruce Nugent
- 22. Benjamin Banneker

Down

- 1. Marjorie Hill
- 3. Countee Cullen
- 5. Alain Locke
- 7. Franklyn Seales
- 9. Kenneth Reeves
- 12. Angela Davis
- 14. Edmonia Lewis
- 15. Alvin Ailey
- 16. Deborah Batts
- 19. Ron Brown



Famous Lesbian and Gay Historical Persons

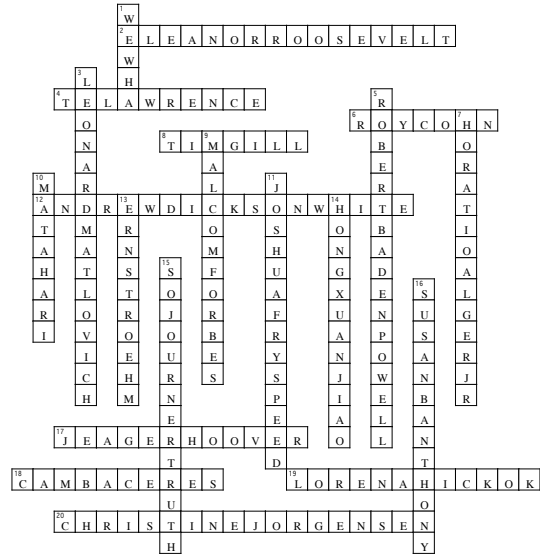
FAMOUS LESBIAN AND GAY HISTORICAL PERSONS

Across

- 2. Eleanor Roosevelt
- 4. T E Lawrence
- 6. Roy Cohn
- 8. Tim Gill
- 12. Andrew Dickson White
- 17. J Eager Hoover
- 18. Cambaceres
- 19. Lorena Hickok
- 20. Christine Jorgensen

Down

- 1. We Wha
- 3. Leonard Matlovich
- 5. Robert Baden Powell
- 7. Horatio Alger, Jr.
- 9. Malcom Forbes
- 10. Mata Hari
- 11. Joshua Fry Speed
- 13. Ernst Roehm
- 14. Hong Xuan Jiao
- 15. Sojourner Truth
- 16. Susan B Anthony



Famous Lesbian and Gay Political Leaders

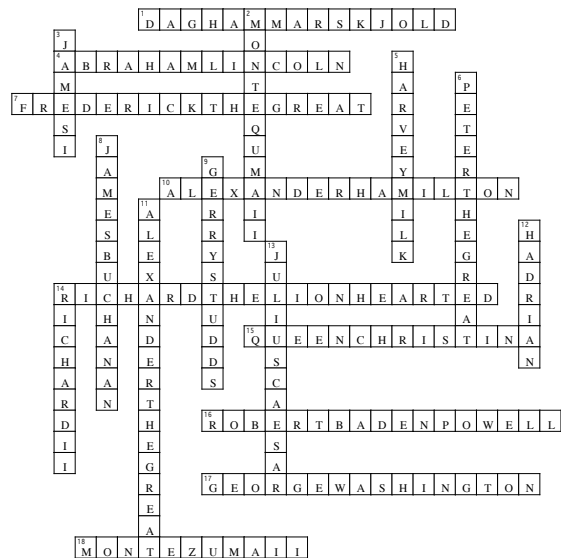
FAMOUS LESBIAN AND GAY POLITICAL LEADERS

Across

- 1. Dag Hammarskjold
- 4. Abraham Lincoln
- 7. Frederick The Great
- 10. Alexander Hamilton
- 14. Richard The Lion Hearted
- 15. Queen Christina
- 16. Robert Baden Powell
- 17. George Washington
- 18. Montezuma II

Down

- 2. Montequma II
- 3. James I
- 5. Harvey Milk
- 6. Peter The Great
- 8. James Buchanan
- 9. Gerry Studds
- 11. Alexander The Great
- 12. Hadrian
- 13. Julius Caesar
- 14. Richard II





Famous Lesbian and Gay Intellectuals

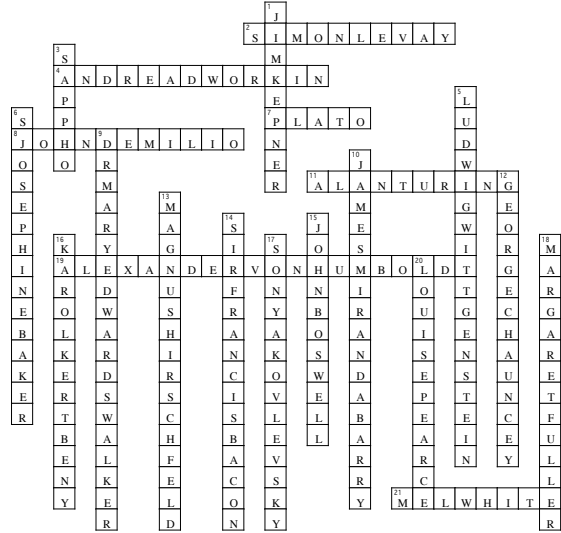
FAMOUS LESBIAN AND GAY INTELLECTUALS

Across

- 2. Simon LeVay
- 4. Andrea Dworkin
- 7. Plato
- 8. John D'Emilio
- 11. Alan Turing
- 19. Alexander Von Humboldt
- 21. Mel White

Down

- 1. Jim Kepner
- 3. Sappho
- 5. Ludwig Wittgenstein
- 6. S Josephine Baker
- 9. Dr Mary Edwards Walker
- 10. James Miranda Barry
- 12. George Chauncey
- 13. Magnus Hirschfeld
- 14. Sir Francis Bacon
- 15. John Boswell
- 16. Karol Kertbeny
- 17. Sonya Kovlevsky
- 18. Margaret Fuller
- 20. Louise Pearce



Famous Gay Male Writers and Poets

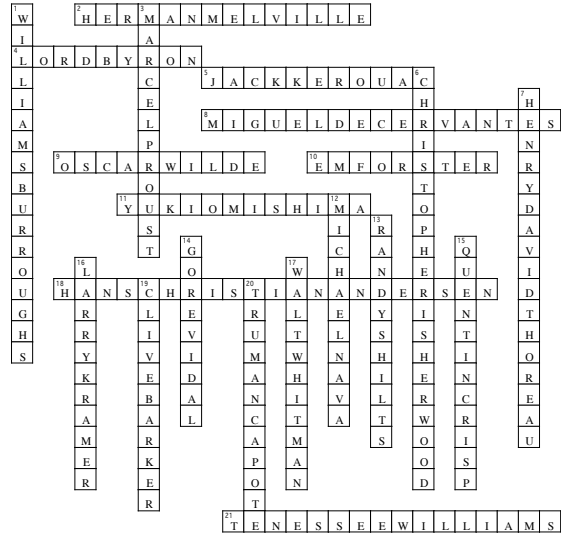
FAMOUS GAY MALE WRITERS AND POETS

Across

- 2. Herman Melville
- 4. Lord Byron
- 5. Jack Kerouac
- 8. Miguel de Cervantes
- 9. Oscar Wilde
- 10. E M Forster
- 11. Yukio Mishima
- 18. Hans Christian Andersen
- 21. Tennessee Williams

Down

- 1. Williams Burroughs
- 3. Marcel Proust
- 6. Christopher Isherwood
- 7. Henry David Thoreau
- 12. Michael Nava
- 13. Randy Shilts
- 14. Gore Vidal
- 15. Quentin Crisp
- 16. Larry Kramer
- 17. Walt Whitman
- 19. Clive Barker
- 20. Truman Capote



Famous Lesbian Writers and Poets

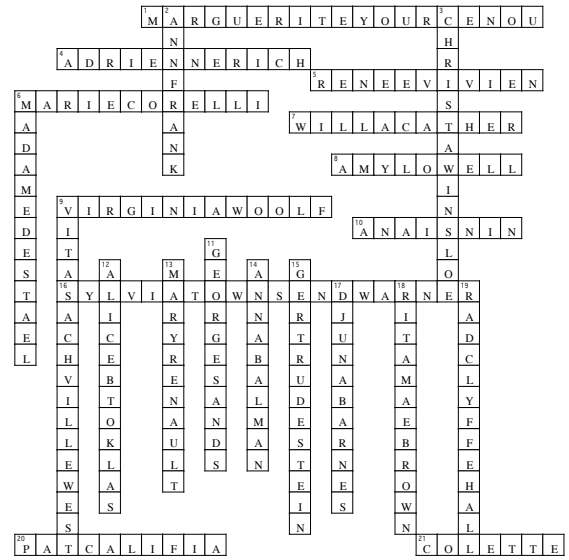
FAMOUS LESBIAN WRITERS AND POETS

Across

1. Marguerite Yourcenor
4. Adrienne Rich
5. Renee Vivien
6. Marie Corelli
7. Willa Cather
8. Amy Lowell
9. Virginia Woolf
10. Anais Nin
16. Sylvia Townsend Warner
20. Pat Califia
21. Colette

Down

2. Ann Frank
3. Christa Winsloe
6. Madame de Stael
9. Vita Sachville-West
11. George Sands
12. Alice B Toklas
13. Mary Renault
14. Anna Balman
15. Gertrude Stein
17. Djuna Barnes
18. Rita Mae Brown
19. Radclyffe Hall



HOMOSEXUALITY ACROSS CULTURES

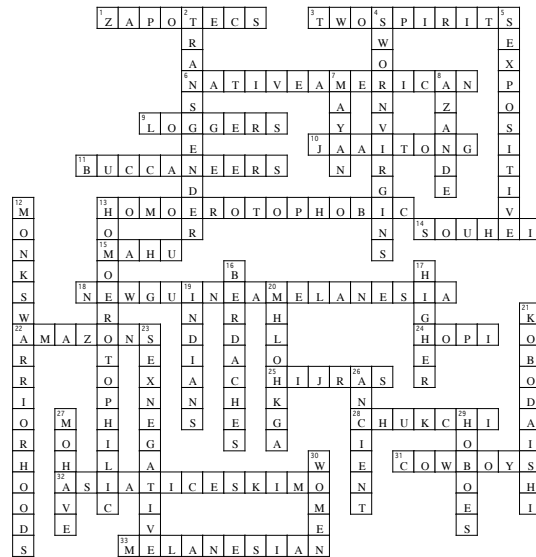
Across

1. Zapotecs
3. Two Spirits
6. Native American
9. Loggers
10. Jaai Tong
11. Buccaneers
13. Homoerophobic
14. Sou hei
15. Mahu
18. New Guinea Melanesia
22. Amazons
24. Hopi
25. Hijras
28. Chukchi
31. Cowboys
32. Asiatic Eskimo
33. Melanesian

Down

2. Transgender
4. Sworn Virgins
5. Sex positive
7. Mayan
8. Azande
12. Monks Warriorhoods
13. Homoerophilic
16. Berdaches
17. Higher
19. Indians
20. Mh lohk ga
21. Kobo Daishi
23. Sex Negative
26. Ancient
27. Mohave
29. Hoboes
30. Women

Homosexuality Across Cultures



Quote Falls Solutions

James Baldwin's comments about discovering he was gay at an early age.

C	O	O	I	A	R	S		N	V			R		O	O		N		I	Y	E				
I	A	G	E	E	T	F		Y	I	U	A	W	O	E	L	D	H	X		A	T	A	R	H	N
D	T	T	H	S	O	A	I	G	O	A	E	A	R	S	H	T	I	E	F	T	O	D	T	I	N
I	T		I	S		A		G	R	E	A	T		S	H	O	C	K		A	T		T	H	E
	A	G	E		O	F		F	I	V	E		O	R		S	I	X		T	O		F	I	N
D		T	H	A	T		I	N		A		W	O	R	L	D		O	F		G	A	R	Y	
C	O	O	P	E	R	S		Y	O	U		A	R	E		T	H	E		I	N	D	I	A	N

David's comments from the Bible, 2 Samuel 1:26

T	O	U			T	V					A		S	I	N											
R	H	U	L		O	O	E	M	O	W	A	W	S	W	E	N	D									
Y	F	E	R	L	L	O	V	E	E	F	P	S	O	M	O	N	G	E								
Y	O	U	R		L	O	V	E		W	A	S		W	O	N	D	E								
R	F	U	L		T	O		M	E		P	A	S	S	I	N	G									
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Leonard Matlovich, veteran forced out of the Air Force.

T								F																		
V	H	N	T		A	L		E	O			M				I	N				H	A				
L	E	M	G	A	I	E		A	N		C	N		P	D	R	N	K	D	A						
R	G	E	E	O	M	O	N	F	N	R	A	E	D	K	I	N	G	C	I	O						
A	I	E	D	D	A	R	M	O	O	R	M	E	A	F	O	I	S	E	L							
T	H	E		A	I	R		F	O	R	C	E		P	I	N	N	E	D							
A		M	E	D	A	L		O	N		M	E		F	O	R		K	I	L						
L	I	N	G		A		M	A	N		A	N	D		D	I	S	C	H	A						
R	G	E	D		M	E		F	O	R		M	A	K	I	N	G		L	O						
V	E		T	O		O	N	E																		

Lord Alfred Douglas (Oscar Wilde's lover) famous line about gay love.

S		A	M			A	R			N	A	M														
I	P	A	T		D	I	E	S		O	V	E														
T	H	E	A	K	T	H	T	E	L	N	O	T	E													
I		A	M		T	H	E		L	O	V	E														
T	H	A	T		D	A	R	E		N	O	T														
S	P	E	A	K		I	T	S		N	A	M	E													

Andrea Dworkin on being a woman

T	H	E	I	I		I	M	H	D	R		I	E	O	T	N										
S	Y	A	A	S	S	G	S	A	E	O	O	Y	N	M	R	H	I									
W	M	M	K	I	N	D	E	S	N	R	T	H	B	D	A	N	E									
W	O	M	A	N		I	S		N	O	T		B	O	R	N										
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T	Y		I	S		D	E	S	T	R	O	Y	E	D												

Betty Friedan comment on the feminine mystique

N				I	U	M		E	N	N										
H	G	E		F	E	L	C	A	I	S	E	E			S		E	U	I	Y
T	H	S	O	S	L	N	I	O	E	D	V	O	M	Y	N	T	B	Q	R	E
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T	H	E		F	E	M	I	N	I	N	E		M	Y	S	T	I	Q	U	E
H	A	S		S	U	C	C	E	E	D	E	D		I	N		B	U	R	Y
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N		W	O	M	E	N		A	L	I	V	E								

Germaine Greer's comments on being an older woman

	W				W		S		N		F		E							
O	A		T	H	A	T	M	E	M		T	I	T	E	T		I	E		
D	L	T	E	T	A	A	N	D	V	R	I	C	I	N	I	S	Y	A	R	E
E	E	D	A	R	R	A	O	T	E	N	S	N	M	O	C	O	F	F	O	R
H	E	I	T	H	M	T	N	F	E	E	O	O	A	N	R	A	L	O	R	S
O	L	D	E	R		W	O	M	E	N		C	A	N		A	F	F	O	R
E	E		T	H	A	T		F	E	M	I	N	I	N	I	T	Y		I	S
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	W	I	T	H		A	N	D		N	O		M	O	R	E				

Lady Jane Wilde's comments on women throughout the ages

	K			A				O			U									
W	N			F	I		G	O	I	W		O	E	A	D		R			
O	R	Y	O	O	F	N	W	N	M	H	N	F	A	N	T	E	U	H	V	T
O	L	O	H	H	V	T	H	H	E	E	A	T	E	G	H	E	H	S	T	H
N	E	L	T	O	F	E	T	E	T	R	R	G	R	S	C	B	T	A	E	E
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		N	O	T	H	I	N	G		T	H	R	O	U	G	H		T	H	E
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N	K		O	F		T	H	E	I	R		F	E	T	T	E	R	S		

Writer Virginia Woolf's comments on being a woman

M	S			W		C	O		A											
T	O			Y	O	L	A	U		O	R	L	D		S					
A	A	E	C	W	O	N	M	R	N	N	T	S	H	A	V	S				
N	H	N	A	M	H	O	N	T	E	Y	W	I	R	Y	A	I	E	O		
A	S		A		W	O	M	A	N		I		H	A	V	E				
N	O		C	O	U	N	T	R	Y		A	S		A		W	O			
M	A	N		M	Y		C	O	U	N	T	R	Y		I	S				
T	H	E		W	H	O	L	E		W	O	R	L	D						

Anagram Solution – Queer Definitions

1.	transsexual	9.	gay	17.	gay woman	25.	social sex role
2.	pedophiles	10.	gay	18.	lesbian	26.	pejorative
3.	gender identity	11.	queer	19.	intersex	27.	coming out
4.	transgenderist	12.	geycat	20.	bisexuality	28.	gender roles
5.	straight	13.	Drag Queen	21.	gay	29.	homophobia
6.	orientation	14.	heterosexism	22.	gay	30.	transgender
7.	orientation	15.	homosexuality	23.	drag king	31.	pansexual

8. androgyne	16. transvestite	24. preference	
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### *Word Find Solutions*

#### **Lesbian and Gay Culture Solution**

Milton Gordon (1964) defined *culture* as the learned and shared behavior (thoughts, acts, feelings) of a certain people and their artifacts. A Neo-Marxist perspective further identifies culture as a group identification manifest through the struggle between groups. The gay culture is an example of one that emerges from within the dominant heterosexual culture due to oppressive stigmatization. A problem facing the gay culture is that accurate historical information regarding the lives and experiences of other gays and lesbians is denied by the dominant culture. Only when one understands his or her same-sex orientation does she or he begin a search for cultural identity. Lesbians and gays are acculturated into their secondary gay culture. There are many symbols and artifacts legitimizing the existence of the gay culture. The pink and black triangles are painful reminders of the slaughter of gays and lesbians during Hitler's Third Reich. The annual, nationwide Gay Pride parades and festivals are "rituals" that serve to educate others and commemorate the 1969 riot by homosexuals at the Stonewall Inn (New York) that mark the beginning of the modern gay rights movement. Similarly, "coming out" is likened to a cultural rite of passage. Thus, gay culture fulfills traditional elements defining culture.

Although homosexual behavior has always existed, the gay culture is a modern, overtly Western phenomenon due to the increased persecution of homosexual behavior. The word homosexual was invented in 1869 by German sexual reformer Karoly Maria Benkert. Its invention was for the purpose of control. Same-sex behavior was deemed to be pathological, especially the disease of effeminacy (in men), and "cures" were sought. Laws were passed in most Western governments that outlawed homosexuals and the medical establishment increased its attacks on "inverts." As late as 1946, a man was put to death in Alabama for engaging in adult consensual sodomy with another man. World War II became a turning point in Western gay politics. Men and women throughout the U.S. moved from the farms and into the large cities where gay enclaves developed in New York, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. The word *gay* came into common use and was published for the first time in the mid-1980s in the *New York Times*. Thus, the gay culture is defined as a culture shared by persons self-identified as gay.

Susanne Pharr identified some of the mechanism used by the dominant culture to oppress lesbians and gays. First, gays are economically discriminated against in housing and employment. Second, the threat of violence is used to keep lesbians and gays hidden. Third, lesbians and gays are marginalized as the "Other." As such, their lives are misrepresented through hideous stereotypes. Fourth, stereotyping as perverse, strange or unnatural, keeps them isolated. Fifth, the dominant culture employs tokenism and assimilation to block solidarity within oppressed groups. Although modern gays and lesbians are learning and developing cultural norms for their growing culture, the ongoing oppression of the gay and lesbian community ensures that they develop as an oppressed subculture.

## Transgender, Transsexual, and Intersex Persons Solution

Transgender people experience an extreme dissatisfaction with the gender roles they have been allocated and transgress the roles and “rules” of gender. It has been estimated that 85% of transgendered people recognize their difference by the time they start grade school. Being transgendered is about identity as being woman, man, some combination, or to transcend gender classifications altogether. It is not about sexuality per se, although some transgender people seek to integrate their sexual orientation (who we are sexually attracted to; homosexual, heterosexual, bisexual), gender identity (the sex type we feel we belong to; biological male, female or both), and social sex roles (the role we believe we need to adhere; being “masculine” or “feminine” or some combination) into harmony with their identity.

Transgendered people are vilified by contemporary Western society. They are often referred to as being not real “men” or “women.” This technique marginalizes them into second class status. As such, they experience countless legal hurdles in housing, employment, prison, child custody, divorce, marriage, and health insurance. This message serves to produce shame, secrecy, depression, fear, and possibly suicide in transgendered people.

Transsexuals are persons whose biological sex conflicts with their gender identity and may request surgical reassignment. Transsexuals should not be confused with two much larger groups: effeminate homosexuals or “drag queens” (gay males imitating feminine mannerisms or dress as an expression of their sexuality) and transvestites (males, usually heterosexual, who find enjoyment in wearing female clothing). Tens of thousands of transsexual surgeries have been performed in the United States. There are almost equal numbers of male-to-female (MTF) surgeries as there are female-to-male (FTM) surgeries performed each year. Surgical sex reassignment is specified under the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM)* from the American Psychiatric Association. Although transsexuals are dependent upon medical intervention, there is widespread animosity between mental health caretakers and transsexuals that has fostered misleading stereotypes. For example, MTF transsexuals are stereotyped to be hyper-feminine. This stereotype exists because transsexuals believe that if they do not conform to being hyper-feminine, then medical caretakers will not provide the services they seek.

Transsexuals must participate in a program of hormonal management prior to and after surgery. During the transition period, transsexuals must lead a double life by taking on the physical and behavioral characteristics of the other gender. “Changing over” (transsexual argot for going full-time) and “passing” as the new gender are the goals for transsexuals. If the transsexual elects surgery, it takes a number of operations and costs from \$6,000 to \$50,000 (1966 dollars).

Intersex persons are born between (inter) sexes (i.e., they have partially or fully developed pairs of female and male sex organs). There are roughly 80 types of intersexuality classifications, and it is estimated that 1.7 out of every 1,000 persons has a hermaphroditic condition. Although 70% of intersex persons have female chromosome patterns, physicians often perform “corrective” surgeries that result in 90% of intersex babies being assigned to female sex. The intersex community advocates the elimination of surgical assignment to allow babies to mature into the whole person they were conceived.

## The Causes of Human Sexuality Solution

Social prejudice has influenced the research on human sexuality; particularly on homosexuality. For example, there is a large body of writing that identifies the supposed deviance of homosexuality, yet there is virtually no comparable research into heterosexuality or its presumed deviance. Second, much of the research into homosexuality is value laden using terms such as *deviant*, *invert*, *disturbed*, *abnormal* and *degenerate*. Third, most of the research was undertaken to help identify homosexual tendencies and to change homosexual behaviors (e.g., castration, lobotomy, electroshock, psychotherapy, behavioral modification, and drug therapies). Thus, the research into human sexuality has been biased.

There are many definition problems facing researchers trying to identify lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transgender, intersex, and heterosexual people. Research in a society that gives privileged status to heterosexuals makes finding representative samples of non-heterosexuals problematic.

The essentialist perspective believes that human sexuality is an in-born quality either through direct creation by God, biology (genetics), the result of evolution, or a result of hormonal differences during development.

The biological research is conflicting, yet it suggests that biology predisposes a particular sexuality. The sociobiological theories attempt to demonstrate the connection between social behavior of species and their biological makeup. However, the theories are similar to mythology and are untestable and therefore beyond scientific inquiry. The hormonal theories postulate that the differences between the sexes and sexual orientations are caused by hormonal difference either during fetal development or later in life. These theories are based on identification of the “sex” hormones androgen, testosterone, and estrogen, and believe their differences influence human sexual orientation. However, these chemicals are so similar that they can even transform into each other. Also, it is not uncommon to find women and men with higher levels of the other sexes’ hormones, yet with no discernible differences. Homosexuals do not show any differences in hormone levels when compared to heterosexuals. Giving gay men testosterone (“male” hormone) does not change their sexual orientation, but instead increases their sex drive.

The constructionist perspective believes that human sexuality is a quality that is determined (constructed) by the social environment in which a person grows and lives.

Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) was the Austrian physician who founded psychoanalysis and believed that human beings have certain drives, particularly sexual and aggressive drives, that are often repressed because of societal demands. Freud suggested that male homosexuality may be a fixation on the mother (Oedipal Complex); a kind of narcissism that places a high value on the penis. Feminist of the 1970s challenged the psychoanalytic conceptual framework. Many feminist believe that women are basically bisexual and that they must learn to become heterosexual. Pure environmental theories conjecture that homosexuality is cause by some accidental yet pleasurable same-sex experience in childhood, or from excessive masturbation, or contact with homosexuals, or unhappy heterosexual experiences. However, there is no evidence to support any of these claims.

Most likely, human sexuality is the result of many forces and changes over time and location.

## Sexual and Gender Identity Solution

Sexual identity has at least three facets. First, core morphologic identity (Gender Identity) is that deep inner sense of being male or female. This is distinct from Biological Sex which is a concept based on chromosome factors (XX—female, XY—male) and is expressed in our internal and external genitalia, hormonal states, and secondary sexual characteristics. Second, gender role behavior (Social Sex-Role), refers to behavior relative to the cultural expectations for those of the same gender (i.e., characteristics of being stereotypically feminine or masculine). Third, sexual partner orientation (Sexual Orientation), that gay or lesbian individuals necessarily differ from heterosexuals in that they are affectionately and sexually attracted to members of their own gender. It is important to recognize that these three identities are independent of each other.

There are many advantages awarded the role of heterosexuality, including: the right to marry, which includes the social privileges of public recognition and support; the legal right to joint child custody; joint property laws, and more. However, there are costs associated with strict adherence to gender roles. Research about women has found that those who score the highest on femininity have lowest levels of self-esteem and more depression and mental illness. For men, those who rate highest on masculinity have the highest rates of mortality.

There are two factors that are thought to operate in gender-role socialization: (1) differential treatment— boys and girls are treated differently to reinforce cultural norms about what constitutes “masculine” and “feminine” and heterosexual behaviors; and, (2) identification with role models— parents, guardians, and school teachers are very influential about “proper” behavior befitting boys and girls.

In the Western patriarchal system, certain behaviors based on gender are valued over others. This is the basis of sexism. Language is one tool of patriarchy. Men assert their power over women by describing them in either negative or sexually passive terms such as *fox, kitten, bunny, bird, chick, lamb, bitch, shrew, cow, nag, and sow*. By comparison, men are commonly referred to as *stud, wolf, buck, lion-hearted*, which typify bravery or sexual prowess.

Sex roles are not the same the world over. Even with characteristics we perceive to be innately different in the sexes— such as temperament— other cultures see little or no innate difference between males and female. Social conditioning, rather than biological sex, is the primary factor in the development of gender identity.

Prior to the Gay Liberation Movement, many gay and lesbian couples took on patterns of living similar to heterosexuals where one partner would often play the male or “butch” role while the other played the female or “femme” role. Role-playing along gender lines has decreased with most lesbian and gay men forming dual-worker relationships.

Homosexuals form their identities through four stages: (1) sensitization— feeling that one is different; (2) identity confusion— doesn’t fit in, but unsure where he or she belongs; (3) identity assumption— person begrudgingly adopts a lesbian or gay identity; and, (4) commitment— when the person accepts being homosexual and forms same-sex love relationships.



*Anagram with Word Find Solutions*

**Solutions: Who are Lesbians, Gays, and Bisexuals?**

1 bisexuals	11 heterosexual	21 presumed	36 alcoholic
2 homophobic	13 Bisexuality	23 longitudinal	39 no safe
5 Kinsey	16 underreported	27 swinging	41 prisons
7 complex model	18 accurate	30 confused	

**Solutions: The Invention of Heterosexuality**

1 essential	23 seed of life	31 normal	40 destabilized
4 procreate	24 masturbation	33 standardized	42 birth control
13 cultures	27 legitimate	36 domesticity	43 invented
15 noble acts	28 modern	38 wage work	

**Solutions: A Few Examples of Homosexuality From Around the World and Time**

2 China	9 sleeve	19 Antebellum	33 criminalized
3 <i>longyang</i>	12 Europe	21 congressman	35 South Africa
6 peach	14 criminal	24 Harlem	37 companionship
8 emperor	16 phallocentric	29 Russia	

**Solutions: Minorities within the Lesbian and Gay Community**

2 United States	13 language	20 anti gay	29 hierarchy
4 ethnic	16 oppressive	21 Coming out	34 cope
9 family	18 epithet	25 disadvantaged	36 marry
11 hostile	19 support	28 biases	

**Solutions: Lesbian and Gay Adolescent Issues**

1 adolescence	11 realities	18 channel	25 suicide
2 experimental	12 bisexual	21 secret	31 lethal
5 natural	13 victimized	23 thrown out	37 identity
9 valentines	15 anonymity	24 runaways	

**Solutions: Families with Lesbian or Gay Members**

1 complex	13 guilt	20 masculine	35 Motherhood
5 invisible	15 beaten	22 positive	36 reinforced
9 stereotypes	18 disproved	26 early age	42 effective
11 projected	19 Gay Fathers	33 custody	

**Solutions: Lesbian Issues**

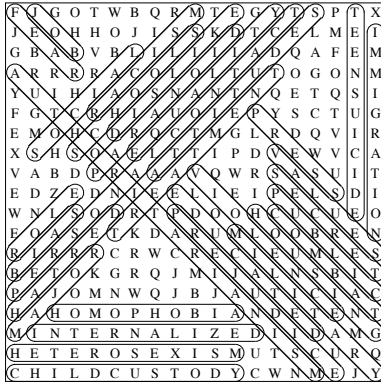
1 erroneous	9 feminist	25 attracted	37 bargaining
3 two polarized	20 man-haters	27 sexist	38 enemy
4 motherhood	22 hostility	28 dehumanize	41 option
6 denied	24 sexually	31 rationalized	

**Solutions: Legal Status of Homosexuality in the U.S.**

2 Censorship	9 obscene	23 refused	33 estate
4 freedoms	14 unmarried	25 Holy	39 Violence
6 demonstrate	18 housing	27 Domestic	40 hate-crime
8 homoerotic	21 traditional	28 committed	

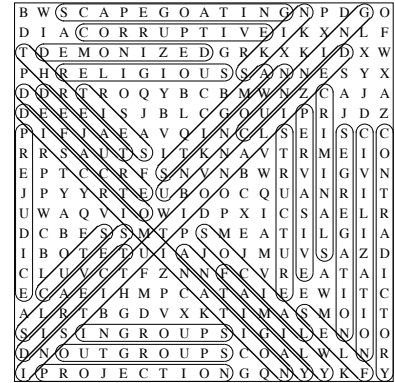
# Word Search Puzzle Solutions

Heterosexism and Homophobia



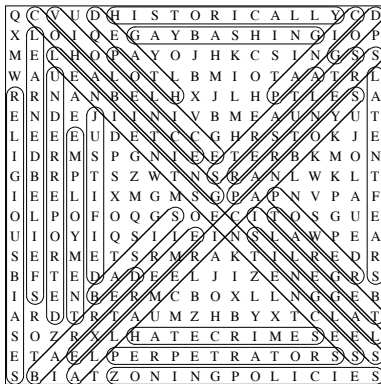
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|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| ATTITUDES        | FEAR         | MAJOR MILITARY   | ROLE         |
| AUTHORITARIANISM | HATRED       | MILITARY         | SCHOOLS      |
| BIAS             | HETEROSEXISM | PARANOID         | SECRET       |
| CHILD CUSTODY    | HOMOPHOBIA   | PERSONAL CONTACT | SOCIAL       |
| COMBAT           | HOUSING      | PREJUDICE        | TEEN SUICIDE |
| DISLIKE          | IMMIGRATION  | PRESS            | TREATMENT    |
| EDUCATED         | INTERNALIZED | PUBLIC           | VALUES       |
| EQUALITY         | JOB          | RACISM           | VIOLENCE     |

Prejudice



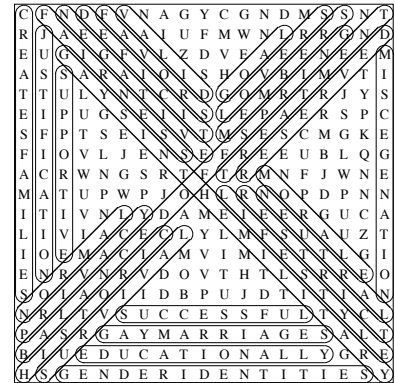
- |               |                   |              |           |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|
| ANTI GAY      | DEJURE            | PERSASIVE    | SLAVES    |
| CIVILIZATION  | DEMONIZED         | PREJUDICE    | SOCIAL    |
| CONTRADICTION | DIRECT            | PROJECTION   | STIGMA    |
| CORRUPTIVE    | DISCRIMINATION    | RELIGIOUS    | STRUCTURE |
| CRIMINALS     | FAMILY            | SCAPEGOATING | THREAT    |
| CUNNING       | IN GROUPS         | SEGREGATION  | TIES      |
| CUTS          | INSTITUTIONALIZED | SELF         | UNKNOWN   |
| DEFACTO       | OUT GROUPS        | SKIN         |           |

Discrimination and Hate Crimes



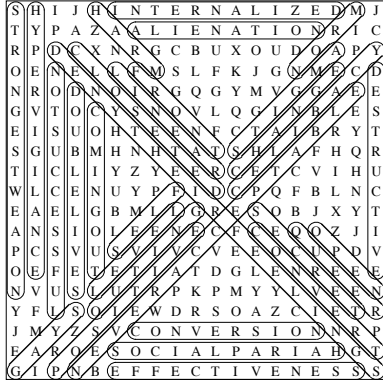
- |                   |                   |                  |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| ALL AMERICAN BOYS | HISTORICALLY      | POWER            |
| BARRED            | ILLEGAL           | RELIGIOUS BIASES |
| BASIS             | JUSTIFIED         | RESULTS          |
| COHABITING        | LATENT FEARS      | SINGLES          |
| DEATH             | LEARNED BELIEFS   | STRATA           |
| EMPLOYMENT        | LENIENT SENTENCES | TARGET           |
| EXTREME           | PANIC             | UNDERREPORTED    |
| GAY BASHING       | PARTNERS          | VIOLENCE         |
| GOD               | PERPETRATORS      | ZONING POLICIES  |
| HATE CRIMES       | POLICE            |                  |

Some Hot Topics



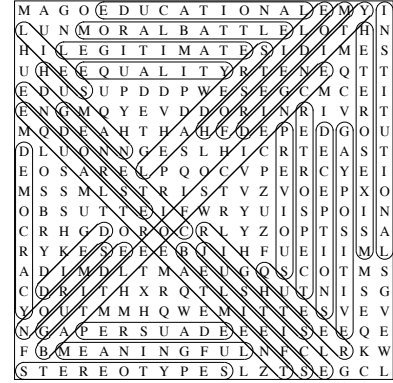
- |                      |               |            |
|----------------------|---------------|------------|
| BALANCED OFFSPRING   | HISTORIC      | NORMAL     |
| CREATES FAMILIES     | JUSTIFICATION | PRIVACY    |
| DEFICIT              | LIFESTYLE     | RESERVED   |
| EDUCATIONALLY        | LOVERS        | RESTRICT   |
| FAIRNESS             | MEMBERS       | SUCCESSFUL |
| FAVORS               | MISCEGENATION | SUPPORTIVE |
| GAY MARRIAGES        | MORALE        | SURVIVAL   |
| GAYS IN THE MILITARY | NEGATIVE      | TREATMENT  |
| GENDER IDENTITIES    | NEUTRAL       | VALID      |
| GOAL                 |               |            |

Coping with Heterosexism



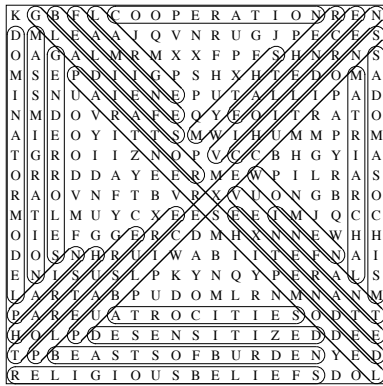
- |                     |                  |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| ALIENATION          | EFFECTIVENESS    | NOT SUCCESSFUL   |
| CELIBACY            | FRONT            | OPEN             |
| CHANGE              | GAYS             | OUTING           |
| CLOSED              | HARM             | POSITIVE         |
| COMING OUT          | HYPER VIGILANCE  | QUEER            |
| CONVERSION          | INTERNALIZED     | SECRET           |
| CONVERT             | LEVEL            | SELF             |
| DENY THEIR FEELINGS | LINEAR           | SOCIAL PARIAH    |
| DESTRUCTIVE         | NEVER ACCEPTABLE | STIGMA           |
| DOUBLE LIVES        | NORM             | STRONGEST WEAPON |

Reducing Homophobia and Heterosexism



- |                   |                 |               |             |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| BATTLE OF SCIENCE | EQUAL TREATMENT | HUMAN         | NORMS       |
| BELIEFS           | EQUALITY        | INSTITUTIONAL | PERSUADE    |
| DECEPTIONS        | FREEDOM         | JUSTICE       | PREVIOUS    |
| DEMOCRACY         | GAY POSITIVE    | LEADERS       | QUEER       |
| DIED              | GENETIC         | LEGITIMATE    | RETROSPECT  |
| DIGNITY           | GUIDE           | LIES          | RIGHTS      |
| EDUCATIONAL       | HETEROSEXISM    | MEANINGFUL    | STEREOTYPES |
| ENDORSE           | HOSTILE         | MORAL BATTLE  |             |

The Partnership Model



- |                  |                |                   |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| ATROCITIES       | GENDER ROLES   | PARTNERSHIP MODEL |
| BEASTS OF BURDEN | GLADIATOR      | PLEASURE          |
| BELIEFS          | HARSH          | PUBLIC EXECUTIONS |
| CHILDREN         | INFANT         | RELIGIOUS BELIEFS |
| COOPERATION      | LARGE          | SADOMASOCHISM     |
| DESENSITIZED     | MASS MIGRATION | TORTURE           |
| DOMINATOR MODEL  | MATRIARCHAL    | VENERATE          |
| EXTENDED         | MYTHS          | VIOLENCE          |
| FAMINE           | PAIN           | WOMEN             |
| FATHER           |                |                   |

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