Adopting the popular stereotype that a male homosexual is really "a female soul trapped in a male body," and a lesbian the reverse, some individuals have concluded that they would be better off changing their sex. (For psychological reasons, most transsexuals deny that they are or have ever been homosexual.) Although an experiment was reported as early as 1904, the real trend toward male-to-female operations emerged in Central Europe in the 1930s; the more difficult female-to-male operations were developed later. Follow-up studies have shown that many postoperative transsexuals exist in a state of almost continual depression, and for this reason the operation is now performed less often.

An analysis by an American pioneer in the study of the subject of persons desiring to change their sex; with case histories of transsexuals.

An analysis of postoperative data obtained from 42 male-to-female transsexuals showed them to fall into three distinct categories: homosexual transsexuals, asexual transsexuals, and heterosexual transsexuals.

Contends that transsexualism is a socially constructed reality that exists only in and through medical practice, which reflects and extends late-capitalist logics of reification and commodification, while simultaneously reaffirming traditional male and female gender roles.

4031. BINDER, HANS. "Verlangung nach Geschlechtsumwandlung," Zeitschrift für die gesamte Psychiatrie und Neurologie, 143 (1932), 84-174.
On the desire for a sex change (then in practice not surgically possible).

Manual treating such aspects as military service, civil rights, criminal law, family law, health benefits identity and identification, and social security.

Inasmuch as chromosomes cannot be changed through surgical

Attempts to separate the three phenomena, presenting in detail the history of one individual who underwent a sex change.


The two groups differed significantly regarding childhood cross-dressing, gender identity confusion in adolescence (absent in lesbians), and negative reaction to breast development and menarche. See also: Elizabeth A. McCauley and Anke A. Ehrhardt, "Sexual Behavior in Female Transsexuals and Lesbians," Journal of Sex Research, 16 (1980), 202-11.

There was no evidence that the gross deviations of narcissism or masochism, or aversion to their own penis, played a part in the syndrome. See also: Freund et al., "Parent-Child Relations in Transsexual Homosexual Males," British Journal of Psychiatry, 124 (1974), 22-23.

The author's experiences in acting as legal counsel to transsexuals and the types of legal questions transsexuals in England are faced with, e.g. changing one's name and birth certificate, marriage, and divorce.

Encyclopedic synthesis with contributions from more than thirty authors in the U. S. and Europe.
4039. HOYER, NIELS. *Man into Woman: An Authentic Record of a Change of Sex.* Translated from the German by J. J. Stanning. New York: Dutton, 1933. 288 pp. Concerns the first widely publicized sex-change operation, which was performed on Andreas Sparre, a Danish painter.

4040. JORGENSEN, CHRISTINE. *Christine Jorgensen: A Personal Autobiography.* New York: Paul S. Erikson, 1967. 332 pp. Jorgensen's sex change in Denmark received wide publicity, sensationalizing the matter in the United States, and probably contributing to a marked increase in the number of applicants for the operation.


4043. LOUTHSTEIN, LESLIE MARTIN. *Female-to-Male Transsexualism: Historical, Clinical and Theoretical Issues.* Boston: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1983. 336 pp. Following an approach derived from psychoanalysis, asserts that female transsexualism is "not a normal variation of sexuality or an alternative life style, but a profound psychological disorder" that originates in intergenerational family dynamics in the second year of a girl's life.

4044. MACKENZIE, E. ROY. "Gender Dysphoria Syndrome: Towards Standardized Diagnostic Criteria," *Archives of Sexual Behavior,* 7 (1978), 251-62. Notes that gender dysphoria syndrome has demonstrated a propensity for creating self-fulfilling, self-validating and reinforcing cycles on a number of levels.


Contends that because there is no legal definition of gender, the transsexual person faces serious risks and disabilities in attempting to live as a member of the gender into which he was not born.


From a general study of the literature, concludes that transsexualism would be far better prevented than treated.


Discusses the origins of sex reassignment surgery and present practice (about which the authors tend to be positive), including follow-up studies. Extensive bibliography.


Impassioned radical-feminist critique of male-to-female operations, situating their rationale in a kind of hyper-trophy of patriarchal domination: the creation of an artificial female as a demonstration to biological females that they are, or might be, superfluous.


Criticizing previous approaches, author argues that we should return to a very conservative use of sex-reassignment surgery.


Transsexualism is an iatrogenic illness created by the advances in surgery and endocrinology and the diffusion among the general public of an illusory solution to the dilemma posed by K. H. Ulrichs' celebrated formula "a female soul trapped in a male body."
Fifteen papers on clinical, medical-legal, and cultural issues. See also: Erwin K. Koranyi, Transsexualism in the Male: The Spectrum of Gender Dysphoria. (Springfield, IL: Thomas, 1980; 198 pp.).

The answer to why transsexuals and many transvestites insist that they are not homosexual may lie in an understanding of the formation of, and the later struggle to maintain, a gender identity. See also his: "The Bisexual Identity of Transsexuals: Two Case Examples," Archives of Sexual Behavior, 1 (1971), 17-28.

Regards transsexuals as victims of culture's confusion about gender identity and stress on sex role in identity, and of society's insistence that outward appearances correlate with biological and social identity.

D. HERMAPHRODITISM

The fascination with hermaphrodites (sometimes also termed androgyne), which began in classical antiquity (see II.C), has enjoyed a long history. Hermaphroditism is sometimes confused with homosexuality itself—either literally or quasimetaphorically ("psychic hermaphroditism"). Medically, true hermaphrodites are very rare, perhaps even nonexistent. For current concern with androgyny as a dimension of personality, see XVI.L.

On true and pseudo-hermaphrodites.

Memoirs of a French hermaphrodite who lived as a woman until mid-teens, then was classified as a man and forced to live as such. Accompanied by medical records and a romance, "Ein skandalöser Fall," by Oscar Panizza, which is based on the case.

A modern explanation by a professor of medical psychology (Johns Hopkins Medical Institutes). See also his: Sex Errors of the Body: Dilemmas, Education, Counseling (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1968; 145 pp.).

This ambitious bibliography by a Warsaw physician in Hirschfeld's circle covers not only the intense investigation of his own day, but also includes many curios of the older medical literature (16th-18th centuries). See also his magnum opus: Hermaphroditismus beim Menschen (Leipzig: Klinkhardt, 1908; 748 pp.).

Encyclopedic survey of mythological themes of androgyny in the literature and art of the European and Asian high cultures.

Study of the myth of male pregnancy and its connections with the idea of androgyny. Translated from an Italian original.

Useful collection of images of the hermetic tradition of the androgyne/hermaphrodite. The text should be used with caution.