

Reading List Two → there are still more articles, novels, and movies/documentaries to be completed this semester

Aratani, Yumiko. “Homeless Children and Youth Causes and Consequences.” BRIEF, Sept. 2009, pp. 1–14.,

www.researchgate.net/profile/Yumiko_Aratani2/publication/265156110_B_R_I_E_F_Homeless_Children_and_Youth_Causes_and_Consequences/links/54ada3790cf24aca1c6f6958.pdf.

Aratani describes the importance of a stable home to a youth’s development. Additionally, the current recession of American economics further puts youth at risk to homelessness. While this article does not focus on LGBTQ youth specifically, it allows for great insight into the importance of a home.

Armstrong, Elizabeth A, et al. ““Good Girls”’: Gender, Social Class, and Slut Discourse on Campus.” *SAGE*, vol. 77, 2014, pp. 100–122., doi:10.1177/0190272514521220.

Armstrong et al. performed an experiment that looked at the double standard of sex. Specifically, the group looks at the negative stigmatizes associated with females having sex. They stress the importance of women not “slut shaming” other women for having sex or for choosing to be abstinent.

Ashworth, Sam, et al. "The Pernicious Myth of Conversion Therapy: How Love In Action Perpetrated a Fraud on America". McDermott and the Mattachine Society of Washington, DC, 2018.

The Mattachine Society draws upon the growing importance of needing to fight for LGBTQ rights that continuously remain under assault. The journal article focuses on how we as people can catalyze society and law to meaningfully change and end discrimination and intolerance.

Berg, Ryan. *No House to Call My Home: Love, Family, and Other Transgressions*. Nation Books, 2016.

Author Ryan Berg was a caseworker in New York City at the 401 and Keap Street LGBTQ group homes. Throughout the book Ryan describes nine stories and experiences of residents in the group homes. Each story shows the reader a story of resilience, compassion, and hope. While not every story has a light at the end of the tunnel, each one is pure in its truth and the brutal reality that each residents live throughout their lives in foster care.

Berzon, Betty. *Surviving Madness: A Therapists Own Story*. The University of Wisconsin Press, 2002.

SUMMARY (Have not read yet)

Bidell, Markus P., PhD (2014) Is There an Emotional Cost of Completing High School?

Ecological Factors and Psychological Distress Among LGBT Homeless Youth, Journal of

Homosexuality, 61:3, 366-381, DOI: [10.1080/00918369.2013.842426](https://doi.org/10.1080/00918369.2013.842426)

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00918369.2013.842426?scroll=top&needAccess=true>

Dr. Bidell reflects on the nucleus of the home and school climates that highly influence psychological distress of LGBTQ homeless youth. Furthermore, Bidell states that higher levels of psychological distress were found in LGBTQ high school graduates that reported to be harassed at home.

Bornstein, Kate. Solving the Gender Puzzle. Routledge, 2013.

Bornstein describes the categorization of gender and of sex as an act. Additionally, Bornstein lists important definitions including gender expression, gender assignment, gender role, gender identity, and gender attribution.

Bleuel, A. (2017). Project Semicolon: Your Story Isn't Over. Turtleback Books.

Project Semicolon: Your Story Isn't Over is a series of short stories written by those who are connected to suicide awareness in some way, shape, or form. The stories feature experiences from survivors, stories from loved ones of those whom they have lost, thank you notes, apologies, and acceptances. The extremely powerful book reminds readers that mental illness comes in all shapes and sizes and is significant no matter what.

Bloodworth-Thomason, Linda, director. *Bridegroom*. *Bridegroom*, Nov. 2013,

<https://www.hulu.com/movie/bridegroom-d3c25b60-6b31-4413-9f0f-353311418d83>.

Bridegroom is a documentary that tells the tragic love story of two amazing young men, Shane and Tom. When Tom has an accident and falls off of the roof Shane is not allowed to see him right away at the hospital. Shane is now honoring his legacy by visiting the wonders of the world and is sharing their story.

Brummel, Bill and Geoffrey Sharp, directors. *Bullied*. *Bullied*, 2010,

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

Jamie Nabozny grew up in rural Minnesota and was chronically tormented by a group of males. After years of verbal abuse the bullying turned physical. An incident that changed Jamie's life forever put him in the hospital. Even with the support of his family, Jamie felt that he was not safe causing him to run away to Minneapolis twice. After the second time, Jamie's mom agreed that he would be safer in Minneapolis. Eventually, Jamie sued the school district who looked the other way throughout his torment.

Chang, Vickie. "Yellow Fever." *OC Weekly*, 2 Nov. 2006.

This short article describes the complexities of having fetishes in respect to race. Specifically, Chang writes about the attraction to Asian Americans.

Conley, Garrard. *Boy Erased: A Memoir*. Riverhead Books, 2016.

The memoir tells the heartbreaking, powerful story of Garrard Conley during his time at Love in Action (LIA). He shares his journey as a participant in "ex-gay" therapy and recalls stories and

incidents that he remembers with the help of his mother and LIA counselors. Conley shares how his experience has affected his life currently and reflects on his relationships past and present.

Coontz, Stephanie. "The Heterosexual Revolution." *The New York Times*, 2006,

<https://www.nytimes.com/2005/07/05/opinion/the-heterosexual-revolution.html>.

Coontz's research looks at the ins and outs of the beginning of marriage equality. She believes that the heterosexual community's push for marriage benefits allowed the LGBTQIAP+ community to realize marriage could also work for them. Starting then, the LGBTQIAP+ community began pushing for marriage equality.

Dawson, Matt P. "Asexuality Needs to Be Included When We Discuss Sex and

Sexuality." *HuffPost UK*, 2013, https://www.huffingtonpost.co.uk/matt-p-dawson/asexuality-discussion_b_3389963.html.

Dawson recognizes and defines asexuality. They define it as a "sexual orientation that encompasses a range of people who experience low or no levels of sexual attraction or desire" (Dawson, 1). There is still a considerable amount of work that needs to be done in order to ensure asexual visibility.

Davis, Alexander K., et al. "Own It! Constructions of Masculinity and Heterosexuality on Reality Makeover Television." *Cultural Sociology*, vol. 8, no. 3, 2014, pp. 258–274., doi:10.1177/1749975514533210.

Davis et al. analyzed and dissected reality television make over shows shed light on gender imbalances. Specifically, they all look at the process of the makeover and how it appears to look the same regardless of gender. However, when looked at further, reality makeover shows focus on heightened masculinity and femininity depending on their gender. This puts a significant strain on gender norms.

Davis, Alexander K. "The Hidden Privilege of 'Potty Politics.'" *SAGE*, Oct. 2017, <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/1536504217732051>.

In the recent past, there have been debates about transgender inclusion in public restrooms. In the recent history of culture and conflict over the politics and policy of gender and public space including restrooms. This article dives into policies, such as HB2, that analyze the new guidelines that are up and coming in respect to "potty politics."

Drescher, Jack (2015) Can Sexual Orientation Be Changed?, *Journal of Gay & Lesbian Mental Health*, 19:1, 84-93, DOI: 10.1080/19359705.2014.944460

Dr. Jack Drescher is an expert in the field of conversion therapy. Drescher describes the intricacies of conversion therapy from the perspective of it being beneficial and harmful.

Fausto-Sterling, Anne. "The Five Sexes." *The Sciences*, vol. 33, no. 2, Apr. 1993, pp. 20–24., doi:10.1002/j.2326-1951.1993.tb03081.x.

In this article, Fausto-Sterling defines the five biological sexes. They include male, female, hermaphrodites (herms), pseudohermaphrodites (merms), and pseudohermaphrodites (ferms). Each of the biological sexes have unique characteristics that consider chromosomes, reproductive organs, and secondary sex characteristics to determine the sex assigned at birth.

Human Rights Campaign. "LGBTQ Youth in the Foster Care System." Human Rights Campaign, <https://www.hrc.org/resources/lgbt-youth-in-the-foster-care-system>.
https://assets2.hrc.org/files/assets/resources/HRC-YouthFosterCare-IssueBrief-FINAL.pdf?_ga=2.43458336.489236743.1569355347-345273167.1569355347

This article focused on LGBTQ youth in the foster care system. LGBTQ youth are overrepresented in the system meaning that there are more LGBTQ youth in foster care than the population of LGBTQ youth in the population. Additionally, there are not many states that protect foster youth against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.

Jenkins, Barry, director. *Moonlight*. Mondadori, 2017,

<https://www.netflix.com/search?q=moonlight&jbv=80121348&jbp=0&jbr=0>.

Moonlight dives into aspects such as cultural humility, cultural competence, and tolerance. Most of the community is not culturally competent. Additionally, it does not possess traits of cultural humility. In the movie, most of the small town of Miami is extremely homophobic and intolerant of individuals who are different. Chiron struggles throughout his life with his identity and acceptance from others. Moonlight highlights the complications of growing up in non-accepted environments. Additionally, it shows the true importance of cultural humility.

Kang, Miliann, et al. Introduction to Women, Gender, Sexuality Studies. University of Massachusetts Amherst Libraries, 2017.

This online textbook breaks down the intricacies of intersectionality, binary systems, institutions, culture, gender gap, and feminist movements.

Keuroghlian, A. S., Shtasel, D., & Bassuk, E. L. (2014). Out on the street: A public health and policy agenda for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youth who are homeless. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 84(1), 66-72.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/h0098852>

<http://psycnet.apa.org/fulltext/2014-06035-011.pdf>

Keuroghlian, Shtasel, and Bassuk enlightens readers that LGBTQ youth experience homelessness at a much higher rate than their heterosexual peers. Additionally, LGBTQ youth have higher rates of mental health and substance abuse problems, suicidal thoughts and actions, violent victimization, such as rape and sex-trafficking, and a range of diseases such as HIV risk behaviors. Also, the three individuals analyze the complexities of how LGBTQ youth become homeless.

“LGBTQ History Month: Early Pioneers of the Gay Rights Movement.” NBCNews.com, NBCUniversal News Group, www.nbcnews.com/feature/nbc-out/lgbtq-history-month-early-pioneers-gay-rights-movement-n922031.

This article highlights many LGBTQ pioneers of the American Gay Rights Movement from the 1950's to present.

Martin, Karin A., and Emily Kazyak. “Hetero-Romantic Love and Heterosexiness in Children’s G-Rated Films.” *Gender & Society*, vol. 23, no. 3, 2009, pp. 315–336., doi:10.1177/0891243209335635.

Martin and Kazyak look at children's movies that are G-rated over the past couple of years to see the amount of heteronormativity being portrayed. The researchers found that almost every film watched and analyzed showed aspects of the male trying to swoop the female off of their feet and the female being flirty towards the male. Additionally, it looks at the differences in the acceptable dress in respect to each gender.

Mock, Janet. *Redefining Realness: My Path to Womanhood, Identity, Love & so Much More*. Simon & Schuster, 2015.

SUMMARY (in the process of reading)

Pascoe, C. J. "Dude, You're a Fag': Adolescent Masculinity and the Fag Discourse." *Sexualities*, vol. 8, no. 3, 2005, pp. 329–346., doi:10.1177/1363460705053337.

Pascoe dives into a project that looks at the use of 'gay' and 'f*g' as insults to more than self-identifying individuals. He finds that many males use the term in order to assert that the male is not masculine enough. Additionally, many of the males who responded that they have used the word also admitted they would not use it towards a peer who identifies under the umbrella.

Rose, Lee, director. *The Truth About Jane*. 2000.

In this movie, Jane discovers her sexual orientation. In doing so, she comes out to her parents after being outed at school. At first Jane's parents are next as accepting as she hoped. However, over time her parents show their full support by taking her to a pride parade.

Russo, M. (2018). *If I Was Your Girl*. New York: Flatiron Books.

Amanda transfers schools after her transition from Andrew. Her journey is one of finding herself and entering a new life. Amanda makes many friends and even begins a relationship with football star Grant. As Amanda gains his trust, she wonders if it is safe to tell him the whole truth.

Schechter, Therese, director. *How to Lose Your Virginity*. *How to Lose Your Virginity*, 2013, <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1y8t5DwBCJZcAkH7iZ5HVKskC60C1lt44/view>.

This video focuses on the complexities of what constitutes virginity and the social outlook on the topic. Specifically, many young women are signing virginity pledges that give their virginity to their fathers until the day they are married. With that said, individuals who are taught abstinence-only programs are more likely to partake in unsafe sexual practices. Additionally, it is often told to young men that they should not be taking the virginity of women who are not their wives as it is disrespectful to her future husband. There are still one in every six girls in the United States that continue to take virginity pledges.

Schwartz, John. *Oddly Normal: One Family's Struggle to Help Their Teenage Son Come to Terms with His Sexuality*. Gotham Books, 2013.

SUMMARY (in the process of reading)

SMITH, A. (2019). LAST TO LET GO. MARGARET MCELDERRY BKS.

Brooke Winters is a young girl going into her junior year of high school. As the summer commences, she is making plans to transfer to a new school for a fresh start when something unexpected occurs. Brooke's mother kills their abusive father. Her whole world is thrown upside-down as she discovers new freedom and struggles with her identity.

Spivey, Sue E. "Bureaucratizing the Erotic: Rationalizing Embodiment in Two Nude Dancing Bars." *Semantic Scholar*, 2003, <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Bureaucratizing-the-erotic:-Rationalizing-in-two-Spivey/e8ad7d56f9700cd9271adfc7ebde838258c36cea>.

Spivey looks in depth at the complexities of what it is like to be a dancer in a strip club or bars. They analyze what it is like to be in the industry, why some of the dancers are in the industry, and what occurs while working.

"THE WWD LIST: BOY, OH, BOY; THE 10 ZIP CODES WITH THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGES OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED UP BY SAME-SEX COUPLES." *Gale Group*, 2003, <http://find.galegroup.com/itx/start.do?prodId=ITOF>.

The brief article shows statistics of the queerest cities throughout the United States.

Hunt, Jeffrey G, director. *Trapped: the Alex Cooper Story*. Lifetime, 28 Sept. 2019.

This movie is based on the true story of Alex Cooper's memoir. It shares the story of her journey throughout conversion therapy. When she outed herself to her parents after being caught sneaking out, they rejected her sexual orientation. Her parents then drove her from California to Utah to receive conversion therapy from people they have never met. Alex was able to escape the strangers care after 200+ days and receive support from youth services. Eventually, Alex was able to reconcile with her parents and reunite after some time.

Wade, Lisa. "Lesbians Are Hot, If They're Hot." *The Society Pages*, 2009.

This short article describes the infatuation of heterosexual lesbians by straight males. Many males are turned on by the fact that females are willing to make out with one another for a show. This turns on males because they are still available to them. Overall, most males are only accepting of lesbians if they are also available to them.