THE WORLD OF THE TRANSVESTITE

METAMORPHOSIS

A transvestite is a person who, in some manner, for a period of relatively short duration, but with frequent recurrence, thinks and feels their gender identity (masculine/feminine) as the opposite of their genetic sex. The intensity, duration, and nature of cross-gender feelings and drives serve to delineate whether the per-son is normal or experiences frustration, anx-lety, and guilt in the expression of these feel-ings. The expression of cross-gender identity includes the wearing of clothing apparel de-fined by society as being proper only for a per-son of the opposite genetic sex. The trans-vestile may be heterosexual, bisexual, or homo-sexual as regards sex object choice.

ed as an attempt at self-actualization which so-ciety does not, or which she/he feels society Ull not, allow as an open choice. Wiginia Prince, editor of a magazine for the male transvestite, states in one of her' articles. "... each of us man and woman is only half human being. Half because at birth and shortly thereafter each of us had half of himself or herself designated as a no-no area and in effect told that we couldn't live that part of ourselves Yet two kinds of people rise up to chalenge it: 1) the femmiphiles (male transvesities) and 2) those women who understand and support somen's liber-ation." — *Transvestia*, Vol. 13, No. 74, p. 83.

p. 83. p. 83. The act of 'putting on' may be conceptualized as an experimental process wherein the individual is testing whether or not it is 'alright' to behave and feel in particular and different. ways. First, the individual must experience the behavior or feeling in some manner in order to form a reality based opinion as to whether or not it is pleasing and meaningful. Second, given the personal and private accept-ance, the individual must determine if such ex-pressions are socially acceptable, and if not, whether the behavior or feeling can be main-tained in the face of social ostracism.

The identity chosen, and the clothing which reflects this identity, contains the 'gestalt' — what is personally perceived by each trans-vestite as most characteristic in the societal

role imposed on, or chosen by, a person of the opposite sex. This can be observed in the be-haviors of various transvestites to which the broader community is exposed and may ex-perience as either degrading mimicry or sincere emulation.

The transvestite is presenting an unsettled identity to the world. This, in turn, puts others who might attempt to relate and understand the transvestite in a most awkward position. It is

Who might attempt to relate and understand the transvestite in a most awkward position. It is quite natural to question who or what is this per-son really. How can I be expected to relate to someone who is presenting only some amorphous self to me? Such reactions, while understandable, not only isolate the trans-vestite and prevent growth of a more integrated identity, but also seriously divide the 'non-straight' community. The transvestite too experiences a 'coming out' process which is parallel to that of the gay person. In that transvesticism may be solely pri-vate (invisible) a sense of being the only one is typical in the experience of all. In that the practice is not socially acceptable or 'normal, strong guilt feelings accompany the needs being felt. This involves the process, well-known to the gay community, of self-destruc-tion through putting yourself 'down' because so-ciety tells you that you should. One major differ-ence from the homosevual does exist — being ence from the homosexual does exist — being gay and acting upon these feelings requires an-other person as contrasted to the transvestite who can act on these feelings in isolation. As

the isolated transvestite comes in contact with the isolated transvestite comes in contact with others, shares feelings and experiences, finds acceptance from others as a person and as a transvestite, the person then can enter a period of personal growth and stable identity forma-tion. It might be noted that transvestites too have been subjected to the therapeutic commu-nity in the same manner and with the same re-sults as the homosexual. Every device from talk to shock therapies have been employed with a 'cure' rate near zero. Like the experience of the gav community. the most successful thewith a cure rate rear zero. Like the experience of the gay community, the most successful the-rapy is acceptance of self and anger at society for its insistence that you call yourself sick." A favorite joke among transvestites goes: "Are you a cross-dresser?" — "No, I'm a happy dresser.

you a cross-dresser? — No, I'm a happy dresser." It is necessary, when discussing sex and gender role conflict, to keep in mind that gen-der definitions were initially formed in a society which dictated very narrow and non-over-lapping definitions of 'proper' masculine and feminine behaviors and feelings. As is amply evident if one reflects on the process of 'com-ing out, 'society inflicts doubt, guilt, inferienry teelings, and ultimately some form of rejection on those who insist on violating its norms. The violation of a taboo by the wearing of the cloth-ing of the opposite sex, the affirmation of the self in juxtaposition to society, is in itself a per-sonal political act. Affirmation is given to being a 'whole' human being and thus this 'defiance' is, in essence, part of the 'liberation move-ment.' ment



GCN, June 15, 1974 • Page 11