

**North Carolina State University
Transgender Needs Assessment**

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Scope of Assignment

This research project was initiated in the spring of 2005 by North Carolina State University's Division of Student Affairs. The project's goal was to assess the needs of transgender and gender queer individuals at the university. In addition to a needs assessment, it was requested that the report include recommendations designed to improve the campus climate for this segment of the university community. This report stemmed from increased institutional awareness of transgender individuals at NCSU. It was also influenced by the growing visibility of transgender issues in higher education.

In order to assess the needs of NCSU's transgender and gender queer community, this report begins by defining the terms transgender and gender queer. It then discusses the experiences of transgender and gender queer individuals at NCSU. This information was collected through interviews with transgender/gender queer members of the university community. This data was supplemented by interviews with helping professionals and with transgender individuals at nearby colleges. Descriptive information about the NCSU respondents is presented. The campus climate for transgender students is also explored. Additionally, the report discusses policies that uniquely affect transgender/gender queer students. Recommendations are included to make the university a more inclusive place for this community. These recommendations were informed by the responses of transgender/gender queer individuals at NCSU and with the relevant professional literature.

Definition of Terms

By convention, the reference to sexual minorities includes many groups. This includes people that are gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender. There are also individuals

that do not fit neatly into such categories. Sometimes, these people adopt the broad label of queer. The public is generally knowledgeable about the terms gay, lesbian, and bisexual. There is more confusion over the terms transgender and gender queer.

*Transgender is an umbrella term used to describe anyone with a gender identity issue.*¹

The two largest components of the transgender community are crossdressers (also known as transvestites) and transsexuals. There are also gender dysphoric people that are not so easily categorized. The gender performances of these subgroups vary greatly.

Crossdressers are people who periodically take the dress and frequently the role of the other sex. Those who wish to permanently change or have permanently changed their primary or secondary sex characteristics are transsexuals. People not so easily classified might live androgynously or simply crossdress all of the time.

*Gender queer refers to people that reject the binary gender system.*² It also encompasses those who do not fit into the binary gender system. Some gender queer individuals adopt androgynous identities. Others view gender queer as a political reference. The term is more frequently used by young people. This is due to the negative connotation that some (particularly those of a certain age) attach to the word queer.

Transgender individuals and transgender concerns are often included with those of gays and lesbians. One does not need to look far in order to find the acronym GLBT (or LGBT, GLBTQ or whichever acronym one prefers). Transgender individuals are associated with gays and lesbians for several reasons. One reason is that many people

¹ Harry Benjamin International Gender Dysphoria Association. (2001). Standards of care for gender identity disorders, 6th edition. <http://www.hbigda.org/socv6.cfm>

²http://www.hrc.org/Content/ContentGroups/News3/2004_Feb/Nuances_of_Gay_Identities_Reflected_in_New_Language.htm

carry the assumption that transgender individuals are gay.³ This assumption is rooted in 19th and early 20th century studies that combined the conditions.⁴ Also, some transgender themed events, particularly drag shows have historically been closely affiliated with the gay community. Drag shows are not the only connection with the gay community, transgender individuals were important actors at the Stonewall Rebellion in 1969. This riot sparked the gay rights movement in the United States.⁵ However, most research on transgender identity clearly refers to it as a gender identity issue. It is not one of sexual orientation. Boylan⁶ noted that the primary thing transgenders and homosexuals have in common is that the same people beat them up.

The Target Population at NCSU

We know that transgender and gender queer individuals exist on the North Carolina State University campus. Interviews with Richard Tyler of the Counseling Center and with University Registrar, Louis Hunt confirmed their presence.⁷ Mr. Tyler stated that the counseling center works with a handful of transgender students. Mr. Hunt said that the registrar's office processes approximately one gender change in university records per year.

Prior to this study, the university made few attempts to understand the needs of transgender people. This group lacked institutional outreach for several reasons. One

³ Carroll, L., Gilroy, P., & Ryan, J. (2002). Counseling transgendered, transsexual, and gender-variant clients. *Journal of Counseling and Development, 80*(2), 131-139

⁴ Califia, P. (1997). *Sex changes: The politics of transgenderism*. San Francisco: Cleis Press.

⁵ D'Emilio, J. (1983). *Sexual politics, sexual communities: the making of a homosexual minority in the United States, 1940-1970*. 2nd ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

⁶ Boylan, J. (2003). *She's not there: A life in two genders*. New York: Broadway Books.

⁷ The author of this report, Jami Taylor is also a transgender student at North Carolina State University

factor is the group's size. There are no good estimates of the transgender community's size. However, it is likely smaller than the size of the homosexual community. Another factor is the umbrella nature of the term transgender. The term includes distinct identities (examples: crossdresser and transsexual) that have different needs. A third reason is the reluctance of some transgender/gender queer individuals to "out" themselves. One study participant, a gender queer female echoed this sentiment. She mentioned the need to "protect herself" by not talking about it. Institutional constraints, including a lack of staff and other resources have also limited outreach opportunities.⁸ Finally, a lack of awareness played a role. This lack of awareness was demonstrated in a 2003 campus climate assessment.⁹ In this report, gender identity was either ignored or confused with sexual orientation. The survey instrument distributed to GLBT community members asked:¹⁰

Which best describes your sexual orientation?

- Bisexual
- Gay
- Heterosexual
- Lesbian
- Questioning
- Transgendered
- Other _____

Despite the author's good intentions, including transgender in this question was inappropriate. *Transgendered is not a sexual orientation.*

⁸ Only recently did NCSU obtain a graduate assistant dedicated to addressing the needs of the GLBT community. Many universities have full-time staff devoted to GLBT concerns.

⁹ http://www.ncsu.edu/provost/offices/diversity/pubs/GLBT_Report_Spring_2003.pdf

¹⁰ http://www.ncsu.edu/provost/offices/diversity/pubs/GLBT_Report_Spring_2003.pdf, p. 33.

Privacy policies do not allow university officials to provide identifying information about students. In order to contact transgender and gender queer students/faculty/staff at NCSU, the following was attempted:

- ?? Placement of an advertisement in the Technician
- ?? Contact BGLA (Bisexuals, Gays, Lesbians and Allies)
- ?? Placement of flyers in the residence halls and on campus
- ?? Word of mouth
- ?? Contact Kimball Jane Sargent, a local therapist specializing in the treatment of gender identity issues.

Unfortunately, attempts to reach the target group were not particularly successful. Only, five members of the NCSU transgender/gender queer community responded. Several factors contributed to the low success rate. One factor was the reluctance of trans identified people to be out. The director of one North Carolina based GLBT organization stated “to be active on trans issues is to call attention to the fact that you’re trans.” He went on to state that most transgender people have a “desire to live and be identified as whatever gender they are presenting, not to be identified as a transsexual.”¹¹ Additionally, it is likely that the relatively late onset of the project, April contributed to the inability to make contact. By that point in the academic year, many people were focused on life after exams. Graduating seniors were searching for jobs and returning students were looking for summer work. It is likely that more people would have responded if the study had been initiated in September or October. This would also have

¹¹ Taylor, J. (2005). Why they do it: The motivations of transgender activists. Trans Politics, Social Change and Justice Conference, CUNY Center for Gay and Lesbian Studies. New York, NY. May 6-7, 2005.

allowed the researcher more time to benefit from word of mouth advertising. According to Kimball Jane Sargent, Raleigh's leading therapist for transgender issues, "word of mouth is vital" in reaching this community. Another problem was related to the non-inclusive nature of BGLA (Bisexuals, Gays, Lesbians, and Allies). At present, there are no transgender members of the university's primary GLBT organization.¹² BGLA's non-inclusive name may contribute to the lack of transgender participation. Two survey respondents felt troubled by the lack of inclusion. One respondent, a male bodied gender queer individual pointedly remarked, "BGLA isn't broad enough and they are not bringing awareness."

Interview Protocol

Transgender and gender queer respondents were asked open ended questions about their experiences at NCSU in relation to gender identity. The respondents were asked to define and/or describe their gender identity. They were also asked about the following topics:

- ?? Residence halls
- ?? Harassment
- ?? Violence
- ?? Classroom experiences
- ?? Campus policies
- ?? Faculty/staff interactions
- ?? Programming needs
- ?? Information needs

¹² Email with BGLA, 12-11-2004.

Interviews were administered in a variety of formats. The format chosen was dependent upon respondent preferences. Three interviews were conducted in-person. One interview was conducted over the phone. One interview was conducted via Yahoo Instant Messenger. Identifying information was not collected during the interviews. This was done to ensure respondent anonymity. Most interviews lasted approximately 30 minutes. Supplemental interviews with other members of the NCSU community, transgender students at other universities, and relevant professionals were more limited in scope. These interviews were also conducted in a variety of formats. The format chosen was dependent on resource constraints, and the preferences of the respondent.

About the Respondents

A brief description of the transgender/gender queer students is included in this report. The descriptions provided address the respondent's birth sex, how they identify, and a very subjective assessment of how they adhere to appearance norms for their identity. This information is included to provide a richer description of the respondents. The description and identity information also provides insight into why some individuals have or have not experienced problems at NCSU. For instance, two of the female bodied gender queer individuals in the study appear unremarkably and stereotypically female. They are not visually different from other female students. Simply put, they pass as straight women. As a result, these two individuals have encountered few problems at NCSU. On the other hand, the study's male to female transsexual had a far different experience when she enrolled at NCSU as a very feminine appearing male.

Members of the NCSU Transgender/Gender Queer Community

- ?? 1 male bodied individual that identifies as both a heterosexual male and gender queer
 - This individual was interviewed in person. He was unsure of his gender identity. Otherwise, his appearance is unremarkably male.
- ?? 1 male bodied staff person that cross dresses
 - This person was interviewed via the telephone. According to this individual, nobody on campus knows that he cross dresses.
- ?? 3 female bodied individuals that identify as lesbian and gender queer
 - Two of these individuals were interviewed in-person. Both were tomboyish in appearance but would certainly not be mistaken for a male. The third person was interviewed via chat. She mentioned being frequently mistaken for a male but does not identify as one.
- ?? 1 postoperative male to female transsexual
 - The author of this study, a tomboyish and otherwise unremarkable 37 year old white transsexual female.

Supplemental Interviews (Non-NCSU)

- ?? Kimball Jane Sargent, Raleigh therapist that treats a large number of transgender clients (including transgender youth)
- ?? 1 preoperative but transitioned male to female transsexual at UNC-Greensboro
- ?? 1 male bodied non-transitioned transgender person at Wake Technical College
- ?? 1 preoperative but non-transitioned male to female transsexual at Duke University
- ?? 1 female bodied gender queer individual at the University of Georgia

?? Caeden Dempsey, National Center for Transgender Equality

?? Jeff Powell, Hill, Chesson and Woody

NCSU Faculty and Staff

?? Lisa Zapata, Assistant Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs

?? Deborah Luckadoo, Director of Campus Activities

?? Justine Hollingshead, Coordinator for Conference Services

?? Richard Tyler, Counseling Center

?? Justin White, Intern

?? Louis Hunt, NCSU Registrar

?? Jose Picart, Vice Provost for Diversity and African-American Affairs

?? Laci Leggitt, Assistant Director of the NCSU Women's Center

?? Kun Zhang, Information Processing Assistant, Facilities

?? Rob Yaeger, Facilities Information Systems Manager

?? Monica Lopez, Diversity Librarian

?? Rick Davis, Attorney, University Student Legal Services

Experiences of Transgender and Gender Queer Students and Staff at NCSU

Transgender and gender queer students provided mixed assessments of time spent at NCSU. Some people, particularly female bodied gender queer individuals stated that their NCSU experience was rewarding. They mentioned positive interactions with staff and faculty. They also had good experiences with university housing. They were comfortable in the dorms and reported very little harassment. Interestingly, one of these individuals stated that she felt safe in the dorms. However, she also felt most vulnerable there. Two of the three female gender queer individuals were very cautious about

discussing their gender identity on campus. They felt that talking about it was inviting trouble. In terms of campus safety, all of them felt safe at NCSU. One individual mentioned subtle discrimination. However, she had experienced no overt hostility.

The study's lone male bodied gender queer person has been subjected to harassment on campus. He shared an incident where he was singled out by a crowd while walking across campus. He stated that he was verbally abused by a group of students for not conforming to gender stereotypes. This person felt that the classroom "provided a barrier" to hostility. Upon further questioning, he felt that the faculty gave him equitable treatment. In regards to student housing, he felt that the dorms were a good environment. While this individual was unsure of his gender identity and direction, he felt that NCSU would be a bad place to transition from male to female. When questioned about this, he said "I would not feel safe here if I dressed (as a woman)."

Male to female transsexuals have recently found NCSU to be very uninviting. According to a local therapist, Kimball Jane Sargent five of her male to female transsexual patients dropped out of NCSU in the past four years. She attributed this to two things. One reason was depression and its effects on academic performance. Financial concerns were the other reason. Ms. Sargent felt that her clients were dropping out in order to pay for therapy, hormones, hair removal, and surgeries (insurance policies often exclude these items). When forced to choose between transition and education, they were choosing transition. Financial pressures on these students also contributed to depression.

The lone male to female transsexual participating in the project also found her experience at NCSU to be unpleasant. She enrolled at NCSU in the fall of 2001. At that

time, she was a very feminine male in appearance (she lived as a woman part of the time). In her first week on campus, she was nearly assaulted in a men's restroom. After that incident, and some soul searching, she fully transitioned to a female role during the fall of 2001 (having sex reassignment surgery in May, 2002).

Unfortunately, her gender identity and issues associated with the transition created problems within the department. She faced overt hostility from some graduate students. One individual repeatedly outed her while they were attending classes at UNC-Chapel Hill. Despite the passage of time, faculty members sometimes refer to her with male pronouns. The most egregious example of this occurred in the spring of 2005. That incident happened in the presence of her 5 year old daughter. Additionally, when applying for NCSU positions, she has been subjected to blatantly discriminatory questioning in job interviews. In one incident, she was asked how her transsexuality would affect her ability to work with conservative Christians. Conservative Christians were not the only campus demographic concerned with the presence of a transsexual. When applying for a graduate assistantship targeted towards NCSU's GLBT community, she was told that she was "too transgender focused" for the position. Evidently, one can primarily focus on gay issues and represent the campus GLBT community. However, transgender focused individuals are unacceptable for this type of work.¹³

The study's lone staff member is a crossdresser. He is not out to his colleagues at work. He greatly feared disclosure and rarely ventured in public while crossdressed. The respondent felt that if anyone in his department discovered that he is a crossdresser, he would be fired. He also feared harassment by colleagues. When asked if he had ever crossdressed on campus, the participant said no.

¹³ Inclusion is a common source of friction between the homosexual and transgender communities.

Assessing the Campus Climate

It was not within the scope of this project to conduct a campus wide survey that looked at attitudes on transgender issues. However, a small scale effort was conducted during the fall and spring semesters of 2004. This survey addressed student attitudes on GLBT individuals/issues. It was administered to NCSU's political science research pool. In order to fulfill requirements for Political Science 201, Introduction to American Government students have a choice between completing a research paper or participating in various university approved research projects. Nearly all PS 201 students choose to participate in the research studies. As a result, the survey captures the opinions of nearly everyone taking this introductory political science class.

The survey was administered via the internet during the last month of the spring and fall semesters of 2004. Website access was restricted to NCSU students by requiring individuals to enter their university assigned computer login and password. The survey instrument consisted of 158 questions. These questions assessed student attitudes towards gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender individuals and issues. This instrument was developed by Jami Kathleen Taylor and Dr. Traci Reid of North Carolina State University. Justin Daves of the social science computing lab provided technical support for the webpage. The data was analyzed using SPSS 12.0 for Windows.

A demographic comparison between the survey respondents and NCSU's undergraduate population was conducted. This step was necessary because direct use of inferential statistics is methodologically unsound given that this was not a random sample of NCSU undergraduates.

The total number of respondents exclusive of those with missing data is 658. This represents 3.3% of all undergraduate students at NCSU. The demographic background of the respondents is reasonably representative of the undergraduate population. White students are slightly more representative in the study (84.19% > 80.74%). African-American, Asian, and Hispanic students are slightly under represented. Analysis by sex shows that the sample is within 1.5% of the undergraduate population.

Sample-Total Undergraduate Comparison

	Total	White	Black	Nat Am	Asian	Hispanic
NCSU Demographics	19,950	16,107	2,054	146	1,019	469
		80.74%	10.30%	0.73%	5.11%	2.35%
Study Demographics	658	554	52	9	17	8
		84.19%	7.90%	1.37%	2.58%	1.22%

	Total	Female	Male
NCSU Demographics	19,950	8,474	11,476
		42.48%	57.52%
Study Demographics	658	288	370
		43.77%	56.23%

Source: NCSU: <http://www2.acs.ncsu.edu/UPA/enrollmentdata/f04enrol/index.htm>

The respondents were asked whether or not the GBLT community's various component groups should be accepted by society. Approximately 73% of those surveyed felt that lesbians should be accepted. Nearly 70% of the respondents favored the acceptance of gay men. Only 51% of the students felt transsexuals should be accepted. Crossdressers fared slightly better at 56%. Transsexuals had the highest percentage of respondents answering no, 23%. This is considerably more than the average between gay men and lesbian women, 14.05%.

	Should lesbian women be accepted by society?		Should gay men be accepted by society?		Should bisexual people be accepted by society?		Should people who crossdress be accepted by society?		Should transsexuals be accepted by society?	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Yes	367	56.5%	353	54.6%	345	53.2%	257	39.5%	240	37.1%
Probably	106	16.3%	101	15.6%	107	16.5%	112	17.2%	96	14.8%
Not Sure	37	5.7%	32	4.9%	43	6.6%	76	11.7%	82	12.7%
Probably Not	38	5.9%	36	5.6%	42	6.5%	65	10.0%	55	8.5%
No	77	11.9%	105	16.2%	88	13.6%	115	17.7%	149	23.0%
No Opinion	24	3.7%	20	3.1%	24	3.7%	25	3.8%	25	3.9%

Regardless of the category, women were found to be more accepting of the GLBT community. Additionally, men were uniformly stronger in their disapproval of GLBT individuals. This is particularly troublesome given that males comprise the majority of NCSU's undergraduate population (57.52%). African-Americans (60.8%) were more tolerant of transsexuals than were whites (50.8%). Individuals that attended high school in North Carolina and people from out of state held similar attitudes. However, North Carolina natives were more likely to disapprove of transsexuals than were non-North Carolinians (24% > 18.3%).

These figures contain mixed signals about the attitudes towards transgender individuals. Slightly more than half of the students surveyed felt that transgender individuals (both crossdressers and transsexuals) should be accepted by society. However, between 25%-30% disapprove of these groups. There is also significantly less acceptance for transgender individuals than for gays and/or lesbians.

Policies Concerning Transgender Issues

According to Lisa Zapata, Assistant Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs there are no institutional policies that govern how to deal with transgender students.¹⁴ The concerns of transgender students are handled on an ad hoc basis. Such concerns include but are not limited to student housing, name and sex designations in university records,

¹⁴ This statement was made prior to the university's decision (6/21/05) to include transsexual individuals under the prohibition on sex discrimination and to include gender identity and gender expression protections.

athletics participation, and medical care. The lack of a policy framework creates an environment where inconsistent and arbitrary decisions can occur. Additionally, decision making in this environment is dependent upon administrator biases.

It is suggested that the university create policies that address the reasonable concerns of transgender students. The remainder of this study touches on some of these areas. Of course, new or modified policies should be disseminated through the university's administrative channels. This would reduce the likelihood of inconsistent decision-making. Additionally, these policies should be available online. The creation and publication of transgender inclusive policies sends an important signal to potential transgender students/faculty/staff. One study participant looked for such signals prior to enrollment. While transgender inclusiveness was not her primary concern (the financial aid package relative to her other offers drove the decision), the individual did have second thoughts about enrolling at NCSU. She was apprehensive given North Carolina's intolerant reputation on GLBT issues. NCSU could have ameliorated her concerns by communicating transgender inclusive policies.

Nondiscrimination Policy for Students, Faculty, and Staff

Nondiscrimination policies ensure that people are treated fairly in regards to education and employment opportunities. When this project began, the university did not protect students/faculty/staff from discrimination based on their gender identity and/or gender expression. However, on June 21, 2005, North Carolina State University joined a growing number of colleges and universities (both public and private) that offer such protections. The current nondiscrimination policy explicitly includes gender

identity/gender expression protections.¹⁵ According to Brett Beemyn of the Transgender Law and Policy Institute, North Carolina State University became the first college in the south to offer explicit protections based on gender identity and gender expression.¹⁶ The text of the policy is below:

I. Policy Statement

- A. It is the policy of the State of North Carolina to provide equality of opportunity in education and employment for all students and employees. Accordingly, the university does not practice or condone unlawful discrimination in any form against students, employees or applicants on the grounds of race, color, religion, creed, sex, national origin, age, disability, or veteran status. Nor does the university allow discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation¹, with respect to internal university matters that do not contravene federal or state law and that do not interfere with the University's relationships with outside organizations, including the federal government, the military, ROTC, and private employers.
- B. Discrimination based upon race, color, religion, creed, sex, national origin, age, disability, veteran status, or sexual orientation is in violation of federal and state law and North Carolina State University policy, and will not be tolerated.
- C. Retaliation against any person complaining of discrimination is in violation of federal and state law and North Carolina State University policy, and will not be tolerated.
- D. North Carolina State University will respond promptly to all complaints of discrimination and retaliation. Violation of this policy can result in serious disciplinary action up to and including expulsion for students or discharge for employees.
- E. Disciplinary action for violations of this policy will be the responsibility of the dean or director, supervisor, or Office of Student Conduct as may be appropriate in accordance with applicable procedures.
- F. North Carolina State University hereby affirms its desire to maintain a work environment for all employees and an academic environment for all faculty and students that is free from all forms of unlawful discrimination and free from discrimination which is otherwise prohibited by university policy or regulation. Unlawful discrimination is completely incompatible with the values and goals of North Carolina State University and will not be tolerated. North Carolina State University strives to maintain an environment that supports and rewards individuals on the basis of such relevant factors as ability, merit and performance.

II. Definitions

- A. Discrimination is unequal and unlawful treatment based upon race, color, religion, creed, sex, national origin, age, disability, or veteran status. In addition, impermissible discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation would include conduct or decisions in violation of the university's [Sexual Orientation Policy Statement](#).
- B. Retaliation is conduct causing any interference, coercion, restraint or reprisal against a person complaining of discrimination or participating in the resolution of a complaint of discrimination.
- C. Harassment is a form of discrimination. See separate policy on [Unlawful Harassment](#) (Administrative Regulation No. REG04.25.4) and [Resolution Procedures for Harassment](#)

¹⁵ http://www.ncsu.edu/policies/campus_environ/non-discrimination/REG04.25.1.php

¹⁶ Email with Brett Beemyn 6-29-05. Additionally, <http://www.transgenderlaw.org/college/index.htm>

[Complaints](#) (Administrative Regulation No. REG04.25.2).

III. Violations of Policy

Any individual with a concern, grievance or complaint of discrimination or retaliation should utilize the procedures available under the Code of Student Conduct, the SPA Grievance and Appeals Procedures, or the Grievance Procedure for Faculty and EPA Professional Employees.

1 The NC State University equal opportunity and nondiscrimination policy includes transsexual individuals within the policy's prohibition against discrimination on the basis of sex. This includes actual or perceived gender identity and gender expression. See *Price Waterhouse v. Hopkins*, 490 U.S. 228 (1989); *Smith v. City of Salem*, 378 F.3d 566 (6th Cir. 2004).

The new policy was a major step for NCSU. Chancellor Oblinger and his team of administrators showed great leadership in promoting fair treatment for all members of the university community.

Campus Education

Given that transgender concerns are of increasing importance in a variety of arenas (media, public policy, higher education...), college students should have basic awareness of the concept. In a 2004 survey of PS 201 students, this basic knowledge was tested. Students were asked a series of questions:

?? Are transsexualism and homosexuality the same things?

?? Are transsexualism and crossdressing the same things?

?? Are transvestitism and crossdressing the same things?

Approximately 2/3 of the students stated that transsexualism and homosexuality were different concepts. Unfortunately, 20% of the students were unable to separate the ideas. About 55% were able to correctly differentiate between crossdressing and transsexualism. Nearly 30% were unable to do this. Approximately, 40% incorrectly believed that transvestitism and crossdressing were distinct concepts.

The majority of students seemed to have a solid basic understanding of the issues contained in the first two questions. However, a large percentage missed the third

question. It is possible that there is built in bias with this type of question. Students might have reacted to different terms without having any knowledge of their meaning. Alternatively, a majority could actually understand the first two concepts.

Are transsexualism and homosexuality the same things?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	34	5.0	5.2	5.2
	Probably	40	5.8	6.2	11.4
	Not Sure	54	7.9	8.3	19.7
	Probably Not	67	9.8	10.3	30.0
	No	433	63.3	66.7	96.8
	No Opinion	21	3.1	3.2	100.0
	Total	649	94.9	100.0	
Missing	System	35	5.1		
Total		684	100.0		

Are transsexualism and crossdressing the same things?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	47	6.9	7.2	7.2
	Probably	59	8.6	9.1	16.3
	Not Sure	87	12.7	13.4	29.7
	Probably Not	75	11.0	11.6	41.3
	No	358	52.3	55.2	96.5
	No Opinion	23	3.4	3.5	100.0
	Total	649	94.9	100.0	
Missing	System	35	5.1		
Total		684	100.0		

Are transvestitism and crossdressing the same things?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	92	13.5	14.2	14.2
	Probably	78	11.4	12.1	26.3
	Not Sure	139	20.3	21.5	47.8
	Probably Not	59	8.6	9.1	57.0
	No	254	37.1	39.3	96.3
	No Opinion	24	3.5	3.7	100.0
	Total	646	94.4	100.0	
Missing	System	38	5.6		
Total		684	100.0		

These relatively encouraging results do not correspond to the experiences of some study participants. One respondent, a male bodied gender queer individual complained about the lack of awareness on campus. He felt BGLA was not educating the public and had a tendency to “sink into the background.” The study’s lone transsexual complained that she is frequently burdened with educating the university community. She felt that even though this was her policy specialization, the university should not rely on a single outspoken student volunteering to “carry water” on these issues. The university’s faculty and staff should do more to inform the university community about transgender and gender queer individuals. Education is extremely important given the transgender inclusive language in the university’s nondiscrimination policy.¹⁷

In order to better educate the university community, several things can be done. Dr. Jose Picart, Vice Chancellor for Diversity and African American Affairs recommends that transgender issues be included in several training sessions offered by the university. These training sessions include (but are not limited too):

?? Diversity training in residences halls

¹⁷ http://www.ncsu.edu/policies/campus_environ/non-discrimination/REG04.25.3.php
http://www.ncsu.edu/policies/campus_environ/non-discrimination/REG04.25.1.php

- ?? New student orientation
- ?? New staff orientation
- ?? New faculty orientation

Several of these training sessions must cover a variety of diversity areas. Because of this, there are limits to what transgender related information can be included. The National Center for Trans gender Equality (NCTE)¹⁸ was contacted for recommendations on what should be covered when faced with restrictive time constraints. They recommend:

- ?? Brief and understandable definitions of transgender identities

- ?? A discussion of how policies can inadvertently hurt the transgender community

In conjunction with NCTE, and other experts in the field, a one to two minute presentation will be created and provided to Dr. Picart by 7/31/05. The author of this report has agreed to help with implementation. It is recommended that the transgender inclusive trainings begin with students entering the university in the fall of 2006. Trainings for staff and faculty should begin in 2005.

Transgender in the Curriculum

Several universities have added sexuality studies programs. Local examples include Duke University¹⁹ and UNC-Chapel Hill. Normally, such programs focus on sexual orientation. To a lesser extent, they address transgender and gender queer

¹⁸ <http://nctequality.org/default.asp>

¹⁹ Currently, the Duke program is suspended but it will be restarted in 2006.
<http://www.duke.edu/womstud/sexuality.html>

identities. A review of course offerings by UNC-Chapel Hill's sexuality studies program revealed one course that specifically mentioned transgender inclusion.²⁰

By comparison, there were more than ten courses with significant emphasis on sexual orientation.

The study's trans/gender queer individuals were asked about their interest in a sexuality studies program. They were also asked about the creation of trans specific courses at NCSU. None of the respondents in this study favored the creation of a special course for transgender concerns. None mentioned a need for a queer studies curriculum or sexuality studies minor. The transgender students interviewed at nearby universities concurred. These results could be biased. It is quite possible that individuals interested in sexuality studies would enroll where the programs are currently offered. They are not likely to be found at NCSU.

Many respondents felt that transgender issues should be addressed in relevant existing courses. One student felt that transgender and gender queer issues should be "integrated into courses." This person felt that "important information on transgender issues was not getting out there." One female bodied gender queer student stated that issues surrounding homosexuality were "glossed over" in a relevant psychology course. She said the same course made no mention of transgender or gender queer identity. Another student reported having to correct an instructor during a class discussion on the legal status of transsexualism in the United States.

²⁰ <http://www.unc.edu/sexuality/courses.htm>

FREN 199 – Gay-Lesbian-Bi-Sexual-Transsexual Readings prior to 1900

Dr. Picart was asked about the inclusion of transgender issues in current courses. He was in favor of this. However, two problems arise. Relevant courses need to be identified. Additionally, inclusion is subject to approval by the faculty member teaching the course. It is suggested that the university identify relevant courses. Administrators should then enter into discussions with faculty. The following NCSU departments merit exploration in regards to the search for relevant courses:

- ?? Adult and Higher College Education
- ?? Anthropology
- ?? Biological Sciences
- ?? Communication
- ?? Counselor Education
- ?? Educational Research and Leadership
- ?? English
- ?? Foreign Languages and Literatures
- ?? Multidisciplinary Studies
- ?? Parks, Recreation and Tourism Management
- ?? Philosophy
- ?? Political Science
- ?? Psychology
- ?? Public Administration
- ?? Religion
- ?? Social Work
- ?? Sociology
- ?? Women's and Gender Studies

University Forms

Many university forms inquire about a person's sex. For instance, admissions applications, employment applications, name change applications, and student health forms ask for this information. For most people, it is not problematic to provide this data. They either choose male or female. However, for some transgender individuals, the answers are sometimes not as clear. If the individual is in the process of transitioning from one sex to another, this information is sensitive. Such questions can force a

transgender individual to “out” his/herself to anyone that views the document. In checking a sex designation, transgender individuals have to choose between their current legal sex or a potentially awkward and embarrassing revelation.

It is recognized that collecting sex/gender information is often required for legal or reporting purposes. However, this isn’t always the case. One example where this request is not relevant lies on the form for name changes in university records. The form requires that students provide sex and marriage status information.²¹ Such information is not pertinent to a legal name change. A change in marital status (or sex) does not automatically change one’s legal name. It is suggested that these items be stricken from the form. Students should still be required to submit legal proof of a name change (such as a court order). The university would be more sensitive to transgender concerns if it only requested sex/gender information when it is truly necessary.

The university could also follow the lead of Ohio State University. OSU allows individuals to self identify their gender on written forms.²² NCSU’s forms generally force a male or female response. Ohio State also provides a transgender option for web based forms. In addition to making transgender students feel included, this option provides a way to identify an otherwise invisible student demographic characteristic.

Ohio State’s Gender Self Identification Example		
Self identification-open to	Gender	
NCSU-dichotomous response	Gender	Male Female

²¹ <http://www.ncsu.edu/registrar/forms/pdf/namechange.pdf>

²² <http://www.transgenderlaw.org/college/index.htm>

Student Records -Name and Gender Changes

According to Louis Hunt, University Registrar the procedure for changing the sex designation or name in university records requires some form of legal documentation.

Mr. Hunt stated:

“We typically use some sort of court document...sometimes it is related to a gender change, but frequently it is just a name change (and an explanation).”

Upon further questioning, he stated that a notarized letter from the surgeon performing sex reassignment surgery is also sufficient to change the sex designation. Procedural information for name changes is readily available via the registrar’s web page.²³ Unfortunately, the policy concerning a gender change in university records is not available to the public. Additionally, there are no stated policies that address changes to name or gender markers *after* a student leaves the university. These oversights could be addressed by adding a form for such procedures to the Dept. of Registration and Record’s web page for forms. Alternatively, the name change form could be amended to include situations where a gender change also occurs.

It should be noted that states and the federal government have differing standards as to what is required to legally change sex. In North Carolina, a person desiring to change sex must:²⁴

?? Have sex reassignment surgery

?? Provide a notarized letter from the surgeon (or another doctor) stating that sex reassignment was performed

²³ <http://www.ncsu.edu/registrar/forms/index.html>

²⁴ http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/enactedlegislation/statutes/html/bysection/chapter_130a/gs_130a-118.html

?? Submit a written request to the State Registrar to change the sex designation on the birth certificate

The federal government uses similar criteria to change Social Security records and passports. However, some states are not as restrictive.

Identification Cards

Campus identification cards are used to gain entry to certain campus facilities. Identification cards are also necessary to receive some services. These cards show the user's name as listed in academic or employment records. According to an employee representing the AllCampus Network, identification cards must reflect the personal information held by the registrar. This can be problematic for transgender students that have not completed a legal name change. It can also be problematic for individuals that do not choose to reveal their gender. The study's male to female transsexual experienced a few of these problems in her first year at NCSU. In one example, she was required to present her campus identification card at the bookstore. Initially, the clerk addressed her as "ma'am." However, after viewing the name on the card, the clerk repeatedly and loudly called her sir. A gender queer student at another university made a similar complaint. This person was androgynous in appearance and did not want people to know hir sex. However, the individual was forced to carry a staff identification card with the name Roberta.

The university could ameliorate this problem by allowing transgender students/faculty/staff (upon their request) to use their initials and last name on identification cards. This would protect a transgender person's privacy. The individual would still be properly identified as a member of the NCSU community. This

recommendation has precedent at NCSU. The study's lone transsexual was allowed to use her initials until a legal name change was completed.²⁵ American University and the University of Illinois-Chicago have also adopted this approach.²⁶

Computing

At present, all students/faculty/staff are automatically assigned Unity computing accounts.²⁷ Account registration is based on initial enrollment or employment records. Subsequent name changes are not automatically picked up. This is problematic for transgender individuals as the computer system displays the name of the person logged on. Sometimes, identifying information is displayed on the computer screen. This leads to awkward situations. The study's transsexual respondent shared one story. She was serving as a teaching assistant and a student needed help on a computer assignment. She logged into the computer system but her legal male name was displayed. The undergraduate student saw this and questioned her about the difference. Instead of helping the person with the assignment, their time was spent discussing transsexualism.

Currently, students and staff must contact the Help Desk to change account registration information.²⁸ The proactive nature of the current system forces transgender students/faculty/staff to out themselves to people that have no need to know about their transgender identity. It is suggested that name changes be automatically forwarded to the department that assigns Unity accounts. Additionally, transgender individuals should be allowed to use their initials (as suggested with campus identification cards). Appropriate

²⁵ This occurred after the bookstore incident.

²⁶ <http://www.transgenderlaw.org/college/index.htm>

²⁷ http://www.ncsu.edu/it/essentials/your_unity_account/get_started.html

²⁸ <http://www.ncsu.edu/registrar/forms/pdf/namechange.pdf>

account registration changes should occur in a timely and system wide manner.

Additionally, these changes should be coordinated with the various campus computer systems (such as PeopleSoft) that are not tied to the Unity system. These changes would better protect the privacy of transgender individuals.

Class Rolls

Class rolls were identified by one respondent as the cause for numerous embarrassing situations. As with computer accounts and student identification cards, class rolls are based on information supplied by registration and records. Often, professors call roll at the beginning of class. As a result, a transgender/gender queer student must endure a system that discloses extremely sensitive information to the entire class. It is suggested that a policy be enacted and disseminated that allows transgender/gender queer students (upon their request) to use their initials and last name for class registration. Additionally, when legal name changes occur during a semester, faculty should be notified by registration and records.

Single Person Restrooms

Restroom concerns are one of the most contentious institutional issues surrounding transgender identity. For instance, many women are uncomfortable with the idea of having someone who is anatomically a male in a women's restroom. Conversely, it is dangerous for someone who appears to be female to use a men's restroom. One study participant experienced these dangers at NCSU. The student, a male to female transsexual described verbal harassment and near violence when using a men's restroom at the Atrium.²⁹

²⁹ This incident occurred in August, 2001

Single person restrooms are one important tool for reducing tension between transgender/gender queer and nontransgender members of the campus community. These facilities provide safety and privacy for some transgender individuals. This is particularly important for those in the early stages of a gender transition. These facilities also offer a safe zone for androgynous individuals. Additionally, single person restrooms reduce the likelihood of complaints from individuals that are uncomfortable with transgender identity. Given these benefits, many colleges are creating lists of single person restrooms on-campus.³⁰ Of course, such lists are useless unless they are publicized.

Rob Yaeger and Kun Zhang of NCSU's Facilities Planning and Design Department were contacted for assistance in identifying single person/single sex and unisex restrooms on campus. They were helpful and provided the inventory contained in Appendix A. Unfortunately, this list does not identify all of the single person and unisex restrooms on campus. This researcher identified single person/single sex restrooms in Winston Hall, Caldwell Hall, and in Carmichael Gymnasium that were not included in the inventory. It is likely that others also exist. The university should create a complete inventory of single person/single sex and unisex restrooms. This inventory should be posted to the university website and linked to all relevant department/organization web pages (Counseling Center, Student Affairs, Women's Center, BGLA...). It is also suggested that single person/single sex restrooms be converted to unisex family/special needs restrooms. This has been done at the University of Chicago and Ohio State

³⁰ <http://www.transgenderlaw.org/college/index.htm>

University.³¹ Such facilities serve parents with opposite sex children. Individuals requiring the assistance of an opposite sex caretaker also benefit. Restrooms of this type also eliminate the “which restroom?” controversy that surrounds transitioning transsexual individuals.

Carmichael Gym

Currently, Carmichael gym has family and special needs changing areas/restrooms on the ground floor. These restrooms are clearly identified and offer privacy. However, the sex designation remains attached to the restrooms. Also, these restrooms do not have showers or lockers. This causes a problem for some transgender individuals. Many of these people cannot use public showers because of gender non-corresponding genitalia. One student had to travel 45 minutes to her house in order to shower. It is suggested that a single person shower be identified or created somewhere in Carmichael Gym or in a neighboring building. Additionally, it is suggested that the family and special needs changing areas/restrooms have the sex designations removed. These facilities are for a single person; therefore the sex of the user is irrelevant. Of course, locks should be installed on each door.

Intramural Sports

The lone male to female transsexual in the study deeply appreciated the willingness of staff to work with her regarding participation in intramurals. The staff felt that this individual should be treated as female. Their position was based on her sex designation in university records. They also assured the individual that she would be backed by the department in the event anyone questioned her participation as a female.

³¹ <http://www.transgenderlaw.org/college/index.htm>

Unfortunately, she did not get to participate in women's intramural basketball. This individual fielded four offers to play for various women's intramural basketball teams. However, once the teams learned of her transsexual background, these offers were rescinded.

It is suggested that intramural sports further their good work in this area by including rules specifying a transsexual's eligibility to compete in the new gender. These rules should be included in the Intramural Sports Handbook.³² The inclusion of these rules would reduce the likelihood that a person would question a transsexual's athletic participation. The rules for transsexual eligibility should follow the model put forth by the International Olympic Committee (IOC). These rules state:³³

The group confirms the previous recommendation that any "individuals undergoing sex reassignment of male to female *before* puberty should be regarded as girls and women" (female). This applies as well for female to male reassignment, who should be regarded as boys and men (male).

The group recommends that individuals undergoing sex reassignment from male to female *after* puberty (and the converse) be eligible for participation in female or male competitions, respectively, under the following conditions:

- ?? Surgical anatomical changes have been completed, including external genitalia changes and gonadectomy
- ?? Legal recognition of their assigned sex has been conferred by the appropriate official authorities
- ?? Hormonal therapy appropriate for the assigned sex has been administered in a verifiable manner and for a sufficient length of time to minimize gender-related advantages in sport competitions.

³² http://www.ncsu.edu/campus_rec/Intramurals/Handbook.htm

³³ http://multimedia.olympic.org/pdf/en_report_905.pdf

?? In the opinion of the group, eligibility should begin no sooner than two years after gonadectomy.

It is understood that a confidential case-by-case evaluation will occur.

In the event that the gender of a competing athlete is questioned, the medical delegate (or equivalent) of the relevant sporting body shall have the authority to take all appropriate measures for the determination of the gender of a competitor.

It should be noted that the rules put forth by the International Olympic Committee are more restrictive than those currently in force at the university. IOC guidelines delay participation until at least 2 years after the completion of a gonadectomy. This is not required at NCSU.

Housing

Four of the respondents lived in campus housing during the spring 2005 semester. They reported no problems related to gender identity. All of the respondents were complimentary of the university's housing officials. They also felt that their resident assistants were supportive. However, one female bodied gender queer person felt that the dorms were where she was "most vulnerable." When questioned on this, the respondent expressed a fear that her identity would create problems.

Transgender individuals seeking off-campus housing have not fared well. The lone male to female transsexual at NCSU mentioned problems:

"I looked at both on-campus and off-campus housing. I contacted a local apartment complex that specializes in student housing. This complex had a roommate matching service that I was interested in using. I desperately needed a roommate for financial reasons. I told them about my gender identity so that I didn't have a potential disaster with a non-accepting roommate. They never attempted to match me with a roommate after

learning that I was a transsexual. They said that I would have to find my own roommate if I wanted to live there.”

This individual transitioned at NCSU and was nearly homeless at one point. She attempted to find information about NCSU’s housing options via the internet. Because of her transgender status, she worried that the university would not accept her for housing (as had been done in the private market). Unfortunately, no signals were provided by the university regarding transgender students and housing.

Currently, university housing does not inquire about student attitudes on sexual orientation or gender identity issues. One staff person at NCSU complained about this lack of information. Such data would be useful in matching roommates. It would reduce the likelihood of bad roommate assignments due to sexual orientation or gender identity concerns. According to a 2004 survey of NCSU undergraduates enrolled in Political Science 201, only 1 in 4 would allow a transsexual roommate.

Suppose you are looking for a female roommate. You have taken out an advertisement in the newspaper. A male to female transsexual answers your ad. This person meets all of your other compatibility criteria as stated in the ad. Would you let this person be your roommate?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	81	11.8	12.6	12.6
	Probably	85	12.4	13.2	25.7
	Not Sure	110	16.1	17.1	42.8
	Probably Not	93	13.6	14.4	57.2
	No	252	36.8	39.1	96.3
	No Opinion	24	3.5	3.7	100.0
	Total	645	94.3	100.0	
Missing	System	39	5.7		
Total		684	100.0		

One staff person interviewed for this study stated that university housing needs to be more proactive in dealing with GLBT issues. Also, this individual questioned housing’s lack of policies and ad hoc decision-making. This person further requested that

university housing make the campus community better aware of resources. Students seeking emergency housing, staff attempting to help students find housing, or a transgender person seeking any housing should be able to easily learn or inquire about policies and procedures. This information should be available via the internet.

Insurance

According to the member guide obtained from the university's student insurance provider, Hill, Chesson and Woody, the following exclusion applies to transsexualism:³⁴

“Treatment or studies leading to or in connection with sex changes or modifications and related care”

When questioned about the origin and rationale of the transsexual exclusion, Hill Chesson and Woody contacted its policy underwriter, Blue Cross/Blue Shield of North Carolina. Blue Cross stated that the exclusion was standard for policies that they underwrite.³⁵ However, it should be noted that such exclusions are not mandatory. Aetna, a large insurance provider covers the cost of sex reassignment surgery when certain criteria are met.³⁶

According to local therapist, Kimball Jane Sargent, five of her clients have left NCSU because of financial reasons related to transsexualism. These individuals did not have insurance plans that helped them offset some of the expenses related to the condition. One researcher³⁷ puts the cost of a sex change at upwards of \$100,000. This figure includes the actual sex change operation(s), hormones, endocrine blockers, various

³⁴ <http://www.hillchesson.com/ncsu/ncsubooklet.pdf>

³⁵ Email with Hill, Chesson and Woody, 6-23-05.

³⁶ <http://www.aetna.com/cpb/data/CPBA0615.html>

³⁷ Dasti, Jerry (2002). Advocating a broader understanding of the necessity of sex-reassignment surgery under Medicaid. *New York University Law Review*, December 2002.

plastic surgeries, electrolysis, and psychotherapy. When faced with such staggering costs, many college age individuals are faced with a choice between their education or their gender identity. It is suggested that the university negotiate the removal of the blanket exclusion on treatment for gender identity disorders. Cases should be individually assessed on the criterion of medical necessity. At a bare minimum, counseling services should be provided. Even the most strident critics of transsexualism agree that these individuals need counseling.³⁸ Inclusive insurance policies would help these students remain in school. Transgender exclusions should also be loosened for employee insurance policies.

Student Legal Services

Individuals seeking sex reassignment have a variety of legal needs. This includes everything from routine name changes to complex family law issues. NCSU students have free access to legal counsel via University Student Legal Services. However, some legal areas, particularly family law are beyond the scope of services provided by the organization.³⁹ Fortunately, it can still offer some services to transgender/gender queer students. University Student Legal's Rick Davis was consulted about this type of service provision. He stated that the office provides North Carolina name change information.⁴⁰

Mr. Davis was also asked about the process for amending birth certificates in North Carolina. Individuals undergoing sex reassignment often need this information. While he did not know the process, he was open to researching it. It is suggested that a

³⁸ http://www.traditionalvalues.org/pdf_files/TVCSpecialRptTransgenders1234.PDF

³⁹ http://www.ncsu.edu/stud_affairs/legal_services/comlaw.htm
http://www.ncsu.edu/stud_affairs/legal_services/limits.htm

⁴⁰ http://www.ncsu.edu/stud_affairs/legal_services/legaldocs/Namechangeinfo.htm

guide to North Carolina's birth certificate amendment process be created (similar in format to the name change guide). This information should be disseminated via the University Student Legal Services web site.

Counseling Center

Counseling is something that many transgender individuals need at some point in their lives. Counselors can help individuals sort through gender identity issues. They also help people through many of the challenges that are unfortunately associated with trans identities (loss of family, depression, discrimination, loneliness...). The NCSU Counseling Center offers services to transgender students. However, despite their best intentions, one respondent complained that the staff was not always knowledgeable about transgender people or the issues they face. This person stated that "they are nice and all but they don't get it."

It is not within the scope of the counseling center's mission to oversee a person's gender transition. However, counselors should be better prepared to deal with gender identity issues and some the things that are unique to transgender people. The lack of understanding, awareness, and inclusion is visible on the Counseling Center's website. It contains an informational page that advertises services to GLBT students.⁴¹ Despite being marketed towards the *entire* GLBT community at NCSU, a definition of transgender is not available. The only relevant references are brief, in parentheses definitions of gender identity and social gender role. These concepts are evident in all people. There is no discussion of how these ideas are linked to transgender identity. However, there is a lot of emphasis on sexual orientation and gay/lesbian identity.

⁴¹ http://www.ncsu.edu/student_affairs/counseling_center/resources/personal/diversity/gay_students.htm

Additionally, when discussing the services offered to the GLBT community, the page describes “helping a gay or lesbian individual come to value and esteem his or her sexual orientation.” There is no mention of how counselors can help transgender individuals. Transgender people don’t need help with their sexual orientation (although some may have issues with this). They need help with their gender identity and how it doesn’t correspond to the norms associated with their birth sex. Many transgender people need counseling to cope with a body that doesn’t fill the social role that they feel is appropriate.

The page also mentions “gay affirming counselors.” Unfortunately, being gay affirming or even gay does not make one trans affirming (and vice versa). The two communities have often had very strained relations.⁴² The Counseling Center should make transgender inclusive changes to this web page or remove all mention of transgender. Many transgender people are deeply offended by resources or initiatives that use the term GLBT but only add transgender as window dressing. While all members of the GLBT community have some things in common, transgender individuals have very different information needs.⁴³ They also have different medical and public policy concerns. Below, the text of the Counseling Center’s GLBT web page is displayed.

⁴² Until very recently, many gay and lesbian groups had policies that explicitly excluded transgender individuals. One lesbian activist was quoted in the 1990’s as saying, “conservatives (referring to gay and lesbian activists) want a homogeneous image and are afraid to embrace the transgender community because they think that’s going to screw up our ability to gain civil rights.”

Wilchins, R. (1997). *Read my lips: Sexual subversion and the end of gender*. Ithaca, NY: Firebrand Books.
Bull, C. (Ed.) (1999). *Witness to revolution: The Advocate reports on gay and lesbian politics 1967-1999*. Los Angeles: Alyson Books.

⁴³ Taylor, J. (2005). Information seeking and information use in the transgender community. *Current Studies in Librarianship*. Forthcoming, Fall, 2005

Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual/Transgender Issues

Sexual orientation is an enduring emotional, romantic, sexual, or affectional attraction toward others. It is easily distinguished from other components of sexuality including biological sex, gender identity (the psychological sense of being male or female), and the social gender role (adherence to cultural norms for feminine and masculine behavior).

Sexual orientation exists along a continuum that ranges from exclusive heterosexuality to exclusive homosexuality and includes various forms of bisexuality. Bisexual persons can experience sexual, emotional, and affectional attraction to both their own sex and the opposite sex. Persons with a homosexual orientation are sometimes referred to as gay (both men and women) or as lesbian (women only).

Sexual orientation is different from sexual behavior because it refers to feelings and self-concept. Individuals may or may not express their sexual orientation in their behaviors.

Coming Out - For lesbian, gay, bisexual and **transgender** (GLBT) people, coming out is a process of understanding, accepting, and valuing one's sexual orientation/identity. Coming out includes both exploring one's identity and sharing that identity with others. It also involves coping with societal responses and attitudes toward LGBT people. LGBT individuals are forced to come to terms with what it means to be different in a society that tends to assume everyone to be heterosexual and that tends to judge differences from the norm in negative ways. The coming out process is very personal. This process happens in different ways and occurs at different ages for different people. Some people are aware of their sexual identity at an early age; others arrive at this awareness only after many years. Coming out is a continuing, sometimes lifelong, process.

While some anxiety related to sexuality is common among college students, the problems facing LGBT people are often more difficult than those facing others. Because positive role models are often difficult to identify, LGBT people may feel alone and unsure of their own sexual identities. Fear of rejection is greater among LGBT people due to the prejudices in society against them.

Counseling as a Source of Support

Counseling is a process in which a nonjudgmental, caring, and trained therapist helps a person arrive at effective solutions to problems or life tasks. While specific methods may vary, most counselors would support the notion that helping involves facilitating an individual's self-exploration, self-understanding, self-acceptance, and self-esteem. Helping a gay or lesbian individual come to value and esteem his or her sexual orientation certainly fits into this philosophy.

Counseling offers assistance in:

- 1. Identifying and clarifying issues.** Sometimes, people who seek counseling are not sure about what is wrong, but they know that they are not happy. Counselors are skilled at helping people understand themselves and their feelings. The process of recognizing and understanding a gay or lesbian sexual orientation often involves a confusing set of thoughts and feelings. Counselors can help an individual clarify and sort through some of the confusion.
- 2. Identifying, clarifying, and expressing feelings.** Often people have difficulty understanding, labeling and/or expressing feelings. This is particularly true when people are under stress. Feelings can be confusing and may often seem to be out of control. Most counselors are particularly good at helping people handle and understand their feelings.
- 3. Deciding what to do.** Feeling stuck and uncertain is common when people are having difficulty

determining alternatives. Usually, there is more than one choice in how to behave. Counselors are adept at helping people uncover and discover options and alternatives.

4. Developing and enhancing relationship skills. Building a support system and developing close interpersonal relationships is especially important to most people. Yet there are some individuals who seem to have difficulty getting what they want from a relationship -- whether it is from family, friend, or partner. Dealing with relationships may be a primary focus of counseling and counselors. It is also an essential part of developing a healthy sense of self.

If you would like to talk more with a counselor about any issues you may be facing, gay affirming counselors are available at the Counseling Center. Contact the Counseling Center at 515-2423 or come by the center to set up an initial appointment. Counseling Center offers group counseling for LGBTQ students as well. Contact the center for more information.

Coffee Talks - Ongoing Social Group meeting each Thursday at 5:00 pm in the [Women's Center](#) in Taley Student Center. Social time to hang out, play games, eat snacks, watch movies, build friendships, etc.

Richard Tyler, a counselor at the center mentioned one possible way to increase transgender awareness. He felt that continuing education requirements offered one way to address the knowledge gap. The Counseling Center should explore opportunities for staff to attend continuing education seminars that address transgender issues. It is also suggested that they host such a seminar to encourage and increase participation by center staff. Additionally, the website should offer more transgender/gender queer specific resources.⁴⁴

Project SAFE

NCSU's Project SAFE is a voluntary training program that examines issues of sexual orientation and to a lesser extent, gender identity. This researcher participated in Project SAFE training on 2-8-05. Overall, the program does a wonderful job of examining and explaining sexual orientation. It also attempts to address transgender concerns. The presenters spent a small amount of time defining the area. However, given the widespread confusion between sexual orientation and gender identity, the

⁴⁴ A short list of web resources is available in the next section.

differences between these two concepts should be better addressed. For instance it should be mentioned that transgender people can be straight, gay, bisexual, or asexual. Also, the various subcomponents of the transgender community should be better explored. Questions about gender identity issues should be added in the Pre-training Survey.⁴⁵ At present, the questionnaire is strictly focused on beliefs and attitudes about sexual orientation. Given the three hour nature of a Project SAFE training session, it is suggested that the university explore the creation of a separate Project SAFE program that addresses transgender issues. Such a program would allow one to focus solely on gender identity concerns without taking away from issues of sexual orientation.

Project SAFE and its website offer a few resources for transgender concerns:⁴⁶

Transgender Information (From P-FLAG)

<http://youth-guard.org/pflag-tnet/>

<http://www.ntac.org> (National Transgender Advocacy Coalition)

<http://www.transproud.org> (OutProud's website for transgender youth)

It is suggested that the resources mentioned on the Project SAFE website be improved.

The following websites should merit consideration.

Female to Male International	http://www.ftmi.org/
Gender Journey (Kimball Jane Sargent...a Raleigh therapist...has transgender youth support group and one for adults)	http://www.genderjourney.com/
Gender Public Advocacy Coalition	http://www.gpac.org/
Gender Talk	http://www.gendertalk.com/
Harry Benjamin International Gender Dysphoria Association	http://www.hbigda.org/
International Foundation for Gender Education	http://www.ifge.org/
International Journal of Transgenderism	http://www.haworthpress.com/web/IJT/
Kappa Beta (Charlotte based support group)	http://www.kappabeta.org/
Lynn Conway's Website	http://ai.eecs.umich.edu/people/conway/conway.html
National Center for Transgender Equality	http://nctequality.org/default.asp
Phoenix Transgender Support (Asheville support group)	http://members.aol.com/jessicaash/phoenixtgs.html

⁴⁵ <http://www.ncsu.edu/safe/documents/PreTraining.doc>

⁴⁶ <http://www.ncsu.edu/safe/resources/links.htm>

Renaissance Transgender Association	http://www.ren.org/
Sigma Rho Delta (Raleigh based support group)	http://www.geocities.com/westhollywood/cafe/6000/
Trans-Health	http://www.trans-health.com/
Transgender Forum	http://www.tgforum.com/
Transgender Law and Policy Institute	http://www.transgenderlaw.org/index.htm
Transgender Law Center	http://www.transgenderlawcenter.org/
Transsexual Women's Resources	http://www.annelawrence.com/
Transster	http://www.transster.com/
Triad Gender Association (support group based in Greensboro)	http://www.geocities.com/WestHollywood/Cafe/9577/
Tri-Ess	http://www.tri-ess.org/
TS Roadmap	http://www.tsroadmap.com/

Library Collection

Books are an important source of information of information for transgender individuals.⁴⁷ Fortunately, the transgender collection at D.H. Hill Library is strong. A keyword search on variations of the terms, transsexual, transgender, sex change and transvestite was performed. This resulted in 322 distinct records. This compares relatively well with UNC-Chapel Hill's 342 hits. By comparison, the same search at land grant institutions, Georgia Tech and Florida State yielded far fewer results. Georgia Tech's library had 128 hits. Florida State's library contained 217 matches.

Searching the catalog for transgender information is relatively easy at D.H Hill once the unusual wildcard (\$) is discovered. Unfortunately, finding transgender information in all of NCSU's libraries is not this easy. Some of the libraries on NCSU's campus are not affiliated with D.H. Hill. The Women's Center has a library collection of approximately 900 books. Few people know about this resource. This library includes some transgender resources not carried at D.H. Hill. For instance, Kate Bornstein's popular, *My Gender Workbook* is one unique title found at the Women's Center.

⁴⁷ Taylor, J. (2005). Information seeking and information use in the transgender community. *Current Studies in Librarianship*. Forthcoming, Fall, 2005.

The center's library collection is unknown for several reasons. Perhaps the biggest reason is that the Women's Center's resources are not included in the D.H. Hill catalog. Resources are useless unless people know about them. Individuals looking for books on transgender issues are likely to search the library catalog or visit a bookstore. They are not likely to stumble upon a small library hidden on the third floor of the Talley Student Center. Another problem relates to an inability to easily search the collection. Keyword searching is not possible with the Women's Center's current library catalog. Additionally, their catalog contains no controlled vocabulary. This is necessary for classification purposes.

It is suggested that D.H. Hill and the Women's Center work together to integrate this library into the main university collection. This would provide better access to transgender related materials (or any materials housed at the Women's Center). Integration would also eliminate the duplication of effort found in the two organizations. Duplication currently exists in cataloging and in cataloging software. The two organizations could also work together to avoid purchasing the same materials. Finally, the staff and volunteers at the Women's Center cannot easily maintain their library collection. They do not have the financial or staff resources to run a small library. Integration would put library related responsibilities where they belong, with the library.

Programming for Transgender People

Study participants were asked about the creation of transgender specific programming. There was not very much interest in this type of programming by male to female transgender students or male bodied gender queer individuals. The male bodied gender queer student was emphatic that he would not attend transgender programming.

He felt that it would stigmatize him further. The preoperative transsexual from UNC-Greensboro was asked about transgender specific programming. She responded:

“It's such a conundrum (ha, ha) for me, in terms of visibility for transsexuality. If I were an ideological Tg, I'd say yes... But I personally would not show up at a public "Transpride" event any longer”

That concern was shared by the transsexual individual at NCSU. She stated, “as the number of transgender people in your proximity increases, the likelihood of being read increases exponentially. This can be dangerous.” That fear was echoed by the transgender person from Wake Technical College. The NCSU respondent added:

“Transgender is not like being gay. You don't need anyone else to be transgender. By definition, gay identity is about your relationship or attraction to people of the same sex. Transgender identity is not relational. If anything, many transgender people (but not all) would rather not associate with other transgender people. Of course, peer support is nice early on. However, that goes away for many people. They want to deal with the issue and move on.”

The female bodied gender queer students were slightly more receptive to programming. One person asked for programming. When asked what she would like, she stated “I don't know.” Another female bodied gender queer student asked that BGLA be involved with transgender programming.

Resource Guide

The internet is the most important information source for transgender people.⁴⁸ The lone staff member in the study, a crossdresser expressed a desire for a university web page that addresses transgender resources and concerns. Currently, Justin White, an

⁴⁸ Taylor, J. (2005). Information seeking and information use in the transgender community. *Current Studies in Librarianship*. Forthcoming, Fall, 2005.

intern with the university is working on a GLBT resource page. It is suggested that Mr.

White increase the transgender inclusiveness of the web site by:

- ?? Adding the updated university nondiscrimination statement
- ?? Adding a list of unisex bathrooms on campus
- ?? Adding a link to the name change information provided by University Student Legal Services
- ?? Adding a link to the name change form used by Registration and Records
- ?? Adding more transgender resource links
- ?? Mentioning the strong trans resource collection at D.H. Hill.
- ?? Mentioning the Women's Center and its resources
- ?? Adding more local and North Carolina transgender resources
- ?? If other suggestions included in this report are adopted, add links to those items
 - Birth certificate amendments in NC
 - Intramural handbook (policy on transsexuals)
 - Updated single person restroom list
 - Insurance information
 - Counseling resources
 - Housing policies

The new GLBT resource page should be linked to as many web pages as possible. This includes web pages external to NCSU. Resources are worthless if people cannot find them.

Conclusion

This project was initiated to discover more information about the needs of transgender and gender queer students/faculty/staff at NCSU. Unfortunately, the timing of the project and problems inherent to the study of transgender people did not allow the researcher to fully connect with transgender students/faculty/staff. However, the interviews conducted with the target population, supplemental interviews, and survey research on student attitudes point towards some conclusions :

- ?? We know that transgender and gender queer individuals exist at NCSU
- ?? Transgender and gender queer students at NCSU have widely varying experiences

?? Female bodied gender queer individuals seem to be fare better than people that are or were male bodied.

?? Transgender individuals have less acceptance on campus than do homosexuals

?? University Housing receives high marks from gender queer students

?? NCSU could easily become more transgender inclusive by taking several small and inexpensive steps identified in this report

?? Administrators are open to transgender inclusion

The policy recommendations in this report were informed by the interviews conducted with the respondents. However, this report does not identify all potential concerns for trans/gender queer students at NCSU. A few issues were particularly noticeable in their absence:

?? HIV/AIDS

?? Law enforcement

?? Intercollegiate athletics

?? Trans communities of color: how do they differ from whites?

The transgender community is comprised of groups that have different needs. For instance, the concerns of someone that cross dresses secretly at home are far different from those of the transitioning female to male transsexual. Individuals that are members of the same transgender subcategory can also differ greatly in their needs. For example, the needs of two male to female transsexuals can differ dramatically based on their ability to obtain sex reassignment surgery or pass.⁴⁹ Therefore, opinions on transgender issues and transgender experiences can vary widely. Because of this, a one size fits all approach

⁴⁹ The term pass refers to the ability to present yourself as the gender you feel is appropriate.

to transgender concerns will not work. NCSU should systematically monitor the needs of transgender members of the campus community. Systematic monitoring will ensure that the university keeps pace with a growing, diverse, and evolving community.

Appendix A: Single Person/Single Sex and Unisex Restrooms

building_num	building_name	room_num	room_use_code	room_use	stations
003	HOLLADAY HALL	00008C	XXX	TOILET-WOMEN	1
003	HOLLADAY HALL	00008D	XXX	TOILET-UNISEX	1
004	ALUMNI MEMORIAL BUILDING	00211	XXX	TOILET-WOMEN	1
008	PEELE HALL	00006A	013	TOILET	1
008	PEELE HALL	00006B	013	TOILET	1
008	PEELE HALL	00111A	XXX	TOILET-WOMEN	1
008	PEELE HALL	00111B	011	TOILET-MEN	1
010	WATAUGA RES HALL	00106C	919	TOILET	1
010	WATAUGA RES HALL	00107C	919	TOILET	1
010	WATAUGA RES HALL	00108C	919	TOILET	1
010	WATAUGA RES HALL	00114B	919	TOILET	1
010	WATAUGA RES HALL	00115B	919	H/C TOILET	1
010	WATAUGA RES HALL	00116D	919	TOILET	1
010	WATAUGA RES HALL	00117D	919	TOILET	1
010	WATAUGA RES HALL	00200C	919	BATHROOM	1
010	WATAUGA RES HALL	00201B	919	TOILET	1
010	WATAUGA RES HALL	00205B	919	TOILET	1
010	WATAUGA RES HALL	00206C	919	TOILET	1
010	WATAUGA RES HALL	00207C	919	TOILET	1
010	WATAUGA RES HALL	00208B	919	TOILET	1
010	WATAUGA RES HALL	00211C	919	TOILET	1
010	WATAUGA RES HALL	00212C	919	TOILET	1
010	WATAUGA RES HALL	00213D	919	TOILET	1
010	WATAUGA RES HALL	00214D	919	TOILET	1
010	WATAUGA RES HALL	00306C	919	TOILET	1
010	WATAUGA RES HALL	00307C	919	TOILET	1
010	WATAUGA RES HALL	00308B	919	TOILET	1
010	WATAUGA RES HALL	00311C	919	TOILET	1
010	WATAUGA RES HALL	00312C	919	TOILET	1
010	WATAUGA RES HALL	00313D	919	TOILET	1
010	WATAUGA RES HALL	00314D	919	TOILET	1
010	WATAUGA RES HALL	00413D	919	TOILET	1
011A	KAMPHOEFNER HALL	0A212	011	TOILET-MEN	1
011A	KAMPHOEFNER HALL	0A213	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1
018	LEAZAR HALL	00103	315	TOILET-MEN	1
018	LEAZAR HALL	00104	315	TOILET-WOMEN	1
021	NORTH RESIDENCE HALL	00101	920	STUDENT ROOM W/BATHROOM	1
021	NORTH RESIDENCE HALL	00218	920	STUDENT ROOM W/BATHROOM	1
021	NORTH RESIDENCE HALL	00219	920	STUDENT ROOM W/BATHROOM	1
021	NORTH RESIDENCE HALL	00318	920	STUDENT ROOM W/BATHROOM	1
021	NORTH RESIDENCE HALL	00319	920	STUDENT ROOM W/BATHROOM	1
021	NORTH RESIDENCE HALL	00418	920	STUDENT ROOM	1

				W/BATHROOM	
				STUDENT ROOM	
021	NORTH RESIDENCE HALL	00419	920	W/BATHROOM	1
				STUDENT ROOM	
021	NORTH RESIDENCE HALL	00518	920	W/BATHROOM	1
				STUDENT ROOM	
021	NORTH RESIDENCE HALL	00519	920	W/BATHROOM	1
023	WINSTON HALL	00302	XXX	TOILET-MEN	1
023	WINSTON HALL	00304	XXX	TOILET-WOMEN	1
025	CALDWELL HALL	00M12	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1
028	FIELD HOUSE	00003	013	TOILET-UNISEX	1
028	FIELD HOUSE	00007	013	TOILET-UNISEX	1
028	FIELD HOUSE	00101C	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1
029	YARBROUGH DR STEAM PLANT	00103B	XXX	TOILET	1
029	YARBROUGH DR STEAM PLANT	0B102C	013	TOILET-UNISEX	1
	LANGUAGE AND COMPUTER				
030	LABS	00102	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1
	LANGUAGE AND COMPUTER				
030	LABS	00204	XXX	TOILET-WOMEN	1
	LANGUAGE AND COMPUTER				
030	LABS	00205	XXX	TOILET-MEN	1
031	MORRIS BUILDING	00020	XXX	TOILET-WOMEN	1
031	MORRIS BUILDING	00207	XXX	TOILET-WOMEN	1
036	1911 BLDG	00109	XXX	TOILET-WOMEN	1
038	DANIELS HALL	00249	011	TOILET-MEN	1
038	DANIELS HALL	00251	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1
038	DANIELS HALL	00357	011	TOILET-MEN	1
038	DANIELS HALL	00363	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1
038	DANIELS HALL	00452A	011	TOILET-MEN	1
038	DANIELS HALL	00457	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1
040	MANN HALL	00204	XXX	TOILET-UNISEX	1
045	RICKS HALL	00004A	XXX	TOILET-WOMEN	1
045	RICKS HALL	00102C	315	TOILET-UNISEX	1
047	D H HILL LIBRARY	02103	011	TOILET-MEN	1
047	D H HILL LIBRARY	03139	011	MEN	1
047	D H HILL LIBRARY	0G113B	013	TOILET-UNISEX	1
047	D H HILL LIBRARY	0G114C	013	TOILET-UNISEX	1
047	D H HILL LIBRARY	0G116E	013	TOILET-UNISEX	1
047B	D.H. HILL (OLD BOOKSTACKS)	0G210B	013	TOILET-UNISEX	1
047C	DH HILL NEW BOOKSTACK	0B402	011	TOILET-MEN	1
047C	DH HILL NEW BOOKSTACK	0B403	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1
051	BROUGHTON HALL	02214	XXX	TOILET-WOMEN	1
051	BROUGHTON HALL	04156	XXX	TOILET-WOMEN	1
051	BROUGHTON HALL	04212	XXX	TOILET-WOMEN	1
053	BUREAU OF MINES	00016	XXX	TOILET-WOMEN	1
053	BUREAU OF MINES	00204	XXX	TOILET-WOMEN	1
054	DABNEY HALL	00807	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1
056	HARRELSON HALL	00162B	315	TOILET	1
056	HARRELSON HALL	0G100D	013	TOILET-UNISEX	1
062	WILLIAMS HALL	01202	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1
062	WILLIAMS HALL	02410	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1
062	WILLIAMS HALL	03408	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1

062	WILLIAMS HALL	04406	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1
063	STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES CENTER	01013	011	TOILET-MEN	1
063	STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES CENTER	01014	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1
063	STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES CENTER	01400A	013	RESTROOM	1
063	STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES CENTER	01420A	013	RESTROOM	1
063	STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES CENTER	01506	013	RESTROOM	1
063	STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES CENTER	01512A	013	RESTROOM	1
063	STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES CENTER	01512B	013	RESTROOM	1
063	STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES CENTER	01521	315	TOILET-STAFF MEN	1
063	STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES CENTER	01527	315	TOILET-STAFF WOMEN	1
063	STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES CENTER	01600A	013	RESTROOM	1
063	STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES CENTER	01640A	013	RESTROOM	1
063	STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES CENTER	01836	013	RESTROOM	1
063	STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES CENTER	01838	013	RESTROOM	1
063	STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES CENTER	02009	013	RESTROOM	1
063	STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES CENTER	02010	013	RESTROOM	1
063	STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES CENTER	02203	315	RESTROOM-STAFF	1
063	STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES CENTER	02224	013	RESTROOM	1
063	STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES CENTER	02502	315	RESTROOM-STAFF	1
063	STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES CENTER	02503	855	RESTROOM- PATIENT	1
063	STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES CENTER	02504	315	RESTROOM-STAFF	1
067A	BOSTIAN HALL	02708	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1
069	KILGORE HALL	00010	XXX	TOILET-WOMEN	1
069	KILGORE HALL	00175	013	TOILET-UNISEX	1
069	KILGORE HALL	00204	XXX	TOILET-MEN	1
069	KILGORE HALL	00275	XXX	TOILET-WOMEN	1
070	PHYTOTRON	03004	011	TOILET-MEN	1
070	PHYTOTRON	03005	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1
072	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES CENTER	00212	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1
075	DAVID CLARK LABS	00007	013	TOILET-UNISEX	1
080	TURNER HOUSE	00005	XXX	TOILET-WOMEN	1
080	TURNER HOUSE	00015	XXX	TOILET-MEN	1
082	FOUNTAIN DINING HALL	00114A	635	TOILET-WOMEN	1

082	FOUNTAIN DINING HALL	00114B	635	TOILET-WOMEN	1
084	SULLIVAN RESIDENCE HALL	00100C	013	TOILET	1
098	NCSU BOOKSTORES	00010	013	TOILET-UNISEX	1
098	NCSU BOOKSTORES	00027	011	TOILET-MEN	1
098	NCSU BOOKSTORES	00028	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1
098	NCSU BOOKSTORES	00103	013	TOILET-UNISEX	1
098	NCSU BOOKSTORES	00109	013	TOILET-UNISEX	1
102	TALLEY STUDENT CENTER	03315	XXX	TOILET-UNISEX	1
105	THOMPSON THEATRE	00030B	XXX	TOILET-UNISEX	1
105	THOMPSON THEATRE	00111A	615	TOILET-MEN	1
105	THOMPSON THEATRE	00111B	615	TOILET-WOMEN	1
110	QUAD SNACK BAR	00105	013	TOILET-UNISEX	1
112C	WOOD RESIDENCE HALL BLDG C	00111B	919	BATHROOM - FEMALE	1
112C	WOOD RESIDENCE HALL BLDG C	00111C	919	BATHROOM - MALE	1
113	BILTMORE HALL (AND ROBERTSON)	01009	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1
113	BILTMORE HALL (AND ROBERTSON)	01113A	XXX	TOILET-WOMEN	1
113	BILTMORE HALL (AND ROBERTSON)	04005	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1
113B	PULP & PAPER LABS	01225	011	TOILET-MEN	1
114	HODGES WOOD PRODUCTS	00115	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1
117	D S WEAVER LABS	00127A	XXX	TOILET-WOMEN	1
117A	WEAVER ADMINISTRATION BLDG	00206	XXX	TOILET-WOMEN	1
117A	WEAVER ADMINISTRATION BLDG	00206A	XXX	TOILET-WOMEN	1
118	GRINNELLS LAB	01112A	XXX	TOILET-MEN	1
118	GRINNELLS LAB	01154	XXX	TOILET-UNISEX	1
126	MOTOR POOL FACILITY	00007	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1
128	BUTLER COMMUNICATIONS BLDG.	00113	011	TOILET-MEN	1
128	BUTLER COMMUNICATIONS BLDG.	00115	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1
128	BUTLER COMMUNICATIONS BLDG.	00181	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1
128	BUTLER COMMUNICATIONS BLDG.	00182	011	TOILET-MEN	1
128	BUTLER COMMUNICATIONS BLDG.	00229	011	TOILET-MEN	1
128	BUTLER COMMUNICATIONS BLDG.	00231	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1
129	MCKIMMON EXTEN ED CT	00133C	011	TOILET-MEN	1
129	MCKIMMON EXTEN ED CT	00133D	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1
129	MCKIMMON EXTEN ED CT	00137	013	TOILET-UNISEX	1
129	MCKIMMON EXTEN ED CT	00200D	315	TOILET-WOMEN	1
129	MCKIMMON EXTEN ED CT	00232A	355	TOILET-MEN	1
131	T V STATION	00206D	535	TOILET-UNISEX	1
133	DON E ELLIS BUILDING REPRODUCTIVE PHYSIOLOGY	00102	XXX	TOILET-WOMEN	1
134	LAB	00007	XXX	TOILET-WOMEN	1

134	REPRODUCTIVE PHYSIOLOGY LAB	00008	XXX	TOILET-MEN	1
134	REPRODUCTIVE PHYSIOLOGY LAB	00018A	013	TOILET-UNISEX	1
138	3709 HILLSBOROUGH STREET	00012	XXX	TOILET-MEN	1
138	3709 HILLSBOROUGH STREET DEARSTYNE AVIAN HEALTH CENTER	00013	XXX	TOILET-WOMEN	1
164A	DEARSTYNE ISOL UNITS	00404	XXX	TOILET-WOMEN	1
164B	DEARSTYNE ENTOMOLOGY BLDG	00701B	XXX	TOILET-UNISEX	1
164C	DEARSTYNE ENTOMOLOGY BLDG	00102	XXX	TOILET-WOMEN	1
164C	RESEARCH ANNEX WEST A	00103	XXX	TOILET-MEN	1
165A	RESEARCH ANNEX WEST A	00106	011	TOILET-MEN	1
165A	RESEARCH ANNEX WEST A	00107	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1
166	WEED CONTROL LAB APPLIED ENERGY RESEARCH LAB I	00104A	XXX	TOILET-UNISEX	1
169A	APPLIED ENERGY RESEARCH LAB II	00003	255	TOILET-UNISEX	1
169B	RESEARCH ANNEX METAL BLDG.	00003	255	TOILET-UNISEX	1
169E	HEADHOUSE UNIT 1	00001C	013	REST ROOM	1
171	HEADHOUSE UNIT 1	00120	XXX	TOILET-UNISEX	1
171	HEADHOUSE UNIT 1	00124A	XXX	TOILET-UNISEX	1
171	HEADHOUSE UNIT 1	00132	XXX	TOILET-WOMEN	1
172	HEADHOUSE UNIT 2	00105D	XXX	TOILET-MEN	1
172	HEADHOUSE UNIT 2	00110	XXX	TOILET-MEN	1
172	HEADHOUSE UNIT 2 ENV HEALTH AND SAFETY CENTER	00111	XXX	TOILET-WOMEN	1
210	WOLF VILLAGE APARTMENTS BLDG H	00210	013	TOILET	1
222H	PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING	00106	950	Bathroom	1
239	PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING	00102	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1
239	PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING	00103	011	TOILET-MEN	1
240	MEAS FIELD LAB	00001	255	TOILET-UNISEX	1
242	SOLAR HOUSE	00006	315	TOILET-UNISEX	1
242	SOLAR HOUSE	00102B	315	TOILET-UNISEX	1
271A	AVENT FERRY RESIDENCE HALL A	0A240	920	STUDENT ROOM/BATHROO M	1
271A	AVENT FERRY RESIDENCE HALL A	0A341	920	STUDENT ROOM/BATHROO M	1
271B	AVENT FERRY RESIDENCE HALL B	0B120	920	STUDENT ROOM/BATHROO M	1
271B	AVENT FERRY RES IDENCE HALL B	0B203	920	STUDENT ROOM/BATHROO M	1
271B	AVENT FERRY RESIDENCE HALL B	0B302	920	STUDENT ROOM/BATHROO M	1
301	MAIN VET SCHOOL	0B205B	013	TOILET-UNISEX	1
301	MAIN VET SCHOOL	0C212	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1

301	MAIN VET SCHOOL	0D107	013	TOILET-UNISEX	1
301	MAIN VET SCHOOL	0E225A	013	TOILET-UNISEX	1
313	CVM ANNEX	0H106	XXX	TOILET-WOMEN	1
316	BLUE RIDGE ANNEX	00026	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1
316	BLUE RIDGE ANNEX	00027	011	TOILET-MEN	1
410	ARBORETUM RESTROOMS	00001	011	TOILET-MEN	1
410	ARBORETUM RESTROOMS	00002	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1
444	HORTICULTURE HEADHOUSE	00118A	950	BATHROOM	1
444	HORTICULTURE HEADHOUSE	00118B	950	BATHROOM	1
445	RESTROOM-GAZEBO #445	00001	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1
445	RESTROOM-GAZEBO #445	00002	011	TOILET-MEN	1
700	COLLEGE OF TEXTILES	03257	013	TOILET-UNISEX	1
700	COLLEGE OF TEXTILES	03355B	013	TOILET-UNISEX	1
700	COLLEGE OF TEXTILES	03423A	355	TOILET-UNISEX	1
700	COLLEGE OF TEXTILES	03442	315	TOILET-UNISEX	1
700	COLLEGE OF TEXTILES	04412A	315	TOILET-UNISEX	1
720C	CONSTRUCTED FACILITIES LAB	00206	011	TOILET-MEN	1
755A	SPRING HILL HOUSE	00206	315	REST ROOM	1
781A	CORPORATE RESEARCH I (ABB)	00107	XXX	TOILET-MEN	1
781A	CORPORATE RESEARCH I (ABB)	00108	XXX	TOILET-WOMEN	1
781A	CORPORATE RESEARCH I (ABB)	00212A	011	TOILET-MEN	1
781A	CORPORATE RESEARCH I (ABB)	00220A	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1
803B	AUTO SALON #750A	00102	011	TOILET-MEN	1
803B	AUTO SALON #750A	00103	012	TOILET-WOMEN	1

Appendix B: D.H. Hill Library Holdings

Search query: SUBJECT transsexual\$ or transgender\$ or transvestit\$ or crossdress\$ or "gender identity disorder" or "drag king" or "drag queen" or "sex change\$"

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Record 1 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Title: The Rocky Horror picture show [videorecording] / Twentieth Century Fox presents a Michael White-Lou Adler production ; directed by Jim Sharman ; produced by Michael White ; screenplay by Jim Sharman and Richard O'Brien.

Publisher: Beverly Hills, CA : Twentieth Century Fox Home Entertainment, c2002.

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Record 2 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Halberstam, Judith, 1961-

Title: In a queer time and place : transgender bodies, subcultural lives / Judith Halberstam.

Publisher: New York : New York University Press, c2005.

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Record 3 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Peters, Julie Anne.

Title: Luna : a novel / by Julie Anne Peters.

Publisher: New York : Little, Brown, 2004.

=====
Record 4 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Title: Transgendering faith : identity, sexuality, and spirituality / Leanne McCall Tigert and Maren C. Tirabassi, editors.

Publisher: Cleveland, Ohio : Pilgrim Press, 2004.

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Record 5 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Wilchins, Riki Anne, 1952-

Title: Queer theory, gender theory : an instant primer / Riki Wilchins.

Publisher: Los Angeles, [Calif.] : Alyson Books, 2004.

=====
Record 6 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Green, Jamison, 1948-

Title: Becoming a visible man / Jamison Green.

Publisher: Nashville [Tenn.] : Vanderbilt University Press, 2004.

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Record 7 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Ball, Edward, 1959-

Title: Peninsula of lies : a true story of mysterious birth and taboo love / Edward Ball.
Publisher: New York : Simon & Schuster, c2004.

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Record 8 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Hunter, Nan D.

Title: The rights of lesbians, gay men, bisexuals, and transgender people : the authoritative ACLU guide to a lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender person's rights / Nan D. Hunter, Courtney G. Joslin, Sharon M. McGowan.

Publisher: Carbondale, Ill. : Southern Illinois University Press, 2004.

Related URL: Table of contents <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/ecip043/2003010471.html>

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Record 9 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Title: Lgbt, encyclopedia of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender history in America / Marc Stein, editor in chief.

Publisher: New York : Charles Scribner's Sons : Thomson Gale, 2004.

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Record 10 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Allen, Mariette Pathy.

Title: The gender frontier / [photographs by] Mariette Pathy Allen ; with essays by = mit Beiträgen von Grady T. Turner ... [et al.]

Publisher: Heidelberg, Germany : Kehrer, c2003

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Record 11 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Campos, David.

Title: Diverse sexuality and schools : a reference handbook / David Campos.

Publisher: Santa Barbara, Calif. : ABC-CLIO, c2003.

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Record 12 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Boylan, Jennifer Finney, 1958-

Title: She's not there : a life in two genders / Jennifer Finney Boylan ; with an afterword by Richard Russo.

Publisher: New York : Broadway Books, 2003.

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Record 13 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Gaitet, Pascale.

Title: Queens and revolutionaries : new readings of Jean Genet / Pascale Gaitet.

Publisher: Newark : University of Delaware Press ; London : Associated University Presses, c2003.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Rupp, Leila J., 1950-

Title: Drag queens at the 801 Cabaret / Leila J. Rupp and Verta Taylor.

Publisher: Chicago : University of Chicago Press, 2003.

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Record 15 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Cohen-Kettenis, Peggy Tine, 1948-

Title: Transgenderism and intersexuality in childhood and adolescence : making choices / Peggy T. Cohen-Kettenis, Friedemann Pfäfflin.

Publisher: Thousand Oaks, Calif. : Sage Publications, c2003.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Bailey, J. Michael.

Title: The man who would be queen : the science of gender-bending and transsexualism / J. Michael Bailey.

Publisher: Washington, D.C. : Joseph Henry Press, c2003.

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Record 17 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Title: Blending genders [electronic resource] : social aspects of cross-dressing and sex-changing / edited by Richard Ekins and Dave King.

Publisher: London ; New York : Routledge, 2002.

Related URL: Bibliographic record display

<http://www.netLibrary.com/urlapi.asp?action=summary&v=1&bookid=69709> An electronic book accessible through the World Wide Web; click for information

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Bloom, Amy, 1953-

Title: Normal : transsexual CEOs, cross-dressing cops, hermaphrodites with attitude / Amy Bloom.

Publisher: New York : Random House, 2002.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Meyerowitz, Joanne J.

Title: How sex changed : a history of transsexuality in the United States / Joanne Meyerowitz.

Publisher: Cambridge, Mass. : Harvard University Press, 2002.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Title: Our place on campus : lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender services and programs in higher education / edited by Ronni Sanlo, Sue Rankin, and Robert Schoenberg.

Publisher: Westport, Conn. : Greenwood Press, 2002.

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Record 21 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Sifuentes-Jal•uregui, Ben.

Title: Transvestism, masculinity, and Latin America literature : genders share flesh / Ben Sifuentes-Jal•uregui.

Publisher: New York : Palgrave, 2002.

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Record 22 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Title: Hedwig and the angry inch [videorecording] / FineLine Features ; New Line Cinema presents a Killer Films production ; animation sequences and art work by Emily Hubley ; music, lyrics, and original score by Stephen Trask ; producers, Christine Vachon, Katie Roumel, Pamela Koffler ; written for the screen and directed by John Cameron Mitchell.

Publisher: [United States] : New Line Home Entertainment, c2001.

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Record 23 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Title: Crimes of hate, conspiracy of silence : torture and ill-treatment based on sexual identity.

Publisher: New York, NY : Amnesty International USA, 2001.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Baird, Vanessa.

Title: The no-nonsense guide to sexual diversity / Vanessa Baird.

Publisher: Oxford, England : New International Publications in association with Verso, 2001.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Stryker, Susan.

Title: Queer pulp : perverted passions from the golden age of the paperback / Susan Stryker.

Publisher: San Francisco : Chronicle Books, c2001.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Raz, Hilda.

Title: Trans / Hilda Raz.

Publisher: Middletown, Conn. : Wesleyan University Press, c2001.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Title: Unseen genders : beyond the binaries / editd by Felicity Haynes and Tarquam McKenna.

Publisher: New York : Peter Lang, c2001.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Mollenkott, Virginia R.

Title: Omnigender : a trans-religious approach / Virginia Ramey Mollenkott.

Publisher: Cleveland, Ohio : Pilgrim Press, 2001.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Klein, Richard, 1941-

Title: Jewelry talks : a novel thesis / Richard Klein.
Publisher: New York : Pantheon Books 2001.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Erdrich, Louise.
Title: The last report on the miracles at Little No Horse / Louise Erdrich.
Publisher: New York : HarperCollins, c2001.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Title: International journal of sexuality and gender studies.
Publisher: New York, N.Y. : Kluwer Academic/Human Sciences Press, 2000-
Related URL: Available to NC State users (v. 5, 2000-) from Kluwer Online <http://www.lib.ncsu.edu/cgi-bin/proxy.pl?server=www.wkap.nl/jrnltoctoc.htm/1566-1768>

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Title: Glen or Glenda? [videorecording] / Screen Classics Productions ; produced under personal supervision of George Weiss ; original story, written and directed by Edward D. Wood, Jr.
Publisher: Chatsworth, CA : Image Entertainment, [2000]

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Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Ebershoff, David.
Title: The Danish girl : a novel / David Ebershoff.
Publisher: New York : Viking, 2000.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Kotak, Ash.
Title: Hijra / Ash Kotak.
Publisher: London : Oberon, 2000.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Namaste, Viviane K.
Title: Invisible lives : the erasure of transsexual and transgendered people / Viviane K. Namaste.
Publisher: Chicago : University of Chicago Press, 2000.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Title: Out & about campus : personal accounts by lesbian, gay, bisexual & transgendered college students / edited by Kim Howard and Annie Stevens.
Publisher: Los Angeles : Alyson Books, 2000.

Record 37 of 123
Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Colapinto, John, 1958-
Title: As nature made him : the boy who was raised as a girl / John Colapinto.
Publisher: New York : HarperCollins Publishers, c2000.

Record 38 of 123
Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Nanda, Serena.
Title: Gender diversity : crosscultural variations / Serena Nanda.
Publisher: Prospect Heights, Ill. : Waveland Press, c2000.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries
Title: Education, research, and practice in lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered psychology : a resource manual / editors, Beverly Greene, Gladys L. Croom.
Publisher: Thousand Oaks, Calif. : Sage Publications, c2000.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries
Title: Social services with transgendered youth / Gerald P. Mallon, editor.
Publisher: New York : Harrington Park Press, c1999.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Moser, Charles,
Title: Health care without shame : a handbook for the sexually diverse and their caregivers / by Charles Moser.
Publisher: San Francisco, Calif. : Greenery Press, c1999.

Record 42 of 123
Found in: NCSU Libraries
Title: Reclaiming genders : transsexual grammars at the Fin de Siècle / edited by Kate More and Stephen Whittle.
Publisher: London ; New York : Cassell, 1999.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Ettner, Randi.
Title: Gender loving care : a guide to counseling gender-variant clients / Randi Ettner.
Publisher: New York : W.W. Norton & Co., c1999.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Cromwell, Jason, 1952-
Title: Transmen and FTMs : identities, bodies, genders, and sexualities / Jason Cromwell.

Publisher: Urbana : University of Illinois Press, c1999.

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Record 45 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: McCloskey, Deirdre N.

Title: Crossing : a memoir / Deirdre McCloskey.

Publisher: Chicago : University of Chicago Press, c1999.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Kaeser, Gigi.

Title: Love makes a family : portraits of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender parents and their families / photographs by Gigi Kaeser & edited by Peggy Gillespie ; foreword by Minnie Bruce Pratt ; introduction by Kath Weston ; afterword by April Martin.

Publisher: Amherst : University of Massachusetts Press, c1999.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Nanda, Serena.

Title: Neither man nor woman : the Hijras of India / Serena Nanda.

Publisher: Belmont, Calif. : Wadsworth Pub. Co., c1999.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Prosser, Jay.

Title: Second skins : the body narratives of transsexuality / Jay Prosser.

Publisher: New York : Columbia University Press, c1998.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Title: Current concepts in transgender identity / edited by Dallas Denny.

Publisher: New York : Garland Pub., 1998.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Prieur, Annick.

Title: Mema's house, Mexico City [electronic resource] : on transvestites, queens, and machos / Annick Prieur.

Publisher: Chicago, Ill. : University of Chicago Press, 1998.

Related URL: Bibliographic record display

<http://www.netLibrary.com/urlapi.asp?action=summary&v=1&bookid=35162> An electronic book accessible through the World Wide Web; click for information

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Record 51 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Title: Transgender revolution [videorecording] / produced by Q-Ball Productions, Inc. for A&E Network ; produced and directed by Kate Davis, David Heilbroner ; written by David Heilbroner.

Publisher: [New York, N.Y.] : A & E Home Video : Distributed by New Video Group, c1998.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Zingo, Martha T.
Title: Sex/gender outsiders, hate speech, and freedom of expression : can they say that about me? / Martha T. Zingo.
Publisher: Westport, Conn. : Praeger, 1998.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Title: Queer Japan : personal stories of Japanese lesbians, gays, transsexuals, and bisexuals / translated and edited by Barbara Summerhawk, Cheiron McMahill, Darren McDonald.
Publisher: Norwich, Vt. : New Victoria Publishers, 1998.

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Record 54 of 123
Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: McCabe, Pat, 1955-
Title: Breakfast on Pluto / Patrick McCabe.
Publisher: New York : HarperFlamingo, c1998.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Kulick, Don.
Title: Travesti : sex, gender, and culture among Brazilian transgendered prostitutes / Don Kulick.
Publisher: Chicago : University of Chicago Press, c1998.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Feinberg, Leslie, 1949-
Title: Trans liberation : beyond pink or blue / by Leslie Feinberg.
Publisher: Boston, Mass. : Beacon Press, 1998.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Halberstam, Judith, 1961-
Title: Female masculinity / Judith Halberstam.
Publisher: Durham, [N.C.] : Duke University Press, c1998.

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Record 58 of 123
Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Carlisle, David Brez, 1926-
Title: Human sex change and sex reversal : transvestism and transsexualism / David Brez Carlisle.
Publisher: Lewiston, N.Y. : E. Mellen Press, c1998.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Middlebrook, Diane Wood.

Title: Suits me : the double life of Billy Tipton / Diane Wood Middlebrook.
Publisher: Boston : Houghton Mifflin, 1998.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Prieur, Annick.

Title: Mema's house, Mexico City : on transvestites, queens, and machos / Annick Prieur.

Publisher: Chicago, Ill. : University of Chicago Press, 1998.

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Title: Working with lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender college students : a handbook for faculty and administrators / edited by Ronni L. Sanlo.

Publisher: Westport, Conn. : Greenwood Press, 1998.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Griggs, Claudine, 1953-

Title: S/he : changing sex and changing clothes / Claudine Griggs.

Publisher: Oxford, UK ; New York : Berg, 1998.

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Record 63 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Wilchins, Riki Anne, 1952-

Title: Read my lips : sexual subversion and the end of gender / Riki Anne Wilchins.

Publisher: Ithaca, N.Y. : Firebrand Books, c1997.

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Record 64 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Title: Gay/lesbian/bisexual/transgender public policy issues : a citizen's and administrator's guide to the new cultural struggle / Wallace Swan, editor.

Publisher: New York : Harrington Park Press, 1997.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Devor, Holly.

Title: FTM : female -to- male transsexuals in society / Holly Devor.

Publisher: Bloomington : Indiana University Press, c1997.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Califia, Pat.

Title: Sex changes : the politics of transgenderism / Pat Califia.

Publisher: San Francisco, Calif. : Cleis Press, c1997.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Ekins, Richard, 1945-
Title: Male femaling : a grounded theory approach to cross-dressing and sex-changing / Richard Ekins ; foreword by Anselm Strauss.
Publisher: London ; New York : Routledge, 1997.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Title: Gender blending / edited by Bonnie Bullough, Vern L. Bullough & James Elias.
Publisher: Amherst, N.Y. : Prometheus Books, 1997.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Title: The female marine and related works [electronic resource] : narratives of cross-dressing and urban vice in America's early republic / edited with an introduction by Daniel A. Cohen.
Publisher: Amherst : University of Massachusetts Press, c1997.
Related URL: Bibliographic record display
<http://www.netLibrary.com/urlapi.asp?action=summary&v=1&bookid=28596> An electronic book accessible through the World Wide Web; click for information

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: O'Keefe, Tracie.
Title: Trans-X-U-All : the naked difference / by Tracie O'Keefe and Katrina Fox.
Publisher: London : Extraordinary People Press, 1997.

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Record 71 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Title: Adventures of Priscilla, Queen of the desert [videorecording] / Polygram Filmed Entertainment in association with the Australian Film Corporation ; Latent Image/Specific Films production ; written and directed by Stephan Elliot ; produced by Al Clark and Michael Hamlyn.
Publisher: New York : PolyGram Video, [1997?]

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Record 72 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Johnson, Mark,
Title: Beauty and power : transgendering and cultural transformation in the southern Philippines / Mark Johnson.
Publisher: Oxford, England ; New York, NY : Berg, 1997.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Title: You don't know Dick [videorecording] : courageous hearts of transsexual men / produced and directed by Candace Schermerhorn and Bestor Cram.
Publisher: Berkeley, CA : University of California Extension Center for Media and Independent Learning.

Record 74 of 123
Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Ramsey, Gerald.
Title: Transsexuals : candid answers to private questions / by Gerald Ramsey.
Publisher: Freedom, CA : Crossing Press, c1996.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Jurgens, Panja.
Title: They call themselves queens : the transformation series / Panja Jurgens ; edited by Charles-Henri Favrod ; texts by Quentin Crisp, Charles-Henri Favrod and Panja Jurgens.
Publisher: Zurich, Switzerland : Stemmler, c1996.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Pettway, Leon E., 1946-
Title: Honey, Honey, Miss Thang : being black, gay, and on the streets / Leon E. Pettway.
Publisher: Philadelphia : Temple University Press, c1996.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries
Title: Gender reversals and gender cultures : anthropological and historical perspectives / edited by Sabrina Petra Ramet.
Publisher: London ; New York : Routledge, 1996.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Brown, Mildred L., 1941-
Title: True selves : understanding transsexualism- for families, friends, coworkers, and helping professionals / Mildred L. Brown, Chloe Ann Rounsley.
Publisher: San Francisco : Jossey-Bass, c1996.

Record 79 of 123
Found in: NCSU Libraries
Title: Queer studies : a lesbian, gay, bisexual, & transgender anthology / edited by Brett Beemyn and Mickey Eliason.
Publisher: New York : New York University Press, c1996.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Feinberg, Leslie, 1949-
Title: Transgender warriors : making history from Joan of Arc to RuPaul / Leslie Feinberg.
Publisher: Boston : Beacon Press, c1996.

Record 81 of 123
Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Allen, J. J.

Title: The man in the red velvet dress : inside the world of cross-dressing / J.J. Allen.
Publisher: New York : Carol Pub. Group, c1996.

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Record 82 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Title: Blending genders : social aspects of cross-dressing and sex-changing / edited by Richard Ekins and Dave King.
Publisher: London ; New York : Routledge, 1996.

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Record 83 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: International Conference on Transgender Law and Employment Policy 1996 :
Title: Proceedings from the Fifth International Conference on Transgender Law and Employment Policy : Transgender Independence Weekend, July, 1996, Houston, Texas, U.S.A.
Publisher: Houston, Tex. : Phyllis Randolph Frye, ICTLEP, Inc., c1996.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Title: Breasts [videorecording] : a documentary / an Elevator Pictures production ; director, Meema Spadola ; producers, Thom Powers, Meema Spadola.
Publisher: New York, NY : First Run/Icarus Films, 1996

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Record 85 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Lady Chablis, 1957-
Title: Hiding my candy : the autobiography of the grand empress of Savannah / The Lady Chablis ; with Theodore Bouloukos II ; introduction by John Berendt ; original photography by Robin Bowman.
Publisher: New York : Pocket Books, c1996.

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Record 86 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Mahlsdorf, Charlotte von, 1928-
Title: I am my own woman : the outlaw life of Charlotte von Mahlsdorf, Berlin's most distinguished transvestite / translated by Jean Hollander.
Publisher: Pittsburgh, PA : Cleis Press, 1995.

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Record 87 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Bornstein, Kate, 1948-
Title: Gender outlaw : on men, women, and the rest of us / Kate Bornstein.
Publisher: New York : Vintage Books, 1995.

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Record 88 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: RuPaul, 1964-
Title: Lettin it all hang out : an autobiography / RuPaul.
Publisher: New York : Hyperion, c1995.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Sarduy, Severo.

Title: Cobra ; and, Maitreya / Severo Sarduy ; translated with a preface by Suzanne Jill Levine ; introduction by James McCourt.

Publisher: Normal, IL : Dalkey Archive Press, 1995.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Hausman, Bernice L.

Title: Changing sex : transsexualism, technology, and the idea of gender / Bernice L. Hausman.

Publisher: Durham : Duke University Press, 1995.

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Record 91 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: International Conference on Transgender Law and Employment Policy 1995 :

Title: Proceedings from the Fourth International Conference on Transgender Law and Employment Policy : TRANSGEN '95 : June, 1995, Houston, Texas, U.S.A.

Publisher: Houston, Tex. : Phyllis Randolph Frye, ICTLEP, Inc., c1995.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Title: In einem Jahr mit 13 Monden [videorecording] = In a year of 13 moons / Filmverlag der Autoren ; eine Gemeinschaftsproduktion der Tango Film Nummer Neun mit der Pro-ject Film Produktion im Film Verlag der Autoren ; Idee, Buch, Produktion, Ausstattung, Schnitt, Kamera, Regie, Rainer Werner Fassbinder.

Publisher: New York, New York : New Yorker Video, 1995.

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Record 93 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Bornstein, Kate, 1948-

Title: Gender outlaw : on men, women, and the rest of us / Kate Bornstein.

Publisher: New York : Routledge, 1994.

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Record 94 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: MacKenzie, Gordene Olga.

Title: Transgender nation / Gordene Olga MacKenzie.

Publisher: Bowling Green, OH : Bowling Green State University Popular Press, c1994.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: International Conference on Transgender Law and Employment Policy 1994 :

Title: Proceedings from the Third International Conference on Transgender Law and Employment Policy : TRANSGEN '94 : August, 1994, Houston, Texas, U.S.A.

Publisher: Houston, Tex. : Phyllis Randolph Frye, ICTLEP, Inc. c1994.

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Record 96 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Title: Outlaw [videorecording] / a video by Alisa Lebow ; DocuDrag Productions.

Publisher: New York, NY : Women Make Movies, c1994.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: King, Dave.

Title: The transvestite and the transsexual : public categories and private identities / Dave King.

Publisher: Aldershot, Hants, England ; Brookfield, Vt., USA : Avebury, c1993.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Feinberg, Leslie, 1949-

Title: Stone butch blues : a novel / Leslie Feinberg.

Publisher: Ithaca, N.Y. : Firebrand Books, c1993.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Tremain, Rose.

Title: Sacred country / Rose Tremain.

Publisher: New York : Atheneum : Maxwell Macmillan International, 1993.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Bullough, Vern L.

Title: Cross dressing, sex, and gender / Vern L. Bullough and Bonnie Bullough.

Publisher: Philadelphia : University of Pennsylvania Press, c1993.

Related URL: View/Checkout this e-book via netLibrary's web site (NCSU only)

<http://www.netlibrary.com/summary.asp?ID=17189>

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Record 101 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Feinberg, Leslie, 1949-

Title: Transgender liberation : a movement whose time has come / by Leslie Feinberg.

Publisher: New York, NY : World View Forum, c1992.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Janowitz, Tama.

Title: The male cross-dresser support group / Tama Janowitz.

Publisher: New York : Crown Publishers, c1992.

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Record 103 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Garber, Marjorie B.

Title: Vested interests : cross-dressing & cultural anxiety / Marjorie Garber.

Publisher: New York : Routledge, 1992.

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Record 104 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: International Conference on Transgender Law and Employment Policy 1992 :

Title: Proceedings from the First International Conference on Transgender Law and Employment Policy :
August, 1992, Houston, Texas, U.S.A : featuring Why is S/he doing this to us--an employer's handbook.

Publisher: Houston, Tex. : Phyllis Randolph Frye, [1992].

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Hirschfeld, Magnus, 1868-1935.

Title: The transvestites : the erotic drive to crossdress / Magnus Hirschfeld ; translated by Michael A.
Lombardi-Nash.

Publisher: Buffalo, N.Y. : Prometheus Books, 1991.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Title: The blank point [videorecording] : what is transsexualism? / a film by Xiao-Yen Wang ; a Beijing-
San Francisco Film Group production.

Publisher: New York, NY : Insight Media, c1990.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Woodhouse, Annie, 1948-

Title: Fantastic women : sex, gender, and transvestism / Annie Woodhouse.

Publisher: New Brunswick, N.J. : Rutgers University Press, 1989.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Bolin, Anne.

Title: In search of Eve : transsexual rites of passage / Anne Bolin.

Publisher: South Hadley, Mass. : Bergin & Garvey, 1988.

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Record 109 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Author: Docter, Richard F.

Title: Transvestites and transsexuals : toward a theory of cross-gender behavior / Richard F. Docter.

Publisher: New York : Plenum Press, c1988.

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Record 110 of 123

Found in: NCSU Libraries

Title: Psychosis and sexual identity : toward a post-analytic view of the Schreber case / edited by David B.
Allison ... [et al.].

Publisher: Albany, N.Y. : State University of New York Press, c1988.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Kessler, Suzanne J., 1946-
Title: Gender : an ethnomethodological approach / Suzanne J. Kessler, Wendy McKenna.
Publisher: Chicago : University of Chicago Press, 1985, c1978.

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Record 112 of 123
Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Rigsbee, Ron.
Title: The agony of deception / Ron Rigsbee, with Dorothy Fanberg Bakker.
Publisher: Shreveport, La. : Huntington House, c1983.

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Record 113 of 123
Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Richards, Renee.
Title: Second serve : the Renee Richards story / Renee Richards with John Ames.
Publisher: New York : Stein and Day, 1983.

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Record 114 of 123
Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Shelton, W. L. 1939-
Title: Production of reproductively limited grass carp for biological control of aquatic weeds, phase II / by William L. Shelton.
Publisher: Auburn, Ala. : Water Resources Research Institute, Auburn University, [1982]

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Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Raymond, Janice G.
Title: The transsexual empire : the making of the she-male / Janice G. Raymond.
Publisher: Boston : Beacon Press, c1979.

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Record 116 of 123
Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Hunt, Nancy.
Title: Mirror image / Nancy Hunt.
Publisher: New York : Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, c1978.

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Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Conn, Canary.
Title: Canary : the story of a transsexual / by Canary Conn.
Publisher: New York : Bantam Books, 1977.

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Record 118 of 123
Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Martino, Mario.
Title: Emergence : a transsexual autobiography / Mario Martino, with Harriett.
Publisher: New York : Crown Publishers, c1977.
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Record 119 of 123
Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Feinbloom, Deborah Heller.
Title: Transvestites & transsexuals : mixed views / Deborah Heller Feinbloom.
Publisher: New York : Delacorte Press/S. Lawrence, c1976.

Record 120 of 123
Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Conn, Canary.
Title: Canary : the story of a transsexual / by Canary Conn.
Publisher: Los Angeles : Nash Pub., [1974]

Record 121 of 123
Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Stoller, Robert J.
Title: Sex and gender [by] Robert J. Stoller.
Publisher: New York, J. Aronson [1974-1976, c1974-75]

Record 122 of 123
Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Morris, Jan, 1926-
Title: Conundrum.
Publisher: New York, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich [1974]

Record 123 of 123
Found in: NCSU Libraries
Author: Jorgensen, Christine, 1926-
Title: Christine Jorgensen; personal autobiography. With an introd. by Harry Benjamin.
Publisher: New York, P. S. Eriksson [1967]

Appendix C

NAME CHANGE INFORMATION ADULT

As provided for in N.C.G.S. Chapter 101, an individual, for good cause shown, may change his or her name by filing an application before the Clerk of Superior Court of the county in which they reside. In order to obtain a name change, the following documents are needed:

A **Notice** of name change

A **Petition** for name change

2 **Affidavits of character** from people who live in the same county as you

An original/certified copy and a photocopy of your **Birth Certificate**

An **Order and Certificate of Name Change**, which needs to be completed in triplicate. There is one pink copy, which will serve as the original, and two white copies (AOC-SP 601 form).

A fee of **\$40** (cash)

Wake County requires a photocopy of your **Driver's License** or NC ID card and a copy of your **Social Security card**. An affidavit and some other proof of ID will be required if you do not have any of those documents.

http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/HTML/BySection/Chapter_101/GS_101-2.html 3-3-2005

<http://web.co.wake.nc.us/courts/namechanges.html>

Wake County Civil Court information

NOTICE:

A name change Notice must be posted at the designated location in the courthouse in the county where the applicant resides for ten (10) consecutive calendar days before applying for a name change. (In Wake County, that is the bulletin board located next to the street level entrance to the Courthouse.) Keep a copy of the notice for your files in case the copy you post is removed or lost. Although it is not required, it is suggested that before posting the notice, you take it to the Clerk of Court's Office to obtain an official date stamp so that there will be no question as to your compliance with the ten (10) day notice period.

PETITION :

Your Petition for the name change must be signed in the presence of a Notary with their seal affixed to it. The Petition must contain:

http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/HTML/BySection/Chapter_101/GS_101-3.html 3-3-2005

Your true name as it appears on your birth certificate

County of birth, City and State of Birth/Country of Birth

Date of birth

Your father's full name and your mother's maiden name as it appears on your birth certificate.

The name you wish to adopt

Your reasons for requesting the name change

Whether your name has ever been previously changed by law

The Clerk will approve your Petition for name change only if she is convinced that good and sufficient reason for the change exists. You cannot change your name to avoid creditors, avoid criminal charges or civil lawsuits.

If your name has been changed before, you will have to provide an explanation of that change in your petition. N.C.G.S. §101-6 provides for only one name change under this statute, however, you will be permitted to resume your former name upon compliance with the name change requirements and procedures. (Also see the section on resumption of maiden name)

http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/HTML/BySection/Chapter_101/GS_101-6.html 3-3-2005

AFFIDAVITS OF CHARACTER:

The applicant must present the Clerk with two affidavits of character signed by two individuals who are not

related to the applicant by blood or marriage and who are citizens of the county where the petition is being filed. Both affidavits must be notarized. The individuals who complete these affidavits for you do not have to be prominent people in the community; friends or roommates will suffice.

http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/HTML/BySection/Chapter_101/GS_101-4.html 3-3-2005

PROCEDURE:

After the notice of name change has been posted for ten consecutive days, remove it and take it, along with the following documents to the Special Proceedings division of The Clerk of Court's Office:

Petition for name change

Two **Affidavits** of character

An original/certified copy of your **Birth Certificate** (This can be obtained from the NC Bureau of Vital Statistics, which charges a fee currently \$10.00)

<http://www.ncgov.com/asp/subpages/intention.asp?P=2&I=78>

A photocopy of your **Birth Certificate**

3 copies of the **Order and Certificate of Name Change**

A fee of **\$40** (in cash)

Wake County requires a photocopy of your **Driver's License** or NC ID card and a copy of your **Social Security card**. An affidavit and some other proof of ID will be required if you do not have any of those documents.

It is advisable to take extra money with you because court fees are subject to increase without notice. (In Wake County, the Special Proceedings division is located on the twelfth (12th) floor of the Wake County Courthouse).

If all of the paperwork is in order, the Special Proceedings Clerk will sign all three copies of the order granting the name change. You will be given one certified copy which you will need to present when changing your records with the University and when obtaining a new driver's license, Social Security card, passport, green card, etc.

http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/HTML/BySection/Chapter_101/GS_101-5.html 3-3-2005

The Clerk will record the application and order on the docket of Special Proceedings in the Clerk's Office and forward the order to the State Registrar of Vital Statistics in your state of birth. If the applicant was born in North Carolina, the State Registrar shall note the name change on the birth certificate of that individual and notify the Register of Deeds in the county of birth. The fee for processing the court order and issuing a certified copy of the amended certificate for an individual born in North Carolina is \$17.50. There will be a \$5 fee for each additional certified copy you request.

http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/HTML/BySection/Chapter_101/GS_101-7.html 3-3-2005

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS:

If the applicant for name change is an international student, he or she may encounter difficulties obtaining a name change. Some Clerks are hesitant to approve name changes for individuals who are not either citizens of the United States or resident aliens. Some Clerks will accept a green card or a passport and visa in lieu of a birth certificate, others will not. If the location of birth is outside the United States, there is no way for the Clerk's Office here to amend foreign birth certificate records to reflect the name change. You will have to contact the appropriate officials in your country of birth to accomplish this.

RESUMPTION OF MAIDEN NAME:

You may resume your maiden name as part of a divorce action at no additional cost. Simply include the request in your divorce complaint and divorce judgment. If you wish to resume your maiden name following a divorce, the cost is five (\$10.00) dollars. You will need to take a copy of the following to the Courthouse and present them to an Assistant/Deputy Clerk.

Your certified birth certificate

A certified copy of your **divorce judgment**

An **Application/ Notice of Resumption of Prior Name** (AOC-SP-600 form)

http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/HTML/BySection/Chapter_50/GS_50-12.html 3-3-2005

resumption of maiden name

<http://web.co.wake.nc.us/courts/namechanges.html>

Uncontested divorces/resuming maiden name

APPLICATION TO CHANGE THE NAME OF MINOR CHILDREN:

An application to change the name of a minor child may be filed by the child's parent, parents, guardian or next friend of minor child. However, a parent may not make an application for a name change on behalf of a minor child under the age of sixteen, if both parents are living, without first obtaining the consent of the other parent of the child. A minor who has reached the age of sixteen years, however, may apply to the Clerk for a name change with the consent of the custodial parent if the Clerk of Court is satisfied that the other parent has abandoned the minor child. To establish abandonment, you will need to present the Clerk with a copy of an order, from a court of competent jurisdiction, adjudicating that the minor child has been abandoned by the parent. Otherwise the Clerk of Superior Court will have to make such a determination by following the procedures set out in N.C.G.S. 101-2 or N.C.G.S. 1-273.

http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/HTML/BySection/Chapter_101/GS_101-2.html 3-3-2005

The notice, petition, affidavits and order needed to obtain a name change in North Carolina can be prepared and processed for students by University Student Legal Services. Samples of such documents can also be obtained at the Wake County Clerk of Court's Office for a fee.

This is general information about Name Changes and is not intended to be a substitute for legal advice as it relates to your particular situation. Consult with our office to discuss how your particular facts relate to the law.