



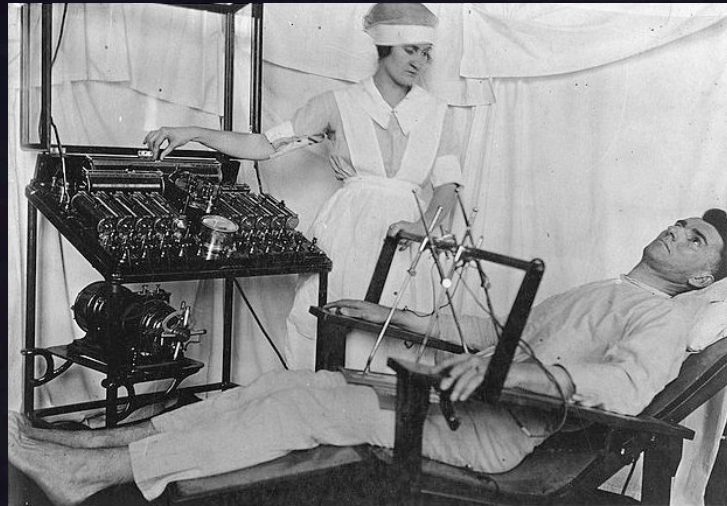
# Eliot Slater, Homosexuality & the Origins of “Queer Science”

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Daily Mail, Friday, July 16, 1993

## Abortion hope after 'gay genes' findings

By JASON LEWIS

SCIENTISTS in America claim to have found the first definite evidence of a genetic link to homosexuality.

Researchers at the National Cancer Institute, near Washington DC, say their findings help prove that sexual orientation can be inherited.

Isolation of the genes means it could soon be possible to predict whether a baby will be gay and give the mother the option of an abortion.

Dean Hamer, principal author of the study published in the American journal Science, said the results do not prove

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CULTURE

### THE ANTI-LESBIAN DRUG

BY SHARON BEGLEY ON 7/2/10 AT 10:30 AM EDT

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## MEP Ann Widdecombe sparks fury with gay science comments

2 June 2019

Former Tory MP Ann Widdecombe was recently elected as an MEP for the Brexit Party

Ann Widdecombe has come under fire after she suggested science could "produce an answer" to being gay.

In an interview on Sky News, the newly elected Brexit Party MEP was asked about previous comments she made concerning gay conversion therapy.

She said she had "pointed out that there was a time when it was thought impossible for men to become women".

Labour MP Luke Pollard said Ms Widdecombe was "continuing her sick anti-LGBT campaign".





WORKFORCE

# LGBTQ researchers say they want to be counted

Scientists call for National Science Foundation's workforce surveys to tally sexual and gender minorities

By Katie Langin

have the data, the LGBTQ community will

LGBTQ individuals may be underrepresented in science, but data are currently lacking.

Montana State University who documented lower retention rates for gay men pursuing science, technology, engineering, or math bachelor's degrees than for their heterosexual peers. "I still think that there's an urgency behind getting the questions added," he adds—partially because of the funding issue, and also because simply asking them on a federal survey acknowledges the importance of LGBTQ scientists.

NSF has yet to finalize the wording of its updated gender question, but an agency spokesperson confirmed it will include two parts: one about respondents' current gender identity and one about their assigned sex at birth. This approach—which is recommended by a number of reports, including one published by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine this year—is based on research indicating a single question might undercount transgender individuals, some of whom don't identify with the label "transgender" and may opt to select "man" or "woman" instead of "transgender man" or "transgender woman," for example.

But others have concerns about this

**Nature** @nature · 18 Jan

"Oxford was the first place where I could be myself, where I've enjoyed being in the laboratory, because I was no longer pretending or hiding — I was accepted for being me," says Clara Barker.

Leonora Saunders for Nature

"I was no longer pretending or hiding": a trans scientist finds a lab to cal...  
Materials scientist Clara Barker praises the University of Oxford for creating a welcoming space.  
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**Natural History Museum** @NHM\_London

We know that people from LGBTQ+ communities have made huge contributions to the Museum's history - although some stories have been sidelined from historical records and archives, making them very difficult for us to find.

If you know any, please share with us!

#LGBTHM19

2:15 am · 1 Feb 2019

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# Pink News

## More than 1,500 animal species are bisexual and gay behaviour is the norm, scientists suggest

LILY WAKEFIELD | NOVEMBER 19, 2019



Lilo (the pig) trots along during the San Francisco gay pride parade in San Francisco, California on June 24, 2018. (JOSH EDELSON/AFP via Getty)

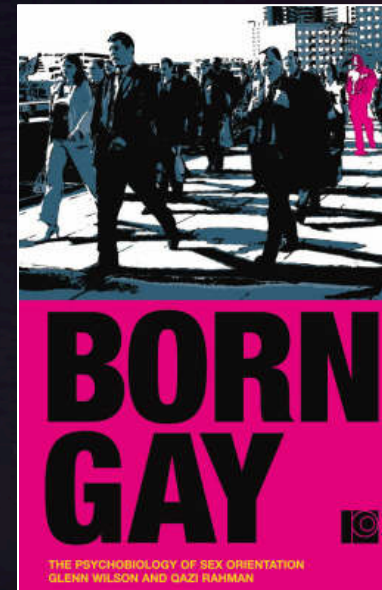
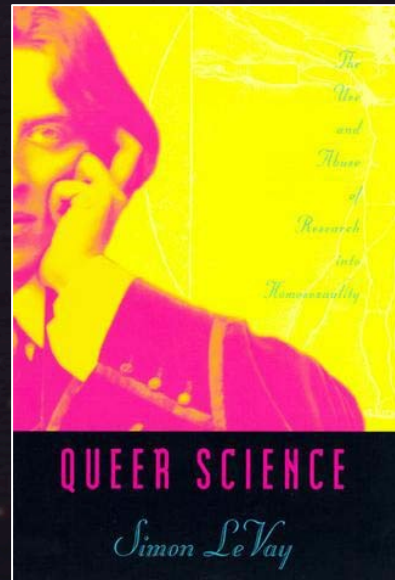
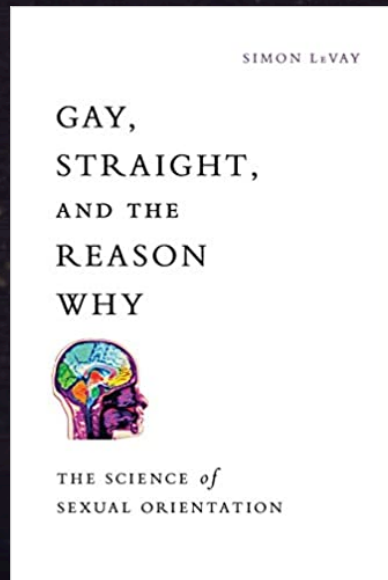
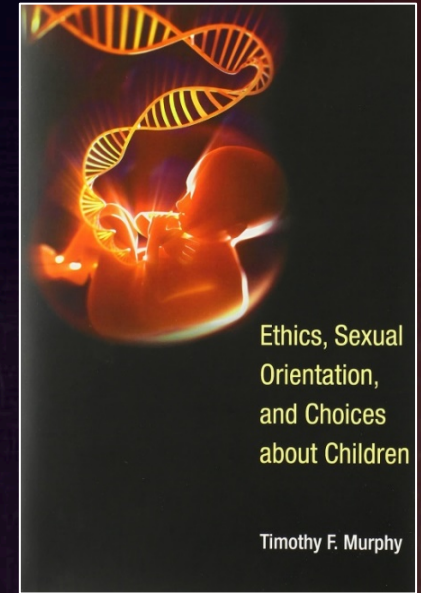
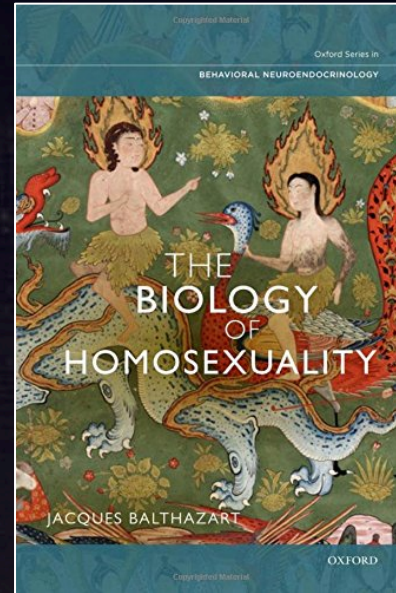
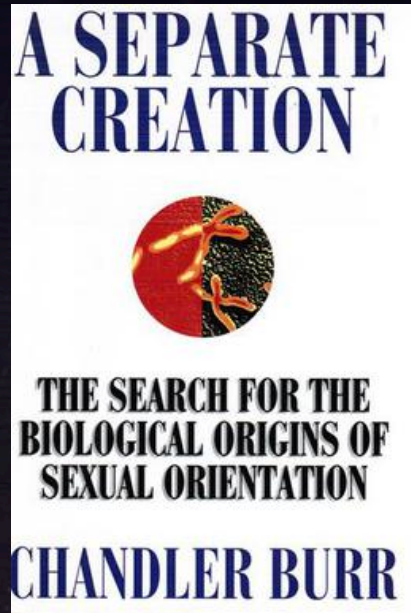
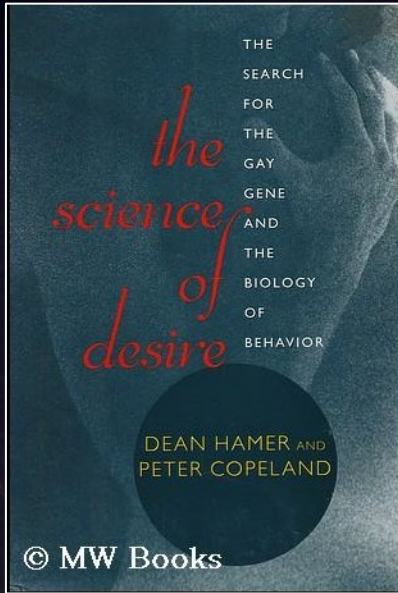


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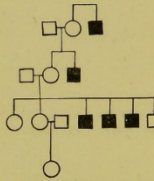
# Queer eugenics

## 170 HEREDITY IN RELATION TO EUGENICS

recognized—a pedigree recorded by Garrod illustrates the fact. A man who has very severe gout is married to a woman who when 70 years old began to suffer from it. They had 7 children; all have suffered from gout, 5 have died from gout and its various complications; the other two are still living.

### 39. REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS

a. **Cryptorchism**, or retention and atrophy of testicles. This condition, a semi-“hermaphroditic” one, is characterized by the fact that the normal descent of the testis into the scrotum fails to occur. A pedigree of a family exhibiting this condition is given, in Fig. 150. In the third generation one boy out of four is normal. This trait is probably inherited just like hypospadias.



b. **Hypospadias**.—Like the last this is evidence of an imperfect development of the external sex characters and possibly indicates an imperfect stimulus to sex dimorphism. The defect is characterized by the more or less complete failure of the male genital papilla to close along the median raphe up to the apex of the glans. An affected man may have by a wife who belongs to a normal strain some or all of his sons affected. His normal daughters may have abnormal sons even when the father belongs to a normal strain. It seems that there is an inhibitor to complete sex-differentiation in the males. Usually males who show no trace of the inhibitor when married into a normal

FIG. 150.—Pedigree of cryptorchism. Affected persons represented by black symbols. On account of the sterility of the males all affected persons are derived from sisters of affected persons. All affected persons are natural eunuchs. BRONARSKI, p. 169.

## THE INHERITANCE OF FAMILY TRAITS 171

strain have normal sons. But occasionally apparently normal fathers in whom the “inhibitor” is inactive may have abnormal sons (Fig. 151). The eugenical conclusion is that females belonging to hermaphroditic (hypospadiac or cryptorchitic) strains, if married, will probably have at least half of their sons defective, particularly if they have defective brothers; but normal males of such strains may marry females from unaffected strains with impunity.

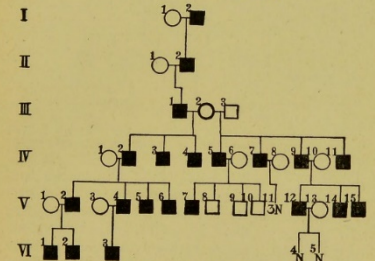


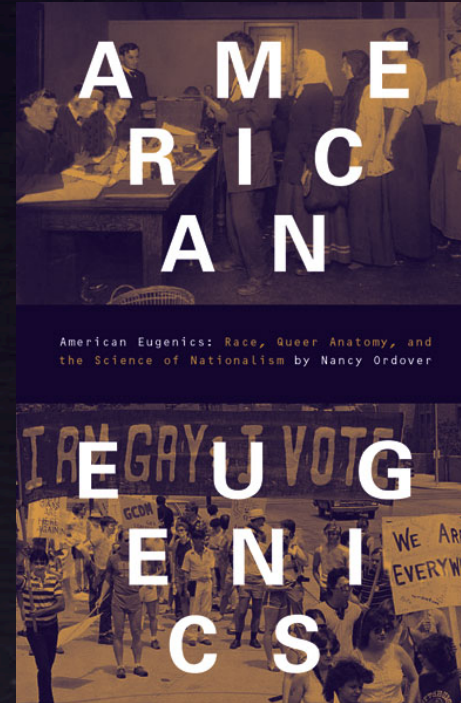
FIG. 151.—Pedigree of hypospadias (black symbols). Inheritance from affected males and unaffected females, III, 2. LINGARD, 1884.

c. **Prolapsus of the Uterus and Sterility**.—Corresponding in a way with incomplete development of the male reproductive organs is the prolapsus of the uterus in the female. This is also definitely inherited but the trait is never transmitted by affected females since they are sterile (Fig. 152).

### 40. SKELETON AND APPENDAGES

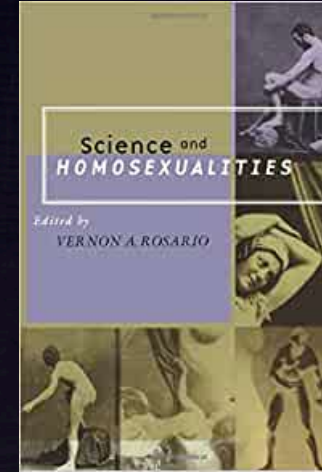
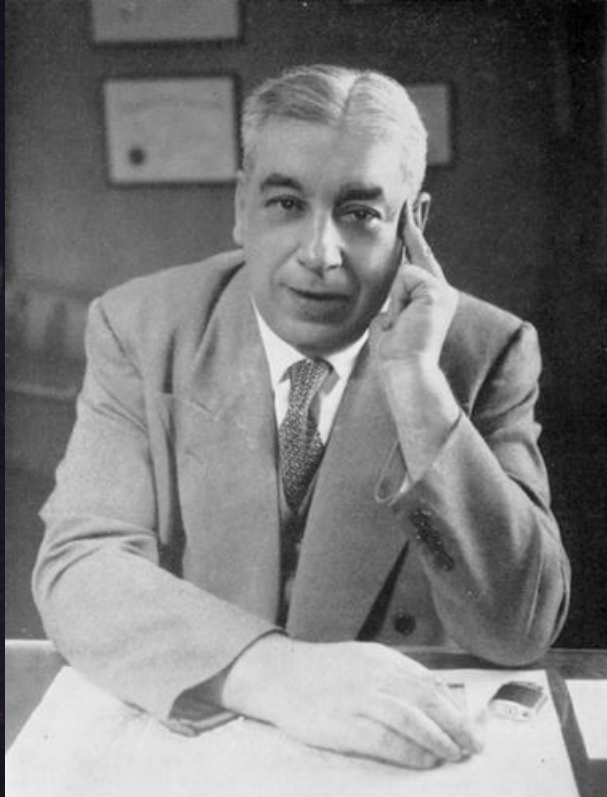
Since the size and form of the bodily frame are greatly influenced by the skeleton the heredity of these features is

Nancy Ordover, *American Eugenics: Race, Queer Anatomy, and the Science of Nationalism*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2003.



“The eugenical conclusion is that females belonging to hermaphroditic (hypospadiac or cryptorchitic) strains, if married, will probably have at least half of their sons defective, particularly if they have defective brothers; but normal males of such strains may marry females from unaffected strains with impunity.” From Charles Davenport’s *Heredity in Relation to Eugenics* (1911)

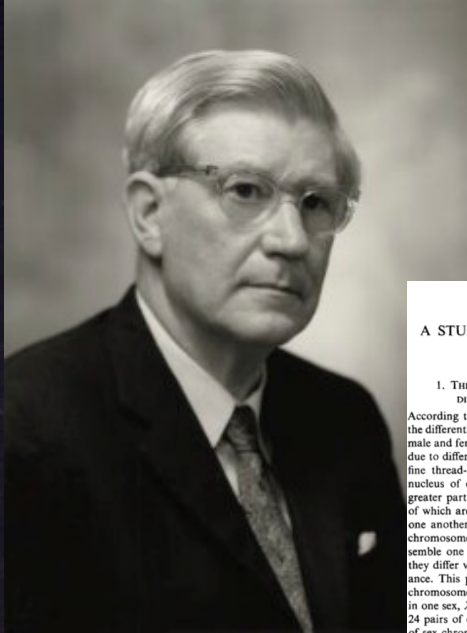
# Franz Josef Kallmann



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# Eliot Slater



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A STUDY IN THE ASSESSMENT OF HOMOSEXUAL TRAITS  
By ELIOT SLATER AND PATRICK SLATER

1. THE GENETICAL THEORY OF THE DIFFERENTIATION OF SEXES

According to current biological conceptions, the differentiation of the animal organism into male and female is held to be in the first place due to differences in the chromosomes. These fine thread-like structures are found in the nucleus of every cell of the body. For the greater part they exist in pairs, the members of which are optically indistinguishable from one another; but in the case of one pair of chromosomes, though the two members resemble one another in one sex, in the other they differ very markedly in size and appearance. This particular pair are called the sex chromosomes and are usually designated *XX* in one sex, *XY* in the other. In man there are 24 pairs of chromosomes, including one pair of sex chromosomes. The male is the heterogametic sex, with *XY* chromosomes, and is capable of producing two different kinds of spermatozoa, bearing either an *X*- or a *Y*-chromosome, in approximately equal numbers. The female is homogametic, with *XX*-chromosomes, and all her ova carry a single *X*-chromosome. Accordingly as an *X* or a *Y* spermatozoon unites with the ovum, the resultant individual is *XX* or *XY* and will develop into a female or a male.

The chromosomes, or rather the particulate genes of which they are composed, are thought to control development by speeding up or retarding chemical processes in much the same way as ferments or enzymes. They are intricately balanced one against the other, and in their totality provide for a harmonious development, which may, however, follow patterns which differ slightly or to a marked extent from one another. Such differences as brown or blue eyes, hooked or snub noses, as well as differences in intelligence and temperament are held to be due to small genic

differences. The sex of the human embryo in its earliest stages is indistinguishable, as it has the rudiments of the primary sex organs of both sexes. The line of development that is eventually followed depends on the balance between the *X*-chromosomes and the remaining chromosomes, the autosomes, the effect of the *Y*-chromosome, which is very much smaller in size than the *X*-chromosome, being thought to be almost negligible in this respect. If there is only one *X*-chromosome, the total effect of the autosomes predominates, and a male pattern of development is followed; two *X*-chromosomes, however, overwhelm the effect of the autosomes, and the development of male organs is retarded while that of female organs is advanced. When the glands of internal secretion, such as the sex glands themselves, begin to function, they largely take over the control of further development, and are, for instance, responsible for the appearance of the secondary sexual characteristics at puberty.

Differences in the genic make-up of the sex chromosomes and autosomes may leave the balance between them more evenly poised, so that differentiation is held up and does not start until rudiments of the eventually submerged sex are more fully developed than usual. In this way may appear individuals who, though definitely of one sex, show some traits of the other, or even so many of these that it is hard to say to which sex they belong. The more extreme examples of such beings are termed hermaphrodites, and the occurrence of human hermaphrodites is well known to medicine (Cawadias, 1943). In the lower animals it has proved possible to produce a whole series of graded intersexes by experimental breeding, as has been done by Goldschmidt with the butterfly *Lymnatria*. The human hermaphrodite commonly shows not

Ross Brooks, "Eugenics, Homosexuality, and the Development of 'Queer Science' in Post-War Britain," *Revista de Antropologie Urbană/Journal of Urban Anthropology* 8, no. 15 (2020): 112-31.

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