Bibliography for Trans Issues


Colapinto, J. (2000). *As nature made him: The boy who was raised a girl*. Harper Collins.


PFLAG. *Our Trans Children* (pamphlet): Published by the PFLAG Transgender Network. Available from maryboenke@aol.com or pflagtnet@triad.rr.com


**MOVIES ABOUT TRANSGENDER/TRANSEXUAL INDIVIDUALS**

*Southern Comfort; The Adventures of Priscilla, Queen of the Desert; Paris is Burning; Boys Don’t Cry; No Dumb Questions; Hedwig and the Angry Inch; Birdcage; To Wong Foo, Thanks for Everything! Julie Newmar; Normal; Paradise Bent; Soldier’s Girl; Ma Vie En Rose; Beautiful Boxer; Transamerica; Transparent; Transgeneration; Boy I Am; A Boy Named Sue; Drag Kings on Tour; Georgie Girl; Just Call Me Kade; The Opposite Sex: Jamie’s Story, Rene’s Story; Toilet Training; Venus Boyz; You Don’t Know Dick; Red Without Blue; She’s a Boy I Knew*

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**References about Children for Therapists (non-therapists could also benefit from the information)**


References about Adults for Therapists (non-therapists could also benefit from the information)

practical information, and personal accounts (pp. 185-189). Philadelphia: Temple University Press.


Gainor, K. A. (2000). Including transgender issues in lesbian, gay, and bisexual psychology: Implications for clinical practice and training. In B. Greene, & G. L. Croom (Eds.) *Education,


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Check out the *Local and National Resources* web page at LGBTQtherapists.com for other transgender information.
A bibliography, by definition, is a detailed listing of the books, journals, magazines, or online sources that an author has used in researching and writing their work. It is important to note that it must be a complete list including every source used during the research phase—not just the ones referenced in the text in any styles of writing. More specifically, a bibliography must include: The name of the author, or authors. The full title of the source material. Bibliography. Academic Tools. Other Internet Resources. Nonetheless, trans experiences continue to be captured by diagnostic categories in manuals which provide criteria for mental disorders. While homosexuality was removed from the DSM as a diagnostic category in 1973, transsexuality was added in the 1980 DSM-III. In 1994, The Transsexual Empire was re-issued with a new introduction by Raymond that explicitly takes up the new transgender politics. Her critique largely involves the claim that any gender transgression by transgender people still involves the uptake of sexist gender roles and therefore fails at genuine gender transcendence (1994, xxix). Your bibliography (often called a citation list) always comes at the end of the paper, and it must include all of the direct sources that you referred to in the body of the paper. For the vast majority of scientific papers, APA or MLA style references are used, alphabetically ordered by the surname of the author. For any sources with no author, use the name of the organization or website or, if there is no other choice, use the title of the work. As with in text citations, it is important to stick to one style and avoid confusing the reader. All entries in the bibliography should be in alphabe