

Out in Public

Reinventing Lesbian/Gay Anthropology in a Globalizing World

Edited by Ellen Lewin and William L. Leap

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READINGS IN ENGAGED ANTHROPOLOGY

Readings in Engaged Anthropology is a series of thematic books that demonstrate how an anthropological perspective contributes to reframing the public discourse on important and timely social issues. Volumes are thoughtful nuanced treatments by a set of contributors on subjects that are publicly, ethically, and politically relevant in a changing world, and are of intellectual importance not only within anthropology, but in other fields such as law, gender, human sexuality, and health and social welfare. An important objective of this new series is not just social critique, but active engagement in the problems of broader global communities. Readings in Engaged Anthropology books are written primarily for students, educators and intellectuals to provide a deeper analysis of the social, political and ethical debates in which anthropological and cross-cultural analyses are vital contributions to the public discourse, and help to redefine public policy.

Forthcoming:

Gender Violence: A Reader, edited by Sally Engle Merry

Acknowledgments

Now that we have produced a third edited volume on lesbian and gay anthropology, our debts to others have accumulated to the point that they defy enumeration. Both editors have benefited from many forms of support and encouragement that our respective institutional locations have provided. Ellen thanks the University of Iowa and its Departments of Women's Studies and Anthropology; Bill is indebted to American University and the Department of Anthropology – particularly so for giving continuing support for the annual Lavender Languages and Linguistics Conference, a venue whose discussions embody many of the ideas that this collection's essays display.

Some of the contributors to this volume submitted their essays several years ago and we owe them special thanks for their patience while we brought in other contributors and concluded negotiations that would make the volume a concrete reality. As has been the case with our other collections, *Out in the Field* and *Out in Theory*, this volume had its genesis in a number of sessions the two of us have organized at meetings of the American Anthropological Association and the Society for the Anthropology of North America (SANA). These were events that stimulated conversation and debate with many of our colleagues, opportunities that sharpened our arguments and helped us to clarify our thinking on many matters. We are grateful for all of these discussions, even when the outcome was disagreement with our interlocutors.

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Introduction

Out in Public: Reinventing Lesbian/Gay Anthropology in a Globalizing World

William L. Leap and Ellen Lewin

Out in Public is our third edited collection addressing the emerging field of lesbian/gay anthropology and the issues of concern to the lesbian, gay, and other researchers who are defining the ongoing direction of this field. Out in the Field, our first collection, examined lesbian/gay dimensions of ethnographic fieldwork, analysis, and writing. Out in Theory, our second collection, surveyed various efforts to build lesbian/gay related ethnographic theory. Now, in this project, lesbian and gay anthropology engages issues lying outside of the ethnographic domain, as anthropology has traditionally defined it. Instead of focusing centrally on method or theory, as such, the concern in this volume is with real-world applications. This includes particular projects where anthropological intervention has affected the everyday lives of lesbian/gay people, the strategies various anthropologists have used to create effective intervention and change, resulting in a sometimes uneasy relationship between lesbian/gay anthropology and applied/public anthropology, as well as the application of ideas drawn from lesbian/gay anthropology to the analysis of other, seemingly unrelated, phenomena.

Defining Lesbian/Gay Anthropology

We use the term *lesbian/gay anthropology* to refer to an intellectual, political, and theoretical stance that has grown out of the experiences of lesbian/gay life in the USA during the last decades of the 20th century. These experiences emerged, in part, in response to the workings of normative heterosexuality in everyday life and were shaped by other considerations defining subject position during this time period. Part of the lesbian/gay project in anthropology has been an effort to reshape anthropological research so that it engages the particulars of lesbian/gay experience more effectively. Equally important to that project has been a reluctance to be satisfied

with documentation of diversity, or what Kath Weston (1998) has aptly termed the work of ethnocartography, and an eagerness to move toward a more complex engagement with (homo)sexual politics in all domains of late modernity.

As a result, what began as studies of "lesbian" and "gay" experiences cross-culturally now regularly acknowledges a much broader range of non-normative sexualities, and anthropological discussions of those sexualities address the regulatory practices that assign them marginal status (or, at times, not so marginal status) within particular social settings. In turn, these broader perspectives have sharpened the lens through which "lesbian" and "gay" experiences themselves are now being theorized, and underscore the need to examine these experiences within their social, historical, and ideological locations rather than independently of the workings of political economy.

Pursuing "broader" and "deeper" lines of inquiry have led those working in lesbian/gay anthropology to bring issues of practice, as well as method and theory, into the emerging conversation about sexuality, subjectivity, and culture. In most cases, the anthropological engagement with practice has been unavoidable, given that assertions of same-sex identity have suggested ways of talking back to the assumptions of sexual and social normativity and the structures of power on which those assumptions are based. For years, anthropologists chose to downplay homosexuality's transgressive dimensions, focusing instead on the orientalized nature of sexual diversity or on the "deviant" nature of same-sex-related status and role. That homosexual presence and practices could be theorized more affirmatively and less exotically has become a recurring theme in lesbian/gay anthropology; such inquiry leads to a close analysis of regulation, oppression, and resistance.

Ultimately, drawing on Habermas' notion of public sphere formation, lesbian/gay anthropology is concerned with the processes through which "private [same-sex identified] persons come together to form a public, . . . [and to] deal with matters of general interest without subject to coercion" (1989:231), as well as with the processes that work against the emergence of such formations. These are questions about sexual citizenship, belonging, public morality, and social justice, as much as they are questions of desire, personal identity and erotic interest; different approaches to answering these questions provide the subject matter for the chapters in this collection.

Lesbian/Gay Anthropology and Applied Anthropology

The engagement with practice that has become integral to lesbian/gay anthropology in recent years has also been informed by the interests in "practical problem-solving" and "making knowledge useful" that are central to the subfield of applied anthropology. However, as the essays in this collection will show, lesbian/gay anthropology is not attempting to "help" members of exotic, undeveloped

communities, or even to outline agendas leading to the "solutions" for whatever "practical problems" beset them, on the order of more conventional "applied" tasks like building water treatment plants, creating consumer cooperatives, or blueprinting better schools. The practical problems facing lesbian/gay constituencies include, in the abstract, sexual oppression and heterosexual privilege, and in everyday life, homophobic violence, employment, and job-site discrimination, along with denial of access to health care and other social services. None of these "problems" can be "solved" through "application" of lesbian/gay anthropology's benevolent wisdom, and none of them will be affected if lesbian/gay anthropology intends only to collect "more and better" research data on lesbian/gay experience. The more appropriate agenda is two-fold: (1) to expose the particular conditions through which homophobia and heteronormativity gain authority in everyday life, and (2) to demonstrate the willingness of lesbian/gay subjects (and of others on the sexual margin) to talk back to that authority rather than to become subordinated by it. Pursuing such an agenda will not automatically "solve problems" or promote social change. But it will bring into sharper focus the mechanisms of power against which lesbian/gay (and other sexual) subjects are already struggling and document the social costs (and for some, the social benefits) stemming from regulatory control. And certainly, such sharpened focus will contribute to local efforts at resistance.

In other words, for purposes of this discussion, public anthropology refers to a form of anthropological praxis that is organized differently from the older and more familiar subfield called applied anthropology. Rather than creating initiatives whose primary purpose is "practical problem-solving" or other forms of issue-oriented work directed at culture change, public anthropology recognizes that problemsolving and change are ongoing experiences at indicated sites, and that local constituents are deeply engaged within those experiences and their consequences. Public anthropology provides witness to the presence of those local experiences, not pre-empting local voices but certainly, at times, amplifying them. And as part of that witness, public anthropology explores those experiences within their regional or broader social contexts, or otherwise discloses dimensions of those experiences that local constituents may not fully observe.³ By doing so, public anthropology constructs new alliances between scholarship and activism, transforming the texture of the academic project, and the resources available to constituencybased public intellectuals and political workers, while broadening issue-centered understandings of the "public" at large.

Examples of such work include Esther Newton's (1972) depiction of drag queens coping with low wages and bleak working conditions on the Midwest USA showbar circuit in the 1960s, and her later (1993) analysis of community dynamics in a gay summer resort; Walter Williams' (1986) efforts to give a human face and a historical context to American Indian "berdache" traditions; Ellen Lewin's demonstration that commitments to parenting and family formation are not in conflict with lesbian or gay sexualities (1993, 1998, in press); Gil Herdt and Andrew Boxer's (1993) description of US teenagers' efforts to position "coming out" as a rite of

passage rather than an act of individual desperation; Bill Leap's (1996, 2001) suggestions that gay men's "knowledge of language" is more complex than lisping speech and camp vocabulary; Tom Boellstorff's exploration of the intersections of sexual sameness and nationalism in "new order" Indonesia; David Valentine's unpacking of the issues that make transgender disquieting for self-identified "normal" heterosexuals and queers; Christa Craven's involvement in the struggle to sanction directentry midwifery in the Commonwealth of Virginia; Roger Lancaster's (2003) critique of anti-gay efforts to mythologize "the gay gene" in popular press and other news media; and Leap's (1999b) studies of men having sex with men in public places, which have been useful in combating police harassment of members-only "sex clubs" in the DC area, building arguments for the defense on behalf of men arrested in police "sting operations," and also bringing some much needed clarity to the issues of sexual subjectivity that surfaced during the recent Senator Craig/ Bathroomgate affair. Many of the case studies appeared in Out in the Field and Out in Theory. Consistent with the argument in this section, while some of these scholars may identify as applied anthropologists in some settings, none of them position the work described here, or any of the work in lesbian/gay anthropology, within the domain of applied anthropology. The reasons for this separation are several, as we explain in the following section.

Lesbian/Gay Anthropology, Again in the Moment

As was the case with our other collections, the impulse to assemble *Out in Public* comes at a particular moment in the history of lesbian/gay studies in anthropology. For *Out in the Field*, the moment was defined by the need to affirm lesbian/gay presence in fieldwork and data interpretation, when more conservative forces were arguing against such "partisan" inquiry. For *Out in Theory*, the moment was marked by the growing awareness that lesbian/gay ethnography needed to address a range of issues extending far beyond conventional domains of the sexual.

For Out in Public, the moment involves a seemingly unprecedented explosion of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgendered, and queer visibility and, with that, equally widespread expressions of reaction and objection to a non-normative sexual presence that refuses to be discreetly contained. In the USA, we have explicitly gay characters in television programs and motion pictures, celebrities freely offering statements of their own same-sex preferences, endorsements of domestic partner benefits, and "equal protection" guarantees by private businesses and academic institutions and (in some ways, most tellingly here) the US Supreme Court's decision undermining the legal basis of anti-sodomy statutes in Lawrence v Texas. At the same time, contentious public debate over same-sex marriage has been raging while an increasing number of states have voted to "define" marriage exclusively in heterosexual terms. Other debates, such as those that have surrounded the ordination of openly lesbian/gay clergy and increased efforts to ban any affirmative references