



Someone You Love



P-FLAG
Perth Inc.

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COMMONWEALTH DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND AGED CARE

AN INITIATIVE OF THE 'HERE FOR LIFE' YOUTH
SEXUALITY PROJECT 1997, WA AIDS COUNCIL.

Someone You Love



Someone

You

Love

**Information for Parents, Families and
Friends of Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual or
Transgender people**

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COMMONWEALTH DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND AGED CARE



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A joint project of the Gay and Lesbian Counselling Service (WA) and the WA AIDS Council. Funded by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services 'Here for Life' Youth Suicide Prevention Initiative.

Special thanks to all the families who shared themselves through the comments and photographs in this book.

Thanks to Parents, Families and Friends of Lesbians and Gays (WA), all the young people at the Freedom Centre, all the youth workers and counsellors and everyone who assisted with this book.

Produced by the 'Here for Life' Youth Sexuality Project Team: Graham Brown, Pia Coates and Melissa Gillett.

Revised and reprinted by PFLAG members July 2002

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Someone You Love

A letter from PFLAG (Parents, Families and Friends of Lesbians and Gays)

This book has been written to assist parents, families and friends of lesbians, gay men, bisexuals, transgendered and intersex people (GLBTI) with the sometimes difficult process of coming to terms with the changes that are taking place in the lives of the children whom they love.

It is important to remember that they are still the same children that you loved yesterday, before you learned something new about them. Most people have strong feelings about their children's sexuality. Many parents go through a process similar to grief.

For the first few weeks you may find yourself crying a lot, and not knowing where to turn for help. You may feel that you are the only person who has a GLBTI child. But you are not alone, and there are organisations that can help you through these difficult times. These

include, PFLAG, The Freedom Centre, The AIDS Council and the Gay and Lesbian Community Service.

PFLAG has a voluntary Helpline that is staffed every day. We have an office that is staffed each Thursday afternoon. We have a small library of books on GLBTI issues. We meet on the second Saturday of each month at Women's Health Care House, at 1.30pm. Please feel free to contact us, use the library or attend our meetings.

As a result of the recent changes to the legislation in this state, more

children are coming out to their parents, hence more parents are seeking support and information. You will always be welcome at our groups.

Giz Watson and Dianne Guise have been great support to us during the Parliamentary debates on the proposed changes to legislation.

We hope that reading this book will be a positive move for you towards developing a deeper understanding and support for your child or loved one.

Pat Wilson, President, PFLAG WA Inc.





Before we get started we'd like to clarify the meaning of some of the words used in this book.

Heterosexual : People whose sexual and romantic feelings are primarily for the opposite sex.

Homosexual : People whose sexual and romantic feelings are primarily for the same sex. People who feel this way often identify as gay, lesbian or bisexual.

Gay : People whose sexual and romantic feelings are primarily for the same sex. In Australia this can mean men or women, though tends to be used mainly for men who identify themselves as gay.

Lesbian : Women whose sexual and romantic feelings are primarily for other women.

Bisexual or Bi : Refers to people whose sexual and romantic feelings are for both men and women.

Homophobia : An individual's or society's misunderstanding, ignorance or fear of gay, lesbian or bisexual people.

Transgender : People who do not identify with the sex or gender with which they were born. This has to do with the feeling of not being born into the right physical body.

Coming Out : A phrase that can mean something different to everyone. It has to do with developing an awareness that you are gay, lesbian or bisexual. This often leads to being more open with others about sexual identity.

Sexual Orientation and Sexuality : The direction of sexual and romantic attractions. For some this is mainly towards people of the opposite sex, for some it is mainly towards people of the same sex and for some it is towards either sex.

Intersex : An individual who has characteristics of both sexes.

Common Questions about GLBTI People

How many GLBTI people are there?

The number of young people who are attracted to people of the same gender is generally believed to be approximately about 10% of the population (2). Estimates vary depending on the comfort levels of people being surveyed. That works out to be one person in every extended family. Sexual and romantic relations between people of the same gender have been found in every known culture and religion in society. It happens in every social, economic, racial, and religious group. People who feel this way are in all professions, they are our friends, our families and our colleagues. We all know a number of GLBTI people, but we may not be aware of it.

(2) Bell, A and Weinberg, M (1978) Homosexualities : A Study Of Diversity Among Men and Women. New York, Simon and Schuster.

What causes someone to be gay, lesbian, transgender or bisexual?

The answer to "what causes someone to be GLBTI is probably the same as the answer to "what causes someone to be heterosexual?" The research so far has highlighted only one thing - we do NOT know what causes anyone's sexual orientation. Gay, lesbian, transgender and bisexual people have been raised in all kinds of homes, as have heterosexual people. What is clear is that this is a complex, multi-faceted issue.

Is Homosexuality natural?

Being GLBTI is as natural and as healthy as being heterosexual. For the approximately 200,000 people in Australia who are GLBTI, it is a natural part of who they are, and for them to be heterosexual would be unnatural. The vast majority of psychologists and psychiatrists consider it unethical to try to change a person's sexual orientation. (3)

In discussions covering several years, Parents, Families and Friends of Lesbians and Gays (PFLAG) have discovered that:

- people are often aware of their sexual orientation at a very early age, whether they be heterosexual or homosexual;

- none of the children were influenced or taught to be lesbian or gay by any other person;

- family fears of "catching" homosexuality or being recruited are without scientific foundation, but are generated by feelings of vulnerability, like most fears; and

- in families where homosexual children try to deny their sexuality, the ramifications can be enormous.

(3) USA Psychiatric Association; USA Psychological Association; British Psychiatric Association

Can you identify GLBTI people by the way they behave and dress?

GLBTI look and act so much like everyone else that most people assume they are heterosexual.

Gay, lesbian, transgender and bisexual people, like all people, behave in all kinds of ways.

Stereotypes and assumptions arise out of ignorance and prejudice. Sometimes a stereotype about a group doesn't fit anyone in that group, sometimes it fits a few people, sometimes more. But a stereotype never fits *everyone* in any group.

Physical appearance and mannerisms have nothing to do with a person's sexuality, they are part of their personality.

Do GLBTI people have more sexual partners than heterosexual people?

GLBTI share the same amount of interest in sexual activity as heterosexual people, neither more nor less. Just like the heterosexual community, the GLBTI community has a diverse range of lifestyles and relationships.

Maintaining relationships is often more difficult for same gender couples, as society does not provide any of the supports for these relationships that it provides to heterosexual couples. No social, legal, or religious support is provided and often no family support. With the high rates of divorce amongst heterosexual marriages, it's probably amazing that so many same gender couples do stay together.

Do lesbians really want to be men and gay men really want to be women?

The very nature of same sex relationships provides an impetus away from rigid gender roles and stereotypes. However this has nothing to do with wanting to be the opposite gender.

Transgender (or transexual) people do not

identify with the sex or gender they were born with. This has to do with the feeling of not being born into the right physical body. Confusion about one's gender is a very real issue, but does not necessarily have anything to do with sexuality or sexual orientation. Being gay, lesbian or bisexual doesn't mean someone is transsexual or transgender, and being transsexual or transgender doesn't make someone gay, lesbian or bisexual. (For more information on transgender issues, ask the organisations listed at the back of this book for referrals.)

Do gay men abuse children?

Paedophilia and other forms of child abuse occur mainly in the home environment by a family member. 95% of child abuse is carried out by heterosexual identifying people. (4)

(4) Jenny C, Roesler T, Poyer K, (1994) "Are Children at risk for sexual abuse by homosexuals?", Pediatrics Vol 94 (1).

Common Questions asked by families concerning their loved ones

Why did they have to tell me?

"Our first response was to tell him we loved him and that nothing had changed. But in fact everything had changed. Suddenly he was a stranger." Peg

"Since my daughter has told us she's a lesbian, we have become much closer." Maureen

Some families believe they may have been happier not knowing. They start to recall the time before they knew as "problem free", remembering an ideal situation rather than the reality.

Sometimes we can try to deny what is happening by rejecting what we're hearing ("It's just a phase; you'll get over it"); by shutting down ("If you choose that lifestyle, I don't want to hear about it"); or by not registering the impact of what we're being told ("That's nice, dear, and what do you want for dinner?").

Parents and families may feel resentment towards their child's or loved one's sexuality. This feeling is based on the belief that to be gay, lesbian,

transgender or bisexual was a conscious decision. The main decision most GLBTI people have to make is whether to be honest about who they are or hide it. Hiding it imposes a tremendous burden. A large part of their life would be kept secret from you, and you would never really know the whole person.

While people may experiment for some time with their sexuality, someone who has reached the point of telling a parent or someone close to them that they are GLBTI is not usually a person who is going through a phase. Generally they have thought long and hard to understand and acknowledge their sexual orientation.

Telling their family or someone close to them that they think they are GLBTI involves overcoming a great many negative stereotypes and often taking a great risk, and few would take that step lightly or prematurely.

Why didn't they tell us before?

Your child or loved one has probably been

thinking this through for months, even years. This does not mean a lack of trust, lack of love, neither is it a reflection on your relationship. If you are a parent it can be painful to realise that you don't know your child as well as you thought you did and that you have been excluded from a part of their life. To some extent, this is true in all parenting relationships, regardless of sexuality.

Gay, lesbian, transgender and bisexual people often recognise at an early age that they feel "different" but it may take years before they can put a name to it. It is often not until this stage that they consider telling someone.

Even though you may have some sadness for not having been able to help your child or loved one through that period, or that the outcome would have been different if you'd known earlier, understand that your child or loved one probably could not have told you any sooner. More importantly, doing so now is an invitation to a more open and honest relationship.

What did we do wrong?

Parents and family members can sometimes experience feelings of

guilt when they first find out about their child's or loved one's attractions for the same gender. However, there is no evidence that different parenting styles or family situations have a bearing on the development of sexual orientation. What families can provide is an environment in which a young person can understand themselves and strive to reach their full potential.

Why am I uncomfortable with my child or loved one's sexuality?

Our culture and society provides us with messages about a number of issues, including sexuality.

The negative messages and myths we have learned from our society about sexuality are very strong and not easy to dismiss. However, developing a better understanding of your child or loved one, and becoming more familiar with the issues will help reduce these uncomfortable feelings.

Homophobia is a strong part of our culture, and is similar to many other forms of discrimination and prejudice. As long as homophobia exists in our society, GLBTI people

and their families may have very real and legitimate fears and concerns.

Could a counsellor or therapist be helpful?

Support for parents and families coming to terms with their child or loved one's sexual orientation can be gained from a counsellor or therapist trained in the area. You may want to talk about your own feelings and how to work through them, or to help you and your child or loved one communicate clearly through this period.

Young people who have acknowledged their attractions to people of the same gender can still have feelings of depression and fear, and may need help with self-acceptance.

Consulting a counsellor or therapist in the hopes of changing your child or loved one's sexual orientation has little value. Homosexuality is not a disease or illness and so is not something to be "cured."

There are other services that can provide information and advice. Please refer to the resource section in the back of this book for suggestions.



I am worried about my child or loved one:

Will they be rejected, have trouble finding or keeping a job, or be physically attacked?

Our society often discriminates and is even violent towards people who are seen to be different.

However, attitudes toward GLBTI people have been slowly changing for the better and are more positive in many places. There are a growing number of groups who are working for such a change and who are ready to help those who have difficulties.

It is important to remember that many GLBTI people have grown to fulfil their dreams and have become very successful and respected people in the community. As a

society we may have a long way to go, but giving your child or loved one support and love will go far to making their journey easier.

Will my child or loved one be lonely in their old age if they do not have a family of their own?

GLBTI people do develop long lasting relationships and friendships. Long time gay and lesbian couples perceive their relationships as committed and very much a family. Many GLBTI people do have children.

Will my child or loved one get into trouble with the law?

It is not illegal to feel attracted and fall in love with people of the same gender.

As the law stands now, the following applies:

In Western Australia:

- it is legal for couples of the same gender to show affection in public, in the same way as it is legal for heterosexual couples to show affection in public;
- it is illegal to have

sexual intercourse in public places, regardless of whether it is between a man and woman, or between people of the same gender.

The ages of consent are:

- sexual intercourse between a man and a woman is legal in private from 16 years of age;
- sexual intercourse between two women in private is legal from the age of 16 years of age; and
- sexual intercourse between two men in private is now legal from the age of 16.

Being GLBTI does not mean that a young person is sexually active.

Should we tell the family, neighbours, friends?

"We were frightened that our son would be judged; we were frightened that we would be judged." Bill

Just as telling people about their sexuality can be difficult for a GLBTI person, it can be equally difficult for parents and families.

Sometimes parents and family members worry about other people finding out. It can be difficult when questions such as "Has he got a girlfriend?" and "When is she going to get married?" are asked. Our suggestion for such

situations is to discuss with your child or loved one what can be said and to whom. It is their life you are discussing and it would be respectful for them to be involved in any decision.

Parents and families have found that their fears were far worse than the reality. Some did not tell extended family for a long time only to have them respond, "We knew that quite a while ago."

It is often easier to make the decision about who, how and when once we understand more about sexual orientation. There are some resources listed at the back of this book that may be of assistance.

It can also help to talk to people who understand your concerns. Parents, Families and Friends of Lesbians and Gays (PFLAG) may be helpful.

Remember that your child or loved one has been down this road already. They may even be able to help.

We have accepted the situation, but why must they flaunt it?

GLBTI people who reveal their orientation are sometimes accused of "flaunting" their identity. People have the right to express their sexuality providing it does not impinge on the rights of others. "Flaunting it" has

many different interpretations.

Many GLBTI people will censor their own behaviour because they fear negative public reaction, and you may share those fears. But stop and think - if you feel that affectionate behaviour should be a private thing for some, then maybe this should apply to all.

Is it a sin?

For some parents, this may be the most difficult issue to face. For others, it's a non-issue.

We each have our own religious or spiritual beliefs. Most religions and churches have members with a range of views and interpretations of their faith. A number of religious organisations support equal rights for GLBTI people, others do not. On page 13 is a list of books on this topic you may wish to read.

What about HIV / AIDS and other sexually transmissible diseases (STDs)?

All people and communities face the threat of AIDS.

AIDS is not a gay men's disease. No virus is smart enough to be able to tell what a person's sexuality is. It is the activities that a person practises that places him or her at risk of HIV infection.

Therefore, every parent and family needs to be concerned about HIV / AIDS -regardless of sexuality. Everyone should make sure they understand how STDs and HIV are transmitted and how to protect ourselves and our loved ones.

HIV is transmitted through blood or semen. It can be transmitted through unprotected sex, sharing needles, or from mother to child through breast milk or during birth.

Practicing safe sex and not sharing needles or equipment is the best way to protect ourselves from HIV, STDs and other blood borne viruses.

If your child or loved one has HIV or AIDS, they need your support more than ever. You should know that you are not alone. There are numerous local and national organisations that can help you with medical, psychological and physical care.

There are excellent resources with more information available about STDs and HIV from the following organisations:

WA AIDS Council
(08) 9482 0000

Family Planning Association WA
(08) 9227 6177

Health Department of WA
1300 135 030

How can I support my child or loved one?

Reading this book is the first step to supporting your child or loved one. You have shown that you are open to new information and hopefully you are now better informed. Every child needs different things from their family.

Some parents find that they are better able to understand and support their child by recognising the similarities and differences in experiences. You can support your child or loved one by educating yourself as much as possible about sexuality.

Young people realise that GLBTI people are condemned by society. Even before they reach the kindergarten playground, they learn negative words for gays, lesbians, and bisexuals.

Young people generally assume that all the people they know are heterosexual; they have no idea that some of the respected adults around them are GLBTI.

Many GLBTI young people feel profoundly isolated: "Surely I am the only person like this." Some are viciously harassed and abused by peers, family members, school, agency personnel and others.

Whether or not they are labelled by others, these young people often:

- fear being discovered and expect rejection;
- carefully guard their feelings to maintain acceptance (or merely to survive);
- have no opportunity openly to date each other or flirt or engage in sexual experimenting like other teens; and
- lack accurate information about their feelings and experiences.

Risk of depression and suicide

A young person's sexual identity does not itself cause them to feel depressed or suicidal. It is the experience of growing up "different" in a society that often does not support difference and expects everyone to be heterosexual that can be devastating.

In fact, research (5) has indicated that 25% to 40% of young GLBTI people have attempted suicide due to their fear of rejection and feelings of depression and isolation.

Education about GLBTI people is an important step in being able to support young people and prevent further suicide attempts. Avenues need to be created to help young people develop positive self-esteem and skills to deal with a sometimes hostile environment.

These young people need:

- supportive opportunities to socialise with one another;
- resources that specifically address their concerns; and
- sensitive, nonjudgmental help as they come to understand themselves.

(5) Remafedi G, Farrow J and Deisher R (1991) "Risk factors for attempted suicide in gay and bisexual youth" *Pediatrics* 87 (6) 869-876.

Rotheram-Borus M, Hunter J and Rosario M (1994) "Suicidal behaviour and gay related stress among gay and bisexual male adolescents" *Journal of Adolescent Research* 9 (4) : 498-508.



How to Help Your Child or Loved One if they are Feeling Depressed or Suicidal

If you feel that your child, loved one or anyone you know may be feeling suicidal, here are some suggestions that will help:

- Have available the numbers for the crisis lines that have trained counsellors who can talk to people about their feelings. The best way to help someone who is feeling suicidal is to get them to contact one of the crisis lines listed below, or call them yourself for some advice.

Kids Helpline
1800 551 800

Crisis Care (Perth)
(08) 9223 1111
(outside Metro area)
1800 199 008

Samaritans YouthLine
(08) 9388 2500

Gay and Lesbian
Community Services
1800 184 527

- Don't be afraid to ask someone who is feeling depressed and lost if they have had thoughts of hurting themselves. Ask in a non-judgemental way, and be prepared for the answer.
- Listen openly and calmly. Don't be afraid to talk about suicide or the problems that have caused the suicidal behaviour. Problems don't get worse by talking about them.
- Show you care. If they confide in you that they have been thinking about suicide, tell them and show them how much you care.

- Don't agree to keep their suicidal thoughts a secret. Get a professional to do a suicide risk assessment and don't leave the person alone.

- Take notice of threats. Try not to change the subject because you're scared. This may look like you don't care.

- Don't try to solve their problems as soon as they share them. To a person thinking about suicide, the problems look major and unsolvable right now. They may just want to share them with someone at this stage.

- Don't tell them they're selfish to consider suicide when their life is so good, or that suicide is the easy way out. This will make them feel guilty as well as depressed.



Will I ever learn to deal with my child's or loved one's sexuality?

Perhaps the best way to answer this is to listen to other parents.

"I think the turning point for me was when I read more about it, and read that most kids who can accept their sexuality say they feel calmer, happier and more confident. And of course that's what I wanted for my child and I sure didn't want to be what was standing in the way of that." Peter

"I have to tell you, there are so many pluses now. You begin to recognise what an incredible child you have to share this with you and to want you to be part of their lives. The trust that's been placed in your hands, and the guts it took to do that, is amazing." Frank

"Most of us are like three leaf clovers - sort of ordinary, not much attention is given to us - but once in a while we find a four leaf clover - a rare and wonderful discovery. I remember, as a girl, spending hours looking for that four leaf clover. Occasionally I would find one and press it in a book or iron it between pieces of waxed paper. It was something I treasured, wanted to save and protect. My daughter is like one of those four leaf clovers; her sexual orientation just happens to be different from mine. She is someone I treasure and want to protect. A four leaf clover is not unnatural, just unusual and different from the rest. I would have never considered removing one of the leaves so it would appear to be a three leaf clover." Carol

Family and Friends

13

Book List

Many of these books and other resources are available at PFLAG, Gay and Lesbian Community Services or through your local Library or Bookstore.

Recommended book stores that have many resources in stock:

- Arcane Bookshop, Northbridge
- Down to Earth Bookshop, Perth

Straight Parents, Gay Children: Keeping Families Together Robert A Bernstein, Thunder's Mouth Press, New York, 1995

Family Outing. Chastity Bono, Bantam Books, 1999

My Child is Gay, Bryce McDougall (Ed), Allen and Unwin, 1998

Friends and Family – True Stories of Gay America's Straight Allies, Dan Woog, Alyson Books, 1999

For Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual Youth

Two Weeks with the Queen, Morris Gleitzman, UK, 1989

A Circle in a Room Full of Squares, Suzanne Covich (Ed) John Curtin College, 2003

Free Your Mind, Ellen Bass and Kate Kaufman, Harper Perennial, 1996

Ready or Not, Mark Macleod, Random House, 1996

Outing Yourself, Michelangelo Signorile, Abacus, 1995

Religion

Homosexuality and Religion, Richard Hasbury (ed) Hawthorn Press 1990

Is the Homosexual my Neighbour? A positive Christian Response, Letha Scanzoni and Virginia R Mollenkott. Harper San Francisco, 1994

The New Testament and Homosexuality, Robin Scroggs. Augsburg Fortress, 1984

Living in Sin? A Bishop Rethinks Human Sexuality Bishop J S Spong, Harper Collins Publishers, 1990

Internet Sites

PFLAG (WA)
<http://www.pflag.org.au>

Freedom Centre
<http://www.freedom.org.au>

WA AIDS Council
<http://www.waids.com>

Gay and Lesbian Community Services
<http://www.glcs.org.au>

Contact Numbers and Details

Parents, Families and Friends of Lesbians and Gays (PFLAG)

PFLAG is a social support group for families and friends of gay, lesbian, transgender and bisexual

people. Many people have found it really helpful to talk to other parents, friends and families of young GLBTI people. PFLAG meets once a month. For more information call the 24 hour helpline on (08) 9228 1005.

Gay and Lesbian Community Services of WA (Inc)

Trained volunteer counsellors provide a safe, non-judgemental, and confidential environment where you will be listened to and supported as you work through any issues you may have. They also provide information on a wide range of things such as accommodation, support groups, venues, resources, and just about everything in between. Call (08) 9420 7201 or 1800 184 527.

Monday – Friday
7.30pm – 10.30pm

Tuesday Youthline
1.00pm – 4.00pm

Wednesday Women's Counsellor
7.30pm – 10.30pm

The Freedom Centre

Freedom Centre supports the diversity of young

people's sexuality and gender expression. They run groups, courses, retreats, activities and events for people aged 25 and under. All events are drug and alcohol free.

Phone 9482 0000
email: info@freedom.org.au

OTHER PFLAG GROUPS AND CONTACTS

PFLAG Brisbane
PO Box 3142,
South Brisbane QLD 4101

PFLAG Bunbury
Phone Jill on
(08) 9797 1470

PFLAG Rockhampton
PO Box 1345,
Rockhampton QLD 4700

PFLAG Rockingham
Phone Sarah on
(08) 9592 3704

PSPFLAG (SA)
PO Box 4018, Seaton SA 5023

PFLAG Sydney
PO Box 1488,
Darlinghurst NSW 2010

PFLAG Tasmania
PO Box 595,
Hobart TAS 7001

PFLAG Victoria Inc.
PO Box 1008, Upwey VIC 3158

PFLAG Western Sydney
PO Box 5027,
Kingsdene NSW 2118

Sunraysia G & L Family Support Group
PO Box 3091 Mildura VIC 3502

Famous Lesbian, Transgender, Bisexual or Gay People

Patrick White, Australian author

Robyn Archer, Australian singer

Ian Roberts, Australian rugby player with Super League

Giz Watson, Western Australian Member of Parliament

Dr Bob Brown, Australian Federal Senator

Monique Brumby, Australian Singer

K.D. Lang, singer

Kerryn Phelps, Australian Medical Association President

Hon. Justice Michael Kirby, Supreme Court Judge

Sir Robert Helpmann, dancer and choreographer

Judi McCrossin, ABC TV presenter

Molly Meldrum, rock music commentator

Michaelangelo, artist

Billie Jean King, pro tennis champion

Elton John, pop star

Melissa Ethridge, singer

Rock Hudson, actor

Martina Navratilova, pro tennis champion

Vita Sackville-West, author

Roddy Bottum, keyboardist of Faith No More

Janis Joplin, singer

David Bowie, rock star and actor

Isabel Miller, author

Boy George, pop star

Amanda Bearse, actress
Indigo Girls, musicians

Cole Porter, songwriter

William S. Burroughs, novelist

Sophie B Hawkins, singer

Joan Baez, singer

Midge Costanza, White House aid to USA President Carter,

William Yang, Australian photographer

Dorothy Allison, novelist

Quentin Crisp, writer, actor and humorist

Ellen DeGeneres, comedian

Greg Louganis, actor & three-time Olympic gold medallist in diving

Susan Love, breast-cancer surgeon

Oscar Wilde, writer

Virginia Woolf, writer

Rev. Troy Perry, founder of the Metropolitan Community Churches

Sandra Bernhard, comedian

Christopher Smith, member of the British Parliament

Gertrude Stein, writer

Craig Claiborne, food writer

Karen Clark, Minnesota state legislator

John Corigliano, classical composer

Michelle Crone, comedian

Gasparino Damata, Brazilian writer

Justin Fashanu, British pro soccer star

Jean-Paul Gaultier, French fashion designer

Sir John Gielgud, award-winning actor

Bruce Hayes, Olympic gold medallist in swimming

Nona Hendryx, pop singer

Bob and Rod Jackson-Paris, pro models/bodybuilders

Marc Jacobs, fashion designer

Judi Conelli, Singer/Actor

Paul Capsis, Performer

Jimmy Somerville, Singer/songwriter

Freddy Mercury, singer

Peter Wherret, Australian racing driver and TV personality

Peter Allan, Australian singer/songwriter/entertainer

David Marr, Australian journalist

Rita May Brown, writer

Portia De Rosia, actor

John Hyde, politician

Brian Grieg, politician

Bob Downe, actor

Rupert Everett, actor

Alan Turing, computer inventor

Prince Henrich of Prussia

Frederick the Great

Tchaikovsky, composer

Alexander the Great, ancient conqueror

E.M. Forster, writer

Sappho, ancient poet

James Baldwin, writer

Gertrude Stein, writer

Rudolf Nureyev, dancer

Marlene Dietrich, actress

Mykal Judge, priest

George Michael, singer

Dr Karen Phelps, Australian Medical Association President

Cary Grant, actor

AND MANY, MANY MORE...

