

Name of the article	Author	Name of the journal	Year	Volume	Issue	Page numbers	Abstract	Can you download it?
Homosexuality and Police Terror in Turkey	Arslan Yüzgün	Journal of Homosexuality	1993	24	3 - 4	159-170	Being a way of sexual living as old as human history, homosexuality occupies an interesting place in the life of the Turkish people of the Republic of Turkey. This has been so since the days of the glorious Ottoman Empire. In the year 1987, instead of investigating the roots of homosexuality, the pressing need has become to present a particular view of homosexuality in Turkey today. To be more specific, there is a need to explain the problems of Turkish homosexuals and suggest certain vital solutions. Our country is constantly endeavoring to become "westernized" and it is claimed that steps are being taken toward that modernization. Despite this fact, homosexuals are confronted with such great problems that it is not difficult to justify those who say that there is no democracy in Turkey. I will try to explain these problems with documentary evidence and without exaggeration. In doing so, I shall make use of new material in my book, published under the title of Homosexuality in Turkey: Yesterday, Today. Beginning in March of 1986, we compiled a list of the attitudes of the police toward gays, involving pressure and cruelty that can be qualified as torture. Despite this situation, instead of being more democratic and humane, in April 1987 the police force employed terror tactics against homosexuals in Istanbul. This was "the straw that broke the camel's back." Soon after this act of oppression, 18 gays, acting on our suggestions, sued the police for the first time. They then submitted a petition to the Attorney-General and later launched a hunger strike in Taksim Square. These represent movements of importance in the political history of Turkey. From now on homosexuals, too, will have the right to speak out in political affairs.	No, it requires membership. (http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1300/J082v24n03_12)
Pushed to the Edge in Turkey; Gays, Transsexuals are on the Fringe of the Muslim Nation, Working Only as Prostitutes	Tom Hundley	Chicago Tribune	2000					http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2000-12-19/news/0012190241_1_transsexual
The Cucumber Seller: Homosexuality and Social Class in Turkey	Thomas J. D. Armbrrecht	Harrington Gay Men's Fiction Quarterly	2001	3	4	51-59		No
The Relationship Between Sexism and Attitudes Toward Homosexuality in a Sample of Turkish College Students	Nuray Sakalli	Journal of Homosexuality	2002	42	3	53-64	This study examined the relationship of sexism, having traditional and conservative values, and contact with homosexual individuals to attitudes toward homosexuality. Two hundred seven male and female students from Middle East Technical University completed Hudson and Rickett's Homophobia scale, Glick and Fiske's Ambivalent Sexism Inventory and questions about: (1) their sexual preferences, (2) whether they described themselves as traditional and conservative, and (3) whether they knew a homosexual or not. Sexist attitudes, being more traditional and conservative, and not knowing any homosexual individuals all predicted more negative attitudes toward homosexuality. The correlation between hostile sexism and anti-homosexual attitudes was higher than the correlation between benevolent sexism and anti-homosexual attitudes. In addition, male, as compared to female, respondents were both more sexist and held more negative attitudes toward homosexuality.	http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1300/J082v42n03_04
Effects of Social Contact with Homosexuals on Heterosexual Turkish University Students' Attitudes Towards Homosexuality	Nuray Sakalli & Ozanser Ug	Journal of Homosexuality	2002	42	1	53-62	The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of social interaction with homosexuals on attitudes toward homosexuality in a sample of heterosexual Turkish university students. Hudson and Rickett's 25-item scale was translated from English into Turkish and used to measure students' attitudes toward homosexuality. Findings, in general, suggested that exposure to and contact with homosexuals resulted in more positive attitudes toward homosexuality. Performed factor analysis demonstrated that there were three factors for the scale. The factors were labelled as "Social interaction with homosexuals," "Probable family ties with homosexuals," and "Tendency to be a homosexual." Subjects' negative attitudes toward homosexuality increased on the last two factors, which were about having a homosexual child or sibling, and being comfortable with being attracted to a homosexual. Results were discussed in terms of prejudice and intergroup contact.	http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1300/J082v42n01_03
Pictures of Male Homosexuals in the Heads of Turkish College Students	Nuray Sakalli	Journal of Homosexuality	2003	43	3	111-126	The purpose of this study was to focus on the context of stereotypes of gay men, and how sex differences and social contact influence the stereotypic and counter-stereotypic attributes of them. To do that, 77 female and 106 male heterosexual undergraduate students participated in the study. The participants filled out a rating scale. The findings of the study demonstrated that male participants defined male homosexuals by using more stereotypic, less counter-stereotypic attributes, while female participants used less stereotypic and more counter-stereotypic attributes to define gay men. In the same way, participants who hadn't had any social contact with any homosexuals used more stereotypic and less counter-stereotypic attributes, while others who had had social contact with at least a homosexual defined gay men by using less stereotypic and more counter-stereotypic attributes. Both male participants and participants who hadn't had social contact with any homosexuals used more negative stereotypes than both females and participants who at least had had social contact with a homosexual. The findings were discussed in terms of gender-based judgments of gay men.	http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1300/J082v43n02_07

The Effects of Social Contact with a Lesbian Person on the Attitude Change Toward Homosexuality in Turkey	Nuray Sakalli & Ozanser Ug	Journal of Homosexuality	2003	44	1	111-119	The study examined whether we could observe an attitude change in heterosexual participants introduced to a lesbian person. Eighty-nine undergraduate students from Middle East Technical University (METU) received a Turkish version of Hudson and Ricketts' scale about "Attitudes toward Homosexuals" during a pre-testing session. Fifty-four students who didn't have any social contact with homosexuals were chosen for the present study. Forty-five days after the pre-testing, heterosexual participants were randomly assigned either to experimental (social contact with a lesbian person) or to control (no contact with a lesbian) conditions. Participants in the experimental condition were introduced to a lesbian in a classroom situation. The lesbian person gave information about herself and answered the questions of heterosexual students. After that, participants in both experimental and control conditions received Hudson and Ricketts' scale again. Results demonstrated that there was a significant difference between the means of pre-test and of post-test in the experimental condition.	http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1300/J082v44n01_06
Same-Sex Sexual Orientation, Childhood Sexual Abuse, and Suicidal Behavior in University Students in Turkey	Mehmet Eskin, Hadiye Kaynak Demir & Sinem Demir	Archives of Sexual Behavior	2005	34	2	185-195	This questionnaire study investigated the prevalence of, and interrelationships among, self-reported same-sex sexual orientation, childhood sexual abuse, and suicidal behavior in 1262 university students in Turkey. Approximately 7% of the sample reported lifetime or current same-sex sexual attractions, 5% reported that they engaged in same-sex sexual behavior, and almost 2% self-identified as either homosexual or bisexual. Overall, almost 10% of the sample acknowledged some form of a same-sex sexual orientation. Twenty-eight percent of the participants reported at least one instance of sexual abuse during their childhood. Almost 42% of the students reported suicidal ideation during the past 12 months or lifetime, and 7% reported that they attempted to kill themselves during their lifetime or in the past 12 months. Five hypotheses about the interrelationships among same-sex sexual orientation, childhood sexual abuse, and suicidal behavior were developed and tested in the study. Self-reported childhood sexual abuse was associated with same-sex sexual behavior. Participants who engaged in same-sex sexual behavior and those who identified themselves as homosexual or bisexual perceived more distance between themselves and their fathers than those who did not. Being sexually abused by someone of one's own sex was related to same-sex sexual orientation in male participants but not in female participants. Childhood sexual abuse was found to be an independent predictor of both suicidal ideation and attempts during the past 12 months. Only identifying oneself as homosexual or bisexual was associated with an increased risk for suicidal ideation during the past 12 months.	http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10508-005-1796-8
Turkish Social Work Students' Attitudes Toward Sexua	Veli Duyan & Gülsüm Duyan	Sex Roles	2005	52	9 - 10	697-706	The purpose of this research was to determine the attitudes of social work students in Turkey toward sexuality. According to the findings, gender differences, talking about sexuality, and having an active sex life, affect liberality about sexuality. Religious beliefs have a significant impact on attitudes, and our data show that Turkish social work students were relatively sexually inexperienced and conservative. However, they were more accepting and liberal for others' sexual preferences than for their own.	http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11199-005-3736-4
Gay musicians in Turkey	Farhad Shidfar	International Forum of Psychoanalysis	2005	14	3 - 4	224-226		http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/08037060510046839
The Legal Status of Transsexuals in Turkey	Yeşim M. Atamer	International Journal of Transgenderism	2005	8	1	65-71	The development of the legal regulations concerning transsexuals in Turkey can be analysed in three phases. The first phase was prior to 1988 when there were no legal parameters at all. The second phase started in 1988 when certain changes made in the Turkish Civil Code (TCC) for the first time gave people who had already undergone sex reassignment surgery (SRS) the possibility to enter this change into the birth register. The third phase commenced in 2002 when the new Turkish Civil Code came into force. Art.40 of the Code now regulates the pre-conditions for a surgery and the procedure for getting a court authorisation in order to be operated as well as the procedure for entering the sex change into the birth register after the operation. Following remarks aim at briefly explaining these historical developments in Turkish law and presenting the current legal situation in Turkey with respect to transsexuals. The deficiencies in the existing regulation and possible ways of surmounting these will also be examined.	http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1300/J485v08n01_06
Caught between two worlds	Economist	Economist	2005	377		8450	The article focuses on social conditions for gays in Turkey. The Ankara governor's office told prosecutors to ban KAOS-GL, a gay-rights association, for promoting "immoral" activity. The anti-gay move probably began not with homophobic bureaucrats, but with ultra-nationalists sabotaging Turkey's ties with the European Union (EU). They failed. Talks with the EU began as planned on October 3, 2005. Ten days later, it was announced that no charges would be filed against the gay group. Citing the European Convention on Human Rights, a prosecutor, Kursat Kayral, said that being homosexual did not mean a person was immoral. Many gay Turks agree that despite the social pressures they face, their lot is not bad compared with that of gays in other Muslim countries where penalties range from jail to death. No Turkish law bans same-sex relations.	http://www.economist.com/node/5098295

Attitudes of University Students toward Lesbians and Gay Men in Turkey	Selahattin Gelbal & Veli Duy	Sex Roles	2006	55	7-8	573-579	The purpose of this study was to determine the attitudes of university students in Turkey toward lesbians and gay men. Findings indicate that relatively negative attitudes toward lesbians and gay men are prevalent, but attitudes toward lesbians seem to be more positive than attitudes toward gay men. Gender differences directly affect attitudes, and religiosity also has great impact on the attitudes of the students toward lesbians and gay men. An active sex life and liberal attitudes toward premarital relations correlate with more positive attitudes toward homosexual persons. Finally, the data indicate that interpersonal contact with gay men and lesbians is associated with positive attitudes toward homosexuals.	http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs11199-006-9112-1
Perception of Homosexuality Among Turkish University Students: The Roles of Labels, Gender, and Prior Contact	Okan Cem Çırakoğlu	Journal of Social Psychology	2006	146	3	293-305	The author examined three questions: (a) What constitutes participants' causal attributions for the labels "gay," "lesbian," and "homosexual?"; (b) Do participants' attitudes vary by labels?; and (c) Do participants' attitudes vary with previous social contact with homosexuals? Participants were 334 university students (140 women, 194 men). Three labels--"gay," "lesbian," and "homosexual"--served as probes. The author investigated participants' attributions toward causes of homosexuality with Principal-Component Analysis (PCA) and obtained 4 components: disorder, problems, modeling or sensation seeking, and preference. The author found the most negative attitudes toward the label "gay." Finally, participants who had previous contact with homosexual people held more positive attitudes toward homosexuality than did the others. The author also obtained some gender differences. The author discussed the results in the light of the current literature.	http://www.academia.edu/600198/Perception_of_homosex
The Emergence of Gay Identities in Contemporary Turkey	Tarik Bereket & Barry D. Ad	Sexualities	2006	9	2	131-151	The recent emergence of gay (gey) identities raises core question implicating globalization processes with the diffusion of models of sexual identity from other countries, and enjoins a vigorous debate on how and why gay identities are gaining increasing circulation around the world, challenging longstanding traditions of sexual organization. Relying on the voices of 20 Turkish men in Ankara, we argue that there is no one-way determinism in the adoption of sexual identity from the global to the local and that the meaning of gey is variable, entailing diverse ways of imagining, portraying, and seeing oneself. Turkish society today shows a heterogeneous set of co-existing and shifting social forms of inter-male connection, including some men who act consistently in terms of one or the other social form, and others who tack between them according to situation or personal preference.	http://sex.sagepub.com/content/9/2/131.full.pdf+html
Transvestites in Turkey: Gender-benders	Economist	Economist	2008	389	8605	69	The article focuses on social conditions for transvestites specifically and gay people in general in Turkey. Although gays are not official subjects of discrimination, transvestites are often persecuted by police and others. The country saw its largest gay pride parade in history in June, 2008 in Istanbul.	http://www.economist.com/node/12564128
Turkish Family Members' Attitudes Toward Lesbians and Gay Men	Aynur Oksal	Sex Roles	2008	58	7-8	514-525	This study examined familial patterns of attitudes toward lesbians (AT-Lesbians) and toward gay men (AT-Gay) by using Herek's (1998) short-form of AT-Lesbian and AT-Gay scales. The participants were 116 college students (47 males, 69 females) and their parents (116 mothers, 116 fathers) located in the West Anatolian region of Turkey. Results point to significant differences between parents and their daughters, but not between parents and their sons. Fathers expressed relatively negative attitudes toward gay men, whereas mothers' expressed similar attitudes toward gay men and lesbians. Sons' attitudes did not differ significantly across attitude targets, whereas daughters expressed relatively negative attitudes toward lesbians. Maternal attitudes appeared to be the most effective predictor for young childrens' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men.	http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11199-007-9370-6/fulltext.html
Navigating Islam and Same-Sex Liaisons Among Men in Turkey	Tarik Bereket & Barry D. Ad	Journal of Homosexuality	2008	55	2	204-222	This study reports the experiences of 20 Turkish men in having sex with men in an Islamic society. As part of a broader study on Turkish homosexualities, the article analyzes responses to the question, "What joys and difficulties have you experienced regarding your sexual orientation in relation to Islam?" to elicit responses on how Islam and homosexuality might coexist in everyday life.	http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/00918360802129428
Similar Faces of Same-Sex Sexual Behavior: A Comparative Ethnographical Study in Brazil, Turkey, and Thailand	Fernando Luiz Cardoso	Journal of Homosexuality	2009	56	4	457-484	This is a cross-cultural ethnographical description of same-sex sexual behavior of male sexuality among slums dwellers (working class) and university students (middle class) in three cities: Florianópolis (Brazil), Istanbul (Turkey), and Bangkok (Thailand). The main goal of this study is to describe the similar aspects and issues of homosexual ghettos in urban environments of developing countries where two basic same-sex systems stand side by side: the "bugger system" and the "gay system." This survey compares the same-sex sexual behavior and self-declared sexual-identity of those who practice same-sex, opposite-sex, and both-sex behaviors. The quantitative data from this study simply confirms other studies showing commonalities in terms of gender orientation among people who consider themselves homosexuals and those who consider themselves heterosexuals using the Kinsey Scale.	http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00918360902816866#tabMod

Recalled Sex-typed Behavior in Childhood and Sports' Preferences in Adulthood of Heterosexual, Bisexual, and Homosexual Men from Brazil, Turkey, and Thailand	Fernando Luiz Cardoso	Archives of Sexual Behavior	2009	38	5	726-736	This research used interview and questionnaire data from homosexual (n = 177), bisexual (n = 157), and heterosexual (n = 544) men between 20 and 30 years of age among lower class men and university students in three countries: Brazil, Thailand, and Turkey. The main goal of the study was to examine the recalled childhood sex-typed behavior and adult sports preferences that distinguish homosexuals from bisexuals and heterosexuals. In all three cultures and both social groups, homosexual men were almost always more likely as children to have wanted to be a girl, to cross-dress, to play with girls, to do girls' tasks, and to practice fewer sports. They were also less likely to bully others or to engage in physical fights. As children, homosexual men were more likely to prefer swimming and playing volleyball rather than soccer and, as adults, they preferred watching gymnastics and swimming over soccer. The bisexuals scored intermediate mostly in "desire to be a girl" and "cross-dressing," although they were much closer to the heterosexuals. These results, coupled with previous cross-cultural research, suggest that cross-gender behavior in childhood may characterize most male homosexuals regardless of their cultural milieu.	http://pb4lg4dw2z.search.serialsolutions.com/ctx_ver=Z39.88-2004&ctx_enc=info%3Aofi%2Fenc%3AUTF-8&rft_id=info:sid/summon.serialsolutions.com&rft_val_fmt=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:journal&rft.genre=article&rft.attile=Recalled+sex-typed+behavior+in+childhood+and
Nocturnal queers: Rent boys' masculinity in Istanbul	Cenk Özbay	Sexualities	2010	13	5	645-663	Recently, "rent boys" have become increasingly visible in the queer social spaces of Istanbul. They come from impoverished areas of the city and engage in compensated sex with other men. In this article, I examine how these heterosexually identified rent boys assemble and perform exaggerated masculinity in order to negotiate the tensions between their local socially excluded environments and an burgeoning western-style gay culture while they conduct their "risky" sexual interactions with other men. Exaggerated masculinity repairs and masks the subverting effects of compensated sex for rent boys' heterosexual subjectivities and makes them closer to the hegemonic ideals of masculinity. Through intense participant observation and 20 recorded interviews with rent boys and their clients, this study demonstrates how rent boys perform an assiduous self-governance through symbols and implicit meanings vis-à-vis different and contradictory class positions, gender identities, and sexual acts.	http://sex.sagepub.com/content/13/5/645.full.pdf+html
In Turkey, the Obsacles are Bureaucratic	Rómulo Cabeza	Gay & Lesbian Review Worldwide	2010	17	2	44-45	In a country that was formed out of the ashes of the Ottoman Empire, and amidst a simultaneous invasion by its former Christian subjects, Turkey's military is valued for its past glories and for carrying the mantle of the nation's founder, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. Since Atatürk won back Turkey's present day territory, assumed control of the nation, and spearheaded a rapid modernization process, the military has been considered the vanguard of modernity, secularism, and of course, masculinity. [...] there's no military ordinance that requires this procedure; its survival is a reflection of society's disapproval of passive homosexuals.	Can not reach. http://www.glreview.com/article.php?articleid=226
Sexual Orientation Topics in Business Education in Turkey	Gülçimen Yurtsever & Hilal Hümeýra Erdoğan	International Journal of Diversity in Organisations, Communities & Nations	2010	10	2	341-352	The study examined the extent to which sexual orientation topics were addressed in business schools in Turkey. The data was obtained from 75 heads of management departments in Turkey. The findings indicate that 69% of business departments did not address sexual orientation topics in their curriculum. The study aimed to create awareness in sexual orientation topics in business education to make Turkey an open society where we all care for one another, as one people, whatever our race, religion, sexual orientation or background.	Can not get access. (http://ijd.cgpublisher.com/product/pub.29/prod.937)
Queer Identity and Blind Cat Principle: Identity (Im) Possibilities of Performance Art in Turkey	Şakir Özüdoğru	International Journal of the Arts in Society	2011	5	5	105-116	This paper examines an art activity, called Queer Identity and Blind Cat Principle (QIBCP). It is an art project which was performed in three different cities (Eskişehir, Ankara, İstanbul) and places (a bar, a LGBTT association, an art gallery) in Turkey. The main idea of QIBCP is shaped around identity and identity politics of art. It is also a worthwhile investigation around identity by means of art, especially performance art. This study queries how participants, who perform in QIBCP, construct their identity and their awareness of identity constructions through Queer Theory.	Can not get access. (http://ija.cgpublisher.com/product/pub.85/prod.686)
Sexual orientation discrimination: Exploring the experiences of lesbian, gay and bisexual employees in Turkey	Mustafa Bilgehan Ozturk	Human Relations	2011	64	8	1099-1118	This article explores workplace sexual orientation discrimination in the context of Turkey, a developing country displaying a unique set of gendered intersectionalities permeating the employment sphere. Using a multifarious theoretical backdrop steeped in a combinatorial analytical approach sustained by post-structural constructs, queer theory and relational perspectives, this study locates homophobic practices at work in terms of their variegated determinants, instantiations and possibilities for transformation. Open-ended, unstructured, probing interviews support the exploratory effort in gaining an authentic sense of meaning as evidenced by personal experience, and conditioned by contextual detail in the working lives of 20 lesbian, gay and bisexual individuals. This allows for the emergence of an account of how sexual orientation discrimination is diffused through a plethora of work environments in Turkey and at what particular ideational levels of signification emergent processes may combat such discriminatory practices.	http://hum.sagepub.com/content/64/8/1099.full.pdf+html
Gays in Turkey: Not Wanted	Economist	Economist	2011	400		8756	The article focuses on the practice in the Turkish army that excludes gay soldiers and includes information about the abuse of gay men during military medical examinations, gay rights activism in Turkey, and the film "Zenne Dancer," about crimes against gay men in Turkey.	http://www.economist.com/node/21533418

The Construction of Heteropatriarchal Family and Dissident Sexualities in Turkey	H. Burcu Baba	Fe Journal: Feminist Critique	2011	3	1	56-64	Nation states create their sexual regimes not only to discipline and manage the populations within the state but also to establish their differences from other states and set their borders through the bodies of the citizens under their mandate. The article contends that heterosexuality is naturalised through the argument that sexual orientation is an issue which concerns only a small minority of the population that deviates from the norm. In Turkey, the depiction of a homosexual category, that is hyper-sexualized and devoid of parenting abilities works in the construction of the heteropatriarchal family, which constitutes one of the main pillars of the nation state. The article scrutinizes the institution of motherhood in relation to the nationalist ideology, why parenting is reserved only for heterosexual people and how sexual dissidents are excluded from the practices of parenting a child.	http://cins.ankara.edu.tr/baba.html
Legal Aspects of Gender Reassignment Surgery in Turkey	İ. Özgür Can, Zehra Demiroğlu, Murat Köker, Halis Ulaş & Serpil Salaçın	Indian Journal of Gender Studies	2011	18	1	77-88	The gender reassignment process has ethical, social and legal dimensions. However, European Union countries have recommended certain principles for such reassignment. The lack of special legislation regulating legal conditions and effects of gender reassignment creates a difficult situation for transsexuals. A new civil law was implemented in 2001 in Turkey recognising gender identity reassignment which has set new standards for procedures. According to the law, court permission is compulsory for gender reassignment surgery. Courts require expert analyses in a health council report which must include a psychiatric examination of the individual, who must also be permanently unrepudative as defined by the law. Although the new Civil Law arranges new standards for gender reassignment surgery procedures, there are several problems in reassigning the civil status of transsexuals in Turkey.	http://ijg.sagepub.com/content/18/1/77.full.pdf+html
The Relationship Between Sexual Orientation and Gender Identification Among Males in a Cross-Cultural Analysis in Brazil, Turkey and Thailand	Fernando Luiz Cardoso	Sexuality & Culture	2012				This study measures and compares the level of congruency between male sexual orientation and gender identification using the Kinsey Scale in three cultures: Brazil (Florianópolis), Turkey (Istanbul) and Thailand (Bangkok) with social class as the control mechanism. Quantitative techniques are utilized in comparing the self-evaluation of sexual orientation and gender identification among young men with same-sex, opposite-sex and both-sex orientations or behaviors. Results: In all three cultures, homosexuals were much more likely than bisexuals or heterosexuals to enjoy receiving anal sex and performing fellatio. Bisexual and heterosexual men, as expected, reported enjoying vaginal penetration and cunnilingus more than homosexual men. Same-sex oriented male self-evaluations of homosexual orientation and feminine gender identification scored similarly on the Kinsey Scale (0-6) in all three countries. These data support the traditional identity trichotomy used in the field: homosexuality, bisexuality and heterosexuality. When controlling for nationality only small differences were found amongst the participants; however, social class or level of education did have a significant effect on the relationship between self-evaluation of sexual orientation and gender identification.	http://pb4lg4dw2z.search.serialssolutions.com/?ctx_ver=Z39.88-2004&ctx_enc=info%3Aofi%2Fenc%3AUTF-8&rft_id=info:sid/summon.serialssolutions.com&rft_val_fmt=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:journal&rft.genre=article&rft.atitle=Recalled+sex-typed+behavior+in+childhood+and
The stage: a space for queer subjectification in contemporary Turkey	Eser Selen	Gender, Place & Culture: A Journal of Feminist Geography	2012	19	6	730-749	This article focuses on the role of the stage in complex modes of gender performativity in the work of three Turkish performers: Zeki Müren (1931-1996), Bülent Ersoy (b. 1952), and Seyfi Dursunoğlu (b. 1932) a.k.a. Huysuz Virjin [Cranky Virgin]. These three, I suggest, are the pioneers of contemporary Turkish queer performance. Their performances – both on- and off-stage – are validated through a reiterative absence of queerness in their everyday lives and stand in the midst of various negotiations between queers and the secular Islamic nation-state in Turkey. In the works of Müren, Ersoy, and Huysuz, the stage is suggestive of a space where queerness can be managed. It is a contested space that does at least allow for the communication of queer ideas to a wider audience. I discuss the works of these three performers as three variations of queerness in Turkey in relation to different eras and different political climates that are directly related to the nation-state's desire to perform modernity. While explicating complicated modes of gender performativity, I consider the stage as the primary space for a queer body to exist. Through this discussion, I aim to activate debates both within and against the context of secular Islam, on gendered political space, and on those overlooked sexualized spaces in which the nation-state produces powerful yet unstable values to manage queer subjectivity in contemporary Turkey.	http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/0966369X.2012.674923
The relationships between homophobic attitudes and religiosity among Turkish physical education teacher majors	Leyla Saraç	Physical Education and Sport Pedagogy	2012	17	3	277-287	Physical education teacher majors in Turkey have negative attitudes toward lesbians and gay men. Gender differences and religiosity level, unlike year of school, have an impact on the students' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men. These findings reveal the importance of the inclusion of issues related to diverse populations in teacher training programs, which will decrease these negative attitudes.	http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/17408989.2012.690380

Reading the closet through connectivity	Gül Özyeğin	Social Identities: Journal for the Study of Race, Nation and Culture	2012	18	2	201-222	This article takes up a deceptively familiar observation – the emergence of ‘gey’ as a category of identification by men who practice same-sex sex – in order to consider how this borrowed ‘global’ category is given substance and localized in Turkey. The author places this explication in the broader context and content of the identity formation of upwardly mobile, educationally advantaged young men in Istanbul who embody the contradictions and quandaries that Eve Sedgwick theorizes as the simultaneous existence of two irreconcilable accounts of homosexuality: the minority and the universal. By foregrounding the more opaque (and deeply internalized) instances of cultural particularity in Turkey via Joseph’s concept of connectivity this article demonstrates that this conundrum assumes a special potency in Turkey where notions of self inscribed by connectivity (as opposed to ideals of autonomy or independence) work against both ‘minority’ accounts of homosexuality and living as openly gay. The author focuses on two vital aspects of gey identification: desire management and love, and social class to show how these domains give substance to a gey subjectivity that is at once fashioned on ideals of globalism and inflected by cultural particularities. This article concludes that connectivity, closely articulated with class reproduction, informs, fashions, and regulates selves in ways that might not sit well with the global demands of an open gay identity.	http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/13504630.2012.652845
Coming Out of the Internet": Lesbian and Gay Activism and the Internet as a "Digital Closet" in Turkey	Serkan Görkemli	Journal of Middle East Women's Studies	2012	8	3	63-88	This article focuses on the Internet as a "digital closet" in the context of Turkish lesbian and gay activism in the 1990s and early 2000s. In its analysis of media and sexual discourse, the article first discusses traditional media, such as the printing press and television. While the printing press and political reforms during the late Ottoman Empire and the early Turkish republic silenced sexual discourses, television brought them back as part of the new gender regime and disseminated a gender "deviance" model of homosexuality. Against this background, the rest of the article analyzes the metaphor of the Internet as a digital closet as it relates to collegiate lesbian and gay activism. The conclusion reflects on the significance and functions of this media metaphor for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and transsexual agency and subjectivities in Turkey, suggesting similar venues of research regarding sexuality and the Arab Spring in the Middle East.	http://content.ebscohost.com/pdf27_28/pdf/2012/BQW/01Se
Turkey and LGBT Rights: A Historical and Global Perspective	Louis A. Fishman	Turkish Policy Quarterly	2012	11	4	149-159	During the last decade, LGBT rights has transformed into an international issue, making it more urgent for Ankara to address issues of its own LGBT community. When placed in the domestic context, the LGBT struggle has followed the path of other communities demanding freedoms. However, on the international front, the issue becomes much more complex. Further, if checked in a historical context, the promotion of LGBT rights by international organizations and the U.S. State Department can be seen as an extension of European intervention in Ottoman affairs in the mid-19th-century, and the early years of the Turkish Republic. This fact could lead some to perceive their agenda as a type of Western exclusivism or cultural imperialism. Due to these reasons, it seems that if change is to come in Turkey, it will be a result of domestic activism and Turkey’s choice to continue with EU reforms.	http://www.turkishpolicy.com/dosyalar/files/vol_11-no_4%20fishman.pdf
No Living on Land or in Air: Discourse of Public Morality and Human Rights Violations of Transgender Individuals in Turkey	Sedef Çakmak	Turkish Policy Quarterly	2012	11	4	141-147	The basic human rights of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) individuals living in Turkey are systematically infringed by the state and its institutions, as well as by private individuals. Analysis of a number of cases reveals systematic pursuit of a discourse of “public morality” to justify the human rights violations of LGBT individuals. The Turkish state remains reluctant to take preventive measures against these violations. Furthermore, safeguarding of the so-called public morality takes priority over the state’s fundamental responsibility of ensuring the health and well-being of its citizens.	http://www.turkishpolicy.com/dosyalar/files/vol_11-no_4%20cakmak.pdf
The Relationship between quality of life and social support in homosexuals living in Izmir, Turkey	Saliha Altıparmak, Ayla Bayık Temel, Şafak Taner, Osman Altıparmak, Gülay Yıldırım	Australian & New Zealand Journal of Public Health	2012	36	4	394-395		Can not get access. (http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1753-6405.2012.00900.x/abstract)
Queering Conservative Democracy	Mehmet Sinan Birdal	Turkish Policy Quarterly	2012	11	4	119-129	The Justice and Development Party (AKP) and its official political identity of conservative democracy dominated the first decade of the new millennium in Turkey. Conservative democracy rests on a fusion of a particularistic conservative national identity with the universal principles of liberal democracy. The conservative narratives on lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgenders (LGBTs) reveal the limits of this synthesis’ ability to create a deliberative democracy in Turkey, and underscore the challenges faced in recognition of LGBT demands within the conservative democratic project	http://www.turkishpolicy.com/dosyalar/files/vol_11-no_4%20birdal%281%29.pdf
GAY MEN AND TOURISM: Gay Men's Tourism Perspectives and Expectations	Gorkem Kayaalp Ersoy, Selda Uca Ozer & Demet Tuzunkan	Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences	2012	41		394-401	All over the world, companies realized that gay has an monetary power and make up a new market which only involves gay orientated projects and campaigns. In Europe gays have % 6 percentage in total population and they also keep in reserve % 10 part of tourism. When we give thought to these percentages, it could be said that gay tourism market can be an important source for Turkey. The aim of this study was to display gay men's tourism perspectives and their tourism expectations. For this reason, a questionnaire applied to 71 gay men in Istanbul by using snowball sampling. To analyze the data SPSS for Windows 11.00 is used. Analysis results show that, gay men prefer destinations where they can feel themselves free, wouldn't encounter with prejudicial behavior and find high service quality. Also, the other finding was that gay men ready to pay high payment for quality.	http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S187704281
LGBT Rights in Turkey: The Long Road to Tolerance	Volkan Yılmaz & Sinan Birdal	E-International Relations	2012					http://www.e-ir.info/2012/12/14/lgbt-rights-in-turkey-the-long-road-to-tolerance/

The New Constitution of Turkey: A Blessing or a Curse for LGBT Citizens?	Volkan Yılmaz	Turkish Policy Quarterly	2013	11	4	131-140	<p>Turkey has long been governed by constitutions prepared under the purview of military juntas. Promises of a new "civilian" constitution have given hope to different minority groups long suffering from either no recognition or misrecognition. The lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) community has been among the most afflicted minority groups in Turkey due to the lack of legal protection of their rights and liberties. In light of theoretical debates on LGBT equality and constitutions, this article offers insight into how support for LGBT equality emerged as a dividing line between the right and left sides of the political spectrum. The political dynamics that pose obstacles to the inclusion of a LGBT equality clause in the new constitution are also analyzed.</p> <p>http://www.turkishpolicy.com/dosyalar/files/vol_11-no_4%20y%C4%B1lmaz.pdf</p>
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