Gender identity is dimorphic, multivariate, and sequen
tial in development. Its determinants are not exclu
sively biological/social nor prenatal/postnatal, but
both. Its components are erotic and nonerotic. Its data
are derived from experimental and clinical compara
tive psychoneuroendocrinology, brain science, and
cross-cultural ethnography. (The SSC® indicates that
this book has been cited in over 460 publications.)

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February 2, 1987

The history of Man & Woman, Boy & Girl
(M&W, B&G) dates from 1950 when, as a Har
vard graduate student, I began a dissertation on
the psychology of hermaphroditism and estab
lished contact at Johns Hopkins with Law
son Wilkins, the world's first pediatric endo
crinologist. In 1951 I joined his clinic, re
nowned as a center for the treatment of con
genital sexual disorders, to become the first
pediatric psychoneuroendocrinologists. Hermaphro
ditism continued to be a special research chal
enge.

So that sex role could be applied to the
male/female role of the birth-defective geni
tals, before or after surgery, in 1955 I coined
the term gender role,1 from which gender
identity later became split off. Gender role sig
nifies all the ways, nongenital as well as genita
l, in which masculinity and femininity are
privately experienced and publicly manifested,
irrespective of genital disability.

I used different clinical syndromes to disen
tangle the relative influence of genetic sex,
gonadal sex, internal and external genital anat
omy, prenatal and pubertal hormonal sex,
and the sex of assignment and rearing on the
masculine or feminine outcome of gender
identity and role [G-I/R]. By 1969 there was
sufficient new knowledge in published psycho
hormonal outcome studies to justify its syn
thesis. Students who trained with me contract
ed to share the work load of research for pub
lication in return for coauthorship. Anke A.
Ehrhardt, coauthor of M&W, B&G, had recent
ly completed her PhD research with me at the
University of Dusseldorf. She remained there
for a year, communicating by mail. I recall
summer evenings that year, sitting in the yard
of my historic rowhouse in the Johns Hopkins
neighborhood, fighting with words, para
graphs, and concepts until 2:00 and 3:00 a.m.,
ever having enough uninterrupted time, but
finally winning!

The book was different from any sexological
writings that preceded it, insofar as its guiding
concept was not simply the determinants of
sexual or reproductive behavior, but of differen
tiation as masculine or feminine, or maybe
androgy nous. It was also different because its
table of contents traced differentiation through
its developmental spectrum: from genetics
through prenatal hormonalization, rearing,
socialization, cross-cultural diversity, and hor
monal adolescence into maturity—always with
heavy reliance on human clinical material. The
unification thus achieved is antithetical to the
polarity of nature/nurture or biology/sociology.
It generates citations of approval from unifi
cationists and of outrage from opponents of
both the medical mode and social determin
ism.

History may yet decree that the citations to
M&W, B&G are generated less by science than by
the politics of gender. There could hardly
be a sex gap, whereas a gender gap is genita
lly neutered and respectable. The language
needed the term in 1955 and assimilated it
eagerly. M&W, B&G gave it scholarly status
and scientific substance.

Since 1972 I have written reviews and text
book chapters on gender identity, among
which I recommend "The development of
sexuality and eroticism in humankind."2 The
prime heir of M&W, B&G, in the sense of
being a summing up and consolidation of more
new knowledge, is Lovemaps.3 Source mate
rials for M&W, B&G are anthologized in Ve
nuses Penises.4

1. Money J. Hermaphroditism, gender and procrea
   tivity in hyperandrogenism: psychologic findings.
   Bull Johns Hopkins Hosp. 96:253-64, 1955. (Cited 135 times.)
2. ———. The development of sexuality and eroticism in
3. ———. Lovemaps: clinical concepts of sexual/erotic
   health & pathology, paraphilia, and gender transposition in
   childhood, adolescence, & maturity. New York: Irvington,
4. ———. Venuses penises: sexuality, se
   xsmith, and exis