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[PRESS MONITORING HURNELL TRONG - SEXUALS

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A CHANGE OF SEX BBC2, 15, 16 and 17 October

My boyfriend and I watched these programmes with nat-ural fascination. How George Grant became Julia Grant is something the entire nation must have wanted to see. We were spared no details of the actual operation, but the story left out many of the more interesting questions about maseulinity and femininity.

For George it was quite simple. "I've had to go shop-ping for a lot of clothes," he said, "ready for when I start living as a female." How odd. Many females manage to live their lives as women with just a pair of jeans and a pair of sneakers

George was now living as Julia, having trouble keeping her job, and needing accomo dation. An official from the dation.

GLC showed her round a little flat. "Christ," murmure my boyfriend. "All you have murmured to do to get preferential treat ment from the GLC is to be a freak." I was angry too when I thought of all the other single people, women and men, refused a council flat in favour of families.

Julia had a running battle with her psychiatrist. Obvious-ly he didn't expect any patient of his, male or female, to make decisions about their own body. And while I was irritated to high heaven by Julia's assump-tion that living as a woman meant wearing long flowing

gowns and stiletto neels on every conceivable occasion, I had every sympathy with her man would pass out at the thought of his penis being cut off. If George/Julia wanted it that much, it was up to him/

Julia, a flamboyant personality in either gender, acquired a boyfriend. "I am straight" he said sadly. Julia seemed to think that proved something 'He's not a homosexual, he's only known me in my female role, he loves me as a woman.' Maybe Julia's concern for her boyfriend's frustration in not being able to make love to her was what finally prodded the medical profession into an op eration. Male sexual frustration was seen thing at better male.

What, I wondered, did it feel like to be followed by
a TV team everywhere one
went? "I've got them with me, Julia says as she visits her family, Self-consciously they are pathetically understanding about his ambitions, saying stoutly, "If that's what you really want, it's your life.

Julia wanted to talk about whether a writer ought to exploit personal experience in his/her art, but the film left that question undiscussed too. At one point I wondered if Julia was doing it all just to provide material for a TV programme, but maybe she did the TV to get money for not to menthe operation tion the cost of all those dresses and shoes.

At last came operation day and ten days later Julia left the nursing home. She made it to the car in carpet slippers. Gone was the flamboyant, confident walk; Julia was obviously uncomfortable between her legs. She had not given birth to a baby, but

to her female self - and the. pain was the same.

Julia's bravery in fighting for what she wanted impres sed me. Now, we gather, she's going to campaign for transsexuals to be allowed to marry, for the sex on birth certificates to be changed. Her lively, slightly outrageous personality remained unchanged throughout any gender role, yet the apparent message of the film continued to be: All real females wear nail polish.

An early part of the film sticks in my mind. George ex plains to a psychiatrist, in front of medical students, that he's always felt like a that he's always feit like a woman, nay, he even thinks like one. The psychiatrist turns to a girl student and asks, "You're a woman; how does a woman feel?"

"I don't know," came the reply. "I just feel like me."

I wish Julia luck and hope that one day she'll be able to

that one day she'll be able to leave off her make-up and just feel like herself. Val Wineyard