

Is the post- in postgay the post- in posttraumatic stress disorder? : echoes of queer trauma in Heim's *Mysterious Skin* and Palahniuk's *Fight Club*

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Description:

Thesis (M.A.)--Georgetown University, 2009.; Includes bibliographical references.; Text (Electronic thesis) in PDF format. The psychic toll of the AIDS epidemic on gay communities became increasingly unbearable in the 1990s. When the "protease moment" hit in 1996, many gay people were ready to turn away from the trauma of disease. I argue that the so-called "end of AIDS" was itself traumatic, in that it interrupted the continuity of queer history. Emerging from this rift was the incoherent neologism "postgay," representing the desire of (especially younger) homosexuals to move away from the gay identity and embrace more normative lifestyles. I posit that the postgay condition is marked by posttraumatic stress disorder, which makes itself known through cultural amnesia toward the gay past. By attending to that symptom and others, I attempt to "cure" the postgay of PTSD and unlock its critical potential. Looking at Scott Heim's *Mysterious Skin*, I elucidate the strange intersections between various queer traumas--the trauma of (homosexual) child abuse, trauma resulting from AIDS, and "everyday" traumas like homophobia. I assert the importance of the author's traumatic past on his work and show that his autobiographical narrative shares much with the traumatic narratives he creates for his two protagonists. I then use James Creech's concept of the wink to search for traces of homoerotic desire in *Fight Club* by Chuck Palahniuk, who only "came out" in 2003. I suggest that Palahniuk demonstrates an inadvertent wink in reference to traumatic queer subjects like the epidemic. Although Palahniuk avoids the word "AIDS," I show that his narrative reveals a haunted connection to the disease and what it means to contemporary gay consciousness.

Permanent Link:

<http://hdl.handle.net/10822/553030>

Date Published:

2009

Subject:

Literature, English; Gender Studies

Type:

thesis

Publisher:

Georgetown University

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Post-traumatic stress disorder. Jonathan I Bisson professor of psychiatry, Sarah Cosgrove public representative, Catrin Lewis. research psychologist, Neil P Roberts consultant clinical psychologist. Division of Psychological Medicine and Clinical Neurosciences, School of Medicine, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK. What is post-traumatic stress disorder. (PTSD)? PTSD is a mental disorder that may develop after exposure to. What is the prognosis in PTSD? Few longitudinal follow-up studies have been done of PTSD, but for many patients PTSD is severe and enduring. Fight.Club - Make an Offer if you want to buy this domain. Your purchase is secured by Epik. One of the single most distinctive names ever registered for use online in the fight game. This is one of the rarest opportunities ever presented to own a name with this degree of attraction strength and market appeal. This powerful generic word combination accentuates everything positive about martial arts, combative sports, and a membership-based approach towards participation and gaining market share. Make your promotions stand out from the crowd, and take your fight game to the highest level. This is an unprecedented opportunity to own one of the rarest possible domain names for fight prom Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) can develop after a single very stressful, frightening or distressing event, or after a prolonged traumatic experience. One suggestion is that the symptoms of PTSD are the result of an instinctive mechanism intended to help you survive further traumatic experiences. For example, the flashbacks many people with PTSD experience may force you to think about the event in detail so you're better prepared if it happens again. The feeling of being "on edge" (hyperarousal) may develop to help you react quickly in another crisis. But while these responses may be intended to help you survive, they're actually very unhelpful in reality because you cannot process and move on from the traumatic experienc Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a mental health condition that's triggered by a terrifying event — either experiencing it or witnessing it. Symptoms may include flashbacks, nightmares and severe anxiety, as well as uncontrollable thoughts about the event. Most people who go through traumatic events may have temporary difficulty adjusting and coping, but with time and good self-care, they usually get better. However, the majority of people exposed to trauma do not develop long-term post-traumatic stress disorder. Getting timely help and support may prevent normal stress reactions from getting worse and developing into PTSD. Posttraumatic stress disorder. In: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders DSM-5. 5th ed. Arlington, Va.