# The Queer History of Physics

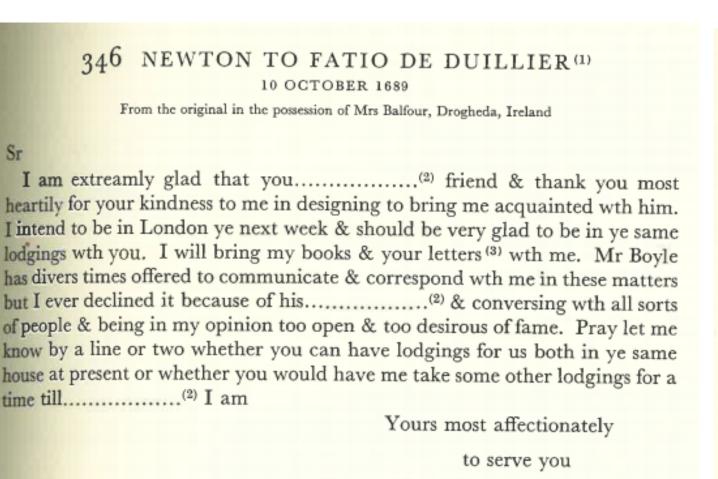
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# Queer(ing) Historical Research

- Sexuality is discursively constructed: it is composed of an individual's attraction, their relationship to that attraction and the social and cultural context.
- Gender is **socially constructed** and is used for social organisation: it is a social, psychological and cultural state of being.



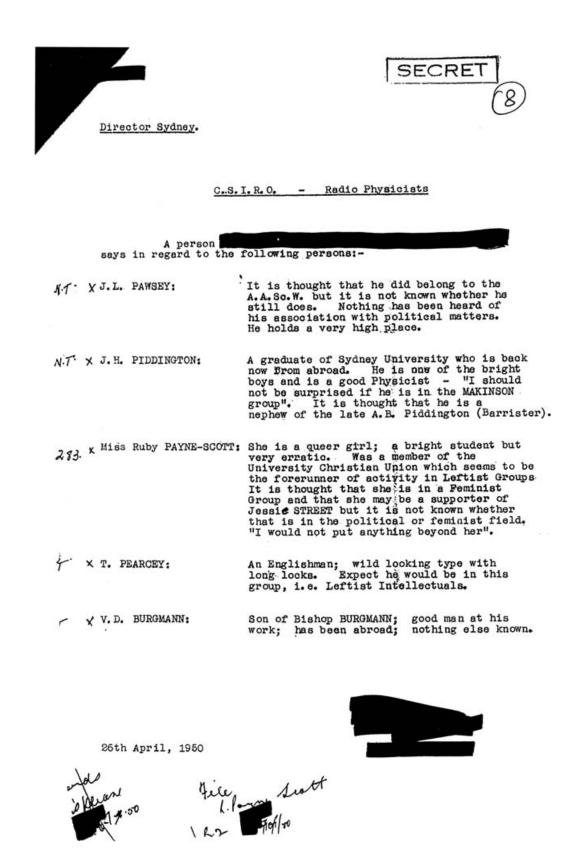
- Objects, spaces, behaviours and social, legal and economic roles acquire gendered meanings through performative actions.
- Performative Theory describes gender as the product of culturally specific rituals and practices which are maintained over time.
- It is generally inappropriate to apply contemporary labels to the past.
- As an historical category, queerness requires (re)thinking how gender and sexuality vary over time, space and culture.
- Queerness may be historically understood as sustained expressions of gender and sexuality which are subversive with respect to their historical context.
- Data are therefore limited to observable expressions of subversion.



By what I can understand by the letters I have received from my Country I may depend upon haveing there such an estate as will keep me as long as I live, provided I go there again.(1) But that doth not make me less sensible of the extraordinary kindness You intended to bestow upon me, for which I desire You to accept of my most humble thanks. I could wish Sir to live all my life, or the greatest part of it, with you, if it was possible, and shall allways be glad of any such methods to bring that to pass as shall not be chargeable to You and a burthen to Your estate or family. Mr Lock who was here this morning to see me remembers You very kindly and presents his most humble service to You. He is not yet off the fancy to have us to go to Oates.(2) Yet I think he means well & would have me to go there only that You may be the sooner inclinable to come. I hear hitherto only one book commended about

Queer Superstar: Ruby Payne-Scott (1912-1981)

- Ruby Payne-Scott was a pioneering Australian radio astronomer who worked on solar astronomy and military radars.
- Ruby discovered three of the five categories of solar bursts originating in the solar corona in 1945 to 1947 and made major contributions to radio astronomy techniques.
- Her most significant contribution in this period was the development of the aperture synthesis technique with her collaborators.
- Martin Ryle and Antony Hewish shared the 1974 Nobel prize, awarded for Jocelyn Bell's discovery of Pulsars which used the method pioneered by **Ruby** and her collaborators.
- She was married in 1944 and concealed it until 1950, knowing she would be forced to resign if discovered.
- Her marriage was discovered in 1950, she was demoted and, in 1951, she resigned. She was pregnant and had miscarried a few years previously.

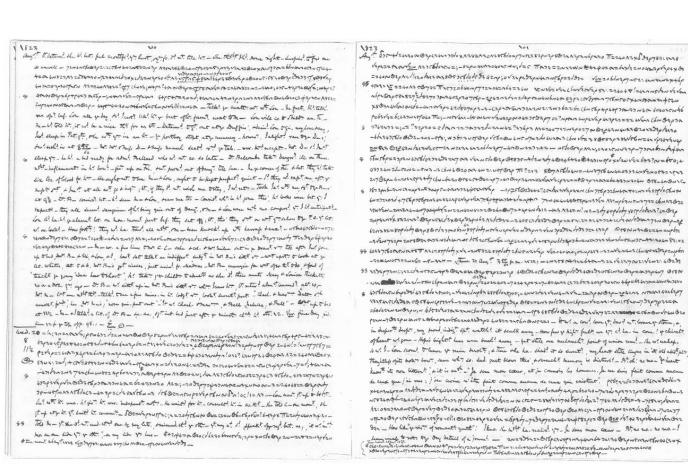




- Ruby eschewed gendered conventions: when women were expected to wear skirts to work, Ruby wearing shorts replied: "Well, this is absurd."
- At a meeting discussing men being allowed to smoke and women not, Ruby attended smoking a cigarette.
- Some of Ruby's colleagues called her "**Red Ruby**" for her socialist, feminist and radical politics.
- A secret CSIRO memorandum described Ruby as "queer girl; a bright student but erratic ... I would not put anything past her".

### Gaps in the Record

- The data available on historical queer people are sparse.
- Major sources of evidence for queerness are police and court documents as well as **newspapers and journals**.
- These focus on male homosexuality since it was **explicitly illegal** and **pub**licly scandalous.
- Private writings furnish some data on female homosexuality, but are difficult to access.
- Scientists tended to be historically wealthy and privileged, leaving more records.





## **Modern Context**

- Recognising queer contributions to the history of science is essential to the belonging of the queer community today.
- Posthumous recognition helps to correct the historical injustice and erasure of queer scientists.
- Research must be respectful of historical self-identification and of ethical considerations around such information.
- Queerness in science is far more common today owing to the public funding of science and more universal and accessible education.
- Even with limited data, it is clear that queer people made important contributions to science from the beginning.





### QueersInScience and Collaborations

QueersInScience is a community-based organisation building community and support for queer/LGBTQIA+ people in STEMM in Australia. If you are interested in our seminars and advocacy work contact queersinscienceau@gmail.com. QiS received grant funding from the Theo Murphy (Australia) Initiative administered by the Australian Academy of Science.



