
Is stage-gay queerbaiting? The politics of performative homoeroticism in emo bands

ABSTRACT Queerbaiting is a fast-expanding topic in media and cultural studies. In 2015, this author attempted to define queerbaiting as a strategy by which writers and networks attempt to gain the patronage of queer viewers via the suggestion of queer relationships, before denying and laughing off the possibility. Joseph Brennan's 2019 edited volume has greatly developed the concept of queerbaiting to include a range of meanings, from media industries' pledges of allegiance to LGBT causes that are not delivered upon to courting queer viewers via paratexts that imply queer relationships that don't exist in text. Applying the concept of queerbaiting to bands complicates these ideas, as the "truth" or "delivery" of queer representation lies not in a fictional text but the public persona of real performers. Through an examination of stage-gay, the notorious practice of queer performativity on stage by straight performers in the emo music subculture, I investigate how a restrictive notion of "truth" in discussions of queerbaiting can actually close off the very possibilities of transformation and open-ended configurations of sexuality that Alexander Doty's formulation of queerness promised. Emo bands are the natural case study here, as emo is an offshoot of hardcore and punk that sought to complicate the hegemonic masculinities dominating those genres, both in its musical and lyric content, and the public and paratextual performativity of its artists.

KEYWORDS critical theory, gender/sexuality, queer studies

INTRODUCTION

Queerbaiting is a fast-expanding topic in media and cultural studies. In 2015, this author attempted to define queerbaiting as a technique used primarily by media writers and networks attempted to court queer viewers by strategically hinting at queer relationships before publically denying that said relationships existed in the texts.¹ In 2020 this seems, if not incorrect, then rather narrow. Joseph Brennan's edited volume *Queerbaiting and Fandom* develops the concept, to include at least the following meanings:

- a. Media producers' publicly pledging of some sort of allegiance to LGBT causes without delivering on that allegiance;
- b. Courting queer viewers, for example via paratexts, such as trailers that imply queer characters and/or relationships, then not fulfilling those expectations;

1. Judith Fathallah, *Emo: How Fans Defined a Subculture* (Iowa: Iowa University Press, 2020, 491).

- c. Unsatisfactory representation, such as needlessly killing off queer characters to avoid resolution to their stories.²

In the same volume, Emma Nordin suggests there are two sides to queerbaiting—one version has producers “hinting at yet denying queer content, and the other one has producers promising gay characters yet not delivering proper representation.”³ Most of the authors in Brennan’s book are fairly clear that the deliberate intent of media producers is a key part of queerbaiting, as opposed to viewer interpretations of queerness or homoeroticism.⁴ Obviously this becomes more complicated when we apply it to the concept of stage-gay, which is a term invented by fans of emo and post-punk bands in the early 2000s. Known by the portmanteau “bandom,” this fandom flourished on LiveJournal from about 2002 before graduating to Tumblr, and centered on the three bands fans liked to refer to as The Emo Holy Trinity (My Chemical Romance, Fall Out Boy and Panic!, abbreviated at the Disco to MCR, FOB and Panic). It also extended to some of their frequent collaborators and fellow signees to the labels Fueled by Ramen and Decaydance, such as The Cab, Cobra Starship and The Academy Is . . .

Emo is short for emotional hardcore, and the genre’s relationship with both fandom and gender construction is very complex. The author explores this fully in a monograph, but in brief, emo emerges both as a reaction against and a development of the hyper-masculine, hyper-aggressive, capital-P political punk scene of the 1980s that shunned both technical precision and the expression of much emotion other than rage.⁵ Emo’s politics are personal, and its performers tend to position themselves if not as feminist then at least as sympathetic to women, subject to the softer emotions of nostalgia, heartbreak and longing. But just as with stage-gay, it could be argued that emo’s gender politics hold out a promise of progress or egalitarianism that they don’t really fulfill. For emo’s genealogical descent from romanticism has been noted in many places,^{6, 7} and like the Romantics, it often tends to consciously or subconsciously construct a discourse of what Sam de Boise called “beta male misogyny”:⁸ most men might be Neanderthals, but the emo artist is a poet: how could any woman be so cruel, so crude as to reject him?! Emo lyrics frequently construct an age-old virgin/whore dichotomy: girls are either idealized or demonized, or as Jessica Hopper succinctly put it, “muses at best, cum-rags or invisible at worst.”⁹ Women are very rarely subject-narrators in emo, but strictly objects of address, worship or remonstrance. But this is not the space of a full account of gender in emo.

2. Joseph Brennan, *Queerbaiting and Fandom* (Iowa: Iowa University Press, 2019), 1–2.

3. Emma Nordin, “Queerbaiting 2.0: From Denying your Queers to Pretending You Have Them,” in *Queerbaiting and Fandom*, 25–40, esp. 39.

4. Brennan, *Queerbaiting and Fandom*, 8.

5. Fathallah, *Emo: How Fans Defined a Subculture*.

6. Craig Schuftan, *Hey, Nietzsche! Leave Them Kids Alone!: The Romantic Movement, Rock and Roll, and the End of Civilisation as We Know It* (Kindle edition: ABC Books, 2012).

7. Sam de Boise, “Cheer Up Emo Kid: Rethinking the ‘Crisis of Masculinity’ in Emo,” *Popular Music* 33, no. 2 (2014): 225–42.

8. Sam de Boise, “Cheer Up Emo Kid.”

9. Jessica Hopper, “Emo: Where the Girls Aren’t,” *Punk Planet* 56 (2003): <http://www.rookiemag.com/2015/07/where-the-girls-arent>.

Here we focus specifically on emo bands' penchant for stage-gay: that is, demonstrations of male/male affection and eroticism, up to and including full kissing and simulating sex onstage. Given that no one in any of the Trinity bands has ever come out as being in a same-sex relationship—and indeed, have denied its existence—this looks on the face of it much like the queerbaiting Brennan's book explores: a performance of queer radicalism enacted by straight, primarily White men who don't actually have to pay the political costs of queerness.

There are, however, several factors that complicate this. Firstly, there is the question of "reality": the stage is a space that exists somewhere between the fictional script and the everyday political life of human beings. It is real, but not true. Secondly, there is the question of intent: as Brennan writes, producer intent has typically been considered a key factor in queerbaiting strictly speaking: queerbaiting is designed specifically to draw in queer viewers (and their money) before undermining their investments, both emotional and financial, in favor of the heteronormative majority. When considering emo bands' intentions in performing stage-gay, we should look to explicit statements made by band members about its purpose: not to take them as transparent statements of fact, but as performative elements in the Butlerian/Foucauldian sense, which combine with other visual and audible statements to construct a discourse of queerness. Thirdly, there is the unusually close relationship, enabled by the spread of home internet in the early 2000s, between emo fans and the performers they favor. In fact, as the author has demonstrated, the boundaries of emo as a genre and the definition of the Emo Trinity' is largely a matter of fanwork, fan archiving and fan criticism, which was eventually taken up again by the music industry as the term emo gradually shed its derogatory connotations.¹⁰ Fans' uses of and responses to stage-gay also contribute to the construction of its meanings. We should also take into account the socio-cultural contexts in which stage-gay first came to public note: two boys kissing onstage at a hard rock festival in 2002 is an entirely different statement than the same gesture made in a queer-friendly club in 2020. Finally, and crucially, there is the question of what exactly we mean by queer. Monique Franklin argues that as the term queerbaiting has gained currency, it has gathered an increasingly "absolutist perspective of representation" that sacrifices both nuance and potential for alternative ways of reading;¹¹ which sacrifices the very fluidity that Doty aimed to indicate by the word queer.¹² "Queer" is not one side of a binary on which the other side is "hetero-": the word we would be looking for in that case is "homo-".

First, I will recap the very little work that has been done so far on celebrity queerbaiting. I would not call the members of the Emo Trinity bands celebrities, except in a strictly subcultural sense, but it does not really matter here how well-known the subjects in question are outside their own fandoms: we are concerned with the subject of straight men who perform queerness before an audience while presenting as their own persona,

10. Fathallah, *Emo: How Fans Defined a Subculture*.

11. Monique Franklin, "Queerbaiting, Queer Reading and Heteronormative Viewing Practices," in *Queerbaiting and Fandom*, 41–52, esp. 41.

12. Alexander Doty, *Making Things Perfectly Queer: Interpreting Mass Culture* (Minneapolis, MN: University Of Minnesota Press, 1993).

rather than as a fictional character. Building on this idea of persona, I will then briefly outline the theory of performativity through which I intend to analyze the practice of stage-gay. I will discuss performers' paratextual statements on the meanings of stage-gay while situating it against the background of hardcore and punk from which it emerged, and go on to discuss some of the usages that fans have made from these texts. I will then combine the lens of performativity with the sociological theories of Robert Heasley and Jane Ward, in order to determine that stage-gay can be really read as queerbaiting depends both on how we consider the reading, the queer and the real.

CELEBRITY QUEERBAITING

Brennan and Michael McDermott write that "queerbaiting rests on the notion of the 'true' meaning of a text" and debates over who has access to that truth. As applied to celebrities, this authentic meaning is the person's "real" sexuality.¹³ Celebrities, including pop stars Nick Jonas and Harry Styles, have been accused of baiting queer audiences by posing and performing in queer-coded ways. Brennan and McDermott document a thread on the popular LGBT site Datalounge discussing with a pointedly homoerotic photo-shoot starring Jonas as an example of "pandering" or simply "showing his gay fans what they want to see."¹⁴ They argue that "for many critics, 'privilege' surrounds those accused [of queerbaiting]. . . . Those who employ the term as a form of activism argue that queerbaiting allows celebrities like Jonas to reap rewards without risking mainstream appeal."¹⁵ This is an easier charge to make of genuine pop stars in 2020 than it is of alternative rockers in the early 2000s—bands such as My Chemical Romance *did* risk their mainstream appeal, such as it was, by dressing in feminine clothes, making out on stage and upbraiding their contemporaries for misogyny. Both MCR and Panic have been bottled at rock festivals (e.g. Reading in 2006), to shouts of "faggots": those of us who were old enough to attend hardcore and rock shows in the early-mid 2000s will recall when there was nothing particularly remarkable about this virulent subcultural homophobia. Secondly, Brennan and McDermott write that "even [in] the most gratuitous of queerbaiting gestures . . . actualization will always be denied."¹⁶ This depends on how one defines actualization, which in turn depends on how we define the "real."

Stage-gay takes two forms. The first takes place literally onstage at concerts, and consists of homoerotic gestures between bandmates including hugging, touching, kissing and indeed simulating sex. Emo bands in the early 2000s were among the first performers to introduce this sort of performativity to an audience outside basements, and certainly to bring it to festivals, which is why emo fandom coined stage-gay as a term. Each Trinity band has a particular "pairing" most notorious for stage-gay (i.e., Frank Iero and Gerard Way from MCR; Pete Wentz and Patrick Stump from FOB and Brendon

13. Joseph Brennan and Michael McDermott, "Celebrity Queerbaiting," in Brennan, *Queerbaiting and Fandom*, 123–41, esp.123.

14. *Ibid.*, 131.

15. *Ibid.*, 125.

16. *Ibid.*, 137.

Urie and Ryan Ross from Panic, the latter of whom was eventually replaced by Dallon Weekes). For example, during FOB's cover of The Killers' song "Mr. Brightside," Pete Wentz would typically punctuate the line "It was only a kiss" by kissing Patrick Stump as the latter sang it. Frank Iero and Gerard Way would actually kiss fully on the mouth on stage, and members of MCR and Panic would make poses with each other suggestive of sexual intercourse. The second kind of stage-gay concerns paratexts from television, magazines and social media: poses, gestures, signs, the wearing of T-shirts reading "I <3 [the other member of the pairing in question]" and even explicit sex jokes. MCR particularly had a habit of baiting interviewers who expected them to conform to the tropes of cock-rock masculinity. For example, when an interviewer informed Gerard Way in a Fuse segment that a fan wanted to know whether he sleeps naked, which he denied, Frank Iero immediately said with a straight (no pun intended) face, "Well, he told *me* it had to be that way."¹⁷ The author has written before that gay jokes are a hallmark of queerbaiting, and this is true, but typically the humor operates the other way around: friends are mistaken for a couple, and humor is generated by their awkward response (see especially the BBC's *Sherlock* and the CW's *Supernatural*). This joke reverses the trope: the interviewer operates according to a set discourse of cock rock masculinity in which the frontman is sexually available to female fans, which is then overturned by the response. Having attended the concerts of all three bands over a period of nearly fifteen years, I think it is safe to say that in recent years, the stage-gay has been toned down, possibly because it is rather less striking a statement in mid-sized arenas in 2020 than in hardcore and alternative rock clubs in 2004. Bands were quite explicit about why they did this: when a Spanish fan accused Gerard Way of queerbaiting via Twitter: "So you pretende [sic] to be gay for get our attention [sic]and buy more MCR's albums? You're very clever,"¹⁸ he responded archly, "Actually, the purpose of the stage persona was to challenge gender standards and homophobia. Not for slashfiction #pointmissed."¹⁹ We'll return to the comment on "slashfiction" [sic] and the uses of stage-gay by fans later, but this is an explicit denial of the implied deception in queerbaiting. Again, this is not to say we can take artists' word as fact, but it certainly offers an alternative construction of producer intent and thus how stage-gay might be interpreted. And indeed, there were good-faith personal risks involved in stage-gay: wearing a homemade T-shirt reading "homophobia is gay" to a hardcore club show in the early 2000s, as MCR's rhythm guitarist Frank Iero once did, courted a real risk of retribution both in sales and physical violence.

Contra the Tweet above, most fans are aware that the celebrity or performer we can watch onstage, on television or our computer screen is both a real person and something else simultaneously. Especially in the case of explicitly theatrical bands such as Panic and MCR, which like to use glam rock and even some camp influences in their stage shows, it

17. FuseNetworks, "My Chemical Romance answers fan questions," YouTube, 2007, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ofFMmYPRmQQ>.

18. Teffy Ramone, Twitter, 2013, https://twitter.com/teffy_ramone/status/348532485405159426.

19. Gerard Way, Twitter, 2013, <https://twitter.com/gerardway/status/348534038497206272>.

is taken for granted that, say, Panic's frontman Brendon Urie is a real person who exists in the world, *but* that that person isn't quite synonymous with the Brendon Urie who performs as Panic's flamboyant frontman. Many theorists would agree with Gerard Way in calling this latter identity a persona. The term persona, which is from the Latin for mask was initially used by psychologists to describe the types of public performance we all take part in daily in our different life roles, or in Goffman's classic formulation, our "front-stage."²⁰ The ascent of celebrity culture combined with the ubiquity of social networking has given rise to more refined uses of the term: as David P. Marshall, Christopher Moore and Kim Barbour put it, the "practice of constructing a public mediated identity is now pervasive and proliferating."²¹ It is not a question of truth or falsity, but simply a matter of highlighting the constructed and managed nature of public identity, for "persona describes the wider practice of constructing and constituting forms of public identity, with celebrities providing some of the most visible, performative and pedagogic examples of the practice."²² Indeed, the contemporary demand for musicians to maintain a networked persona across multiple social media platforms²³ has in some ways made the constructedness of the stage persona more distinct. Once, during a now-deleted Livestream in which Brendon Urie showed fans a rather a mundane day of work in his home studio and household chores and playing with his dogs, some complained that he did not do more "rock star shit," to which he responded, "That's what I've been trying to tell you guys! Most of my life *is* normal and boring, rock star shit is for rock star hours only!" This is not to imply, of course, that social media is somehow "really real" as opposed to the stage: indeed, a performance of normalness is one of the ways emo bands construct authenticity,²⁴ but only to show that the network of sites showcasing a much more mundane, everyday personal life explicitly highlight the performativity of stage-business.

PERFORMATIVITY

Dovetailing neatly with the concept of a persona, performativity is a term coined by Judith Butler,²⁵ building on the discourse theory of Michel Foucault.^{26, 27} Essentially, this is an atheist and anti-essentialist understanding of meaning that denies the presence of an absolute truth or reality behind signification to which we can penetrate by the act of interpretation. On the contrary, say Michel Foucault and Judith Butler, signification is

20. Erving Goffman, *The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life* (New York, NY: Doubleday, 1959)

21. David P. Marshall, Christopher Moore and Kim Barbour, "Persona as Method: Exploring Celebrity and the Public Self Through Persona Studies," in *Celebrity Studies* 6, no. 3 (2015): 288–305, esp. 289.

22. Marshall et al., "Persona as Method," 289.

23. Nancy K. Baym, *Playing to the Crowd: Musicians, Audiences, and the Intimate Work of Connection* (New York, NY: NYU Press, 2018).

24. Fathallah, *Emo: How Fans Defined a Subculture*.

25. Judith Butler, *Bodies that Matter: On the Discursive Limits of "Sex"* (New York, NY: Routledge, 1993).

26. Michel Foucault, *The History of Sexuality Volume 1: An Introduction* (London: Allen Lane, 1979).

27. Michel Foucault, *The Archaeology of Knowledge*, trans. A. M. Sheridan Smith (London and New York: Routledge, 2002).

what constructs social reality. An example I like to illustrate the concept with is medicine. There is no thing called medicine that exists externally of contemporary medical discourse. What medicine is, at any given moment, is constructed of whatever is taught in medical schools and practiced in doctors' offices and hospitals. Like a number of queer theorists who take issue with identitarian definitions of queerness, Butler applies discourse theory to gender and sexuality. She adapts the term performativity for J.L. Austin's "performative utterances,"²⁸ which describes a verbal command that brings a state of being into action when uttered by an authorized person in the appropriate context ("You're fired"; "I now pronounce you married"; "We find the defendant not guilty."). Performativity refers to styles of dress and bodily gesture as well as visible and audible signifiers. In discourse theory, such signifiers are usually called statements, in order to avoid the connotation of their being something else behind the signifier (the implied signified). If we conceive stage-gay as a series of time-bound, context-specific performative statements, it seems to me neither that demanding the inner truth of a performer's sexuality as the only true form of actualization is missing the point. Performativity *is* the actualization of sexuality, and the homophobic and misogynist response from early hardcore shows demonstrates its effectiveness. Indeed, MCR's Way once contended that getting bottled at a rock festival was his band's "greatest victory at a show" because it proved that music was "getting dangerous again."²⁹ The excessive focus on the truth of individuals' lives is actually falling into Nordin's trap of limiting the meanings and possibility of queer performativity and queer reading. If personas are the "the material forms of public selfhood,"³⁰ we ought to read stage-gay, I would argue, as statements that construct a persona in action. Marshall and his colleagues contend that "this kind of interpretation is an acknowledgement that the construction of a public self is always working with the material identity of previous discursive formations of identity."³¹ In the example of the bottlings at festivals such as Download and Reading, the emo bands' queer personas were constructed against a material formation that characterizes these shows, their performers and their audiences, as hyper-masculine and heterosexual, prioritizing forms of music coded and policed as masculine territory.

STAGE-GAY AND FANDOM

We should also consider the uses of stage-gay by young queer and gay fans who could see themselves and their desires represented at a rock show, probably for the first time, by emo artists. As Brennan and McDermott put it, "queer analyses of star images are focused not on locating the truth of a star but rather on what meanings have been produced and to what ends queer audiences are receiving and utilizing those meanings."³² Clare Southern and Hannah McCann believe that "accusations of queerbaiting might occlude

28. J. L. Austin, *How to Do Things With Words*, 2nd edition (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1975).

29. In Reinhardt Haydn, *My Chemical Romance: This Band Will Save Your Life* (London: Plexus, 2013).

30. Marshall et al., "Persona as Method," 290.

31. *Ibid.*, 292.

32. Brennan and Mc Dermott, "Celebrity Queerbaiting," 124.

disruptions of heteronormative paradigms unfolding in celebrity fandoms.”³³ Again, emo bands aren’t exactly celebrities, but the point stands. Southerton and McCann give the example of real-person slash—in which fans write fanfiction with band members in queer relationships—as “creat[ing] the conditions for queer desire and queer readings regardless of whether queerness is ‘made real.’”³⁴ Predictably, emo fandom has produced reams and reams of real-person slash. This initially flourished on LiveJournal in the early 2000s, but as of 4 May 2020, the fan-owned and -operated repository *Archive of Our Own* hosts 6260 fics tagged with the romantic pairings “Pete Wentz/Patrick Stump”; 9701 tagged with “Frank Iero/Gerard Way”; and 3549 with “Brendon Urie/Ryan Ross,” to take only some popular pairings. This fan work is frequently acknowledged with good humor by its subjects. For instance, there is one notorious Panic slash story known as “the milk fic,” concerning Brendon Urie and his former guitarist Ryan Ross, who were major proponents of stage-gay. The “milk” in question is naturally being used for a particular sexual purpose, and this story has gained the reputation of being the most extreme and shock-inducingly kinky story in fandom. As this author has written elsewhere, this is largely a fandom meme and in-joke: the milk fic isn’t really *that* shocking by the standards of what can be found on the internet. What makes it a particular subject of notoriety and hilarity is the number of band members who have used social media to *describe their reading* of the story in generally positive terms. Gerard Way, who by this point had stated to have “made peace with fanfic long ago,”³⁵ tweeted that he found it “well written” and less shocking than its reputation would suggest;³⁶ Brendon Urie himself actually wrote and sang a little song about it on the now-defunct short video platform “Vine” (to the tune of Kelis’s “Milkshake.” Naturally). Indeed, emo fandom boasts the only example I have ever seen where a subject of RPS has contributed their own story based on their most popular pairing.³⁷ A few factors influence this striking instance of fandom/industry convergence, notably the particular emergence of emo via social media in the early 2000s,³⁸ and the unusually close relationship between scene participants and performers, who again, are not really celebrities in the sense that film or pop stars are. This kind of ratification of fan practice from the subjects involved—as opposed to Way’s previous assertion that stage-gay was not intended to be used “for” fanfic—does not make stage-gay any more or less real, but grants a kind of license or authorization to queer fan practice, resulting in a freer space of play. Here is a clear example of how fans contribute to constructing the queerness or otherwise of a text, rather than texts having an inherent degree of queerness to be measured by a “correct” interpretative reading.

33. Clare Southerton and Hannah McCann, “Queerbaiting and Real Person Slash: The Case of Larry Stylinson,” in *Queerbaiting and Fandom*, 161–63, esp. 161.

34. *Ibid.*, 162.

35. Gerard Way, Twitter, 2016a, <https://twitter.com/gerardway/status/725081637092872192lang=en>.

36. Gerard Way, Twitter, 2016b, <https://twitter.com/gerardway/status/725093778638274560>

37. Fathallah, “Reading Real Person Fiction as Digital Fiction: An Argument for New Perspectives,” *Convergence: The International Journal of Research into New Media Technologies* 24, no. 6 (2018): 568–86.

38. Fathallah, *Emo: How Fandom Defined a Subculture*.

Much has also been written on the uses of emo by non-masculine male fans, both straight and gay-identifying, to articulate their emotions and offer alternative gender expressions.^{39,40,41,42} While I should repeat here that no one in any of the Trinity bands has ever come out as being in a same-sex relationship, performers frequently make public statements of what we might call their gender-queerness, not only in the sense of wearing makeup, singing about emotions and blending sounds traditionally coded as soft-feminine with the harder legacies of post-punk, but in literal statements in media. Brendon Urie has declared himself to be “pansexual,”⁴³ despite being married to a woman, frequently displays rainbow flags at Panic concerts, and is happy to discuss which men he considers attractive. Gerard Way has discussed his gender identity in a Reddit question-and-answer session, stating that he has always identified strongly with women, was fairly comfortable being mockingly called a girl as a child, and that masculinity . . . has always made [him] feel like it wasn’t right for [him].⁴⁴ Pete Wentz has appeared on the cover of the gay lifestyle magazine *Out*, provocatively posed above the heading “Yeah, I am a fag.” The feature inside clarifies that while he isn’t actually gay, he finds the epithet people have used as an insult against him for most of his life to be fitting enough: “There is a sense of self-empowerment or recapturing who you are by people calling you ‘fag’, and being like, ‘Yeah, I *am* a fag.’ Even though you’re not. What does somebody respond? That dude has *nothing* to say about that again.”⁴⁵ I suppose in one sense, this could be taken as an extreme act of queerbaiting by the editors of the magazine themselves, in choosing that pull-quote as a title page to prompt magazine sales: but again, that requires reducing queerness to an identitarian rigidity that, as Nordin writes, may actually strengthen the heteronormative framework: as though all feminine men must be gay, all masculine girls must be trans, and everyone needs to abide by the New Rules of Gender. Queerbaiting, after all, is defined as never being “actualized.” But if we consider the celebrity (or subcultural celebrity) as a networked persona that exists across the stage, screen and magazine page, one wonders precisely what the criteria of queer actualization are. How queer is “queer enough?” Literally having sex with other men? According to Jane Ward, this is a misconception.

39. Matthew J. Aslaken, “Middle Class Music in Suburban Nowhere Land: Emo and the Performance of Masculinity” (MA diss., Graduate College of Bowling Green, Bowling Green State, Ohio, 2006).

40. Bryan M. Peters, “Emo Gay boys and Subculture: Postpunk Queer Youth and (Re)thinking Images of Masculinity,” *Journal of LGBT Youth* 7, no. 2 (2010): 129–46.

41. de Boise, “Cheer up Emo Kid.”

42. Emily Ryalls, “Emo Angst, Masochism, and Masculinity in Crisis,” *Text and Performance Quarterly* 33, no. 2 (2013): 83–97.

43. In Beatrice Hazelhurst, “Brendon Urie Lays It All Out,” *Paper*, 6 July 2018, <https://www.papermag.com/brendon-urie-lays-it-all-out-2584081623.html>

44. Gerard Way, “I am Gerard Way, musician, artist, creator, and cousin of Joe Rogan- Ask me anything! PS my album *Hesitant Alien* just came out,” R/IAmA, Reddit, 2015, https://www.reddit.com/r/IAmA/comments/2ir840/i_am_gerard_way_musician_artist_creator_and/

45. In Shana Naomi Krochmal, “This Charming Man,” *Out*, 29 June 2008, <https://www.out.com/entertainment/2008/06/29/charming-man>

QUEER-STRAIGHT MASCULINITIES

In the brilliantly titled, *Not Gay: Sex Between Straight White Men*, Ward warns against an identitarian conception of sexuality that assigns some sort of ratification label to individuals on the basis of particular sexual acts.⁴⁶ She has studied the range of homosexual and homoerotic behavior between different kinds of men who identify themselves as straight. She contends there is nothing unusual about this—that on the contrary, male/male homoeroticism is fundamental to the construction of heterosexual norms. After all, if we can neatly decide what kinds of queer activity count as gay, and which don't—something Ward's students seem entirely convinced of their judgements in—it is much easier to maintain the boundaries of normal and abnormal and assign individuals to those boxes. As Ward puts it,

To the extent that sexual contact between straight white men is ever acknowledged, the cultural narratives that circulate around these practices typically suggest that they are not gay in their identitarian consequences, but are instead about building heterosexual men, strengthening hetero-masculine bonds, and strengthening the bonds of white manhood in particular . . . In particular, I am going to argue that when straight white men approach homosexual sex in the 'right' way—when they make a show of enduring it, imposing it, and repudiating it—doing so functions to bolster not only their heterosexuality, but also their masculinity and whiteness.⁴⁷

Sex between men doesn't make them gay, says Ward, and it certainly doesn't make them queer. Men have sex with men according to all sorts of "hetero-masculine scripts," such as adventure, male bonding, hazing, humiliation, and national security that "function to displace or mask homosexual attachments—even in the context of homosexual sex."⁴⁸ Her focus on whiteness, she notes, is "to think about the ways that whiteness and masculinity—as a particular nexus of power—enable certain kinds of sexual contact, sexual mobility, and sexual border crossing that are not possible, or at least don't carry the same cultural meanings, when enacted by men of color."⁴⁹ She gives the example of politician John Hinson, whose sexual liaisons with another man were generally accepted as a sort of anomaly, a regrettable error but no real threat to his heterosexual status. . . . until he was discovered with a Black partner.⁵⁰ At this point, says Ward, the "queerness" of the encounter suddenly enters public discourse. Emo is often considered a White genre—it does, after all, descend from hardcore. This isn't technically accurate when it comes to the Trinity bands. MCR's lead guitarist is Latino; Cobra Starship's Gabriel Saporta is Uruguayan; Pete Wentz is half Black, and Brendon Urie is of Polynesian heritage. Whereas none of the above read straightforwardly as White, at least to this biracial author, they appear reasonably close to Whiteness in a discursive sense: not White, but not distinctly racially Othered either. In fact, emo may introduce a degree

46. Jane Ward, *Not Gay: Sex Between Straight White Men* (London and New York, NY: NYU Press, 2015).

47. *Ibid.*, 4–5.

48. *Ibid.*, 30.

49. *Ibid.*, 6.

50. *Ibid.*, 77–81.

of racial Otherness to its queer aesthetics sonically more so than visually: FOB in particular has featured sounds and styles sourced in hip hop, jazz, and R&B from at least their second album, and Panic at the Disco has increasingly incorporated these styles in their more recent work. But we shouldn't labor this point too hard: emo bands do, by and large, read as White-ish. More prominently than the queerness of interracial homoeroticism, we should consider the fact that stage-gay in the early 2000s effectively functioned to disrupt Ward's heteromale scripts—the heteromale script of the hardcore festival, a privileged site of heteronormative male bonding, was ostentatiously queered by a bunch of “fags” with electric guitars taking pride of place on the stage. “Some of us,” says Ward, “for understandable reasons are very invested in sexual and gender normalcy; others, for less well known reasons (which need hardly be innate), desire rebellion, difference, or outsidership—a desire that may have been present for as long as we can remember.”⁵¹ She notes that while she might occasionally use the terms gay and queer interchangeably, she has tried to reserve her uses of queer “for instances in which I am describing what some might call ‘the gay left,’ or the movement to resist gay assimilation and celebrate sexual and gender non-normativity.”⁵² Identitarian politics, she writes, “works to elide the casual, performative, and antidomestic forms that queer sex takes.”⁵³ Could there be anything more performative, anything less domestic, than stage-gay on a tour stop at a hard rock festival? In an odd sense, says Ward, queerness has in these instances been “taken up by straights,” as “gay identity is [increasingly] tethered to love and biology . . . monogamous same-sex love and the gay and lesbian families presumed to ultimately result from this love.”⁵⁴ In Ward's schema, makeup wearing straight boys, making out at a hardcore festival over their phallic guitars would certainly qualify as much queerer than two gay men getting married in the suburbs: “In sum, while the field of queer erotics has narrowed with this turn to homonormative love, the field of hetero-erotics is ever expanding. . . . In many ways, straight white men's homosexual encounters look remarkably like the kind of queer collective sexuality I am describing here: communal, public, kinky, and defiant.”⁵⁵

Of the possibilities put in play when we refuse to limit queerness to identitarian politics, one of the most relevant here is the rise of “queer straight masculinities.” This concept of queer straight masculinities—which I think is fairly well actualized in the performative statements above—was first proposed by Ron Becker in a study of 2000s television⁵⁶ but developed substantially in a sociological sense by Robert Heasley. The latter defines queer masculinity as “ways of being masculine outside hetero-normative constructions of masculinity that disrupt, or have the potential to disrupt, traditional

51. *Ibid.*, 36.

52. *Ibid.*, 37.

53. *Ibid.*, 45.

54. *Ibid.*, 199.

55. *Ibid.*, 199–200.

56. Ron Becker, “Guy Love: A Queer Straight Masculinity for the Post-Closet era?” in *Queer TV*, ed. Glyn Davis and Gary Needham (Oxford: Routledge, 2009), 121–40.

images of the hegemonic heterosexual masculine⁵⁷ He proposes a “language and a typology” of such masculinities,⁵⁸ not meaning to suggest that each individual will fit neatly into one category. It is much more likely, he writes, that queer straight men will display some properties from a range of the categories in different times and place. Nonetheless, he divides queer straight masculinity into five types:

- (1) straight sissy boys
- (2) social justice straight-queers
- (3) elective straight-queers
- (4) committed straight-queers
- (5) males living in the shadow of masculinity.⁵⁹

Naturally, given that emo is a form of public performativity with an explicit mission statement to destabilize the masculine hegemony of hard rock, my attention went directly to the second category. “Social justice straight-queers” are, just as they sound, feminist men and gay allies who

take action publicly and at the risk of being responded to as if they were gay. Thus, their actions represent risk taking, placing the straight-queer in a position of being threatened, stigmatized, or violated as a result of association with gayness. A key element in this category is the public expression by straight males, verbally or through action, in ways that disrupt both heterosexuality and masculinity.⁶⁰

This could literally be a description of emo stage-gay at early 2000s hardcore show. The personas of emo band members usually tend to construct themselves as belonging to categories one and six, i.e., men who simply cannot and will not perform masculinity conventionally, and men and boys oppressed by hegemonic masculinity. The “straight sissy boy,” Heasley writes, “presents to others as queer, though that is not his intention nor identity, and experiences a response from the dominant culture, and perhaps from queers, as being queer.”⁶¹ This partly describes the personas of, at the very least, Gerard Way, Pete Wentz, Ryan Ross and Brendon Urie, all of whom are frequently perceived as gay: though given that they are all public performers who make deliberate references to glam-rock, camp and new romanticism with their wardrobe choices, there is probably more of a public intention that overlaps into Category 2, the social justice straight queer. Conversely, Heasley describes young men in Category 6 as going some way towards imitating the normative masculine in public space but feeling privately at odds with it:

57. Heasley, “Queer Masculinities of Straight Men: A Typology,” in *Men and Masculinities* 7, no. 3 (2005): 310–20, esp. 310.

58. *Ibid.*

59. *Ibid.*, 315.

60. *Ibid.*, 316.

61. *Ibid.*, 315.

They sit quietly in the back of the classroom, baseball caps on backwards, seldom displaying emotions in response to anything being discussed. . . . In their dorms, they play computer games and do not socialize much with the ‘jocks’ in the hallways or the guys who get drunk most nights and throw up in the bathrooms. . . . Yet when I read their essays on gender and masculinity for the sociology course I am teaching, I see that all three express frustration with all the guys they know who act out, who are loud and so often drunk, who are homophobic and sexist.⁶²

At this stage, Heasley notes, the boys aren’t actually doing anything: they don’t speak up against sexism or homophobia, and they don’t draw attention to their non-normative status: “They wear their baseball caps, play their video games, and do not take risks.”⁶³ Emo band members often describe themselves as having been like this when they were younger, as nerdy and introverted with quiet hobbies, in Heasley’s own words, “liv[ing] inside the space of computers, musical instruments, books, or other such places that provide safety from the storm of hetero-normative masculinity”⁶⁴ before coming to terms with their non-masculinity and adopting the performative behaviors that fall better into categories. Fall Out Boy and MCR very frequently describe themselves as having been geeky and nerdy kids who “created [their] own space in [their] heads”⁶⁵ and FOB frontman Patrick Stump once admitted to having been so quiet in high school that when FOB returned to their hometown of Chicago from their first tour, kids who had been in his classes did not remember him, concerned only with practicing his instruments.⁶⁶ There is no reason to suppose these stories aren’t true, and that boys who grow up to become emo musicians aren’t generally of this type: they probably are. But from a cultural studies perspective, what is really more important is the contribution of these paratexts to the performer’s networked persona, which, given their relative success in adulthood, offers a kind of legitimation to boys still living in the shadow of masculinity. Indeed, it has always been my contention that, just like romanticism, emo is rather more gender-radical for non-masculine boys than it is for girls of any description: ultimately, the subject-narrator is almost always male.

CONCLUSION

So is stage-gay queerbaiting? The answer depends primarily on how one defines queerness, its relation to identity, and how far one is invested in an interior truth or reality of sexuality as opposed to sexuality as a performative construction. Matthew Carillo-Vincent calls emo a “critique from the center”: a critical view of straight masculinity, by and for straight(ish) boys.⁶⁷ Moreover, and as a final point, most discussions of both queerbaiting

62. Ibid., 314.

63. Ibid.

64. Ibid., 319.

65. Gerard Way, interview in “Life on the Murder Scene” documentary, Reprise Records 2006, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vGeJ4eqV4No>

66. Patrick Stump, interview in “Rock Star Guide to Fall Out Boy,” *Fuse*, n.d., <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wftA4-oWUBA>

67. Matthew Carillo-Vincent, “Wallflower Masculinities and the Peripheral Politics of Emo,”

Social Text 31, no. 3 (116) (2013): 35–55.

and queer-straight masculinities align themselves in some sense with a feminist perspective. Emo vary rarely displays the blatant misogyny of mainstream hip hop or cock-rock (words like bitch are more or less taboo), but it certainly suffers from a) a lack of female subject narrators and b) a virgin/whore complex that casts women as either idealized muses or the treacherous cause of all male suffering. Emo queerness *serves* queer boys a lot more directly than it does queer (or any) girls—which is not to say girls cannot reappropriate its texts, in traditional fandom fashion, in a process which contributes to the queerness of the genre. Nonetheless, girls are still positioned as outsiders to emo’s central narratives. For example, Karen Tongson proposes a “twisted version of how emo and feminism (primarily of the second wave variety)” might be read as “strange bedfellows”:

Emo has benefited from and ultimately exploited a second-wave feminist emphasis on emotional earnestness, and has implicitly put into octave-chord practice the idea that the ‘personal is political’ in the musical staging of its own critique of suburban repression and alienation.⁶⁸

In appreciating the queerness that emo shares with feminism—their distaste for the masculine-feminine marriage of man and wife with their 2.4 children, the happy capitalist subjects, Tongson suggests that “we can crawl out of the rut of a masturbatory, ‘boy-centric’ musical critique that dwells like a needle in a broken groove.”⁶⁹ Of course, this is what fans are always doing—selecting, creating, redacting, interpreting material to their queer needs, and the particular fervency with which emo fans practice this is part of what makes the genre such an important case study. The peculiarly close relationship emo bands share with their fans—in which fandom, as this author has argued, has played a prominent shaping role in the definition of what emo *is*—render these opportunities all the more pertinent. Stage-gay in emo is only queerbaiting if fans are conceived as satisfied by the narrowest definition of the queer possible, and moreover, if we read fans as simply accepting passively what media texts have to offer. Practices from RPS to video-making to gif collections to music criticism more or less negates this proposition. Emo may be gender reformist rather than gender-radical. But radical possibilities circulate in its networked texts, both appropriated and shaped by its fans. ■

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68. Karen Tongson, “Tickle Me Emo Lesbian Balladeering, Straight-Boy Emo, and the Politics of Affect,” in *Queering the Popular Pitch*, ed. Sheila Whiteley and Jennifer Rycenga (New York, NY: Routledge, 2006): 55–66, esp. 58.

69. *Ibid.*, 58.

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