Introduction
While individuals both within and outside the field of psychology openly utilize terminology such as "gender identity" and "gender role" few people know the origins of these terms and even fewer the immense contributions of their inventor. This study evaluates the life and contributions of Dr. John William Money (1921-2006), a pioneer in the field of psychology often remembered only for his controversy and analyzes whether Money was a deviant, as accused by some, or a true pioneer.

Methods
In order to perform a thorough analysis regarding Money's life, various archival sources obtained from the CUNY database including: two biographies “John Money, Ph.D.” and “John Money” (Lehne, 2007; Gale, 2006), an obituary “John W. Money (1921–2006)” (Ehrhardt, 2007), a book review of Critical Essays on John Money's Diagnostic Concepts (Lea, 2016), an analysis of Money's contributions to the field “The contributions of John Money: A personal view.” (Bullough, 2003), and the book As nature made him: the boy who was raised as a girl (Colapinto, 2000) were reviewed. The sources were sampled for key information regarding Money's life and career, insight into who he was as an individual, Money's contributions to sexology, and some essential historical and cultural context to his findings.

Source Limitations:
One should note that the sources by Ehrhardt and Bullough are authored by individuals who knew Money and therefore may have limited the study by providing personal biases. However, due to the limitation of sources available they were utilized in the analysis.

The David Reimer Controversy:
Dr. Money's most significant controversy concerns the David Reimer Case. Reimer was born male but reassigned female (as per Money's recommendation) following a botched circumcision. Additionally, during therapy, Money had David and his brother participate in highly debated sexual play. Ultimately, the reassignment ended poorly and David eventually committed suicide.

Results
Money's accomplishments were overshadowed by controversy and a world unwilling to talk about sex. Although Money did hold some controversial opinions, much of the debate surrounding him and his character were a result of the social and political climate in the United States at the time. In particular, during the late 1970's and onwards there was a large anti-sex culture which took over the country sparking conservative attitudes and intolerance for conversation surrounding gender and sex. This was furthered through major events such as the invention of the birth control pill, conservative opinions under the Regan administration, and the AIDS crisis. Without his work it is possible that the psychological community would not fully recognize the variability of gender and sex for some time.

Conclusion
While some asserted that he mistreated his trans and intersex patients, and believed he was a deviant because he discussed sex, the analysis also suggested that he made incredible contributions. A true deviant is one that engages in unacceptable sexual behavior not one who wishes to study it. Money was not without fault as seen in the Reimer case but it is clear that his intent was one of research. Overall, the findings illustrated that Money made incredible contributions to the field of gender and sexuality studies. These include profound research regarding intersex children, presenting an entirely new view of gender, helping to bring the idea of transsexualism to light, introducing a theory of one's development of sexual preferences, the study of atypical sex interests, and remarkably research in dyslexia, learning disability, and "psychosocial dwarfism".