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ABSTRACT

SEXUAL IDENTITY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT IN
"NORMAL" HOMOSEXUAL MALES

By
Ronald C. Batain

Many explanations of male homosexual behavior have been postulated. First, homosexual males are believed to be more feminine than heterosexual males. Second, homosexual males are believed to express a preference for the stereotypically female sex role. Third, homosexual males are assumed to be pathological individuals who are more neurotic than heterosexual males in the general population. Fourth, it is often assumed that homosexual males are apt to be less self-accepting than heterosexual males. Finally, homosexual males are supposedly pathological and therefore less self-actualizing than heterosexual males. The present investigation was designed to examine the validity of these stereotypes.

The neuroticism scale of the Eysenck Personality Inventory, nine subscales of the Personal Orientation Inventory, the Fe scale of the California Psychological Inventory, and four subscales of the Sex Role Preference

Inventory developed by the present author were administered to 60 males divided into two groups: 30 homosexually oriented and 30 heterosexually oriented males. It was hypothesized that the two groups would differ in test performance on all variables.

The subjects in the present study, both heterosexual and homosexual, were selected on the basis that each could meet the criteria of normality. The criteria advanced stipulated that no subject was ever incarcerated for an offense related to his sexual orientation or any felonious offense, nor had he ever sought or received psychiatric or psychological treatment, and showed no gross signs of psychological disturbance. Additional selection criteria was discussed.

No statistical support was found for the hypothesized differences between groups on 15 of the variables which included four of the specific hypothesized variables. Homosexual males did differ from the heterosexual males on the femininity (Fe) variable. The ability of homosexual males to express feminine interests and traits such as gentleness and sensitivity was discussed as a possible explanation for the differences between the groups on this variable. In addition, the critical differences between homosexual and other males with various levels of sexual preference were discussed.

Ronald C. Batain

The results of this study may have important implications both for the understanding of homosexual behavior among men and for changing societal attitudes and reactions, which are very often negative, toward a homosexual mode of sexual expression.

SEXUAL IDENTITY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT IN
"NORMAL" HOMOSEXUAL MALES

By
Ronald C. Batain

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To my mom and friends, whose love and understanding enhanced my work, to you I dedicate this thesis.

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the present study is to verify recent studies which have reported male homosexuals to be individuals whose psychological well-being is no different from their heterosexual male counterpart. These studies have found support for the theory which describes homosexuality as an alternative in sexual expression that is unrelated to the disease concept commonly advanced (Freedman, 1971; Hooker, 1958; Miller, Bradley, Cross and Wood, 1968; Weinberg, 1972; Weinberg and Williams, 1974). In addition, this investigation is designed to test the strength of those arguments which hold that homosexual males show evidence of feminine psychosexuality atypical of heterosexual males and exhibit a clear preference for the female sex role during sexual activity. It appears that another common explanation found among the homosexual stereotypes is that homosexuality, unlike heterosexuality, is inherently pathological.

First, there has been little evidence to support the theory which suggests a relationship between homosexual behavior and psychological disturbance. The sexual object choice of an individual does not necessarily indicate

"mental illness". It is the manner of sexual expression which differentiates the homosexual and heterosexual male. Psychopathology (in this case neuroticism) is no more characteristic of male homosexuals than male heterosexuals.

Second, male homosexuals have not been found to present a picture of femininity as some theory assumes. Theories which imply psychological similarities usually attribute male homosexuality to an excessively strong maternal or feminine identification and/or to failure to gain masculine identification. Feminine or maternal identification may be the product of an excessively close relationship with the mother but is not necessarily peculiar to male homosexuals exclusively or sufficient rationale to explain a homosexual orientation in males. Fenichel (1945) asserted that the probability of homosexuality is increased with increased maternal identification. Such generalizations have caused a good deal of confusion in both scientific and lay circles. Yet, there is little doubt that there are homosexual males who are feminine in manner and, perhaps psychosexuality, but there are also heterosexual males who could be characterized in the same manner. The hypothesized similarity between females and male homosexuals has been explored and has not been found to have convincing empirical proof (Dickey, 1961; West, 1968; Westwood, 1960).

Finally, it has been found that male homosexuals do not respond sexually to any particular sex role or show a

preference for the typical male or female sex role in their sexual practices. In those cases where male homosexuals express a preference, research has shown that such preferences for a predominant sex role are seldom permanent but very often change with time (Hoffman, 1968; Hooker, 1965; West, 1968; Westwood, 1960). However, considering the heterogeneous nature of male homosexuals as well as the diversity in commitment to a homosexual preference, it is hypothesized that the male homosexual sample will respond differently from male heterosexuals on a measure of sex role preference.

Instruments measuring masculinity-femininity of interests by Gough (1957), neuroticism by Eysenck and Eysenck (1963), self-acceptance by Gough (1957), and self-actualization by Shostrom (1963) already existed at the time that this research began. However, instruments measuring sex role preference did not exist and therefore had to be developed for the present study. A description of all the instruments used as well as a description of the procedure employed to develop the Sex Role Preference Inventory by Batain (1975) is presented in the Method section.

To facilitate understanding and avoid unnecessary confusion regarding many of the terms used in the present study, the author has defined several terms which are perhaps unfamiliar and redefined others as they relate to this investigation of homosexual behavior among men.

The specific research hypotheses generated by the preceding discussion concerning existing research findings and common homosexual stereotypes and theory are presented following the Literature Review.

Definitions

Homosexual - an individual who is, or reports to be, erotically and emotionally attracted to, and reports a preference for and active engagement in overt sexual behavior exclusively or predominantly with other individuals of the same sex (here used to refer exclusively to males and the term refers to males throughout the body of the study).

Gender identity - one's psychological or social feelings of masculinity or femininity. Gender identity starts with the knowledge and awareness, whether conscious or unconscious, that one belongs to one sex and not the other, though as one develops, gender identity becomes much more complicated, so that, one may sense himself as not only a male but a masculine man. Male gender identity refers to all that distinguishes males from females: dress and adornment, behavioral aspects such as gestures and demeanor, emotional expression, and sexual behavior. Gender role is the overt behavior one displays in society, the role which he plays, especially with other people, to establish his position with

them insofar as his and their evaluation of his gender is concerned.

Sexual identity - concept which refers to those characteristics and behavioral patterns that are ascribed to one biological sex in contrast to the other biological sex. Whereas gender identity refers to a sense or feeling of maleness (masculinity) or femaleness (femininity), sexual identity refers to characteristics which result from the designation "I am male" or "I am female" because of a biological determination. Sex role refers to that behavior which is socially prescribed and expected of the individual due to his or her status as a biological male or female. Sex role then refers to the prescription "I am male" or "I am female" as opposed to the gender connotation "I am masculine" or "I am feminine" which may be quite independent of biological sex.

Sex role preference - the selection of one sex role in sexual activity as opposed to choosing the other sex role. It is the preferred or expected mode and condition for achieving sexual gratification which is unrelated to feelings of masculinity or femininity.

Sexual pattern - the range of erotic sensitivity which culminates in sexual satisfaction. The mode or activity in sexual intercourse which produces sexual pleasure, such as

in many homosexual practices: anal intercourse, fellatio, mutual masturbation, body friction (tribadism), and/or any combination of these or other practices.

Literature Review

An abundance of research and theory have attempted to clarify the nature and origins of homosexual behavior. Elaborate suppositions concerning homosexuality have been accumulated by almost every relevant discipline such as psychoanalysis, psychiatry, psychology, and sociology. However, in the face of the large number of published research and theory investigating homosexuality, theories regarding its origins and development are only vaguely comprehended as a contemporary topic. Of particular note is the fact that early research and theory were based on case reports of homosexual patients and incarcerated homosexuals. It was not until the Kinsey, Pomeroy, Martin, and Gebbhard (1948) study that the many aspects of "normal" homosexual behavior were uncovered, and homosexual males other than "disturbed" homosexuals were afforded proper attention.

The most prolific scientific investigation of homosexual behavior was to be found in the research of Kinsey, et al. (1948) which provided the most reliable and informative material concerning the nature of these phenomena which was published in the two volumes Sexual Behavior in the Human Male (1948) and Sexual Behavior in the Human

Female (1953). Prior to the Kinsey, et al. studies (1948, 1953) many clinicians had presented detailed descriptions of "the homosexual personality", and in many cases identified a variety of environmental influences and emotional conflicts which were assumed to be present in homosexuals. These clinicians (Fenichel, 1945; Freud, 1962; Rado, 1940) have postulated the existence of an intimate and regular relationship between sexual preference and personality, and even physique and physical mannerisms. As Kinsey et al., (1948) have observed:

It is quite generally believed that one's preference for a sexual partner of one or the other sex is correlated with various physical and mental qualities, and with the total personality which makes a homosexual male or female physically, psychologically, and perhaps spiritually distinct from a heterosexual individual. It is generally thought that these qualities make a homosexual person obvious and recognizable to anyone who has a sufficient understanding of such matters. Even psychiatrists discuss "the homosexual personality" and many of them believe that preference for sexual partners of a particular sex are merely secondary manifestations of something that lies much deeper in the totality of that intangible which they call the personality. (Kinsey, et al., 1948, p. 637)

Similar characterizations have been made of males with homosexual preferences in recent years. Storr (1964) asserts that "an excessive fear of physical injury is more commonly found in male homosexuals than in heterosexuals (p. 40). Many psychoanalysts and psychiatrists believe that homosexual males have "identified" with their mothers, or some other significant female in the early environment, and from this proceeded to "play a feminine role". These

generalizations are believed by many clinicians and are often found in the psychiatric and psychological literature.

For example, Karpman (1962) says, "the homosexual male shows a feminine carrying angle of arm, long legs, narrow hips, large muscles, deficient hair on face, chest, and back, feminine distribution of pubic hair, high-pitched voice, small genitals, scrotal fold. Often he has excess fat on shoulders, buttocks, and abdomen. Occasionally the penis is very large, the hips unusually wide" (p. 154). It is obvious that such a statement may apply to homosexuals who have underlying endocrine problems. However, assuming this observation is accurate, it would appear to be unrelated to the males' gender or sexual identity but rather to some endocrine disturbance. Such hormonally-controlled secondary sex characteristics could be found in any male with a hormonal imbalance regardless of his sexual preference.

Recent investigations have dispelled many, if not all, characterizations which are often attributed to homosexual males. Churchill (1967) concludes that homosexual males do not present feminine psychosexuality. Their sexual pattern, except for choice of partner, is typical of males. He goes on to state that almost all males react in terms of their biological sex and are masculine beings both psychologically and physically. The notion that homosexuality in males is akin to feminine identification is further dispelled when an understanding is acquired to the nature of

homosexuality in contrast to sexual inversion. Brown (1958, 1961) suggests that the term sexual inversion be applied to those individuals who have an "identification with, preference for, and adoption of the sex role of the other sex" (p. 424). The term "homosexual" should only refer to individuals who seek sexual satisfaction predominantly with members of his own sex. West (1968) has remarked that most homosexuals do not actually identify themselves with the opposite sex. Instead, "men who mimic girls' manners or put on female dress to excite their homosexual friends do not usually wish to lose their boyish figures or change their genitals." (West, 1968, p. 62). Indeed were such a transformation to occur they would immediately cease to attract other male homosexuals. In other words, their effeminacy remains rather less than skin deep, an indication of the kind of sexual attention they are seeking rather than of any genuine desire to become women. Such established cross-gender identification is a condition quite different from homosexuality and is commonly known as trans-sexualism.

Since there are homosexuals with unusually strong identifications with certain aspects of femininity, many psychologists and psychiatrists mistakenly consider male transvestism and trans-sexualism to be simply homosexual variants. After very careful investigation of the nature of these conditions, however, it becomes fairly obvious that there are rather clear differences. The transvestite, for

example, is an individual who habitually prefers to wear the clothes of the opposite sex for the purpose of sexual pleasure, and who considers himself a male wanting intermittently to take the feminine role. The trans-sexual, on the other hand, is an individual who feels himself, consciously and unconsciously, to belong to the opposite sex while never denying his sexual anatomy. He actively seeks a sex transformation operation, that is, a surgical procedure to change primary or secondary characteristics to the appearance of those of the opposite sex. The homosexual is different, in that, he does not feel himself to be a female nor does he get sexual pleasure from feminine attire (Stoller, 1965; Benjamin, 1966).

Stoller (1968) differentiates transvestism from the conditions of homosexuality and trans-sexualism. He points out that the fundamental difference is the fetishistic character of transvestism and marked confusion in gender identity. In addition, he states that "confusion in and out of the literature is caused if all people who cross-dress are called 'transvestites', for this disregards major differences clinically, psychodynamically, and etiologically" (p. 178). The transvestite has no question that he is male and that he wants to remain a male. However, he alternates periods of comfortable masculinity with episodes of feminine behavior in which cross-dressing occurs. An essential part of his pleasure is knowing that while dressed as a woman he

has a penis, sometimes to think of himself as a phallic "woman", and to reveal himself to others as a male. Like the homosexual, he would never sacrifice his penis in order to become a female. Yet unlike both the homosexual and the trans-sexual, he is a fetishist. It is believed that due to feeling that women and their bodies are dangerous, his sexual excitement is to some degree dependent on his having an inanimate substitute for a human sexual object; in this condition the fetishes are women's clothing (Benjamin, 1966). The transvestite's primary sexual object are generally women but conscious urges for men are occasionally apparent, and unconscious homosexual urges are more nearly emergent than in men with less strong feminine identification.

The trans-sexual represents an extreme manifestation of psychosexual inversion, wherein the individual attempts to disregard and reverse his biological sex, and pass into and maintain the opposite gender role identification (Pauly, 1965). These biological males identify with the feminine role to such an extent that they attempt to share feminine interests, attitudes, behavior, dress, sexual object choice, and desperately strive to approximate the female anatomical structure. The trans-sexual male hopes by means of sex transformation procedures, to convert his normal male body to female. He feels he is essentially female though "trapped" in a male body. He learns to successfully pass as a woman, unknown to friends and relatives

to be a male. He does not alternate between a masculine and a feminine role, as does the transvestite; he is not secretly thrilled with the thought of possessing a penis secreted beneath his dress, he gets no real sexual pleasure from his penis, and does not maintain a sense of masculinity by knowing it is part of his body ego. His major goal in life is to become totally female. Whereas the homosexual's sex relations are those of a man to another man, the sex relations of the male trans-sexual are those of a woman with a man, hindered only by the anatomical structure that a sex transformation is to alter.

Benjamin (1966) believes that the most evident distinction between these three conditions is the sex partner. In this respect, a male sex partner, his existence or non-existence and his significance is paramount. Homosexual activity is not feasible without him, because he is a primary factor. The homosexual is a man and wants to be nothing else. He is merely emotionally and sexually aroused by another man. Even if he is of the noticeable effeminate group, he is still in harmony with his male sex and his masculine gender. The transvestite and the trans-sexual are not in such harmony. For the transvestite no sex partner is required for sexual enjoyment, since during those periods when he cross-dresses, erotic pleasure is derived from the act itself. The trans-sexual is chiefly concerned with obtaining a sex transformation. When such procedure is complete,

a male sex partner may be desired more or less urgently, but he is a secondary factor, often enough dispensable and by no means constant. In short, in a society that condemns deviation in sexual behavior from conventional heterosexual behavior, it might be appropriate to conclude that homosexualism is often viewed as a sex problem, affecting two persons, a sex partner of the same sex being primary and generally an indispensable prerequisite. Trans-sexualism, on the other hand, is believed to be a sex and gender problem, the trans-sexual being primarily concerned with himself, and the sex partner being of secondary, although occasionally, vital importance. Transvestism is viewed as a social problem with a sex and gender implication, the transvestite requiring no sex partner in acting out his cross-dressing behavior.

Another very common misconception surrounding homosexual behavior is the assertion that male homosexuals express preference in sex role resembling those of females. Some theorists have indicated that male homosexuals often have sexual fantasies typical of the female and act these out in their homosexual activities (Rabinovitch, 1951). This view is commonly found in many psychiatric and psychological writings. However, Hooker (1957, 1958), in a study of the relation between sexual patterns and gender identity, did not find a sex role differentiation in her sample. Hooker states that a sizeable proportion of this

sample expressed no preference in sexual practices and engage in most or all of the major forms of homosexual practices. It is usually among the effeminate homosexual group, from which many stereotypes arise, that there often are clear predominant roles. The theory which assumes that male homosexuals are essentially feminine in manner and interest as well as in sex role preference fails to see that while homosexuals do not constitute what sometimes has been called a "third sex", neither male nor female but something else, they do have their own kind of character patterns and they do engage in sexual activity according to that pattern, not according to some supposedly dominant female pattern.

Bieber, Dain, Dince, Drillich, Grand, Gunlach, Kremer, Rifkin, Wilbur, and Bieber (1962) reported similar findings in their study of 106 homosexual patients. Their sample was composed of "bisexuals" as well as exclusive homosexuals. Twenty-five percent of their group, which included the bisexuals, expressed no preference and could not be assigned to the categories of being predominantly "dominant" or "submissive" during the sexual act. Westwood's study (1960) of 127 predominantly homosexual males also corroborates the finding that a sizeable proportion of these individuals cannot be readily assigned a preference in sex roles. Curran and Parr (1957) found that homosexuals involved in psychotherapy will engage in a variety of sexual

acts despite any preferences they might have. West (1968) and Hoffman (1968) have questioned the validity of the traditional masculine-feminine, active-passive dichotomies. They found that homosexual sex role preferences, where they exist, may change over time since homosexuals show great variability in their sexual responsiveness during their lifetime.

Perhaps the most fashionable view of a homosexually-oriented object choice is that it is a "mental illness" or a symptom of some major form of mental illness. The most recognized advocate of this view today is probably the psychoanalyst Irving Bieber (1962). Bieber, et al. (1962) begin with the hypothesis that male homosexuals are mentally ill individuals and, unsurprisingly, find that their clinical findings support their assumption. They concluded that of 106 male homosexuals and 100 male heterosexuals studied:

The capacity to adapt homosexually is, in a sense, a tribute to man's biosocial resources in the face of thwarted heterosexual goal-achievement. Sexual gratification is not renounced; instead, fears and inhibitions associated with heterosexuality are circumvented and sexual responsivity with pleasure and excitement to a member of the same sex develops as a 'pathologic' alternative (p. 303).

Bieber (1962) finds support for his findings by emphasizing that "all psychoanalytic theories assume that adult homosexuality is psychopathologic... Theories which do not assume psychopathology hold homosexuality to be one type of expression of a polymorphous sexuality which appears pathologic only in cultures holding it to be so" (p. 18). However,

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Freud (1962) has remarked that:

Inversion is found in people who exhibit no other serious deviation from the normal. It is similarly found in people whose efficiency is unimpaired, and who are indeed distinguished by specially high intellectual development and ethical culture. (Freud, 1962, p. 4)

Another psychoanalyst who has discarded the concept of mental illness among homosexuals is Ernest van den Haag (1963). He has concluded that homosexual behavior is, in and of itself, not a form of mental illness. Homosexual behavior can be a symptom of illness but so can heterosexual behavior. Many homosexuals are neurotic or psychotic as are many heterosexuals. That homosexuality is necessarily associated with clinical symptoms or disturbance is a false assertion. Miller, Bradley, Gross, and Wood (1968) reviewed the literature on theories and studies concerning homosexuality and reported that there exists more objective evidence supporting the fact that homosexuals do not exhibit any more pathology than nonhomosexuals.

The problem is that these clinicians are usually reporting conclusions based on homosexual clients in treatment. It is understood that the homosexual clients are neurotic, or worse, but so are most clients. These clinicians have, seemingly, dismissed those homosexuals who cannot be labeled "neurotic perverts". Admittedly there are some homosexuals who engage in behavior which is neurotic and even psychotic but such behavior is found among a small percentage of the homosexual population. For example,

Hoffman (1968) describes the homosexual who clearly demonstrates what in our culture is defined as pathological behavior. He states that "the compulsive fellator might perform fellatio on what he believes to be an especially masculine male, he feels he is incorporating some of this masculinity and vitality into his own person. Obviously his sense of his own masculinity must be at a chronically low ebb in order for him to engage in this kind of magical behavior. This would account for the inexplicable nature of his search for sexual partners...His search for a sexual partner is therefore a search for replenishment of his own vitality, and it is uncannily like the primitive search for the sacred animal whom he must consume in order to engage in a renewal of his own powers." (Hoffman, 1968, p. 103). To assume that all homosexual behavior is characterized by such behavior would represent considerable misinterpretation and misunderstanding of homosexuality. An evaluation of the Kinsey, et al. (1948) data, along with other supporting data, refutes this assumption and suggests that the majority of homosexuals are well-adjusted individuals who are as heterogeneous as nonhomosexual males. To understand the nature of homosexual behavior among men one must find homosexuals who are representative of the total homosexual population. The kind of unwarranted generalizations for which psychoanalysts and psychiatrists have been justifiably criticized can be found among those studies which use patient and prison

populations (Bieber, et al., 1962; Freud, 1962).

Gender Identity and Gender Role Acceptance

The psychosexual identity of male homosexuals has been a bewildering topic to sex researchers. It appears that much of the bewilderment can be attributed to those theories which have assumed an inherent psychosexual femininity in the personality structure of homosexual males. There is a meager amount of research which has sought to clarify this issue. However, recent study has tended to indicate that this is not an accurate assessment in the major segment of the homosexual community.

Lindner (1956), a practicing psychoanalyst, stressed that in the "gay" world it is exactly those qualities associated with masculinity that are found attractive and hence cultivated. Femininity is to be avoided in the homosexual circles, and the swishy homosexual or "queen", from whom the mass stereotype derives, is often as much an object of contempt among many homosexuals as among heterosexuals. The facts indicate that homosexuality and femininity have nothing to do with each other, that is, the concepts are not synonymous in nature. The homosexual is not feminine, nor does femininity betray homosexuality any more so than it betrays heterosexuality. Cory (1957) expresses the view that effeminacy in male homosexuals is psychologically induced and that it is found to a marked extent only in a small

proportion of homosexuals. "Actually the effeminate invert usually forms a subgroup within the group, for he is persona non grata among the more virile" (p. 92). West (1968) reported similar conclusions in his extensive writings on the subject. He concluded that the affectedly effeminate homosexual group is a minority which attracts undue public attention and gives rise to a stereotyped idea of the male homosexual that is about as unfair as the anti-Semitic stereotype of the beak-nosed, money-grabbing Jew or the shiftless and lazy Black.

To expand the argument that female psychosexuality is not inherent in male homosexuality, Dickey (1961) found a somewhat distinctive element in the attitudes of her sample of male homosexuals. She found that homosexuals who report greater self-satisfaction and more adequate job functioning were also those who saw themselves as more similar to the heterosexual male than to the stereotypical homosexual male and would prefer leisure time company with heterosexuals over that of homosexuals. Dickey (1961) interpreted this finding to indicate that the homosexual, in her sample, admires and identifies with the typical heterosexual male.

Misconceptions about physique readily arise on account of a minority of male homosexuals who affect exaggerated feminine mannerisms amounting to a rather crude caricature of femininity. The diversity which exists in the homosexual group, as in the heterosexual group,

corroborate the fact that homosexuals display all types of physique and character. In an American study of 342 psychotic male patients, thirty-seven of whom were known to be repeatedly and persistently indulging in homosexual practices, no significant peculiarities in height, weight, torso length, hip-shoulder measurements, or other physical measurements could be discovered among the homosexual group (Barahal, 1939). In another series of measurements, Henry and Galbraith (1941) found that physique measurements were further from the feminine average in a group of homosexuals than in a comparison group of heterosexual men. These results seem to indicate that body type measurements are highly unreliable measures in assessing the "misconceived" notion that homosexuals are not unlike females in physique. Sheldon (1949), in an attempt to observe the stereotype pertaining to feminine character of the homosexual physique, found that the homosexuals among his sample of young male criminals had no distinctive contours which differentiated them from the other criminals. In fact he found that the homosexuals, like the corresponding nonhomosexuals, were of the "muscular, athletic or mesomorphic physical type which was correlated with a vigorous, outgoing temperament such as what might be regarded as ideally masculine" (p. 756). Coppen (1959) concluded that the peculiarity in body measurements was not directly related to sexual "abnormality", but was one associated with all kinds of psychiatric disturbance.

Sex Role Preference in Homosexual Males

The male homosexual supposedly has copied his mother too closely and thus has incorporated her and, after incorporating her, he comes to resemble her in his tastes as an adult, including his sexual responsivity. No evidence has been generated to date, at least no scientific support outside mere speculation, which would support such a notion. In a further exposition on the topic of homosexuality, West (1968) observed that a great many homosexuals, possibly the majority, prefer mutually reciprocated sex activity where neither partner dominates. Many adopt the so-called "active" or "passive" sex role as occasion demands. Curran and Parr (1957) found that homosexuals being seen in private psychotherapy will engage in a variety of sexual acts despite any preferences they might possess. Bieber et al. (1962) found that 36% of their sample of homosexuals were predominantly what they termed "inserters" while another 31% preferred the "insertee" role. Such results do not support the idea that male homosexuals, like the female, have incorporated a female sex role. On the contrary, these findings tend to indicate that male homosexuals possess a sexual responsiveness that is quite unlike the "passivity" supposedly characteristic of females. The homosexual male must be understood as a masculine being, indeed, as a typical masculine being with a sexual pattern, excluding object-choice, that is also typically masculine.

The literature appears to be insufficient in the area of sex role preference in male homosexuals, but it seems clear that no relationship is to be found between a masculine or feminine gender identity and the sexual activity of male homosexuals. What does seem clear is that the consciousness of masculinity or femininity on the part of homosexuals appear to bear no clear relation to particular sexual patterns, and that for the majority of homosexuals studied; there is no apparent relationship between a conscious masculine or feminine identity and preferred sex role during the sex act.

Homosexuality and Psychopathology

Psychological research on homosexuality has been founded on the a priori assumption that individuals who engage in homosexual behavior are emotionally disturbed and that homosexual behavior itself is something undesirable. Those studies following the psychoanalytic tradition tend to be based on psychoanalytic concepts such as "unresolved Oedipus complex", "fixation", and "faulty identification". Other studies on homosexuality have concentrated on finding psychometric measures to identify homosexual "characteristics" of an individual's personality. The investigations were often generalized from limited and distorted samples of individuals who engage in homosexual activity; the samples were very often drawn from prison and patient groups. Such

research is of dubious value since the assessment is actually an assessment of the deviant character of the homosexually-oriented individual rather than his homosexuality.

The publication of Kinsey et al. (1948) have supported the fact that homosexuality is unrelated to mental illness or is frankly not a disease. These researchers have concluded that aberrant behavior such as homosexuality can be viewed as a general capacity of all human beings, originating in an inherent capacity for indiscriminate sexual responsiveness. For example, some theory holds that the best available evidence indicates that the human being learns sexual responses in social interaction with his parents and peers. This learning is possible because of an "undifferentiated sexual potential" in the child. This might be thought of as an unformed drive which is not attached to any particular love object, but which develops a "content" by very complicated learning processes or conditioning experience (Kinsey, 1948; Churchill, 1967; Hoffman, 1968). Churchill (1967) has expanded this argument by stating how the conditioning of sexual behavior might occur:

Generally speaking, if a young person is introduced to any type of erotic situation in the absence of strong learned avoidance by a kind and sympathetic person of his own age, or older, the chances are great that the young person will respond positively and will tend to repeat the same behavior in the future. The reverse may be equally true; early experiences with an unsympathetic or obnoxious person may bring about avoidance of such experiences in the future.

Some early seductions, for example, condition the child negatively rather than positively. This may be the case whether the seduction involved homosexual or heterosexual contact (Churchill, 1967, p. 107).

Only as a result of conditioning and social pressures does the sexual potential become channeled in the direction of accepted or desirable social behavior. The same view has been voiced in the respected Wolfenden Committee Report (1957), which asserted that a particular type of aberrant behavior cannot be regarded as a manifestation of disease, if there are no other associated symptoms and if the existence of deviant behavior is compatible with full mental health in other respects.

Perhaps the most solid piece of research against the "disease" concept of homosexuality was a study on the psychological concomitants of homosexuality by Evelyn Hooker (1957). She administered a battery of tests to 30 homosexual and 30 heterosexual males, matched by pairs for age, education, and intelligence. The battery of tests were analyzed by expert clinical psychologists, who rated each subject on a five-point scale of personality adjustment without any knowledge of the subject's sexual orientation from their "blind" analysis of the test protocols. Interestingly, the results indicated that the judges were unable to identify the sexual orientation of the subject at better than a chance level, and that the ratings of the experimental group were not significantly different from those of the control group. Hooker concluded that homosexuality as a

clinical entity does not exist, and that its forms are as varied as those of heterosexuality. In addition, she observed that homosexuality may be a deviation in sexual patterns that is within the normal range, psychologically.

Curran and Parr (1957) concluded that the homosexuals they studied were "on the whole successful and valuable members of society, quite unlike the popular conception of such persons as vicious criminals, effete or depraved" (p. 800). It should be noted that the subjects in their study were homosexuals seeking psychological treatment and these generally positive conclusions were based on these persons. Chang and Block (1960) reported that they were unable to find differences between samples of homosexuals and a heterosexual control group. They used a comparison of self-ratings with ideal self-ratings; and, the degree of correspondence was interpreted as a measure of "self-acceptance". The self-acceptance scores for the homosexual groups were not significantly different from the scores for the control group. They concluded that the homosexual group was not emotionally or psychiatrically disturbed.

Similarly, using an experimental group of 40 college-educated "overt male homosexuals" and a matched "heterosexual" control group, Dean and Richardson (1964) found that, on the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), "the profiles of the two groups were very similar with regard to both their shape and general elevation" (p. 485).

The investigators also found that the "homosexual" profile fell within what has been defined as the "normal" range, below a T score of 70, as well as being slightly elevated above that of the comparison group. They concluded that their results indicated that homosexually oriented Ss who are "bright" and functioning effectively do not manifest disturbance on the MMPI. It has been generally concluded that homosexuals do not constitute a homogeneous group and that there is no priori connection between homosexual behavior and personality disturbance (DeLuca, 1966; Doidge and Holtzman, 1960; Liddicoat, 1957; Freedman, 1971; Saghir, 1970a; Schofield, 1966; Simon and Gagnon, 1967; Weinberg and Williams, 1974).

HYPOTHESES

- A. Homosexual males obtain significantly higher femininity scores on the Gough (1957) femininity (Fe) scale than heterosexual males.
- B. Homosexual males express greater preferences for the stereotypical female sex role as measured by the Sex Role Preference Inventory (Batain, 1975) than do heterosexual males.
- C. Homosexual males obtain significantly higher neuroticism scores than heterosexual males as measured by the Neuroticism scale of the Eysenck Personality Inventory (Eysenck and Eysenck, 1963).
- D. Homosexual males express less self-acceptance and obtain significantly lower scores on the self-acceptance scale of the California Psychological Inventory by Gough (1957) than heterosexual males.
- E. Homosexual males obtain significantly lower self-actualization scores as measured by the self-actualizing value scale and other components of self-actualization of the Personal Orientation Inventory by Shostrom (1963) than heterosexual males.

METHOD

Subjects

The Ss were 30 males with a predominantly homosexual orientation and 30 heterosexually oriented males. The homosexual males were selected from a sample of homosexuals who indicated a willingness to participate in the study. The homosexuals were initially contacted by several homosexual males known to the author who were requested to contact and supply the names and telephone numbers of homosexual acquaintances and friends who would be interested in participating in the study. After lists of potential homosexual Ss were obtained, the author contacted each individual and made an appointment to interview and discuss the purpose of the study and Ss' eligibility. Each potential S was interviewed to determine his commitment to a homosexual preference and received a questionnaire, found in the Appendix, to assess gross signs of psychological disturbance. Approximately 70 individuals were interviewed from the lists obtained and, of these 70, forty-five individuals confirmed that they were exclusively or predominantly homosexual and were committed to a homosexual preference. Thirty homosexual Ss were finally selected with the remaining individuals

being rejected due to their inability to meet the criteria of normality as defined by the author. The following criteria were implemented to judge normality. It was determined that no S reported that he was ever incarcerated for any offense related to his sexual orientation or any felonious offense, he had never sought and was not currently seeking psychiatric or psychological counseling, and showed no gross signs of psychological disturbance on the questionnaire or during the interview. These criteria were implemented for both the homosexual and heterosexual samples.

The heterosexual subjects were selected from a sample of heterosexual males volunteering to participate in the study, both undergraduate and graduate students, and undergraduate introductory psychology students. The heterosexual subjects also received a questionnaire to assess gross signs of psychological disturbance and were interviewed but were not questioned concerning their heterosexual preference. All subjects in the homosexual and heterosexual samples were university students.

The research instruments were administered in the form of a seven page test booklet containing a Personal Data Sheet, Instruction sheet, and the four test booklets described under Instruments, to both samples. The subjects were notified of the research either verbally or by posted written announcements. The study was described to potential subjects as a "study of sex role perception and attitudes toward

various personality variables." Beyond this, subjects were told the possible length of the testing session, one and one-half to two hours, and how much compensation they would receive for their participation in the research. All subjects were remunerated for their participation with cash or class research credits. Subjects other than undergraduate introductory psychology students were paid three dollars for their time; while the psychology students received four research credits for their participation. Research credits were awarded to the undergraduate psychology students since each student is required to participate in research studies as part of the course requirements. A summary of the subjects' background data is presented in Table 1.

Instruments

The test booklet consisted of three personality inventories and an inventory designed to measure sex role preference. These inventories were chosen because of their reliability and validity, as reported by the authors and reviews in the Mental Measurements Yearbook, and the widespread use of these instruments by psychologists interested in the study of the homosexual phenomenon.

The Personal Orientation Inventory (POI) was designed to measure the components of "self-actualization" and a level of positive mental health. This inventory consists of twelve scales measuring time competency, inner-directedness, self-actualizing value, existentiality, feeling

reactivity, spontaneity, self-regard, self-acceptance, view of the nature of man, synergy, acceptance of aggression, and capacity for intimate contact. The present study excluded the two scales, view of the nature of man and synergy, since these scales were not pertinent to the objectives of the study. Also, the self-acceptance scale was excluded since it duplicated a scale taken from the California Psychological Inventory. The POI was deemed appropriate because of the test's reported ability to measure both a level of positive mental health and psychopathology (Shostrom, 1963).

The Eysenck Personality Inventory (EPI) was the second instrument selected. The EPI was derived from the Maudsley Medical Questionnaire and the Maudsley Personality Inventory. The Neuroticism scale from this inventory was chosen as a supplemental measure of psychopathology. Neuroticism, in both Maudsley instruments, is defined in terms of emotional over-responsiveness, general emotional instability, overreactivity, and a predisposition for neurotic behavior or breakdown under stress (Eysenck and Eysenck, 1963).

The overt masculinity-femininity measure used was the Fe scale from the California Psychological Inventory (CPI) by Gough (1957). The Fe scale consists of items that are somewhat obvious in their relationship to cultural stereotypes of masculinity and femininity. The Fe scale is

TABLE 1

DISTRIBUTION OF Ss BY SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND RACE,
MEAN CHRONOLOGICAL AGE (CA), AND MEAN
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL (EL).

	Sexual Orientation*	Mean CA	Mean EL**
Black Male <u>Ss</u> (N=29)	Homosexual (N=16)	22.25	15.13
	Heterosexual (N=13)	21.70	16.07
	Homosexual (N=14)	25.07	15.43
White Male <u>Ss</u> (N=31)	Heterosexual (N=17)	20.70	14.58

*Homosexual totals:
Mean CA = 23.66
Mean EL = 15.28

Heterosexual totals:
Mean CA = 21.20
Mean EL = 15.32

**There were six males in the homosexual sample who had returned to school after a leave of absence due financial difficulties. None of the heterosexuals had done so. This explains the CA and EL discrepancy.

designed to assess masculinity and femininity of interests.

The final instrument was a questionnaire designed to measure sex role preference in homosexual and heterosexual males. Particular emphasis was placed on the instrument's ability to assess sex role preference in homosexual males. This inventory consists of items that are very candid in assessing whether a subject shows a preference for one sex role as opposed to the other sex role or whether a preference exists in the subjects' sexual patterns.

The Sex Role Preference Inventory (Batain, 1975) constructed for the study initially consisted of 20 items. Subjects were asked to respond to each of the 20 items - statements with either a response indicating that the item was "true" or "false" about them. Weights of 1 (true = 1) or 0 (false = 0) were assigned to the two categories. To determine the reliability of this measure, the data generated by the subjects was analyzed using the computer program PACKAGE designed by Hunter and Cohen (1969) available in the computer tape library at Michigan State University.

Results of Cluster and Factor Analyses

Hunter and Cohen (1969) developed the computer program PACKAGE making it possible for one to both cluster analyze as well as factor analyze data. Basically the program computes a correlation matrix and offers several options, for example, blind ordering procedures, computations of communities, multiple grouping of variables, etc., enabling one to

cluster analyze the data. In addition to these options, the program offers an item analysis solution which is automatically generated by the computer program.

Initial runs included all 20 items contained in the Sex Role Preference Inventory. However, two items were deleted because the variance of these items was zero. The remaining 18 items were rerun and 15 items were retained. These 15 items were sorted according to their correlation with the empirical factors. Items which had communalities below .10 were discarded since they added little to the reliability or the meaning of a cluster.

From the item analysis of the remaining 15 items four empirical clusters were derived. The empirical clusters were given titles in terms of the content of the items contained in each cluster. The items in each cluster as derived from the blind multiple groups program are presented in Table 2. Included in this table are the correlations between items and their respective cluster and the factor loadings.

The computer routine which computes a principle components solution and then rotates using the Varimax method with the Kaiser criterion option for stopping the factoring was used with the present data. However, this routine produced a set of four factors exactly the same as the blind multiple groups program; therefore, the factors are identical to the clusters presented in Table 2 and are not included.

Table 3 shows the intercorrelations between the cluster scores of the four empirical clusters. The standard score coefficient alpha reliability of these clusters are given in parentheses down the diagonal of the correlation matrix in this table. A description of the four empirical clusters or subscales of the Sex Role Preference Inventory is given in the Appendix.

Procedure

When the selection of subjects was complete, each subject was tested in a group setting. Female subjects were selected from undergraduate psychology classes which required research participation as a course requirement. The female subjects, like the male heterosexual undergraduate psychology students, received four research credits as remuneration for their participation in the study. The female subjects were included to protect against any possibility of the homosexual males gaining knowledge of the specific nature of the study. Assignment to groups was arranged in two ways. First, several testing periods were scheduled and during the initial interviews both homo and heterosexual males were requested to choose a time period convenient to be tested. When only homosexual males chose a time period, the author rescheduled one or two subjects so that each time period consisted of both homo and heterosexual subjects. Second, the female subjects were contacted by telephone and assigned to testing sessions where both homo and heterosexual subjects were

previously scheduled. Great pains were taken to assure that homosexual Ss, heterosexual Ss and female Ss were included during each group testing session. Each group of Ss to be tested included from five to nine subjects, and a total of eight testing sessions were arranged. The data obtained from the female Ss who participated in the study was deleted since the data was not relevant to the study. The dates, place, and times of testing were available to all subjects so that the testing would run as smoothly and efficiently as possible.

At the beginning of each testing session a statement explaining the purpose of the study was given, excluding any mention of homosexuality, and questions concerning the instructions were entertained. The subjects were administered the inventories in booklet form and recorded their answers on IBM answer sheets or the test booklet. The answer sheets and the Personal Data Sheet were coded for each subject and this number served as the only means of identification. After each subject had completed and returned the test materials, he was paid \$3.00 or received four research credits if he or she was an undergraduate psychology student. Each subject was thanked for his or her participation and was informed that the findings would be available when the data analyses was completed.

TABLE 2

BLIND MULTIPLE GROUPS SOLUTION WITH THE CORRELATION BETWEEN ITEMS AND CLUSTERS, ITEMS IN THE CLUSTERS, AND THE FACTOR LOADINGS.

Cluster No.	Item No.	Item	Correlation Between Item and Cluster	Factor Loading
1	8	The dominate partner should initiate sexual activity.	.49	.66
	20	The more dominant partner should take charge of the sexual aspect of a relationship	.65	.63
	10	I enjoy sexual activity where neither me nor my partner dominate.	.69	-.58
	1	It is disgusting to me to see an effeminate man, whether his femininity is indicative of his sexual preference is unimportant.	.53	.53
	19	Each partner in a sexual experience should have expectations of the other, and they should each abide by them.	.38	.37
	17	I do not feel that conscious role-playing is a primary concern for me during sexual experience.	.44	-.35
	18	I have had fantasies of being a woman during sexual intercourse.	.34	-.30

Table 2 (Continued)

Cluster No.	Item No.		Correlation Between Item and Cluster	Factor Loading
2	16	There is something disturbing about getting "carried away", emotionally, during sexual intercourse.	.74	.71
	15	Sometimes my partner is more active during sexual activity than I am.	.75	-.68
3	14	I am always the dominant partner during sexual encounters.	.77	-.75
	5	It is sometimes fun to take a more passive role during a sexual experience.	.74	.73
	9	It is easy for me to be gentle, warm, and to express very tender feelings during sexual experiences.	.44	.55
	2	My partner has decided what we would do sexually.	.33	-.36
4	7	I always prefer passive, unreciprocated sexual experience.	.84	.82
	12	I have never assumed a passive role in a sexual experience.	.84	.81

TABLE 3

RELATIONSHIPS AMONG THE CLUSTERS FROM THE CLUSTER ANALYSIS. COR-
 RELATIONS BETWEEN THE FOUR CLUSTERS DERIVED FROM THE ITEM
 ANALYSIS OF THE SEX ROLE PREFERENCE INVENTORY.
 ALPHA RELIABILITIES IN PARENTHESES.

	1	2	3	4
Adherence to conventional sex roles-----1	(.70)	.25	-.22	-.11
Relationship between sex and affection---2		(.69)	-.08	.04
Liberality in sexual expression-----3			(.65)	-.15
Sexual submissiveness-----4				(.82)

RESULTS

Results of Analyses Over All 16 Variables

There were no significant differences between the responses of the homosexual and heterosexual Ss on the hypothesized variables sex role preference, neuroticism, self-acceptance, or self-actualization. However, the homosexual Ss scored higher on the femininity (Fe) variable than did a comparable group of heterosexual Ss. This finding supports the research hypothesis and indicates that homosexual Ss were more like females in stereotypic interests and attitudes. The means and standard deviation of the test performances for the homosexual and heterosexual samples are presented in Table 4. A summary of the multivariate analyses of variance is presented in Table 5.

Hypothesis A

A univariate analysis of variance indicated that the homosexual and heterosexual Ss did respond differently on the overt measure of feminine interests. The significantly higher scores obtained by the homosexuals suggest that these males have interests similar to the female in contrast to the heterosexual males. However, the finding lends no empirical support to those theories (Bieber, et al., 1962;

Freud, 1962) which assert that male homosexuals have identified with the female and/or have failed to develop a masculine identity. Perhaps, the homosexual male has acquired the ability to accept the masculine as well as the feminine aspects in his personality. Gough (1957) found among his standardization data that the mean scores for females on the Fe scale was 22.8 and 16.3 for males in a college sample. The mean Fe score for homosexual males was 20.9 in the present study (Table 4). This finding tends to support Stoller's (1968) conclusion that there are mixtures of masculinity and femininity in every human. The mean Fe score for heterosexual males in the present study was 17.7 which, again, suggest a mixture of both qualities with a preponderance of masculinity. It is clear that the homosexual males exhibited more feminine interests in the present study, than the heterosexual males; however, the results do not suggest that they are stereotypically feminine as common stereotypes would indicate. The results of the univariate analysis are presented in Table 5.

Hypothesis B

No support for the research hypothesis which predicted differences between homosexual and heterosexual males on overt measures of sex role preference was found. An inspection of Table 5 indicates that homosexual males scored no differently than heterosexual males or were no more likely to prefer a stereotypically feminine or "passive"

sexual pattern than heterosexual males. The responses of the homosexual males would suggest that they neither express a preference for the stereotypically female sex role during sexual experiences nor the stereotypically male sex role. Strikingly, this finding was not found to be peculiar to the homosexuals but was evident in the heterosexual sample as well. Possibly the adverse reactions to conventional sex roles has affected the attitudes of males of both sexual orientations as well as females.

Hypothesis C

This analysis did not indicate any statistically significant differences between the homosexual and heterosexual samples on the neuroticism scale. The prevailing attitude which suggests that homosexual males are inherently pathologic and are more neurotic than heterosexual males was not supported by the present data. Both the homosexual and heterosexual males scored within the normal range as indicated by Eysenck and Eysenck (1963). Interestingly, both these groups scored below the mean score of 10.9 found in a sample of 1,003 college students tested by Eysenck and Eysenck (see Table 4). Homosexual males in the present study might be described as being no more neurotic than heterosexual males and, perhaps, less neurotic than many "normal" college students given the Eysenck and Eysenck mean score. The analysis can be found in Table 5.

Hypothesis D

From an inspection of the data (Table 5), it was discovered that the homosexually oriented Ss scored no differently than heterosexually oriented Ss. The reaction to societal attitudes surrounding homosexual behavior among males might be expected to decrease self worth or lower self-acceptance. However, the homosexuals in the present study appear to have been little affected and responded to test items in a similar manner reported by heterosexual males. It is conceivable that the adverse reactions in our society to homosexual behavior had increased the homosexual's self-awareness and self-perceptions and enhanced a sensitivity to his own needs rather than decreasing his self-acceptance in contrast to heterosexual males. The present data support the Chang and Block (1960) data which found no difference between the self-acceptance scores of homosexual and heterosexual males. The results of the univariate analysis for the self-acceptance scores are presented in Table 5.

Hypothesis E

No significant differences between the experimental and control groups were indicated on the nine measures of self-actualization used in this study. Homosexual males were no less likely to be self-actualized than heterosexual males. However, the results indicate that the homosexual males scored higher on existentiality (Ex) and time

competence (Tc). These results were not significant but they approached significance at the .10 and .05 levels, respectively (See Table 5). These findings indicate that homosexual males are more likely to be flexible in the application of values and principles and lives more fully in the present without the burdens of guilt, regrets, and resentments from the past than heterosexual males, at least in this sample.

In this investigation homosexually oriented males were discovered to live by their own values, with an internal locus of control, value the same things in life that fully functioning or self-actualizing people do, and accept their own natural aggressive feelings. They were found to possess sensitivity of responsiveness to their own needs and feelings and possessed the capacity for developing meaningful relationships with other people, unencumbered by exaggerated expectations and obligations.

The results of this study indicated that psychological functioning is unrelated to an individual's choice of sexual outlet. Femininity of interests was more characteristic of the experimental group, but this finding cannot be interpreted as feminine identification or psychosexuality in the homosexual sample. The homosexual sample scored no differently than heterosexual males. These findings are in direct contradiction to what is often assumed.

Relationships Between the 16 Variables

The intercorrelation matrix of the 16 dependent variables in this investigation is presented in Table 6. There was a significant positive correlation between neuroticism and femininity. This suggests that males, whether homosexual or heterosexual, who score high on Fe are very likely to show signs of neurotic disorder or emotional instability under excessive pressures. Interestingly, a similar relationship was evident between neuroticism and adherence to conventional sex roles for both groups. There was a significant negative correlation between neuroticism and self-acceptance and the variables used to measure self-actualization. This would indicate that there was an inverse relationship between these variables and neuroticism. Self-actualization and self-acceptance were also negatively correlated to the variable, adherence to conventional sex roles.

It was discovered that there was not a significant relationship between femininity and the other variables in this investigation, excluding neuroticism, time competence, and self regard. The latter two variables were related to femininity in the negative direction. The results would seem to suggest that femininity in homosexual males is unrelated to psychological functioning. (Femininity here refers to feminine interests).

Sex role preference was independent of the other variables in this study. This would indicate that sexuality is unrelated to psychological functioning, at least in this

study. Sexuality here refers to mode of sexual expression during intercourse. As might be expected, self-acceptance was significantly correlated with self-actualization. Males who like themselves and have high self worth are more likely to become self-actualized as indicated by these data. There were significantly high positive correlations between all self-actualization variables which support Shostrom's (1963) standardization data. The generally high correlations among these variables would suggest that homosexually oriented males, at least in this study, possess many of the attributes of self-actualizing people.

Race of the Subject as a Relevant Factor

The race of the homosexual and heterosexual Ss was shown to be a non-significant factor in this study. A multivariate analysis for race over all variables was run and indicated that whether a subject is black or white has no statistical significance on his test performance. This study made no specific research hypotheses concerning race as a factor. The analyses for race of the Ss on the variables can be found in Tables 7,8,9 and 10 in the Appendix.

Although race was not a salient factor in the present study, the results indicate that black and white Ss scored no different on the research variables. It appears that homosexual males, regardless of race, have significantly higher feminine interests than heterosexual males. At the same time, it is clear that black and white homosexuals

scored no different than their heterosexual counterparts on all other variables. The differences or lack of differences which exist between the homosexual and heterosexual Ss in this study cannot be attributed to the Ss' race.

TABLE 4

MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS FOR HOMOSEXUAL AND HETEROSEXUAL
MALES ON ALL 16 VARIABLES.

Variable	Homosexual Males	Heterosexual Males
	Mean (S.D.)	Mean (S.D.)
Adherence to Conventional Sex Roles	2.86 (.90)	2.63 (1.00)
Relationship Between Sex and Affection	1.00 (.37)	.93 (.25)
Liberality in Sexual Expression	2.06 (.69)	2.27 (.45)
Sexual Submissiveness	.07 (.36)	.03 (.18)
Neuroticism	9.93 (5.60)	9.80 (4.35)
Self-Acceptance	23.83 (4.17)	24.30 (3.53)
Self-Actualizing Value	20.13 (3.31)	20.80 (2.26)
Inner-Directedness	87.53 (11.52)	89.60 (9.80)
Capacity for Intimate Contact	19.47 (4.30)	19.60 (3.91)
Self-Regard	12.77 (2.58)	13.13 (1.76)
Existentiality	22.37 (3.76)	21.73 (4.13)
Spontaneity	12.70 (2.93)	13.13 (2.11)
Feeling Reactivity	16.17 (3.25)	17.00 (2.61)
Acceptance of Aggression	16.23 (3.90)	16.30 (3.32)
Time Competence	17.37 (3.38)	16.63 (2.86)
Femininity	20.93 (3.12)	17.70 (3.50)

TABLE 5

SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE MULTIVARIATE ANALYSES OF VARIANCE ON THE 16 DEPENDENT VARIABLES.

Variable	Hypothesis Mean Figure	Error Mean Square	Univariate F	P less than	Step Down F	P less than
Adherence to Con- ventional Sex Roles	.82	.90	.90	.34	.90	.34
Relationship Between Sex and Affection	.07	.10	.66	.42	.62	.44
Liberality in Sexual Expression	.60	.34	1.76	.19	.98	.33
Sexual Sub- missiveness	.02	.08	.20	.66	.27	.60
Neuroticism	.27	25.15	.01	.92	.04	.84
Self-Acceptance	3.27	14.94	.22	.64	.09	.76
Self-Actualizing Value	6.67	8.04	.83	.37	.34	.56
Inner-Directedness	64.07	114.32	.56	.46	.02	.90
Capacity for Intimate Contact	.27	16.87	.02	.90	.35	.56
Self-Regard	2.02	4.88	.41	.52	.48	.49
Existentiality	6.02	15.60	.38	.54	2.69	.11

Table 5 (Continued)

Variable	Hypothesis Mean Figure	Error Mean Square	Univariate F	P less than	Step Down F	P less than
Spontaneity	2.82	6.51	.43	.51	.01	.91
Feeling Reactivity	10.42	8.69	1.20	.28	1.68	.20
Acceptance of Aggression	.07	13.10	.01	.94	.02	.89
Time Competence	8.07	9.79	.82	.37	3.52	.07
Femininity	156.82	10.97	14.30	.0004*	22.41	.0001*

*Degrees of Freedom for Hypothesis - 1; Degrees of Freedom for Error - 58.

TABLE 6

INTERCORRELATION MATRIX FOR THE 16 DEPENDENT VARIABLES

Variable	Correlations Between Variables															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Adherence to Conventional Sex Roles 1		00	-19	12	25	-22	-05	-35	-35	-35	-37	-16	-35	-17	-24	-22
Relationship Between Sex and Affection. . . 2			-25	-15	-17	10	-07	11	13	09	15	02	08	20	12	23
Liberality in Sexual Expression 3				08	-24	17	-08	18	18	06	06	06	10	18	06	03
Sexual Submissiveness 4					-03	03	-06	15	02	01	-10	14	-06	03	05	15
Neuroticism 5						-44	49	-25	-39	-63	-35	-60	-25	-26	-05	-10
Self-Acceptance 6							-14	50	50	34	35	58	19	46	36	37
Femininity. 7								-03	-13	-34	-19	-33	-11	03	15	-11
Self-Actualizing Value. 8									64	32	45	47	35	56	51	45
Inner-Directedness. 9										68	77	49	76	75	76	62
Time Competence 10											46	54	52	47	27	25
Capacity for Intimate Contact 11												46	74	56	72	55
Self-Regard 12													28	46	16	19
Existentiality. 13														57	59	52
Spontaneity 14															60	36
Feeling Reactivity. 15																62
Acceptance of Aggression. 16																

To be significant correlations must be: $\pm .25$ at the .05 level; $\pm .32$ at the .01 level; $\pm .41$ at the .001 level. Decimals have been omitted.

DISCUSSION

No statistically significant support was found for four of the research hypotheses. Those hypothesized variables which failed to yield differences between the homosexual and heterosexual groups were: 1) sex role preference, 2) neuroticism, 3) self-acceptance, and 4) self-actualization. The most obvious conclusion, at least in this study, is that homosexual males do not differ from heterosexual males on any of these variables. However, the homosexual males do differ from heterosexual males on the overt measure of femininity (Fe). The results of the present study indicate that the homosexual males scored higher on feminine interests than the heterosexual male. Despite differences on the Fe variable, the assumption that homosexual males are more like the female psychologically and sexually (Bieber, et al., 1962) cannot be supported by the present data. It seems that gender identity surpasses mere interests and/or attitudes and is determined by far more variables. Aside from higher feminine interests, the present group of homosexual Ss could be described as no more neurotic, no less self-accepting, no less self-actualized, or categorized in terms of a predominant role in sexual

patterns than a comparable group of heterosexual males.

Perhaps the homosexual males' emotional and sexual expressions are not limited by conventional sex roles as theory has it. There are innumerable psychiatrists and psychologists who have asserted that homosexual males respond much like the female in sexual pattern, the implication being that these individuals show a preference for the stereotyped passive female sex role. No support was found in the present study to substantiate such a premise. Homosexual and heterosexual males did not differ on the measure of sex role preference. Indeed, it might be more accurate to state that the conventional sex role stereotypes are fast disappearing among the individuals in this study. But the homosexual and heterosexual samples could be described as desiring sexual relations where choice of a predominant "dominant" or "passive" sex role is unimportant. The finding that homosexuals do not express a preference for the stereotypically female-passive or male-dominant sex role was found by Curran and Parr (1957). They concluded, from their study of homosexuals being seen in private psychotherapy, that homosexuals will engage in a variety of sexual acts despite any preferences they might have. Hooker (1965) commented that for the majority of the homosexuals in her sample "there is no correspondence between a conscious sense of gender identity and a preferred or predominant role in sexual activity" (p. 50). Other investigations have described

similar findings (Hoffman, 1968; West, 1968; Westwood, 1960). These results should not be interpreted to suggest that there are not homosexuals who express sex role preferences. However, the homosexuals in the present research cannot be characterized as preferring any specific sex role in their sexual patterns. They seem to transcend conventional sex roles.

As mentioned earlier, the homosexual and heterosexual groups did differ on the overt measure of femininity. That is, the homosexual males scored significantly higher on Fe than heterosexual males. This suggests that homosexual males resemble females in their interests and/or attitudes much more so than do heterosexual males. However, the fact that homosexuals are more like females than heterosexual males does not bear gender implications. Gough (1957) used such adjectives as gentle, sincere, helpful, patient, and being respectful and accepting of others to define femininity of interests, while, on the other hand, masculinity of interests was characterized by adjectives such as hard-headed, ambitious, restless, manipulative and opportunistic in dealing with others, and indecision. If it is these characteristics that define femininity of interests, it seems clear that psychological femininity or female psychosexuality has little relationship to feminine interests. Perhaps since the present sample of homosexuals scored in the intermediate range on the Fe scale, between females and

heterosexual males, it would be more appropriate to conclude that they are clearly not psychologically feminine but, rather, are more capable of expressing such attributes as warmth, sincerity, gentleness, and sensitivity which characterizes femininity (Gough, 1957) than heterosexual males. Homosexually oriented males appear to deviate further from the "masculine ideal" than their heterosexual brothers but are not, on the whole, feminine in demeanor and sexual pattern as is commonly advanced.

Recent psychological and sociological research have indicated that homosexuality is compatible with positive psychological adjustment (Weinberg, 1972; Weinberg and Williams, 1974). The present study is congruent with these findings. These studies suggest that most homosexuals, who are generally not visible to us as such, are pragmatic in outlook, are coping effectively with life situations and are effective in their mastery of the environment (Freedman, 1975; Warren, 1974). Many homosexually oriented males are found to possess self-actualizing values similar to their heterosexual counterparts as suggested in the present investigation. Such results would tend to indicate that psychological adjustment and/or positive mental health is not defined in terms of sexual pattern, whether of a homosexual or heterosexual nature, but rather in terms of the ability to effectively deal with the world.

Individuals who are most efficient in their

psychological adjustment appear to be those who are capable of fulfilling both psychological and basic replenishment needs. Homosexually oriented males are no less capable of fulfilling these needs than are heterosexually oriented males. In some cases, perhaps, it is clear that some homosexuals may function or adjust better than heterosexuals. As shown in Table 5, homosexuals in the present study scored higher than heterosexual males on measures of time competence, living in the present, rather than being obsessed with the past or the future, as well as on measures of existentiality, ability to situationally or existentially react without rigid adherence to values and principles.

Weinberg and Williams (1974) investigated the psychological and social psychological aspects of societal reaction to homosexuality and the consequences of these reactions on the homosexually oriented individual. Their findings indicated that a greater sense of personal worth and self-acceptance was characteristic of those homosexual males who: 1) disregard as significant the negative reactions of society toward homosexuality, 2) are more acculturated to "gay" practices and homosexuality as viewed in that community, 3) view homosexuality as normal and not as an illness, and 4) have a strong commitment to homosexuality and show an unwillingness to give up his homosexuality. Homosexuals in the present study were no less self-accepting than the homosexuals described above or

heterosexual males. They could be described as comfortable in their choice of sexual outlet and possessing a high level of self-perception. They do not view their homosexuality as inferior to heterosexuality.

Discussion of the Levels of Sexual Preference

It is important to make a distinction between male homosexuals studied in the present research and other males whose sexual orientation contrast the heterosexual preference. It seems to be generally accepted that all males with sexual preferences which deviate from the heterosexual patterns can be categorized as homosexuals. This attitude ignores the possibility, and, indeed, the existence of the transsexual male, the transvestite, and the bisexual. The literature is replete with conclusions attributed to homosexual males which are clearly based on data which included bisexuals, trans-sexuals, and the like (Freud, 1962; Marmor, 1965). The sexual object choice as well as the extent to which one sexual object choice is consistent is dependent on the sexual preferences of a given orientation. For example, a male or female sex partner is consistent with a bisexual preference, while the male homosexual is only emotionally and sexually attracted to other males. The need to clarify such differences in sexual preference is paramount in understanding homosexual behavior among males and, also, lessens the confusion which exists in current literature.

The bisexual male is emotionally and erotically attracted to both men and women without a clear preference for either. Unlike the homosexual male, he enjoys both male and female contacts equally. Some bisexual males accept and equally enjoy both types of emotional and sexual contacts and have no strong preferences for one or the other sex even though they may have had greater experiences of one sort (Churchill, 1967). It might have been only a matter of circumstance that brings some bisexual males into more frequent contact with one sex over the other. Such a situation is not unusual among single males with a bisexual orientation, since male contacts are often more available to them than female contacts.

There is the transvestite whose orientation has both a sexual and gender implication. The male transvestite is one who cross-dresses. He wears the attire or clothing usually associated with the opposite sex. He may wear one item of clothing of the opposite sex in a fetishistic manner or may enjoy wearing a complete outfit. The male transvestite can be divided into homosexual transvestites and heterosexual transvestites. Basically, the homosexual transvestite (drag queen) dresses for vanity or to be sexually attractive to other men and represents a good part of that minority of noticeable gay men upon which the homosexual stereotype is often based. The heterosexual transvestite is frequently compulsive in his cross-dressing, and

in the earlier phases his cross-dressing may serve erotic needs. While, there are a few heterosexual and homosexual transvestites who may feel the need to be feminine strongly enough to request hormones or may eventually find themselves to be trans-sexual, most are appalled at the thought of participating in major body changes (Feinbloom, 1976). In these cases both the homosexual and heterosexual male transvestite regard themselves as male, and would be most uncomfortable at the thought of sex-reassignment surgery requested by trans-sexual males. Feinbloom (1976) acknowledges that "deviant cross-dressing involves a time and setting known to be inappropriate... [and] when speaking of cross-dressing, one must always remember the assumption of setting -- a time, a place, and an audience. In various settings the same act can have multiple and different meanings" (p. 18).

The final group is the trans-sexual males who are quite different from the transvestite or the homosexual male. The trans-sexual male perceives his gender identity as incongruous with the anatomical or biological reality and actively seeks to resolve the conflict through sex-reassignment surgery. The term trans-sexual can refer to both pre and postoperative men, though once surgery is completed the male trans-sexual is defined with the female biological sex which is compatible with his gender identity. In opposition to the transvestite and homosexual male, the male

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trans-sexual feels himself to be a female "trapped in a male's body". In general, male trans-sexuals consider themselves heterosexual but some male-to-female trans-sexuals wish to be homosexual females or lesbians postoperatively or "wish to maintain options for bisexuality" (Feinbloom, 1976, p. 31). Essentially the latter two groups are small according to the sparse research which currently exist (Feinbloom, 1976; Green and Money, 1969; Stoller, 1968).

It should be clear that there are critical differences between the homosexual, bisexual, transvestite, and trans-sexual males. The differences are essentially related to the manner in which each one perceives his gender and/or sexual identity. The homosexual male is basically not concerned about being a man either in gender role or in sexual (biological identity) identity. He knows that he is a man, accepts his body, but chooses to express himself in sexual relationships with other men. The homosexual male, like the bisexual male, differs from the heterosexual male in sexual pattern; however, unlike the transvestite (homosexual and heterosexual) and the trans-sexual male, he feels comfortable being simply male both psychologically and behaviorally.

Discussion of the Cluster Analysis

The cluster analysis in Table 2 contains 15 of the original 20 items and four of the variables in the study and shows that the data has a relatively high degree of reliability

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(Table 3) with respect to the content of the items. The relationship between clusters is minimal which indicates that the subscales of the Sex Role Preference Inventory (Batain, 1975) are fairly independent (Table 3). Each subscale tends to measure a distinct aspect of sex role preference and indicates that sex role preference, as measured in this study, is not a unitary concept. The blind multiple groups solution in the computer program PACKAGE by Hunter and Cohen (1969) yielded four groups representing: group 1 -- adherence to conventional sex roles; group 2 -- relationship between sex and affection; group 3 -- liberality in sexual expression; and group 4 -- sexual submissiveness.

The items in each group or cluster were correlated fairly high with the cluster to be included within that cluster. The original scale contained 20 items but item-to-cluster correlations below .30 were not included since such items decreased the alpha reliability of the cluster. In terms of the factor analysis, which has been deleted here since the four factors were identical to the clusters, items were not included if the communality for that item was below .10.

An inspection of Table 2 and Table 3 indicates that some ambiguity in the phrasing of the five items which were not included and, perhaps, items 2 and 19, may have affected the way the Ss in the study responded to those items. Perhaps these items can be rephrased or rewritten and administered

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Summary and Conclusions

This study seems to be an addition to the growing body of literature indicating non-significant differences between homosexuals and heterosexuals, except in sexual pattern (Hooker, 1957; West, 1968; Hoffman, 1968; Freedman, 1971; Weinberg, 1972; Weinberg and Williams, 1974). The idea that there should be personality differences between homosexuals and heterosexuals is speculatively appealing to some psychiatrists and psychologists but is empirically unfounded. Homosexually oriented males are unlike heterosexually oriented males, in that they resemble the female in other important ways. They are much more capable of tender-mindedness, gentleness, and sensitivity but are not unlike the heterosexual male in other ways, at least in the present study. Obviously further research is needed before psychologists can be satisfied either that there are no significant personality differences or that the important differences have been identified.

The results of this study suggest that the stereotype of homosexuals commonly held by many heterosexual and some homosexuals exists in a small minority of homosexually oriented individuals but was not the case in the homosexual subjects in the present investigation. These subjects were characterized by good psychological adjustment, and many

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were found to be self-actualizing, had high self-worth, and possessed qualities uncommon in their heterosexual counterparts. The fact that the homosexual males are further from the stereotype of the masculine ideal than the heterosexual males was demonstrated in this study.

Phenomenologically, the results of this study demonstrate that an individual's choice of sexual outlet is not as invariably salient, nor as much in conflict with other parts of his life, as is often supposed. The interpretation advanced in this study was that the homosexual does function effectively in society and continues to do so even in face of negative societal reaction to his mode of sexual expression. The homosexual's healthy adaptation in a hostile and contemptible world lends credence to his ability to be psychologically well-adjusted.

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THEORETICAL IMPLICATIONS

The results of this research would tend to indicate that further exploration of femininity and passivity would not be fruitful for further research on homosexuality using existing materials. Perhaps further areas of study would be suggested through the investigation of how societal pressures help create self-hatred, promiscuity and the inability to develop lasting relationships, and other problems in some homosexually oriented individuals. An investigation of the politics of homosexual stereotyping would be a fruitful endeavor. In a broader sense, the politics of identity in relation to cultural conceptions of the homosexual has significant effects on heterosexuals and homosexuals alike, and deserves further study, especially if we are to reach an understanding of the homosexual. Societies, particularly American society, must come to conceptualize homosexuality in a more positive framework, and as not being "deviant" or "perverted", thereby reducing the differentiation of human beings on the basis of sexual orientation. In addition we must come to realize the diverse nature of homosexuality. Homosexuals, like heterosexuals, are individuals set apart from all other homosexuals and generalizations

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APPENDIX

Description of research variables

Sex Role Preference Inventory

Personal Data Form

Instructions

Tables 7-10

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APPENDIX

DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH VARIABLES

Self-Acceptance

The purpose of this variable is to assess factors such as sense of personal worth, self-acceptance, and capacity for independent thinking and action.

Femininity

The purpose of this variable is to assess the masculinity or femininity of interests. High scores on this variable indicate more feminine interests, while low scores indicate more masculine interests.

Neuroticism

This variable assesses emotional ability and over-reactivity. Neuroticism or emotional instability characterizes individuals who are emotionally overresponsive and show difficulty in returning to a normal state after critical emotional experiences.

Self-Actualizing Value

The purpose of this variable is to measure affirmation of a primary value of self-actualizing people.

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Existentiality

This variable assesses the ability to use good judgment and be flexible in the application of values and principles.

Feeling reactivity

This variable reflects the ability to show sensitivity of responsiveness to one's own needs and feelings.

Spontaneity

This variable measures the ability to express feelings in spontaneous action. It measures the freedom to react spontaneously and to be oneself.

Self-Regard

Self regard measures affirmation of self because of self worth or strength.

Acceptance of Aggression

The purpose of this variable is to assess the ability to accept one's natural aggressiveness as opposed to defensiveness, denial, and repression of aggression.

Capacity for Intimate Contact

The purpose of this variable is to measure ability to develop contactful intimate and interpersonal relationships with other human beings which are not encumbered by excessive expectations and obligations.

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Inner-Directedness

This variable measures whether reactivity orientation is basically internal or external. It measures whether actions or reactions are toward others or toward self.

Time Competence

This variable measures the degree to which an individual is oriented to the present as opposed to being past or future oriented.

Adherence to Conventional Sex Roles*

The purpose of this variable is to measure the degree to which an individual adheres to the sex roles as defined by society as opposed to the ability to go beyond these sex roles.

Relationship Between Sex and Affection*

This variable measures the ability to integrate sexuality and affectivity into a meaningful whole.

Liberality in Sexual Expression*

This variable measures the ability to express sexuality in a variety of ways. It is related to Adherence to Conventional Sex Roles, in that it assesses the ability to transcend traditional sex roles and to experience sexuality in its fullest aspects.

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Sexual Submissiveness*

This variable measures the capacity for submissive sexual interaction. It assesses one's ability to be a passive partner during sexual experiences outside any preferences which might exist.

*These variables are the subscales of the Sex Role Preference Inventory.

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SEX ROLE PREFERENCE INVENTORY

This inventory is designed to assess people's opinions or reactions with regard to a certain aspect of sexuality.

Adherence to Conventional Sex Roles

1. The dominant partner should initiate sexual activity.
2. The more dominant partner should take charge of the sexual aspect of a relationship.
3. I enjoy sexual activity where neither me nor my partner dominate.
4. It is disgusting to me to see an effeminate man, whether his femininity is indicative of his sexual preference is unimportant.
5. Each partner in a sexual experience should have expectations of the other, and they should each abide by them.
6. I do not feel that conscious role-playing is a primary concern for me during sexual experiences.
7. I have had fantasies of being a woman during sexual intercourse.

Relationship Between Sex and Affection

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2. Sometimes my partner is more active during sexual activity than I am.

Liberality in Sexual Expression

1. I am always the dominant partner during sexual encounter.
2. It is sometimes fun to take a more passive role during a sexual experience.
3. It is easy for me to be gentle, warm, and to express very tender feelings during sexual experiences.
4. My partner has decided what we would do sexually.

Sexual Submissiveness

1. I always prefer passive, unreciprocated sexual experiences.
2. I have never assumed a passive role in a sexual experience.

IDENTIFICATION

AGE: _____

SEX: _____

ETHNIC GROUP

MARITAL STATUS

YEARS OF EDUCATION

GRAMMAR

YRS. 1 2 3

OCCUPATION

APPROXIMATE

Have you ever

offense?

Have you ever

offense?

Have you ever

treatment?

Have you ever

or psychiatric

If you have

or sexual

briefly describe

PERSONAL DATA SHEET

IDENTIFICATION CODE: _____

AGE: _____

SEX: _____

ETHNIC GROUP: _____

MARITAL STATUS: _____ SINGLE _____ MARRIED

YEARS OF EDUCATION COMPLETED (MARK HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED)

<u>GRAMMAR SCHOOL</u>								<u>HIGH SCHOOL</u>				<u>COLLEGE</u>				<u>MA</u>		<u>Ph D</u>		
YRS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

OCCUPATION (IF STUDENT, PLACE "STUDENT" IN BLANK): _____

APPROXIMATE PERSONAL ANNUAL INCOME: _____

Have you ever been arrested or convicted for any felonious offense? _____ YES _____ NO

Have you ever been arrested or convicted for any sexual offense? _____ YES _____ NO

Have you ever been referred for counseling or psychiatric treatment? _____ YES _____ NO

Have you ever sought or are you presently receiving counseling or psychiatric treatment? _____ YES _____ NO

If you have experienced any prolonged disturbing emotional or sexual problems, but did not seek professional advice, briefly describe the experience(s). _____

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INSTRUCTIONS TO SUBJECTS

The following inventories and questionnaires will be used to study the attitudes and values of various groups to a variety of statements. In addition, an assessment form is included to assess people's opinions or reactions with regard to a certain aspect of sexuality.

In some instances you may discover that you agree strongly with some of the statements, disagree just as strongly with others, and perhaps uncertain about others. In such cases select the one you more strongly believe to be characteristic of your personal feelings. We would ask that you be as candid as possible in responding to each statement.

You will discover that each of the instruments contained here will have individual instructions to help you in responding to the statements therein. However, please do not omit any item even though it is difficult for you to decide, just select the more characteristic response. Remember to read each statement, decide how you feel about it, and then mark your answer on the answer sheet.

Variable

Adherence to
tional SexRelationships
and AffectLiberality
Expressive

Sexual Sub

Neuroticis

Self-accept

Self-actua

Inner-dire

Capacity for
Contact

Self-regar

Existential

Spontaneit

Feeling Re

Acceptance

Aggression

Time Compe

Femininity

TABLE 7

MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS FOR BLACK AND WHITE
HOMOSEXUAL MALES ON ALL 16 VARIABLES.

Variable	Black \bar{X} Ss		White \bar{X} Ss	
	Mean	(S.D.)	Mean	(S.D.)
Adherence to Conventional Sex Roles	2.75	(1.06)	3.00	(.68)
Relationship Between Sex and Affection	.94	(.44)	1.07	(.27)
Liberality in Sexual Expressiveness	2.00	(.82)	2.14	(.53)
Sexual Submissiveness	.13	(.50)	.00	(.00)
Neuroticism	8.88	(4.70)	11.14	(6.44)
Self-acceptance	23.50	(4.16)	24.21	(4.30)
Self-actualizing Value	19.25	(3.57)	21.14	(2.77)
Inner-directedness	86.94	(12.65)	88.21	(10.51)
Capacity for Intimate Contact	19.25	(4.84)	19.71	(3.75)
Self-regard	12.94	(2.49)	12.57	(2.77)
Existentiality	21.63	(4.18)	23.21	(3.17)
Spontaneity	12.81	(3.25)	12.57	(2.62)
Feeling Reactivity	15.81	(3.43)	16.57	(3.11)
Acceptance of Aggression	15.56	(4.40)	17.00	(3.21)
Time Competence	17.75	(3.61)	16.93	(3.17)
Femininity	21.19	(2.93)	20.64	(3.41)

Variable

Adherence
tional Se

Relations
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Self-acce

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Inner-dire

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Intimate C

Self-regar

Existential

Spontaneit

Feeling Re

Acceptance

Aggression

Time Compe

Femininity

TABLE 8

MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS FOR BLACK AND WHITE
HETEROSEXUAL MALES ON ALL 16 VARIABLES.

Variable	Black Ss		White Ss	
	Mean	(S.D.)	Mean	(S.D.)
Adherence to Conventional Sex Roles	2.62	(1.04)	2.65	(1.00)
Relationship Between Sex and Affection	.92	(.28)	.94	(.24)
Liberality in Sexual Expressiveness	2.23	(.44)	2.29	(.47)
Sexual Submissiveness	.08	(.28)	.00	(.00)
Neuroticism	10.31	(3.82)	9.41	(4.80)
Self-acceptance	24.85	(2.64)	23.88	(4.12)
Self-actualizing Value	20.85	(2.64)	20.76	(2.02)
Inner-directedness	89.38	(10.26)	89.76	(9.74)
Capacity for Intimate Contact	20.23	(4.02)	19.12	(3.87)
Self-regard	13.15	(2.12)	13.12	(1.50)
Existentiality	21.77	(4.62)	21.71	(3.85)
Spontaneity	12.92	(2.10)	13.29	(2.17)
Feeling Reactivity	17.08	(2.43)	16.94	(2.82)
Acceptance of Aggression	16.77	(3.68)	15.94	(3.09)
Time Competence	16.23	(2.55)	16.94	(3.11)
Femininity	17.85	(4.54)	17.59	(2.58)

Source

Race Eff
Black
White

Sexual O
Effect
Homose
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Race X Se
Orientati

Error

*Dependent
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Neuro
Self-
Femin
Self-2

**Test signi

TABLE 9

SUMMARY TABLE FOR MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE
OF EIGHT DEPENDENT VARIABLES.* MULTIVARIATE
TEST FOR RACE AND SEXUAL ORIENTATION.

Source of Variation	df	Multivariate F-ratio	P Less Than
Race Effect	1	1.1501	.3481
Black <u>Ss</u>			
White <u>Ss</u>			
Sexual Orientation Effect	1	2.5188	.0223**
Homosexual <u>Ss</u>			
Heterosexual <u>Ss</u>			
Race X Sexual Orientation	1	.8737	.5450
Error	56		

*Dependent variables used in Multivariate test:

Adherence to conventional sex roles
Relationship between sex and affection
Liberality in sexual expression
Sexual submissiveness
Neuroticism
Self-Acceptance
Femininity
Self-Actualizing Value

**Test significant at alpha level .05.

SUM

Source c

Race Ef
Black
White

Sexual
Homo:
Hete

Race X

Error

*Depe

TABLE 10

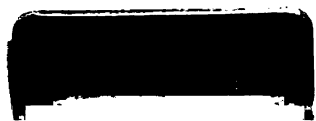
SUMMARY TABLE FOR MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
EIGHT DEPENDENT VARIABLES.* MULTIVARIATE TEST
FOR RACE AND SEXUAL ORIENTATION

Source of Variation	df	Multivariate F-ratio	P Less Than
Race Effect	1	.3203	.9546
Black <u>Ss</u>			
White <u>Ss</u>			
Sexual Orientation Effect	1	.9786	.4638
Homosexual <u>Ss</u>			
Heterosexual <u>Ss</u>			
Race X Sexual Orientation	1	.5287	.8292
Error	56		

*Dependent variables used in multivariate test:

Inner-directedness
Time competence
Capacity for intimate contact
Self-regard
Existentiality
Spontaneity
Feeling reactivity
Acceptance of aggression

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