

Administering a battery of nine creativity measures to four separate groups of homosexuals and controls yielded no support for the contention that homosexuals are more creative.

3429. HODGES, ANDREW. **Alan Turing: The Enigma.** New York: Simon and Schuster, 1983. 587 pp.
Definitive biography of the great British scientist (1912-1954), who committed suicide after official persecution. Because of the detailed investigation of his personality, this monograph offers vistas for the study of other homosexual scientists and their relation to society.
3430. KAYY, W. H. (pseud. of William Howard Kupper). **The Gay Geniuses: Psychiatric and Literary Studies of Famous Homosexuals.** Glendale, CA: Marvin Miller, 1965. 223 pp.
Contending that homosexuality, overt and latent, is associated with genius, this popular work presents the personal histories of more than 70 famous historical figures--intellectuals, artists and musicians, military men, rulers, and religious leaders.
3431. RABOCH, JAN, and I. ŠIPOVÁ. "Intelligence in Homosexuals, Transsexuals and Hypogonadal Eunuchoids," **Journal of Sex Research**, 10 (1974), 156-61.
With respect to several groups that exhibited an IQ above average, it is hypothesized that disorders in the supply of steroid hormone during the formation period of hypothalamus disturb the sexual development and also have a tendency to increase the mental level. See also the article (in Czech) of I. Šipová, **Československá Psychiatrie**, 71 (1975), 131-36.
- 3431A. TERMAN, LEWIS M., and MELITA H. ODEN. **The Gifted Child Grows Up.** Stanford: University Press, 1947. 448 pp. (Genetic Studies of Genius, 4)
For 11 homosexual men and 6 women, see pp. 120-22. See also the fifth volume in the series, **The Gifted Group at Mid-Life** (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1959), pp. 21, 46-51. On Terman's work, see May Violet Seagoe, **Terman and the Gifted** (Los Altos, CA: W. Kaufmann, 1975), pp. 82-84 and 142-44.
3432. WEINRICH, JAMES D. "Nonreproduction, Homosexuality, Transsexualism, and Intelligence: I. A Systematic Literature Search," **JH**, 3 (1978), 275-89.
Most studies surveyed found the more homosexual subject groups' scores to be higher than those of the more heterosexual controls, and all exceptions to this trend are concentrated in one subgroup: prisoners.
3433. WILMOTT, MARTIN, and HARRY BRIERLY. "Cognitive Characteristics and Homosexuality," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 13 (1984), 311-19.
No differences were found in IQ between 20 homosexual

males, 20 heterosexual males, and 20 females, but "social differences in verbal and nonverbal ability were marked."

C. EFFEMINACY AND SISSINESS

The notion of inversion, which lingers in the popular mind, suggests that male homosexuals are effeminate, while lesbians are mannish. There is some support for the assertion that at some stage of development, at least, a significant number of male homosexuals exhibit some effeminate traits--though this may simply be a product of the internalization of societal attributions.

3434. BLANCHARD, ROY, et al. "Measuring Physical Aggressiveness in Heterosexual, Homosexual, and Transsexual Males," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 12 (1983), 511-24.

Results of a self-report measure of boyhood aggressiveness used with adult males suggest that whatever underlying factor relates male homosexuality to feminine gender identity in childhood relates this erotic preference to anomalously low levels of physical aggressiveness in childhood as well.

3435. FREUND, KURT, et al. "Measuring Feminine Gender Identity in Homosexual Males," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 3 (1974), 249-60.

Questions the appropriateness of measuring "femininity" in homosexual males by means of the usual masculinity-femininity tests, but holds that an appropriate scale can be devised. See also: Freund et al., "Femininity and Preferred Partner Age in Homosexual and Heterosexual Males," **British Journal of Psychiatry**, 125 (1974), 442-46.

3436. FRIEDMAN, RICHARD C., and LENORE O. STERN. "Juvenile Aggressivity and Sissiness in Homosexual and Heterosexual Males," **Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis**, 8 (1980), 427-40.

A study of 34 adult males suggests that male-male peer aggressiveness competency learned after the juvenile period will not alter homosexual orientation. Contrast Marcel T. Saghir and Eli Robins, **Male and Female Homosexuality: A Comprehensive Investigation** (Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins, 1973; 341 pp.).

3437. GREEN, RICHARD. "One-Hundred Ten Feminine and Masculine Boys: Behavioral Contrasts and Demographic Similarities," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 5 (1976), 425-46.

Characterizes a group of 60 feminine boys as against a matched control group of 50. See also: "Diagnosis and Treatment of Gender Identity Disorders during Childhood,"

Archives of Sexual Behavior, 1 (1971), 167-73; and "Childhood Cross-Gender Behavior and Subsequent Sexual Preference," **American Journal of Psychiatry**, 136 (1979), 106-08.

3438. GRELLERT, EDWARD A. "Childhood Play Behavior of Homosexual and Heterosexual Men," **Psychological Reports**, 51 (1982), 607-10.

Differences were found on 11 activities: drawing, hiding, bicycling, baseball, basketball, football, parties, hopscotch, kickball, marbles, and talking. Homosexuals also named more girl playmates than did the comparison group. See also his: "Childhood Play Activities of Male and Female Homosexuals and Heterosexuals," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 11 (1982), 451-78.

3439. HARRY, JOSEPH. "Defeminization and Social Class," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 14 (1985), 1-11.

From interviews with 686 homosexual men concludes that gay men who become effeminate tend to come from blue-collar backgrounds. See also his: **Gay Children Grown Up** (New York: Praeger, 1982; 269 pp.).

3440. LEBOVITZ, PHIL S. "Feminine Behavior in Boys: Aspects of Its Outcome," **American Journal of Psychiatry**, 128 (1972), 1283-89.

Of 16 subjects who had exhibited feminine behavior as young boys, there appeared to be two peaks for the age of onset of symptoms: before age 6 and after age 10.

3441. LUTZ, DAVID J., et al. "Feminine Gender Identity and Psychological Adjustment of Male Transsexuals and Male Homosexuals," **Journal of Sex Research**, 20 (1984), 350-62.

Since the age of six transsexuals reported preferring female activities and desiring to be female significantly more than did homosexuals.

3442. REKERS, GEORGE A., et al. "Sex-Role Stereotypy and Professional Intervention for Childhood Gender Disturbance," **Professional Psychology**, 9 (1978), 127-36.

Contends that the psychological profession should promote greater social tolerance for individuals with deviant sex roles and individual tolerance in children for androgyny in their own sex role.

3443. SCHATZBERG, ALAN F., et al. "Effeminacy: I. A Quantitative Rating Scale," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 4 (1975), 31-41.

Knowledge of subject's effeminacy rating is of little predictive value in determining his sexual orientation.

3444. STOLLER, ROBERT C. "Boyhood Gender Aberrations: Treatment Issues," **Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association**, 26 (1978), 541-58.

Once an evaluation has revealed that femininity is in-

tense, treatment should quickly begin and should, when possible, include both mother and father.

3445. WESTFALL, MICHAEL P. "Effeminacy: II. Variation with Social Context," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 4 (1975), 43-51.

Videotapes of 19 subjects in encounter groups showed large variations in expressivity of effeminacy.

3446. WHITAM, FREDERICK L., and MICHAEL ZENT. "A Cross-Cultural Assessment of Early Cross-Gender Behavior and Familial Factors in Male Homosexuality," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 13 (1984), 427-39.

From studies in the U. S., Guatemala, Brazil, and the Philippines, concludes that (1) early cross-gender behavior is an intrinsic characteristic of male homosexuals, wherever they may be found, and (2) familial factors frequently regarded as conducive to homosexuality are probably not causative but rather are culturally variable reactions to emerging homosexuality. See also: Whitam and Robin M. Mathy, **Male Homosexuality in Four Societies** (New York: Praeger, 1986; 240 pp.).

3447. ZUGER, BERNARD. "Effeminate Behavior Present in Boys from Childhood: Ten Additional Years of Follow-up," **Comprehensive Psychiatry**, 19 (1978), 363-69.

Reports a ten-year follow-up of 16 boys with early effeminate behavior, of whom 12 developed some form of deviant behavior (homosexuality in 10, transvestism in 1, transsexualism in 1). The original article is: "Effeminate Behavior Present in Boys from Early Childhood," **Pediatrics**, 69 (1966), 1089-1107.

D. FAMILY BACKGROUNDS

Once persuaded to reject traditional constitutional and genetic theories of the etiology of homosexuality, the popular mind focuses on the family as the incubator of homosexual identity. Hence the self-lacerating complaint of parents: "What did we do wrong?" More specifically, some American psychoanalysts tend to attribute male homosexuality to the "close-binding mother" (see XVII.C). Apart from proving or disproving particular theories, there is a need to study in a descriptive and unbiased way the family backgrounds of gay men and lesbians (in this regard, see the testimonies of parents of gays, XVIII.F).

3447. BIEBER, IRVING. "A Discussion of 'Homosexuality: The Ethical Challenge,'" **Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology**, 44 (1976), 163-66.

In keeping with his earlier position, the psychoanalyst