

to its flexibility, its lack of formal structure and its avoidance of financial complications by finding a free place to meet.

3508. TWENTY-FIVE TO SIX BAKING AND TRUCKING CO. **Great Gay in the Morning: One Group's Approach to Communal Living and Sexual Politics.** Washington, NJ: Times Change Press, 1972. 95 pp.
 Experiential account of the values and practices of a rural countercultural group, typical of the early 1970s.

H. HOMOPHOBIA AND STEREOTYPING

Aversion to homosexuality was first studied in the context of prejudice and intolerance. This approach brought out similarities between dislike of homosexuals and negative attitudes toward ethnic groups. And, as in ethnic groups, negativism towards ones group may be internalized, as in the self-hating homosexual. Concentration on the prejudice perspective may have served, however, to hinder recognition of specific features characterizing aversion to homosexual behavior, which evokes deep-rooted irrational fears that differ fundamentally from those involved in racial prejudice. The term "homophobia," which will probably survive because it is convenient, is nonetheless misleading since phobic reactions are only one aspect of dislike of homosexuality. Some prefer the term "homonegativism." For extreme aspects of acting out of hatred of homosexuals, expressed as violence and "fag bashing," see XX.A.

3509. ADORNO, THEODOR WIESENGRUND, et al. **The Authoritarian Personality.** New York: Harper and Row, 1950. 990 pp.

Although this massive study treats homosexuality only in passing, it fostered a kind of "unified field" concept of prejudice to which some recent studies of homophobia are implicitly indebted. The study's political subtext (it grew out of the Marxist assumptions of the Frankfurt School) and its statistical procedures have attracted some criticism.

3510. AGUERRO, JOSEPH A., et al. "The Relationship among Sexual Beliefs, Attitudes, Experience, and Homophobia," *JH*, 10 (1984), 95-107.

Finds that the greatest dislike of homosexuals appears in subjects with negative affect and belief that homosexuality was a learned orientation.

3511. BANENS, MAKS. **De homo-aversie: een analyse van de maatschappelijke onderdrukking van homoseksualiteit.** Groningen: Historische Uitgeverij, 1981.

A historical overview of aversion to homosexuality, together with analysis of theories that attempt to explain it.

3512. BLACK, KATHRYN N., and MICHAEL R. STEVENSON. "The Relationship of Self-Reported Sex-Role Characteristics and Attitudes Towards Homosexuality," *JH*, 10 (1984), 83-93.

Seeks to measure links between concepts of sex role and homonegativism.

3513. CERNY, JEROME, and JAMES POLYSON. "Changing Homonegative Attitudes," *Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology*, 2 (1984), 366-71.

In a college human-sexuality course on homonegative attitudes, subjects showed significant decreases in negative views at the end of the semester as compared with a control group--suggesting that education can be effective in changing such prejudice.

3514. CUENOT, RANDALL G., and STEPHEN S. FUGITA. "Perceived Homosexuality: Measuring Heterosexual Attitudinal and Nonverbal Reactions," *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 8 (1982), 100-06.

Investigation of the reactions of 80 undergraduate heterosexuals to a perceived homosexual or nonhomosexual interviewer during an ongoing interaction.

3515. DAHME, G., et al. ["Identity as a Man and Attitude toward Male Homosexuals: An Empirical Study of 104 Vocational and High School Students,"] *Psychologie und Praxis*, 25 (1981), 69-80.

Interaction with homosexuals threatened the male identity of heterosexuals. A positive correlation was found between the strength of subjects' self concepts and their discrimination against homosexuals.

3516. DE CECCO, JOHN P. (ed.). *Bashers, Baiters, and Bigots: Homophobia in American Society*. New York: Harrington Park Press, 1984. 202 pp.

Collection of eleven papers in psychology and sociology, dealing directly and indirectly with prejudice against homosexuals. In contrast with the impression that the title might suggest, does not deal with criminological aspects (i.e., the violent acting out of homonegativism). Reprinted from *JH*, 10:1-2 (1984).

3517. DE CRESCENZO, TERESA A. "Homophobia: A Study of the Attitudes of Mental Health Professionals toward Homosexuality," *Journal of Social Work and Human Sexuality*, 2 (1983-84), 115-36.

In a questionnaire administered to 140 mental health professionals, social workers achieved the highest homophobia scores, psychologists the lowest.

3518. DEW, MARY A. "The Effect of Attitudes on Infer-

ences of Homosexuality and Perceived Physical Attractiveness in Women," **Sex Roles**, 12 (1985), 143-55.

A study of 50 male and female undergraduates supported the hypothesis that inferences of homosexuality would be made more frequently about women perceived to be less physically attractive than about women perceived to be more attractive.

3519. DUNBAR, JOHN, et al. "Some Correlates of Attitudes toward Homosexuality," **Journal of Social Psychology**, 89 (1973), 271-79.

In tests given to 126 male undergraduates, the anti-homosexual subjects were more intolerant of a variety of heterosexual behaviors and reported more personal sex guilt and higher repression of their own sexual impulses than did pro-homosexual subjects. Findings confirm those of W. Churchill, **Homosexual Behavior among Males** (New York: Hawthorn, 1967).

3520. FARRELL, RONALD A., and THOMAS J. MORRIONE. "Social Interaction and Stereotypic Responses to Homosexuals," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 3 (1974), 425-42.

Interprets survey data from a midwestern sample to ascertain in which settings gay men are most likely to encounter homophobic responses and which types of gay men are most likely to evoke them.

3521. FYFE, BILL. "'Homophobia' or Homosexual Bias Reconsidered," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 12 (1983), 549-54.

Argues that broad usage of the concept of homophobia threatens to restrict understanding of negative reaction to homosexuals. Recommends that the concept be abandoned in favor of another concept such as homosexual bias--except in rare cases where anxiety arousal leads to overt phobic avoidance. For an incisive critique of the concept of homophobia, see: Lon G. Nungesser, **Homosexual Acts, Actors and Identities** (New York: Praeger, 1983), pp. 133-63.

3522. GURWITZ, SHARON B., and MELINDA MARCUS. "Effects of Anticipated Interaction, Sex, and Homosexual Stereotypes on First Impressions," **Journal of Applied Social Psychology**, 8 (1978), 47-56.

A simulation test yielded the conclusion that both males and females liked the stimulus person less and attributed stereotypic traits to him more when he was homosexual than when he was not.

3523. HANSEN, GARY L. "Androgyny, Sex-Role Orientation, and Homosexism," **Journal of Psychology**, 112 (1982), 39-45.

In tests administered to college students, "homosexism" (dislike of homosexuals) was significantly related to

sex-role orientation among males and to both androgyny and sex-role orientation among females. See also his: "Measuring Prejudice against Homosexuality (Homosexism) among College Students: A New Scale," **Journal of Social Psychology**, 117 (1982), 233-36.

3524. HEINEMANN, WOLFGANG, et al. "Meeting a Deviant Person: Subjective Norms and Affective Reactions," **European Journal of Social Psychology**, 11 (1981), 1-25.

Studied differences in nonverbal and physiological responses during a confrontation with a male confederate role-playing either a physically handicapped, homosexual, or unmarked individual. Results supported a distinction between intended (action-type) and unintended (reaction-type) components of behavior.

3525. HEREK, GREGORY M. "Beyond 'Homophobia': A Social Psychological Perspective on Attitudes Toward Lesbians and Gay Men," **JH**, 10 (1984), 1-21.

Proposes as tripartite model of attitudes: experiential (reflecting past experiences with homosexual persons); defensive; and symbolic (expressing abstract ideological concepts). Concludes by stressing the importance of distinguishing attitudes toward lesbians from those focused on gay men. See also his: "Attitudes toward Lesbians and Gay Men: A Factor-Analytical Study," **JH**, 10 (1984), 39-51; and "On Heterosexual Masculinity: Some Psychological Consequences of the Social Construction of Gender and Sexuality," **American Behavioral Scientist**, 29 (1986), 563-77.

3526. HUDSON, WALTER W., and WENDELL A. RICKETTS. "A Strategy for the Measurement of Homophobia," **JH**, 5 (1980), 357-72.

Homophobia is regarded as but one facet of the larger phenomenon of homo-negativism. A new measure of homophobia, the Index of Homophobia, is presented.

3527. ISTVAN, JOSEPH. "Effects of Sexual Orientation on Interpersonal Judgment," **Journal of Sex Research**, 19 (1983), 173-91.

Study of undergraduates testing the hypotheses that homosexuals are regarded by heterosexuals as being obsessed with sex and that the derogation of homosexuals extends to minor aspects of their personality.

3528. KEPNER, JIM. "Homophobia is Not Just a Straight Disease," **In Touch**, 1:5 (February 1973), 22-23, 60-62.

A senior gay activist's reflections on the internalization of oppressive stereotypes. See also Andrew Hodges and David Hutter, **With Downcast Gays**. (London: Pomegranate Press, 1974; 42 pp.); and, in a broader context, Barry D. Adam, **The Survival of Domination** (New York: Elsevier, 1978; 179 pp.).

3529. KITE, MARY E. "Sex Differences in Attitudes toward Homosexuals: A Meta-Analytic Review," *JH*, 10 (1984), 69-81.

Males tend somewhat more to negative attitudes than females.

3530. KITSUSE, JOHN I. "Societal Reaction to Deviant Behavior: Problems of Theory and Method," *Social Problems*, 9 (1962), 247-56.

Interviews with college students disclosing wide variation in response to homosexuals, reflecting subjects' interpretation of what constitutes homosexuality and their relation with persons thought to be homosexual.

3531. KRULEWITZ, JUDITH E., and JANET E. NASH. "Effects of Sex Role Attitudes and Similarity on Men's Rejection of Male Homosexuals," *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 38 (1980), 67-74.

Using a standard attraction paradigm design, subjects rated a bogus "partner," who was represented as having attitudes either similar or dissimilar to theirs.

3532. LARSEN, KNUD S., et al. "Anti-Black Attitudes, Religious Orthodoxy, Permissiveness, and Sexual Information: A Study of the Attitudes of Heterosexuals toward Homosexuality," *Journal of Sex Research*, 19 (1983), 105-18.

Results show significant differences suggesting that sexual behavior still reflects a double standard in U.S. society. See also Larsen et al., "Attitudes of Heterosexuals toward Homosexuality: A Likert-Type Scale and Construct Validity," *Journal of Sex Research*, 16 (1980), 245-57.

3533. LAUTMANN, RÜDIGER. "Stigma Homosexualität: Fälscher Ansatz der Forschung verstärkt Vorurteil," *Sexualmedizin*, 3 (1974), 443-46.

Research misconceptions as promoters of prejudice. For a fuller statement of his views, see: Lautmann (ed.), *Seminar: Gesellschaft und Homosexualität* (Frankfurt: Suhrkamp, 1977; 570 pp.).

3534. LEHNE, GREGORY K. "Homophobia among Men," in: D. S. David and R. Brannon (eds.), *The Forty-Nine Percent Majority*. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley, 1976, pp. 66-88.

Contends that homophobia functions as an underlying motivation in maintaining traditional gender roles. It is not an isolated trait, but tends to appear in individuals who are generally sexist, conservative, and authoritarian.

3535. LEITENBERG, HAROLD, and LESLEY SLAVIN. "Comparison of Attitudes toward Transsexuality and Homosexuality," *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 12 (1983), 337-46.

Of 318 undergraduates, more subjects felt that homosexuality was "wrong" than felt transsexualism was "wrong." Hence homosexual denial and "homophobia" in some transsexuals may reflect society's greater condemnation of homosexuality.

3536. LEITNER, L. M., and SUZANA CADÓ. "Personal Constructs and Homosexual Stress," **Journal of Personality and Social Psychology**, 43 (1982), 869-72.

Evaluates a personal-construct approach to the assessment of the potential for homosexual threat (homosexual stress).

3537. MCDONALD, A. P. "Homophobia: Its Roots and Meanings," **Homosexual Counseling Journal**, 3 (1976), 23-33.

Evaluates a number of explanations which have been put forward for anxiety about homosexuality. See also his: "The Importance of Sex-Role to Gay Liberation," *ibid.*, 1 (1974), 169-80; and McDonald and Richard G. Games, "Some Characteristics of Those Who Hold Positive and Negative Attitudes toward Homosexuals," **JH**, 1 (1974), 9-27.

3538. MARET, STEPHEN M. "Attitudes of Fundamentalists toward Homosexuality," **Psychological Reports**, 55 (1984), 205-06.

While few fundamentalists would advocate capital punishment for homosexuals, findings suggest a continuing condemnation of homosexuality, as is consistent with biblical precepts.

3539. MARTIN, CLYDE V. "Treatment of Homophobia: I." **Corrective and Social Psychiatry and Journal of Behavior Technology, Methods and Therapy**, 29 (1983), 70-73.

Findings indicate that negative attitudes toward homosexuals persist even after attempts to explain homosexuality and to remove myths associated with it.

3540. MILLHAM, JIM, and LINDA E. WEINBERGER. "Sexual Preference, Sex Role Appropriateness, and Restriction of Social Access," **JH**, 2 (1977), 343-57.

Data from undergraduates show that a significant proportion of aversion toward homosexuals resulted from the belief that their behavior is incongruent with their anatomical sex. See also: Weinberger and Millham, "Attitudinal Homophobia and Support of Traditional Sex Roles," *ibid.*, 4 (1978-79), 237-46.

3541. MORIN, STEPHEN F., and ELLEN M. GARFINKLE. "Male Homophobia," **Journal of Social Issues**, 34 (1978), 29-47.

Explores the literature on the irrational fear of gay men, as well as the pervasiveness, manifestations, and correlates of homophobia, which the authors hold serves to keep men within the boundaries of traditionally defined roles.

See also Morin and Lonnie Nungesser, "Can Homophobia Be Cured?" in: Robert A. Lewis (ed.), **Men in Difficult Times: Masculinity Today and Tomorrow** (Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1981), pp. 264-74.

3542. NEVID, JEFFREY. "Exposure to Homoerotic Stimuli: Effects on Attitudes and Affects of Heterosexual Viewers," **Journal of Social Psychology**, 119 (1983), 249-55.

Results show higher levels of negative effects, such as anxiety and hostility, among subjects immediately following the film presentation compared to subjects who had not yet been exposed to the film.

3543. PLASEK, JOHN WAYNE, and JANICEMARIE ALLARD. "Misconceptions of Homophobia," **JH**, 10 (1984), 23-37.

Questions overly general approaches, including the assumption of homosexuality itself as a "master status trait."

3544. SAN MIGUEL, CHRISTOPHER I., and JIM MILLHAM. "The Role of Cognitive and Situational Variables in Aggression toward Homosexuals," **JH**, 2 (1976), 11-27.

Reports on a test intended to give information on the "personal threat" and "scapegoating" hypotheses of aggression toward homosexuals.

3545. SCHMIDT, GUNTER. "Homosexualität und Vorurteil," **Studium generale**, 19 (1966), 346-55.

Reflections on homosexuality and prejudice. See also Schmidt and Volkmar Sigusch, **Zur Frage des Vorurteils gegenüber sexuell devianten Gruppen** (Stuttgart: Enke, 1967; 52 pp.; Beiträge zur Sexualforschung, 40).

3546. SMITH, KENNETH T. "Homophobia: A Tentative Personality Profile," **Psychological Reports**, 29 (1971), 1091-94.

A tentative profile suggests that individuals with a negative attitude toward homosexuality may be status conscious, authoritarian, and sexually rigid.

3547. STAATS, GREGORY R. "Stereotype Content and Social Distance: Changing Views of Homosexuality," **JH**, 4 (1978), 15-27.

From administering an adjective checklist and the Bogardus Social Distance Scale to undergraduates, concludes that stereotypes about homosexuals are changing in a more positive direction.

3548. STORMS, MICHAEL D. "Attitudes toward Homosexuality and Femininity in Men," **JH**, 3 (1978), 257-63.

Contrary to expectation, it was found that homosexual men who do not conform to the feminine stereotype are disliked even more than those who do.

3549. TAYLOR, ALAN. "Conceptions of Masculinity and Femininity as a Basis for Stereotypes of Male and Female Homosexuals," **JH**, 9 (1983), 37-53.
Literature review and results of questionnaires administered to residents of Aberdeen, Scotland. A majority of the subjects believed that most homosexuals behave like the opposite sex.
3550. TILLY, PENELOPE, and RUDOLF KALIN. "Effects of Sex Role Deviance in Disturbed Male Adolescents on the Perception of Psychopathology," **Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science**, 11 (1979), 45-52.
Gender stereotyping correlated significantly with bias, while sex-role ideology was not significantly correlated.
3551. WEISSBACH, THEODORE, and GARY ZAGON. "The Effect of Deviant Group Membership upon Impressions of Personality," **Journal of Social Psychology**, 95 (1975), 263-66.
In a videotape presentation the person identified as homosexual was judged more feminine, emotional, submissive, unconventional and weaker than when not so identified, but equally likeable.
3552. WOLFGANG, AARON, and JOAN WOLFGANG. "Exploration of Attitudes via Physical Interpersonal Distance toward Obese, Drug Users, Homosexuals, Police and Other Marginal Figures," **Journal of Clinical Psychology**, 27 (1971), 510-12.
Results of a stick figure test given to college male and military personnel.
3553. WRIGHT, REX A., and MICHAEL D. STORMS. "Male Sexual Schemata and Responses to Male Homosexuality," **Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin**, 7 (1981), 444-50.
College students were tested on their responses to schemata that emphasized either the "heterosexual" or "carnal" nature of male homosexuality.
3554. YARBER, WILLIAM L., and BERNADETTE YEE. "Homosexuals' Attitudes toward Lesbianism and Male Homosexuality: Their Affective Orientation toward Sexuality and Sex Guilt," **Journal of American College Health**, 31:5 (1983), 203-08.
Sex guilt was related to both sexes' attitudes toward lesbianism and male homosexuality; affective orientation was related to attitudes toward lesbianism found in both sexes, and related to attitudes toward male homosexuality in female subjects only.

I. PANIC, HOMOSEXUAL