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


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.


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.


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


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.


3518. DEW, MARY A. "The Effect of Attitudes on Infer-
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
In tests given to 126 male undergraduates, the anti-homo-
sexual 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

3520. FARRELL, RONALD A., and THOMAS J. MORGIONE. "So-
Social Interaction and Stereotypic Responses to
Homosexuals," Archives of Sexual Behavior, 3
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 aban-
donend 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, Homosex-
ual 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
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


Studies 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.


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.


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.


Males tend somewhat more to negative attitudes than females.

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.

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

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.

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.).

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.

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.


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 avarion 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.
HOMOPHOBIA AND STEREOTYPING


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.


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


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


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


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


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.


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, PEWENELAPE, 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.


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. "Heterosexuals' 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