

P. INCIDENCE

In earlier centuries impressionistic notions of the rarity of homosexual contacts went hand in hand with their conceptualization as abnormal or unusual pathology. Although some European studies had questioned the conventional wisdom of low incidence, it was the massive data that was accumulated by Alfred Kinsey and his associates at Indiana University that first revealed how widespread homosexual activity was, thus compelling a rethinking of the problem and its relation to the purported "unnaturalness" of same-sex behavior.

3157. DAVIS, KATHERINE B., and MARIO E. KOPP. **Factors in the Sex Life of Twenty-two Hundred Women.** New York: Harper, 1929. 430 pp.

In this report on 1,000 married and 1,200 single women (mostly college educated, from the Northeast U.S.), about 40% disclosed that they had had an "intense emotional relationship with other women." Some 14% of the married and 19% of the unmarried reported some overt lesbian contact.

3158. FRIEDEBERG, L. VON. **Zum Umfrage in der Intimsphäre.** Stuttgart: F. Enke, 1953.

About 23% of West German males surveyed reported homosexual experiences.

3159. GEBHARD, PAUL H. "Incidence of Overt Homosexuality in the United States and Western Europe," in: John M. Livingood (ed.), **Final Report and Background Papers, National Institute of Mental Health Task Force on Homosexuality.** Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1972, pp. 22-29.

Surveys the existing literature on incidence in Europe and the United States, indicating the need for a more consistent definition of homosexual behavior so that results can be compared. Much existing work shows a bias towards upper-middle and upper class respondents, including students. Because of overrepresentation of prisoners, the 1948 Kinsey male data are distorted--though independent evidence suggests that the famous figure of 37% for overt male homosexual experience is not much exaggerated. (Nonetheless it is essential to consult the 1948 and 1953 **Reports** of Alfred Kinsey et al.).

3160. GIESE, HANS, and GUNTER SCHMIDT. **Studenten-Sexualität: Verhalten und Einstellung.** Reinbek bei Hamburg: Rohwohlt, 1968. 415 pp.

Results of a questionnaire returned by West German university students show that 15% of the males and 3% of the females reported homosexual experience, mainly in adolescence.

3161. HIRSCHFELD, MAGNUS. "Ergebnisse und statistische Untersuchungen über den Prozentsatz der Homosexuellen," *JfsZ*, 6 (1904), 109-75.
From questionnaires sent to students and to metalworkers, estimates the homosexual population of the German Empire as about 2.3%, with 3.4% bisexual. See also the supplementary remarks in *Vierteljahresbericht des Wissenschaftlich-humanitären Komites* (1913), 14-22, 166-74.
3162. RÖMER, L. S. A. M. VON. *Die uranische Familie: Untersuchungen über die Aszendenz der Uranier*. Amsterdam: Maas & Suchtelen, 1906. 107 pp.
Of 308 Dutch male university students responding, 1.9% reported that they were homosexual and 3.9 said they were bisexual.
3163. SPENCER, S. J. G. "Homosexuality among Oxford Undergraduates," *Journal of Mental Science*, 105 (1959), 394-405.
Of 200 students, half of them psychiatric patients, 13% reported recent homosexual activity.

Q. INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Cross-cultural comparisons, even among Western societies, are still uncommon in homosexual studies. This neglect may be attributed to a variety of causes: the need to record local manifestations which in many spheres are only just emerging from clandestinity; lack of research funds; and an unanalyzed notion that homosexuality is the same everywhere. It is just the latter question that the neglect of this kind of research begs. Also needed, of course, is more work on non-Western societies (see IV.A-F).

3164. ALTMAN, DENNIS. "The Ockerism of Gay Sydney," *Meanjin* (June 1983), 215-19.
Holds that the gay world in Australia is marked by working-class culture, while that of the U. S. reflects the hegemony of middle-class values.
3165. BATSELIER, STEVEN DE, and H. LAURENCE ROSS (eds.). *Les minorités homosexuelles: une approche comparative: Allemagne, Pays-Bas, Etats-Unis*. Gembloux: Duculot, 1973. 294 pp.
Offers separate, but to some extent coordinated presentations on Germany (by Johannes Werres, pp. 81-150), The Netherlands (by Cees Straver, pp. 151-208), and the United States (by Edward Sagarin, pp. 208-66). Comparative material on Denmark, The Netherlands, and the U. S. appears in Martin S. Weinberg, and Colin J. Williams, *Male Homosexuals: Their Problems and Adaptations* (New York: Oxford

University Press, 1974; 316 pp.).

3166. BROWN, MARVIN, and DONALD M. AMOROSO. "Attitudes toward Homosexuality among West Indian Male and Female College Students," **Journal of Social Psychology**, 97 (1975), 163-68.

Complementing the measures of attitudes toward homosexuality, sexual liberalism vs. conservatism, and sex guilt, previously given by J. Dunbar et al. (see below) to Canadian and Brazilian students, tests were administered to 69 male and 51 female West Indian students. The males scored more anti-homosexual than the Canadians, but less so than the Brazilians.

3167. BUHRICH, N., et al. "Bisexual Feelings and Opposite Sex Behavior in Male Malaysian Medical Students," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 11 (1982), 387-93.

Of 65 Malaysian medical students (21-26 years old), 40% were aware of homosexual feelings before age 15, and 17% were currently aware of such feelings. Results are discussed in the light of a similar investigation with Australian medical students.

3168. DUNBAR, JOHN, et al. "Attitudes toward Homosexuality among Brazilian and Canadian College Students," **Journal of Social Psychology**, 90 (1973), 173-83.

Compared with Canadians, Brazilian antihomosexual subjects were more disapproving of variant sexual practices and reported greater sex guilt than pro-homosexual subjects. They were also more inclined to classmate homosexuals as "feminine."

3169. GODBILL, BONNIE M. "Power Relations, Homosexuality and the Family: A Review of the Literature, Including Cross-Cultural Studies (Homosexuality and the Family in the Mohave, Chinese and Iraqi Cultures)," **Journal of Comparative Family Studies**, 14 (1983), 315-331.

Finds that the Mohave culture is accepting of alternative sex-roles for either sex. In China, an occultation process occurs, but when homosexuality does appear, it tends to be somaticized. In Iraq, homosexuality was traditionally practiced as a normal phase in masculine development.

3170. GRANERO, MIRTA. "Diferencias entre homosexuales y heterosexuales (varones y mujeres) en temores, asertividad y autosuficiencia," **Revista latinoamericana de psicología**, 16 (1984), 39-52.

In this Argentine report, it was found that homosexuals had more fears than heterosexuals, and women had more fears than men; there were typical homosexual fears and typical female fears. The differences were explained in terms of early learning.

3171. GRAY, J. PATRICK, and JANE E. ELLINGTON. "Institutionalized Male Transvestism, the Couvade, and Homosexual Behavior," **Ethos**, 12 (1984), 54-63. Hypothesized that there was a negative association between the presence of a couvade in a society and the frequency of male homosexual behavior. Comparisons are offered between tribal societies and contemporary Western ones.
3172. JANSSENS, MARIE-JOSE, and WILHELMINA VAN WETERING. "Mati en lesbiennes: homoseksualiteit en etnische identiteit bij Creools Surinaamse vrouwen en Nederland," **Sociologische Gids**, 32 (1985), 394-415. Shows that among creole Suriname women who emigrate to the Netherlands, the indigenous **mati** pattern of female homosociality persists, without assimilating to the metropolitan lesbian model.
3173. MORSE, STANLEY. "Requirements for Love and Friendship in Australia and Brazil," **Australian Journal of Psychology**, 35 (1983), 469-76. Females and Brazilians expect somewhat more from friendship than males and Australians.
3174. OYHENART-PERERA, M. F. "La iniciacion sexual de varones androtropicos," **Revista de psiquiatria y psicologia medica**, 16 (1984), 469-90. Examined the characteristics of the sexual initiation of 118 Uruguayan and 100 Spanish male homosexuals.
3175. ROSS, MICHAEL W. "Femininity, Masculinity and Sexual Orientation: Some Cross-Cultural Comparisons," **JH**, 9 (1983), 27-36. Administering the Bem Sex-Role Inventory to males from Australia, Sweden, and Finland suggests that while there is no relationship between femininity and degree of homosexuality, masculinity is inversely related depending on the degree of sex-role stereotyping and anti-homosexual attitudes of the society the subjects live in. See also his: "Societal Relationships and Gender Role in Homosexuals: A Cross-Cultural Comparison," **Journal of Sex Research**, 19 (1983), 273-88; and "Actual and Anticipated Societal Reaction to Homosexuality and Adjustment in Two Societies [Australia and Sweden]," **Journal of Sex Research**, 21 (1985), 40-55.
3176. WHITAM, FREDERICK L. "Culturally Invariable Properties of Male Homosexuality: Tentative Conclusions from Cross-Cultural Research," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 12 (1983), 207-26. Based on field work in homosexual communities in the U.S., Guatemala, and the Philippines, Whitam offers six tentative conclusions about cultural invariability: (1) homosexual persons appear in all societies; (2) the percentage of homosexuals seems to be about the same; (3) social norms neither impede or facilitate the emergence of

homosexual orientation; (4) given sufficient aggregates of people, homosexual subcultures appear in all societies; (5) homosexuals in different societies tend to resemble one another; (6) all societies produce similar continua, from overtly masculine to overtly feminine homosexuals. These findings are elaborated in Whitam and Robin M. Mathy, **Male Homosexuality in Four Societies: Brazil, Guatemala, the Philippines, and the United States** (New York: Praeger, 1986; 240 pp.). For criticism, see Joseph M. Carrier, "Childhood Cross-gender Behavior and Adult Homosexuality," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 15 (1986), 87-91.

R. LABELING

The sociological concept of labeling, which posits that behavioral patterns of individual deviants are shaped by the epithets and classifications that society attaches to them, remains controversial, though it seems clear that it has some explanatory power. The term stigma emphasizes the negative consequences of labeling.

3177. BOBYS, RICHARDS. and MARY R. LANER. "On the Stability of Stigmatization: The Case of Ex-Homosexual Males," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 8 (1979), 247-61.

Analysis of data obtained by questionnaire from 281 respondents (17-75 years old) showed that the variable most strongly related to stigmatization of ex-homosexuals was degree of "dangerousness" attributed to them.

3178. HENCKEN, JOEL D. "Conceptualizations of Homosexual Behavior Which Preclude Homosexual Self-Labeling," **JH**, 9 (1984), 53-63.

Because of the pervasiveness of the stigma, those who would engage in homosexual acts, yet avoid self-labeling must engage in intricate psychological footwork.

3179. KARR, RODNEY G. "Homosexual Labeling and the Male Role," **Journal of Social Issues**, 34 (1978), 73-84. In comparisons with control groups, men were perceived as being less masculine and less preferred as a fellow participant when they were labeled homosexual.

3180. KITSUSE, JOHN I. "Societal Reactions to Deviant Behavior: Problems of Theory and Method," **Social Problems**, 9 (1963), 247-56.

While not directly pertinent, this article has been influential, and is in fact regarded as a locus classicus of labeling theory.

3181. POLLACK, STEPHEN et al. "The Dimensions of

Stigma: The Social Situation of the Mentally Ill Person and the Male Homosexual," **Journal of Abnormal Psychology**, 85 (1976), 105-12.

Reports two studies designed to test the assumptions that stigmatizing labels not only lead observers to perceive more deviance but also lead the labeled individual to behave more deviantly.

3182. SCHUR, EDWIN M. **Labeling Deviant Behavior: The Sociological Implications**. New York: Harper and Row, 1971. 177 pp.

Introduction to the concept of labeling with some references to homosexuality, by an influential, humanistically oriented sociologist.

3183. SCHUR, EDWIN M. **Labeling Women Deviant: Gender, Stigma and Social Control**. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1984. 286 pp.

Examines the ways in which societal definitions of behavior deemed problematic have a negative impact on women, including lesbians. A well referenced work, affording many vistas.

S. MINORITY CONCEPT

Originally a political term, referring to nongoverning groups in a parliamentary organization, the term minority came to be widely applied to ethnic groups constituting permanent minorities in a parliamentary multi-national state such as Austria-Hungary or Switzerland in the aftermath of the discussion of President Wilson's Fourteen Points at the close of World War I. With the increasing attention to ethnic and racial minorities in recent decades, especially in the United States, the concept began to appeal to homosexual researchers and political figures. To be sure, prejudice and discrimination (see XII.C) directed toward gay men and lesbians are not unlike those employed against racial and religious minority members. Yet homosexuality has failed to gain acceptance in the field of minority studies, and many homosexuals feel little affinity for the idea.

3184. ADAM, BARRY D. "Some Continuities in Out-Group Stereotypes," **Gai Saber**, 1 (1977), 72-77.

Posits commonalities in the stereotypes of Jews, blacks, and homosexuals. The argument of this article was pursued in greater detail in his: **The Survival of Domination: Inferiorization and Everyday Life** (New York: Elsevier, 1978; 180 pp.).

3185. ALLEN, FREDERICK H. "Homosexuality in Relation to the Problem of Human Differences," **American Journal**