

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. "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

Homosexual panic, sometimes known as Kempf's Syndrome, is the irrational and stressful reaction to the fear that one is, or is becoming homosexual. The intensity of the reaction, which was first observed in the second decade of the present century, probably reflects the extreme taboo placed on homosexuality during the first half of the 20th century. With the easing of the taboo, homosexual panic is probably becoming less common.

3555. BIEBER, IRVING, AND TOBY BIEBER. "Heterosexuals Who Are Preoccupied with Homosexual Thoughts," **Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality**, 9:4 (April 1975), 152-68.

Reflections by psychiatrists who believe that homosexual acts display pathology; homosexual thoughts in heterosexuals, evidently, do not.

3556. DANNELS, JOANNE C. "Homosexual Panic," **Perspectives in Psychiatric Care**, 10 (1972), 106-111.

Discusses the disruptive effect of an assertive lesbian in a hospital psychiatric unit, where the other patients exhibited anxiety, apprehension, uneasiness, and a sense of going to pieces.

3557. GLICK, BURTON S. "Homosexual Panic: Clinical and Theoretical Considerations," **Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease**, 129 (1959), 20-28.

Defines acute homosexual panic as an acute schizophrenic reaction, usually temporary and "based on the patient's fear of loss of control of unconscious wishes to offer himself as a homosexual object which he feels will result in the most dire consequences."

3558. GOLDBERG, RICHARD L. "Heterosexual Panic," **American Journal of Psychoanalysis**, 44 (1984), 209-11.

Discusses the bizarre case of a 29-year-old male homosexual who experienced feelings of doom, palpitations, diaphoresis, and lightheadedness--"heterosexual panic"--because of the commencement of feelings of sexual attraction toward women. After treatment the attacks abated, and he began a new homosexual relationship.

3559. KEMPF, EDWARD JOHN. **Psychopathology**. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby, 1920. 762 pp.

As a result of Kempf's work with disturbed soldiers and sailors in World War I, he introduced the concept of homosexual panic, which is consequently sometimes known as "Kempf's syndrome." See Chapter 10, "The Psychology of the Acute Homosexual Panic" (pp. 477-515).

3560. LEGRAND DU SAULLE, HENRI. **Le délire des persécutions**. Paris: H. Plon, 1871. 524 pp.

See pp. 461-64 on morbid fear of being taken for a "sodomite." Legrand du Saulle (1830-1886) was a French alienist who founded the Société de Médecine Légale.

3561. MOSHER, DONALD L., and KEVIN E. O'GRADY. "Homosexual Threat, Negative Attitudes toward Masturbation, Sex Guilt, and Males' Sexual and Affective Response to Explicit Sex Films," **Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology**, 47 (1979), 860-73.

From evaluation of responses to films, differentiates the concept of homosexual threat from the concepts of fear of homosexuals, homosexual panic, and homosexual prejudice.

3562. RAKIĆ, ZORAN. "Homoseksualna panika," **Psihijatrija Danas**, 16 (1984), 93-99.

The author, a Belgrade physician, regards homosexual panic as an acute delusion episode that is not followed by a process of psychotic development.

3563. SOLOFF, PAUL H. "Pseudohomosexual Psychosis in Basic Military Training," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 7 (1978), 503-10.

Viewing the military setting as a culturally specific stress site generating pseudohomosexual anxieties in predisposed individuals, presents three case studies illustrating the power and dependency conflicts, sexual symbolization, projective defenses, and restitutional violence which characterize these patients.

J. PSYCHOMETRIC ASSESSMENT

With the increasing acceptance in the beginning decades of the 20th century that male and female are a spectrum rather than an absolute contrast, interest began to be felt in measuring the presence of male and female characteristics in each individual. Initially these inquiries were accompanied by an unconscious bias that too much admixture was undesirable and abnormal--in fact an indication of male homosexuality or lesbianism. In the 1960s, however, the very androgyny which had been dispised or at any rate not positively valued, came to be looked upon by some researchers--notably Sandra L. Bem and her associates--as an asset. Thus, despite the seemingly scientific character of the psychometric protocols, this field has been much bedeviled by ideological expectations about sex roles, and many of the apparent findings should be treated with a healthy dose of scepticism.

3564. ALTHOF, STANLEY E., et al. "An MMPI Subscale (Gd): To Identify Males with Gender Identity Conflicts," **Journal of Personality Assessment**, 47 (1983), 42-49.

Reports on the development and cross-validation of a 31-item MMPI Gender Dysphoria (Gd) subscale intended to discriminate between gender identity patients and matched