
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 Siguasch, Zur Frage des Vorurteils gegenuber sexuell devianten Gruppen (Stuttgart: Enke, 1967; 52 pp.; Beiträge 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
Literature review and results of questionnaires adminis-
tered to residents of Aberdeen, Scotland. A majority of
the subjects believed that most homosexuals behave like
the opposite sex.

3550. TILLY, PENELIPE, and RUDOLF KALIN. "Effects of Sex
Role Deviance in Disturbed Male Adolescents on the
Perception of Psychopathology," Canadian Journal of
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, submis-
sive, unconventional and weaker than when not so iden-
tified, 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
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 Homosexual-
ity," Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 7
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. "Hetero-
sexuals' Attitudes toward Lesbianism and Male
Homosexuality: Their Affective Orientation toward
Sexuality and Sex Guilt," Journal of American
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 homosexu-
ality 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.


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.


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."


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.


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).


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.
HOMOSEXUALITY


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


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


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 restitutionsal 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 androgyne which had been despised 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.


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