

suggests that the differentiation should be between chronic, obligative, or essential vs. transient, facultative, or optional.

3418. MORIN, STEPHEN F. **Annotated Bibliography of Research on Lesbianism and Male Homosexuality (1967-1974)**. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 1976. 57pp. (MS 1191)

Outlines "major findings" of 139 studies published in English-language journals referenced in **Psychological Abstracts** during the eight-year period. Continued by A. P. MacDonald (3415), above.

3419. MORIN, STEPHEN F. "Heterosexual Bias in Psychological Research on Lesbianism and Male Homosexuality," **American Psychologist**, 32 (1977), 629-37.

Argues that the reconceptualization of homosexuality as a valid option for an adult lifestyle would suggest changes in the questions formulated, the data collected, and the interpretations made in research. Reply by G. A. Rekers, *ibid.*, 33 (1978), 510-12. See also: Morin, "Psychology and the Gay Community: An Overview," **Journal of Social Issues**, 34:3 (1978), 1-6 (introduces a special issue on homosexuality).

3420. NUNGESESSER, LON G. **Homosexual Acts, Actions and Identities**. New York: Praeger, 1983. 215 pp.

Accessible presentation of components of sexual identity; beliefs and systems of belief (including stereotypes); prejudice; and fears and phobias.

3421. SOBEL, HARRY J. "Adolescent Attitudes toward Homosexuality in Relation to Self Concept and Body Satisfaction," **Adolescence**, 11 (1976), 443-53.

Findings of tests suggest that an adolescent with high self-concept and body image has a propensity for rigidity, and these individuals may project fears of losing social reinforcement and status onto minorities such as homosexuals.

3422. STOLLER, ROBERT J. "Problems with the Term 'Homosexuality,'" **Hillside Journal of Clinical Psychiatry**, 2 (1980), 3-25.

Holds that the word has been used in so many ways that, unless one clearly states how it is employed at a given moment, the surplus meanings stifle understanding.

3423. STRINGER, PETER, and TADEUSZ GRYGIER. "Male Homosexuality, Psychiatric Patient Status, and Psychological Masculinity and Femininity," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 5 (1976), 15-27.

Results of the Dynamic Personality Inventory administered to both psychiatric patients and others in Britain show that homosexuality can be characterized independent of clinical status.

3424. TEMPLER, DONALD I., et al. "The Death Anxiety of Gays," **Omega: Journal of Death and Dying**, 14 (1983-84), 211-14.
Administration of the Death Anxiety Scale to 260 male and female homosexuals show scores similar to those obtained for predominantly heterosexual populations. Abnormality of gays is not supported by their DAS scores.
3425. VAN WYK, PAUL H., and CHRISANN S. GEIST. "Psychosocial Development of Heterosexual, Bisexual, and Homosexual Behavior," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 13 (1984), 505-44.
Results of a study of 7,669 adults indicate that intense sexual experiences and feelings of arousal, pleasure or discomfort were the strongest precursors of adult sexual orientation, followed by gender-related factors and family influences.

B. CREATIVITY

The popular mind tends to regard creativity as the product of suffering. To the extent that homosexuals are considered unhappy, they are conceived as being sensitive and creative as a consequence. This stereotype is complemented by a tendency among homosexuals themselves (in common with members of other minorities) to conceive of themselves as possessing special sensitivity and intelligence. Unfortunately, it has not proved possible to obtain any solid evidence in support of these assumptions. It may be, however, that "creativity" is itself significantly unmeasurable and unverifiable, so that this matter is destined to remain in the sphere of intuition.

3426. CORY, DONALD WEBSTER, and JOHN P. LEROY. "Are Homosexuals Creative?" **Sexology**, 29 (1962), 162-65.
Cautioning against inferences from clinical populations, argues that since the homosexual stands outside the mainstream of life, he sees humanity differently, originally, and hence "stands closer to the wellsprings from which true creativity flows."
3427. DEMARTINO, MANFRED F. **Sex and the Intelligent Woman**. New York: Springer, 1974. 308 pp.
The first work to deal specifically and seriously with the sexual attitudes, desires, experiences, and practices of women of high intelligence as measured by the IQ test. Pages 171-77 discuss homosexual activity, which was not widespread in the group; only 21% said that they had ever had any lesbian experience.
3428. DOMINO, GEORGE P. "Homosexuality and Creativity," **JH**, 2 (1977), 261-67.

Administering a battery of nine creativity measures to four separate groups of homosexuals and controls yielded no support for the contention that homosexuals are more creative.

3429. HODGES, ANDREW. **Alan Turing: The Enigma.** New York: Simon and Schuster, 1983. 587 pp.
Definitive biography of the great British scientist (1912-1954), who committed suicide after official persecution. Because of the detailed investigation of his personality, this monograph offers vistas for the study of other homosexual scientists and their relation to society.
3430. KAYY, W. H. (pseud. of William Howard Kupper). **The Gay Geniuses: Psychiatric and Literary Studies of Famous Homosexuals.** Glendale, CA: Marvin Miller, 1965. 223 pp.
Contending that homosexuality, overt and latent, is associated with genius, this popular work presents the personal histories of more than 70 famous historical figures--intellectuals, artists and musicians, military men, rulers, and religious leaders.
3431. RABOCH, JAN, and I. ŠIPOVÁ. "Intelligence in Homosexuals, Transsexuals and Hypogonadal Eunuchoids," **Journal of Sex Research**, 10 (1974), 156-61.
With respect to several groups that exhibited an IQ above average, it is hypothesized that disorders in the supply of steroid hormone during the formation period of hypothalamus disturb the sexual development and also have a tendency to increase the mental level. See also the article (in Czech) of I. Šipová, **Československá Psychiatrie**, 71 (1975), 131-36.
- 3431A. TERMAN, LEWIS M., and MELITA H. ODEN. **The Gifted Child Grows Up.** Stanford: University Press, 1947. 448 pp. (Genetic Studies of Genius, 4)
For 11 homosexual men and 6 women, see pp. 120-22. See also the fifth volume in the series, **The Gifted Group at Mid-Life** (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1959), pp. 21, 46-51. On Terman's work, see May Violet Seagoe, **Terman and the Gifted** (Los Altos, CA: W. Kaufmann, 1975), pp. 82-84 and 142-44.
3432. WEINRICH, JAMES D. "Nonreproduction, Homosexuality, Transsexualism, and Intelligence: I. A Systematic Literature Search," **JH**, 3 (1978), 275-89.
Most studies surveyed found the more homosexual subject groups' scores to be higher than those of the more heterosexual controls, and all exceptions to this trend are concentrated in one subgroup: prisoners.
3433. WILMOTT, MARTIN, and HARRY BRIERLY. "Cognitive Characteristics and Homosexuality," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 13 (1984), 311-19.
No differences were found in IQ between 20 homosexual

males, 20 heterosexual males, and 20 females, but "social differences in verbal and nonverbal ability were marked."

C. EFFEMINACY AND SISSINESS

The notion of inversion, which lingers in the popular mind, suggests that male homosexuals are effeminate, while lesbians are mannish. There is some support for the assertion that at some stage of development, at least, a significant number of male homosexuals exhibit some effeminate traits--though this may simply be a product of the internalization of societal attributions.

3434. BLANCHARD, ROY, et al. "Measuring Physical Aggressiveness in Heterosexual, Homosexual, and Transsexual Males," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 12 (1983), 511-24.

Results of a self-report measure of boyhood aggressiveness used with adult males suggest that whatever underlying factor relates male homosexuality to feminine gender identity in childhood relates this erotic preference to anomalously low levels of physical aggressiveness in childhood as well.

3435. FREUND, KURT, et al. "Measuring Feminine Gender Identity in Homosexual Males," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 3 (1974), 249-60.

Questions the appropriateness of measuring "femininity" in homosexual males by means of the usual masculinity-femininity tests, but holds that an appropriate scale can be devised. See also: Freund et al., "Femininity and Preferred Partner Age in Homosexual and Heterosexual Males," **British Journal of Psychiatry**, 125 (1974), 442-46.

3436. FRIEDMAN, RICHARD C., and LENORE O. STERN. "Juvenile Aggressivity and Sissiness in Homosexual and Heterosexual Males," **Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis**, 8 (1980), 427-40.

A study of 34 adult males suggests that male-male peer aggressiveness competency learned after the juvenile period will not alter homosexual orientation. Contrast Marcel T. Saghir and Eli Robins, **Male and Female Homosexuality: A Comprehensive Investigation** (Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins, 1973; 341 pp.).

3437. GREEN, RICHARD. "One-Hundred Ten Feminine and Masculine Boys: Behavioral Contrasts and Demographic Similarities," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 5 (1976), 425-46.

Characterizes a group of 60 feminine boys as against a matched control group of 50. See also: "Diagnosis and Treatment of Gender Identity Disorders during Childhood,"