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

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

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).

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

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.

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.

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.
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 BAS scores.

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 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 11% said that they had ever had any lesbian experience.

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.


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.


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 homosexual 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.

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.

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.

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. Saghri and Eli Robins, Male and Female Homosexuality: A Comprehensive Investigation (Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins, 1973; 341 pp.).

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,"