A pattern of diverse sex-role endorsement was found from adolescence to maturity in which subjects were equally androgynous, masculine, feminine, and undifferentiated at each age level.

Introduction to a special number of JH on social sex roles, which has also been separately published as a book: Homosexuality and Social Sex Roles (New York: Hawthorne Press, 1983; 107 pp.). See also: Ross et al., "Stigma, Sex, and Society: A New Look at Gender Differentiation and Sexual Variation," JH 3 (1978), 315-30.

Concludes that sex role has no necessary correlation with sex orientation and that high femininity scores on the MMPI and CPI should not be taken as evidence of male homosexuality.

Results of a test of 300 subjects support the hypothesis that stereotypes for femininity and masculinity are dimorphous.

Results of comparison of De Cecco-Shively Social Sex-Role Inventory (DSI) with the Beem Sex-Role Inventory (BSRI) and the Personal Attributes Questionnaire (PAQ).


Attempts to merge today's more complex concepts of gender role with the traditional psychoanalytic sequence of oral, anal, phallic, latency, and adolescent phases.

3630. VETERLING-BRAGGIN, MARY (ed.). "Femininity,"

Collection of essays questioning straightforward identification of sex and gender and canvassing the viability of the androgyny concept.

M. STIMULUS-RESPONSE TESTS

Stimulus-response techniques are associated with behavioristic psychology, where they are central to the model of human behavior. Here a more specific application is meant. In studying sexual orientation special devices have been created to measure penile and vaginal response, as well as eye movements and pupil changes that are regarded as significant. In some instances, as with work with incarcerated pedophiles, there are serious ethical problems in the use of these techniques. Devices of this kind are sometimes used in behavior therapy (sometimes known as aversion therapy; see XVII.H).

3631. BARR, RON, and ALEX BLACZYNISKI. "Autonomic Responses of Transsexual and Homosexual Males to Erotic Film Sequences," Archives of Sexual Behavior, 5 (1976), 211–22.


Tonic heart rate increases were higher in both groups for slides of homosexual content.


Report of a study at a psychiatric hospital in Prague conducted to show that penile volume changes while the subject viewed erotic subjects served to detect sexual deviations. Subsequently, Freund became identified with this technique, sometimes termed "penile plethysmography." See also his: "Diagnosing Homo- or Heterosexuality and Erotic


Subjects reported what fit best with their sexual preference when vital components were missing from their binocular vision.


Measurement of changes in pupil size in response to pictorial stimuli--slides of nude figures--permitted clear-cut discrimination between the two groups; see the comments by Nicholas P. Skinner, Perceptual and Motor Skills, 51 (1980), 844 and 897-98; and response by Hess and Slobodan B. Petrovich, ibid., 51 (1980), 845-46.


The influence of longer stimulus exposure times on the amplitude and acceleration rate of penile column change. See comment by Kurt Freund, pp. 27-28; and reply by Lee-Evans et al., p. 29.


Correlation analysis compared pupil diameter increases with degree of sexual arousal (penis diameter) in thirteen male prisoners.

Found that slow activity in the EEG in response to hyper-ventilation occurred in a significantly greater number of homosexuals as compared with heterosexual controls.

Three months after a first exposure, a group of 20 female inmates was retested with slides; a significant increase in interest in female figures was found.

In contrast to E. H. Hess et al., the researchers failed to find any difference in pupillary response for males and females, or between heterosexuals and homosexuals.