

PRISON HOMOSEXUALITY:
LOCUS OF CONTROL AND
FEMININITY

H. Porter, 1969

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PRISON HOMOSEXUALITY: LOCUS OF CONTROL
AND FEMININITY

By

Howard K.^k Porter

A THESIS

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ABSTRACT

PRISON HOMOSEXUALITY: LOCUS OF CONTROL
AND FEMININITY

By

Howard K. Porter

Many explanations of male homosexuality include the ideas that homosexuals are more effeminate than other males and/or that they are more passive. The passivity may be hidden by an aggressive, hypermasculine facade. Youthfulness is thought to be an important variable in prison homosexuality.

The Internal-External Control Scale, CPI Fe scale, a Body Parts Satisfaction test, and a Figure Preference Test were given to 96 prison inmates divided into 3 groups: 24 effeminate-passive homosexuals, 29 masculine-aggressive homosexuals, and 43 non-homosexuals. It had been hypothesized the groups would differ in test performances and age of first prison admission.

No statistical support was found for the hypothesized differences between groups on any of the variables.

Despite the assumed importance of differences in role behaviors, the differences were not reflected in the personality variables studied. The grossness of the aggressive-passive dichotomy and the variability of human need satisfaction are possible explanations for the lack of reliable personality differences.

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person responsible for the core of the clinical training program and as a model of the clinical psychologist as a scholar-clinician-researcher. Dr. Zucker is best remembered for his ability to make pertinent comments and his willingness to discuss difficulties.

Of course, none of it would have been possible without the support of my family and parents. My wife and children had to endure many deprivations and discomforts associated with having a graduate student as a husband and father but have tolerated them with good grace. At times the overcoming of the hurdles between B.A. and Ph.D. became a family affair which made my task much easier. Having someone with whom to share disappointments and accomplishments with reduces the despair while increasing the elation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	ii
LIST OF TABLES.	v
Chapter	
I. INTRODUCTION.	1
Review.	3
Problems.	14
Hypotheses.	17
II. METHOD.	19
Subjects.	19
Tests	23
Procedure	25
III. RESULTS	28
IV. DISCUSSION.	40
REFERENCES.	50
APPENDIX.	57

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
I. SUBJECT BACKGROUND VARIABLES	27
II. RESULTS OF χ^2 TESTS OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POSSIBLE COVARIATES AND DEPENDENT VARIABLES.	32
III. CORRELATION BETWEEN IQ AND DEPENDENT VARIABLES.	33
IV. MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLES.	34
V. ANALYSES OF VARIANCE OF DEPENDENT VARIABLES AND OF IQ.	35
VI. PROPORTIONS AND DIFFERENCES IN PROPORTIONS ANSWERING IECS ITEMS IN SCORED DIRECTION .	36
VII. PROPORTIONS AND DIFFERENCES IN PROPORTIONS ANSWERING FE ITEMS IN SCORED DIRECTION . .	37
VIII. PROPORTIONS AND DIFFERENCES IN PROPORTIONS ANSWERING BPS ITEMS IN SCORED DIRECTION. .	38
IX. PROPORTIONS AND DIFFERENCES IN PROPORTIONS ANSWERING FPT ITEMS IN SCORED DIRECTION. .	39

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Homosexuality among male prisoners has long been a matter of concern to prison officials (Fishman, 1934; Vedder & King, 1967). Clemmer (1958) pointed out that prison officials will informally discuss the importance of this area while seeming to ignore the problem during formal meetings or in publications. Estimates of the number of prisoners engaging in homosexuality range from 32% (Clemmer, 1958) to 85% (Lindner, 1948). Parenthetically, Clemmer (1958) estimated the rate at 32% while his data would seem to justify 16%. Most estimates are between 30 and 45% (Gagnon & Simon, 1968). Prisoners of a type committed to a homosexual role may range from 3% (Greco & Wright, 1944) to 10% (Clemmer, 1940). Kinsey, Pomeroy & Martin (1948) estimated that 25% of the general male population have more-than-incidental homosexual experience over a three year period and that 10% are more or

less exclusively homosexual. Comparing the different rate estimates is difficult because different sources of information and methods of identifying homosexuals were used. Assuming that estimates of frequency in prison refer to men who repeatedly engage in homosexual behavior would seem to indicate that the proportion of homosexually involved men is greater in prison than in the free community.

Miller, Bradley, Gross and Wood (1968) concluded that homosexuality is not necessarily associated with other forms of pathology but prison officials perceive many associated problems. Lindner (1948) reported his experience indicated most of the "psychiatric casualties" seen in prison suffer conflicts related to sex. Clemmer (1940) called the prison homosexual a center of infection. Huffman (1961) said homosexual advances to young prisoners are a source of many difficulties which must be considered in deciding upon a job and housing classifications. Brierley (1961) characterized homosexuals as difficult prisoners who chronically create problems and are difficult to change. Halleck (1967) said that officials should not tolerate homosexuality because it is an expression of rebellion that makes a prisoner highly resistant to corrective efforts.

Review

Many explanations of homosexuality have been offered. The following are summaries of the most common and widely accepted explanations.

The most common psychological explanation of male homosexual behavior is that this behavior is a substitute for heterosexuality which is blocked by fear. Freud (1930) was uncertain about the causes and motivations for homosexuality but did feel that factors which inhibited normal sexuality were often important. Fenichel (1945) felt that all perversions were generally defenses against castration anxiety and male homosexuals turn to other men because the female genitals arouse anxiety. Bieber (1965) saw fear of sexual arousal around women as being a primary cause of homosexuality. Knight (1965) said fear of adult masculinity and of the destructive female is a common factor in three major types of homosexuality. Frencki (1914), Caprio (1955), Cory (1967), West (1967), and Hoffman (1968) agreed that anxiety associated with heterosexuality is an important factor in many cases, although there are other possible explanations. Disturbances in relations with the opposite sex, based on

difficulties in childhood, were seen by West (1967) as being a common factor in most explanations of homosexuality.

While fear of heterosexuality may be important in producing initial homosexual inclinations, other needs are important in determining the nature and personal meaning of the actual homosexual behavior (Fenichel, 1945; Ovesey, 1954; Ovesey, Gaylin & Hendien, 1963; Rado, 1949; Thompson, 1947). Stekel (1950) suggested that the homosexual sees danger in heterosexuality not as coming from the female but as coming from his own sadistic predisposition toward the opposite sex.

Another very common explanation of male homosexuality is that these men somehow resemble women more than do other men. The hypothesized similarity between women and male homosexuals may refer to physical and/or psychological characteristics and may be seen as the result of physical factors, psychological factors or a combination of the two. Explanations in terms of genetic, constitutional or hormonal causes seem to have been thoroughly explored and discredited or at least not found to have convincing empirical proof (Cappon, 1965; West, 1967; Westwood, 1953).

Theories which imply psychological similarities usually attribute homosexuality to an excessively strong maternal or feminine identification and/or to failure to gain masculine identification. Feminine or maternal identification may be the product of an excessively close relationship with the mother. Fenichel (1945) said that the probability of homosexuality is increased with increased maternal identification. The amount of hostility or affection directed toward the mother is important in determining feminine identification but the relative ability of a father to provide an adequate and attractive masculine identification model is also important (Allen, 1958; Bene, 1965; Caprio, 1955; Harper, 1963; West, 1967; Westwood, 1953). Kolb and Johnson (1955) suggest that parents are important in that they may consciously or unconsciously give permission for homosexual behavior.

Some of the cases presented by Bieber, Dain, Dince Drellich, Grand, Grundlach, Kremer, Rufkin, Wilbur and Bieber (1962) show a pattern of parents covertly permitting or encouraging homosexual behavior while interfering with heterosexual behavior. Of course, the most striking finding emerging from the study of the Bieber group was

the identification of a family pattern with a closebinding, intimate mother and a hostile, detached father in the background of many homosexuals. A similar pattern had emerged from the studies of Jonas (1944), Kolb and Johnson (1955), and West (1959). Chang and Block (1960) found support for the hypothesis that even nonpatient homosexuals have a closer identification with their mother than with their father. Results from the extensive study of Schofield (1965) would seem to indicate that the disrupted or disturbed family pattern is more important in the background of those homosexuals who seek treatment or who are sent to prison than in the background of homosexuals who do not enter either therapy or prison. Westwood (1960) concluded that, while many homosexuals come from inadequate homes, a sizable minority (30%) do not. Dickey (1961) found that homosexuals who report greater self-satisfaction and more adequate job functioning were also those who saw themselves as more similar to heterosexual males than to homosexual males and would prefer the company of heterosexuals over the company of homosexuals.

In addition to those explanations which emphasize factors directly related to sexuality there is another

group of explanations which emphasize the importance of various nonsexual needs or factors. For instance, Berg (Berg & Allen, 1958) admitted that he was unable to give a complete explanation but believed that homosexuality is similar to fetishism in that the sexual object has symbolic, but not necessarily sexual, meaning. Those theories which emphasize nonsexual factors stress the importance of pre-oedipal stages of psychosexual development, and/or unconscious attempts to avoid other types of psychopathology. Some theories emphasize the role homosexuality plays in satisfying dependency needs because, unconsciously, the penis symbolizes the breasts (Fairbairn, 1954; Ovesey, 1954, 1965). Bergler (1956) advanced the view that homosexuality is an expression of the psychic masochism common to all neuroses with the additional factors of an unconscious equating of the breast and penis and a failure to advance beyond a stage of infantile narcissism. Bychowski (1945) and Gershman (1953) advanced very similar views in considering homosexuality as an attempt to establish some sort of object relation despite the handicap of infantile narcissism. Implicit in the above views is the assumption that the homosexual retains

some feeling of infantile passive-dependency, at least unconsciously.

Some homosexuals react to passivity and/or an effeminate identification by attempting to assume the appearance of extreme activity or masculinity (Fenichel, 1945; Knight, 1965; Rado, 1949; West, 1967). Knight (1965) identified an active-masculine type who differs from a passive-receptive type in that any hint of passivity is experienced as a threat to self-identity. Freeman (1955) compared three nonhomosexual patients with three homosexual patients and found that both groups feared passivity and wanted to deny femininity through the defense mechanisms of repression, projection and reaction formation. Bychowski (1945) suggested passive homosexuals are trying to gain strength through the male partner while aggressives have a reaction formation to feelings of passivity and weakness. MacDonald (1938) and Brown (1958) indicate that, even in nonhomosexuals, extreme aggressiveness may be a defense against passive needs or feminine identification.

Curran and Parr (1957) found that homosexuals being seen in private psychotherapy will engage in a

variety of sexual acts despite any preferences they might have. Westwood (1960), Hooker (1965), West (1967), and Hoffman (1968) questioned the validity of the traditional masculine-feminine, active-passive dichotomy. They found that most homosexuals will participate in a variety of behaviors during their homosexual careers and that preferences may change over time. However, they also admitted that many homosexuals do have role preferences. The problem with considering the traditional dichotomy in a rigid way seems to lie in the human ability to behave in ways which do not correspond directly to preferences. Knight (1965) suggested that even if the dichotomy is not strictly accurate, study of extreme types can facilitate understanding of general motivating factors. Bieber et al., (1962) found that 36% of their sample of homosexuals were predominately "insertors" while 31% preferred being "insertees." In a second sample, of hospitalized adolescent homosexuals, they identified two subclasses: one being characterized as non-anxious, passive boys who were effeminate in sex and life style; and the other being highly anxious, aggressive boys who presented hyper-masculine facades.

Prison Homosexuality

The most obvious explanation for homosexual behavior in prison is the deprivation of opportunities for heterosexual behavior (Cory, 1955; Fishman, 1934; Fuller, 1951; Huffman, 1960; Sykes, 1958; Vedder & King, 1967). That prison homosexuality is a direct consequence of heterosexual deprivation must be questioned on the grounds that all prisoners are heterosexually deprived, but, if the incident estimates of 30% to 45% are near accurate, only a minority are homosexually involved at any given time. Clemmer (1940) indicated that a history of unrestricted sexual behavior, boredom, and generalized unhappiness interact with heterosexual deprivation to produce homosexual behavior. Clemmer (1940) and Block (1955) saw homosexuality as a way of avoiding the depersonalizing aspects of prison life. Greco and Wright (1944), in a rare study of prison homosexuality which was not directed toward estimating rates, found that prior experience with a homosexual at a time of intense need for emotional and social security was the only factor differentiating their homosexual and non-homosexual samples. Halleck (1967) also indicated that

the satisfaction of nurturance needs enhances the attractiveness of homosexuality.

Gagnon and Simon (1968) indicated that one of the most striking differences between homosexuality in prison and in the free community is that in prison active and passive roles are assumed in highly stylized relationships. For some 30 years prison slang has contained terms differentiating between the passive "punk" and the aggressive "jockey" (Huffman, 1960; Sykes, 1958; Wilson & Pescor, 1939). Although not all prison homosexuals can be classified as masculine or feminine, there is a general agreement among authors, guards and prison officials that this distinction applies to a majority of prison homosexuals. Oliver and Mosher (1968) found some empirical support for this commonly held distinction when they found that prison "insertor" homosexuals differ from "insertee" homosexuals on MMPI scales and a measure of guilt.

The aggressive prison homosexual presents himself as differing very little from the nonhomosexual inmate. The only notable differences are in his relations with the passive homosexuals and in his reputation as an extremely aggressive individual (Brierley, 1961; Sykes,

1958). The aggressive homosexual enjoys an enhanced reputation and seems to use homosexual behavior to validate masculinity (Clemmer, 1950; Gagnon & Simon, 1968; Sykes, 1958). Thus, the active-masculine homosexual overemphasizes culturally defined masculine characteristics. They are typically seen as not being homosexual by their peers. Brierley (1961) seems to have accepted this conception of the aggressive homosexuals as not really being homosexual because he does not include them among his three types of prison homosexuals but does label them as such in another section of the same article. Reiss (1961) found that a tendency to view the man taking a masculine-aggressive role as not homosexual was true within a delinquent subculture in a free community.

Passive homosexuals behave in a highly compliant, dependent manner with their partners and exchange favors for protection and gifts. They openly adopt aspects of an effeminate life style. Their peers see them as having lost any claim to manhood, they are referred to with feminine pronouns and often have effeminate nicknames (Brierley, 1961; Gagnon & Simon, 1968; Sykes, 1958). Sykes (1958) and Gagnon and Simon (1968) suggest passive-feminine

prison homosexuals have renounced their claim to manhood in return for security. They do not let their biological maleness interfere with the satisfaction of security and dependency needs.

Summary

Hooker (1956, 1965) noted passivity and withdrawal are characteristic of homosexuals and of cultural minorities. She suggests that the similarities exist because homosexuals are a minority group. An alternative explanation is that the similarities exist because both groups see themselves as relatively powerless to affect their environment or to determine what happens to them. Harper (1963) suggested homosexuality is a way of temporarily escaping feelings of low self-esteem. An explanation of the passivity of homosexuals may lie in theoretical accounts of motivating factors.

Fear of heterosexuality or of the female genitals is linked to unconscious castration anxiety. Castration anxiety is especially noticeable in the sexual area but may generalize to other areas of behavior. For instance,

Bieber et al. (1962) inferred that many of their homosexual subjects had been fearful of physical injury and had also inhibited boyish assertiveness as children. Kendrick and Clark (1967) found that homosexuals tend to describe themselves as less potent than nonhomosexuals. Within our culture femininity and passivity are closely linked. One of the implications of those theories of homosexuality which emphasize pre-oedipal fixations seems to be that, at least unconsciously, these men expect their needs to be satisfied without much assertiveness on their part and that the satisfaction of their needs is essentially the responsibility of others. In short, many authorities see passivity, conscious or unconscious, as being characteristic of homosexuals. In many cases aggressivity or a hypermasculine facade are used to disguise feelings of passivity.

Problems

This research was designed to investigate two questions: 1) what are some of the non-sexual characteristics which differentiate prisoners who adopt a

homosexual way of life from those who do not? and (2) what are some factors which distinguish between prison homosexuals who take a predominantly masculine-aggressive role and those who take a feminine-passive role?

The younger prisoner seems to be especially susceptible to homosexual pressures (Fishman, 1934; Huffman, 1961). His youth alone makes him attractive to homosexuals (Hopker, 1965); his immaturity and inexperience make him less likely to be able to handle sexual advances. Oliver and Mosher (1968) found that their nonhomosexual SS were older than a group of homosexual prisoners. If young men are less able to deal with homosexual pressure and thus adopt a relatively stable homosexual life style, homosexual prisoners will tend to have been younger when they began serving their first prison sentence.

Feminine-passive homosexuals evidently have very little faith in the power of the individual to influence events that affect him. Masculine-aggressive homosexuals work very hard to exert influence in the area of sex, at least. The Internal-External Control Scale (IECS) described by Rotter (1966) measures the extent to which a person views the things that happen to him as being

influenced by his personal behavior or characteristics. It can be expected that feminine-passive homosexuals will show a greater tendency than masculine-aggressive homosexuals to obtain high IECS scores, indicating more externality.

Since feminine-passive homosexuals are fairly overt in the adoption of an effeminate life style, they can be expected to obtain a high (Feminine) score on an overt test of masculinity-femininity. Since aggressive homosexuals maintain a masculine facade and deny passivity they would not be expected to differ from nonhomosexuals in their performance on overt measure of masculinity-femininity. Thus passive homosexuals can be expected to obtain higher scores than both nonhomosexuals and masculine-aggressive homosexuals on the Gough (1952) Fe scale.

Despite differences in facades, the two types of homosexuals have adopted homosexuality as a way of satisfying their needs in prison. While the masculine homosexual avoids any apparent hints of effeminacy or passivity, he may not do so when the difference between masculine and feminine behavior is not obvious. For example,

McClelland and Watt (1968) found women were more dissatisfied with their body parts and tended to prefer figures with slanted (as opposed to upright) lines to a greater degree than men. As these differences are not obviously related to masculinity-femininity, both passive and aggressive homosexuals may be expected to obtain higher scores (when the test is scored for feminine choices) than nonhomosexuals.

In summary, the younger a man is when he is sent to prison, the more homosexual pressure he is subjected to and the more likely he is to make a homosexual adjustment, especially if he has an effeminate or passive orientation. The feminine-passive homosexual prisoner openly expresses his effeminacy and seeks the guidance he feels he needs; the masculine-aggressive homosexual wants to disguise his passivity and show masculine assertiveness in the most readily available area: sexuality.

Hypotheses

- A. Homosexual prisoners have had a lower mean age at the time of their first adult prison incarceration than non-homosexuals.

- B. Feminine-passive homosexual prisoners obtain higher IECS scores than masculine-aggressive homosexual prisoners.
- C. Feminine homosexuals obtain higher Gough Fe scores than masculine homosexuals.
- D. Feminine homosexuals obtain higher Fe scale scores than non-homosexuals.
- E. Homosexuals express more dissatisfaction with their body parts than non-homosexuals.
- F. Homosexuals express greater preference for figures with slanted (as opposed to upright) lines than non-homosexuals.

CHAPTER TWO

METHOD

Subjects

The subjects in this research were 96 men selected from the population of the State Prison of Southern Michigan (SPSM). SPSM is the largest penal institution in Michigan. It contains approximately 2700 men under maximum security and about 1300 men under medium security. It is a policy that offenders under the age of 23 not be classified to SPSM except in unusual cases or for special purposes. Subjects were selected from the men housed at the prison after men with an Army General Classification Test (A.G.C.T.) score below 90 and an average grade rating below 6.0 were eliminated. The initial selection process continued until 64 non-homosexuals, 52 masculine-aggressive homosexuals, and 51 feminine-passive homosexuals had been selected.

Classification of subjects as homosexuals for this study was dependent upon their behavior in prison with no

implications that homosexuality was true of their behavior in the free community. Classification as either Masculine-Homosexual (Masc) or Feminine-Homosexual (Fem) was done on the basis of information contained in confidential files in the Deputy Warden's office. An experienced correctional officer is charged with the responsibility of keeping track of known and suspected homosexuals. The names of suspected homosexuals are obtained from the Reception Diagnostic Center officials, officers, and inmates. A suspect inmate is classified as a suspected homosexual until he actually admits to some official that he is homosexual or is caught in a homosexual act. Suspected homosexuals were not considered for Ss unless the suspicion was confirmed through self-admission or observed behavior. Thus reputation as a homosexual was not sufficient for classification as homosexual for this study.

The Deputy Warden's file also contains information concerning the role preference, if any, of the homosexual prisoners. Role preference is determined by the man's reputation, choice of partners, and stated preference. Those confirmed homosexuals who displayed a

definite preference for taking an effeminate-passive role were classified as Fems; those who demonstrated a preference for a masculine-aggressive role were classified as Masc. Homosexuals who did not show a clear role preference were eliminated from consideration as Ss. If there were any doubts about a S's preference or insufficient evidence to establish a preference, he was also eliminated from consideration. Non-homosexual Ss were those who were randomly selected from the population but did not appear on the Deputy's list as either confirmed or suspected homosexuals.

The selection of Ss was much more difficult than had been anticipated. Although a file of homosexuals is maintained, it includes primarily the passive homosexuals and ignores the more aggressive type. There seems to be two primary reasons for this tendency: within the prison culture, passive or effeminate homosexuals are considered homosexuals while the more masculine-aggressive type is not; many of the more aggressive homosexuals have such a well-established reputation that no file is required. Fortunately information regarding aggressive homosexuals is available or included in the information on the passive

homosexuals and in a separate file concerning aggressive inmates. A more frustrating difficulty was encountered by the fact that many of the most blatant and well-known homosexual inmates failed to meet the IQ and grade rating requirements. Consequently it was necessary to continue making tentative selections until almost all of the homosexuals included on the Deputy's list meeting the minimal requirements were included in the sample.

Not all of the selected Ss completed the tests. Some of the Ss moved or became otherwise unavailable between selection and testing; some simply did not appear for testing; and some did come to the testing room but refused to take the test. The rates of refusals and failures to show are summarized in Table 1.

There were no differences in the average age of the groups. The groups did differ on race and IQ. The race, age, and IQ of each group are summarized in Table 1. The Fems were almost exclusively white; the Masc's were almost exclusively non-white. An F test indicated the difference on IQ was statistically significant (p less than .01).

Tests

The Internal-External Control Scale (I.E.C.S.) used was the 29-item forced-choice form described by Rotter (1966). In this form, high scores indicate a belief that the individual has little influence on what happens to him. It has been found useful in predicting a tendency to conform, prisoner's memory of parole information and the willingness of Negro college students to actively participate in civil rights work (Lefcourt, 1966; Gore & Rotter, 1963). It has also been found to be related to preference for skill vs. chance activities (Gold, 1967; Schneider, 1968), claimed reaction to frustration and anxiety (Butterfield, 1964), degree of comfort in situations varying in degree of personal control (Julian, Lichtman, & Ryckman, 1968), performance on a verbal conditioning task (Getter, 1966), and decision-making time (Rotter & Mulry, 1965).

The overt masculinity-femininity measure used was the Fe scale from the California Psychological Inventory (Gough, 1957). As in most questionnaire or attitude scale measures of masculinity-femininity, the Fe scale consists

of items that are fairly obvious in their relationship to cultural stereotypes of masculinity and femininity. Bieliauskas, Miranda and Lansky (1968) found that both sexes could easily "fake" the performance of the opposite sex on the Fe scale. Nichols (1962) found that the Fe scale was highly loaded with both obvious and stereotyped sex-difference items. Gough (1966) presented evidence that it is valid for differentiating sexes and that it correlates with peer ratings of masculinity and femininity.

Shepler (1951) and Bieliauskas (1965) suggested that less obvious or projective instruments may measure a slightly different aspect of masculinity-femininity. Two non-obvious measures of masculinity-femininity were used in this study: The Body Parts Satisfaction test (BPS) and Figure Preference Test (FPT) as described by McClelland and Watt (1968). The BPS is not obviously related to sex differences but was found to discriminate between the sexes, with women expressing the greater dissatisfaction. It consists of the names of twenty body parts and S is asked to indicate whether or not he is satisfied with each part. The FPT used in this study consisted of seven scored choices between two figures, one which has upright

lines and other slanted lines, plus four unscored "filler" items. McClelland and Watt (1968) had found that women tended to prefer figures with slanted lines to a greater extent than men. A copy of the tests as used in this study may be found in the Appendix.

Procedure

A notice was placed in the prison newspaper announcing that 150 men had been randomly selected for participation in research of how prisoners think. Full confidentiality of test performance was assured. The date, place, and times of testing were given so that the Ss would be expecting a call. The men called had been selected as described above but participation was voluntary in that they could choose whether or not to honor the call and whether or not to complete the test if they did honor the call. All participants were promised a pack of cigarettes so that the randomly selected Ss would be more likely to participate.

Six Ss happened to be in the disciplinary block at the time of testing and were tested individually in

their cells. All other Ss were tested in groups of 20 to 30. They were given the tests in booklet form and recorded their answers on IBM answer sheets. The answer sheets contained a subject number as the only means of identification. Only E knew the correspondence between subject numbers and S's prison number. After each S had completed and returned the testing materials, he was given a pack of cigarettes.

At the beginning of the first test session a statement explaining the purposes of the study (excluding any mention of homosexuality) was read. However, it quickly became apparent that such statements bored or irritated the Ss. Subsequent experience indicated that allowing inmate clerks to distribute the test material and explain what was to be done in their own words was a more effective procedure. The inmate clerks explained the purpose of the tests as being a comparison of prisoners with other groups but gave such explanation in very few words and only when it appeared necessary.

TABLE I
SUBJECT BACKGROUND VARIABLES

Background Variable	Groups		
	Feminine	Masculine	Non-homosexual
Number			
Called	41	47	59
No. Show	7	12	12
Refused	10	6	4
Completed	24	29	43
Mean Age			
In Years	32.31	30.69	31.23
AGCT			
M	115.00	102.34	111.58
SD	7.75	9.23	13.37
Race			
White	92%	14%	67%
Nonwhite	8%	86%	33%
Type of Crime			
Against Property	67%	66%	72%
Against Person	33%	34%	28%

CHAPTER THREE

RESULTS

Three variables were considered as possible covariates of the measures of primary interest in this study: Type of crime, race, and IQ. The offenses for which the Ss were sentenced were divided into two categories: Crimes against Persons and Crimes against Property. Crimes against Persons included those crimes which involved direct damage to another person's well-being. Sex offenses were included in this category since they are traditionally assumed to be dangerous to another individual even when threats or force are not used. Crimes with the primary goal of illegal acquisition of property or money were classified as Crimes against Property even if a threat to another person's well-being was implied, as in the case of armed robbery or sale of drugs. Three Ss had been convicted of a drug offense (possession) and were considered as having committed crime against property since there was an implication that the drugs

were being possessed in order to be sold. The race of S was classified as White or Non-white. There were no Orientals, Mexican-Americans, or Indians among the Ss, so the race classification was essentially White and Negro. IQ was determined by the AGCT which is routinely administered to all entering inmates. The percentage distribution of race and type of crime as well as mean IQ performance are summarized for each group in Table 1.

A Chi-square analysis indicated the three groups did not differ on type of crime (Chi-square equal .41). The two homosexual groups obviously differed on the percentage of non-whites. An analysis of variance of the IQ scores (Tables 1 and 4) indicated the groups differed significantly on IQ. Possible relationships between the covariates and criterion scores were analyzed through the use of t tests in the case of race and type of crime and with product-moment correlations in the case of IQ. The results of the t tests are presented in Table 2; of the correlational analysis in Table 3. The t tests did not indicate a relationship between race or type of crime and test performance. Although there was one statistically significant correlation between IQ and a dependent

variable (-.42 between IQ and FPT) for a specific group (Masc) there were no significant correlations between IQ and the dependent variables for the total group of Ss. Therefore, it was neither necessary nor useful to adjust the criterion scores for the possible covariates of race, type of crime, or IQ.

The means and standard deviation of the test performances of the various groups are presented in Table 3. Summaries of the analyses of variance are presented in Table 4. The analyses indicated no support for the hypotheses of differences between the groups on any of the variables. The distribution of BPS scores were highly skewed since most Ss claimed complete or almost complete satisfaction with their body. The Kruskal-Wallis analysis of variance by ranks was used to analyze the data from the BPS. This analysis did not indicate any statistically significant difference between the groups in their performance ($H = 5.52$, p between .1 and .05).

The number of Ss in each group who answered in the scored direction was recorded for each item of the four tests. The proportion of each group answering in the scored direction for each item is summarized in

Tables 6, 7, 8, and 9. If the proportions of any two groups differed by more than .10, the item was subjected to a chi-square test. Of 261 possible tests, 29 (11%) were statistically significant while only 13 would be expected to have been significant by chance.

An inspection of items on which significance was found may be summarized as follows: Homosexuals were more likely than non-homosexuals to say they get excited easily, sometimes feel they are about to go to pieces, and that people cannot prevent wars. Fems were more likely than Nons to like the work of store clerk, feel scared in strange places, and to express dissatisfaction with their eyebrows, face, fingers, and skin and less likely to boast or enjoy mechanical work. Masc's were more likely than Nons to prefer a shower, take things hard and get anxious when others disapprove and less likely to return excessive change. They are also more likely to believe that working for friendship is not always successful and less likely to be dissatisfied with their teeth. Fems were more likely than Masc's to be irritated when someone spits on the sidewalk, return excessive change, and to express dissatisfaction with their eyebrows, complexions, and teeth.

TABLE II

RESULTS OF t TESTS OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POSSIBLE COVARIATES
AND DEPENDENT VARIABLES

Possible Covariates	Dependent Variables			
	CPI FE	Internal- External	Body Parts Satisfaction	Figure Preference
<u>t</u> test				
Crimes vs. Property (N=66)	-.13	-.71	-.54	.18
vs.				
Crimes vs. Person (N=30)				
White (N=55)	-.69	-.74	.68	-.81
vs.				
NonWhite (N=41)				

TABLE III

CORRELATION BETWEEN IQ AND DEPENDENT VARIABLES

Dependent Variables	Coefficients				
	Fems	Mascs	Nons	Mean r	All Ss
IECS	.30	-.30	.16	.05	.02
Fe	.16	-.34	-.02	-.07	-.02
FPT	-.16	-.42*	-.06	-.21	-.21
BPS	.22	-.06	.01	.06	.08

*p less than .05.

TABLE IV

MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS OF THE
DEPENDENT VARIABLES

Variable	Group		
	Feminine	Masculine	Non-homosexual
Age in Months			
M	287.58	259.55	281.90
SD	64.15	77.76	61.07
Internal- External (Control)			
M	6.63	8.28	7.53
SD	4.37	2.72	4.05
CPI Fe Scale			
M	18.21	17.07	16.56
SD	4.30	3.06	2.99
Body Parts (Satisfaction)			
M	3.42	1.86	2.00
SD	2.84	2.42	2.56
Figure Preference (Test)			
M	1.71	1.97	1.30
SD	1.34	1.40	1.17

TABLE V

ANALYSES OF VARIANCE OF DEPENDENT
VARIABLES AND IQ

Dependent Variable	Variance Analyses			
	Source	df	MS	F
AGCT IQ	Group	2	1197.47	9.59*
	Error	93	124.94	
Age in Months	Group	2	8398.36	1.34
	Error	93	6267.43	
Internal-External Control	Group	2	17.90	1.21
	Error	93	14.82	
CPI Fe Scale	Group	2	21.04	1.78
	Error	93	11.83	
Figure Preference Test	Group	2	3.98	2.33
	Error	93	1.71	

*p less than .05.

TABLE VI
 PROPORTIONS AND DIFFERENCES IN PROPORTIONS
 ANSWERING IECS ITESM IN SCORED DIRECTION

IECS Item ¹	Proportions and Differences in Proportions					
	Fem	Masc	Non	Fem- Masc	Fem- Non	Masc- Non
2	.17	.10	.15	.07	.02	.05
3	.67	.87	.34	.20	.33*	.53**
4	.38	.57	.46	.19	.06	.11
5	.33	.60	.49	.27	.16	.11
6	.17	.23	.24	.06	.07	.01
7	.38	.63	.32	.25	.06	.31*
9	.17	.20	.20	.03	.03	.00
10	.04	.23	.12	.19	.08	.11
11	.13	.20	.17	.07	.04	.03
12	.63	.57	.46	.06	.17	.11
13	.21	.37	.37	.16	.16	.00
15	.17	.10	.17	.07	.00	.07
16	.13	.17	.12	.04	.01	.05
17	.42	.53	.44	.09	.02	.09
18	.38	.53	.49	.15	.19	.06
20	.42	.43	.37	.01	.05	.06
21	.21	.10	.12	.11	.09	.02
22	.38	.50	.56	.12	.18	.06
23	.13	.07	.10	.06	.03	.03
25	.46	.33	.39	.13	.07	.06
26	.21	.40	.44	.19	.23	.04
28	.33	.30	.15	.03	.18	.15
29	.13	.20	.17	.07	.04	.03

¹Filler Items not included.

*Chi-square p less than .05.

**Chi-square p less than .01.

TABLE VII

PROPORTIONS AND DIFFERENCES IN PROPORTIONS ANSWERING
FE ITEMS IN SCORED DIRECTION

Fe Item	Proportions and Differences in Proportions					
	Fem	Masc	Non	Fem- Masc	Fem- Non	Masc- Non
1	.75	.66	.86	.09	.11	.20
2	.42	.72	.62	.30*	.20	.10
3	.13	.14	.07	.01	.06	.07
4	.54	.24	.43	.30*	.11	.19
5	.42	.62	.64	.20	.22	.02
6	.67	.69	.79	.02	.12	.10
7	.46	.62	.29	.16	.17	.33**
8	.08	.14	.05	.06	.03	.09
9	.38	.24	.05	.14	.33**	.19
10	.33	.45	.07	.12	.26**	.38**
11	.13	.28	.38	.15	.25*	.10
12	.58	.69	.81	.11	.23*	.12
13	.79	.62	.81	.17	.02	.19
14	.38	.55	.29	.17	.09	.26*
15	.67	.48	.62	.19	.05	.14
16	.58	.62	.52	.04	.06	.10
17	.50	.55	.67	.05	.17	.12
18	.46	.34	.29	.12	.17	.05
19	.63	.59	.74	.04	.11	.15
20	.42	.48	.50	.06	.08	.02
21	.88	.83	.79	.05	.09	.04
22	.17	.17	.05	.00	.12	.12
23	.71	.67	.76	.04	.05	.09
24	.46	.41	.48	.05	.02	.07
25	.50	.72	.40	.22	.10	.32**
26	.63	.59	.52	.04	.09	.07
27	.58	.48	.43	.10	.15	.05
28	.54	.41	.43	.13	.11	.02
29	.38	.24	.24	.14	.14	.00
30	.21	.17	.31	.04	.10	.14
31	.54	.48	.26	.06	.28*	.22*
32	.38	.24	.21	.14	.17	.03
33	.67	.62	.52	.05	.15	.10
34	.38	.31	.48	.07	.10	.17
35	.42	.31	.14	.09	.28*	.17
36	.83	.69	.86	.14	.03	.17
37	.25	.00	.29	.25**	.04	.29**

*Chi-square p less than .05.

**Chi-square p less than .01.

TABLE VIII

PROPORTIONS AND DIFFERENCES IN PROPORTIONS
ANSWERING BPS ITEMS IN SCORED DIRECTION

BPS Item	Proportions and Differences in Proportions					
	Fem	Masc	Non	Fem- Masc	Fem- Non	Masc- Non
1	.13	.10	.12	.03	.01	.02
2	.08	.03	.12	.05	.04	.09
3	.04	.00	.05	.04	.01	.05
4	.17	.00	.00	.17*	.17**	.00
5	.04	.03	.07	.01	.03	.04
6	.17	.14	.02	.03	.15*	.12
7	.42	.07	.14	.35**	.28*	.07
8	.29	.14	.14	.15	.15*	.00
9	.21	.10	.14	.11	.07	.04
10	.17	.10	.14	.07	.03	.04
11	.00	.03	.07	.03	.07	.04
12	.17	.07	.07	.10	.10	.00
13	.13	.10	.10	.03	.03	.00
14	.14	.03	.05	.11	.09	.02
15	.21	.10	.19	.11	.02	.09
16	.17	.03	.05	.14	.12	.02
17	.21	.17	.05	.04	.16*	.12
18	.08	.10	.10	.02	.02	.00
19	.46	.10	.36	.36**	.10	.26*
20	.00	.14	.07	.14	.07	.07

*Chi-square p less than .05.

**Chi-square p less than .01.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

TABLE IX
 PROPORTIONS AND DIFFERENCES ANSWERING FPT ITEMS
 IN SCORED DIRECTION

FPT Item	Proportions and Differences in Proportions					
	Fem	Masc	Non	Fem- Masc	Fem- Non	Masc- Non
1	.21	.17	.10	.04	.11	.07
2	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
3	.17	.27	.10	.10	.07	.17*
4	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
5	.08	.27	.15	.19	.07	.12
6	.17	.23	.17	.06	.00	.06
7	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
8	.38	.27	.12	.11	.26*	.15
9	.17	.17	.12	.00	.05	.05
10	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
11	.54	.53	.61	.01	.07	.08
12	.00	.00	.07	.00	.07	.07

*Chi-square p less than .05.

CHAPTER FOUR

DISCUSSION

No statistically significant support was found for any of the hypotheses of this study. The most obvious conclusion is that prison homosexuals do not differ from other inmates on any of the variables studied. The same can be said in comparison of masculine-aggressive and feminine-passive homosexual prisoners. Despite differences in their outward adjustment in prison, the groups do not differ on any of the selected personality variables.

It seems to be generally accepted that younger and immature-appearing inmates will be subject to a greater intensity of homosexual pressures than will older, more mature inmates. Results of this research indicate that, even if the younger man is subjected to more pressure, he is no more likely to adopt a persistent homosexual adjustment than the more mature inmate. If the assumption that younger inmates are subjected to a greater sexual pressure is accepted, then the failure to find a significant

relationship between age of first adult incarceration and later homosexual adjustment would seem to imply support for the idea that something besides sexual pressure determines the probability of a homosexual adjustment.

Evidently the groups did not differ in degree to which they see themselves as being able to exert personal control over their fate. Despite the appearance of greater control projected by the masculine-aggressive homosexual, he does not view himself as having any more personal control than his feminine-passive counterpart, or than the average inmate. On the other hand, the feminine-passive homosexual evidently sees himself as having as much personal control as any other inmate, despite his facade of passivity and helplessness.

Throughout this study it was assumed that high externality (as defined by IECS) would be similar to a feeling of helplessness which, in turn, would lead to or be similar to passivity. Perhaps a feeling of powerlessness is not related to the passivity commonly associated with homosexuality. Instead there may be a feeling that passivity is the best way to obtain one's goals. For instance, the feminine-passive homosexual may see himself

as exerting control through his ability to grant or withhold sexual favors and/or his projected dependency.

The groups did not differ on the overt measure of masculinity-femininity or on the more subtle measures. Perhaps the lack of significant differences can be attributed to the fact that almost all of the subjects are members of a subculture in which aggressivity and masculine interests are common characteristics. In any case, there was no support for the hypotheses that prison homosexuality is related to a greater effeminacy or a reaction to underlying femininity.

The rank order of mean Fe scale scores was in the predicted order but there were no statistically significant differences between groups. The difference on the BPS approached but did not attain an acceptable level of significance. Inspection of the scores indicate a tendency for feminine-passive homosexuals to express greater dissatisfaction with body parts than the other two groups. There may be a tendency for prison homosexuals, especially the feminine-passive type, to resemble women more than other prisoners but this tendency is hidden by the variability in this area and by other factors.

The majority (24 of 29) of the statistically significant chi-squares in the abbreviated item analysis concerned 18 items from the Fe and BPS. These two tests, perhaps with modifications, may be useful tools in future research on prison homosexuality. The remaining significant chi-squares were related to four items from the BPS and IECS and can be most economically interpreted as produced by chance.

Examination of the individual Fe and BPS items on which significance was found indicate homosexual prisoners are more emotional than other inmates. Females express dissatisfaction with more body parts than the other two groups, and Males are more likely than Nones to be concerned when others disapprove. The greater emotionality may indicate a more intense reaction to the deprivations of prison and higher motivation to avoid the deprivations. The acceptance of a structured homosexual role may be attractive because it would reduce ambiguity and provide peer-approved methods of expressing emotionality. Passive homosexuals are expected to show emotion to a wide-range of situations as part of their supposed femininity; aggressive homosexuals are expected to be generally calm and collected but are allowed to be

very upset when they can perceive a situation as a threat to their homosexual relationship. The greater body dissatisfaction expressed by Fems may reflect a belief that these body parts, primarily appearance items, interfere with their preferred methods of control and obtaining favors. The fact that Masc's are concerned with social approval may partially account for their adoption of the high status "jockey" role.

The most striking difference between the groups had nothing to do with the major hypotheses. The racial composition of the two homosexual groups was markedly different with the Fems being almost entirely white while the Masc's were almost entirely Negro. It is questionable whether this racial imbalance accurately reflects the composition of homosexual groups within the prison population. Some of the most blatant Negro effeminate homosexuals were not included within the sample, primarily because they failed to meet the tested IQ and AGR requirements. It may be that Negro homosexuals are reluctant to turn to the predominantly white authorities for assistance when they experience difficulty with other inmates while white inmates feel few such inhibitions, especially if the troublesome inmates are Negro.

Discussion of the racial imbalance with experienced inmates suggested other explanatory factors. It seems that while white masculine homosexuals tend to approach other inmates as individuals, Negro masculine homosexuals tend to pressure other inmates as a group. A tendency to exert sexual pressure as a group would make their activities more apparent to custodial officials and lead the victimized inmate to complain more quickly. There is also a tendency for white homosexual inmates to prefer long-lasting relationships while the Negro inmate prefers readily available physical release without enduring affectional ties. Thus the Negro aggressive homosexual would more likely be included on the list from which subjects for this research were selected.

This study seems to be an addition to the growing body of literature indicating non-significant differences between homosexuals and non-homosexuals, except in sexual behavior (Hoffman, 1968; Hooker, 1957; Schofield, 1965; West, 1967). Schofield (1965) compared background and sociological features of a group of British men convicted of homosexual offenses with convicted pedophiliacs and with other groups of homosexuals and found that men

convicted of homosexual offenses resembled other prisoners more than they resembled other homosexuals. The idea that there should be personality differences between homosexuals and non-homosexuals is intuitively appealing. It is even more appealing in a prison setting where homosexuals and non-homosexuals not only differ in sexual behavior but also in social role behaviors. Such differences may exist but not in areas of passivity (as measured by the IECS) or femininity. On the other hand, perhaps there are no consistent personality differences and that choice of a homosexual adjustment is determined primarily by accidental learning experiences as suggested by Greco and Wright (1944) and Churchill (1967).

The failure to find consistently important personality differences between homosexuals and non-homosexuals or between different types of homosexuals may indicate that homosexuality meets a variety of needs and is part of several different personality patterns. Attempts to find a factor common to several cases may be doomed to failure because the presence of other important, and often conflicting, factors makes the discovery of a single factor difficult. The ability to

fantasize or empathize means that a variety of acts can satisfy the same needs. For instance, a desire to be loved in a maternal way can be satisfied by being cuddled by another man or by cuddling another man. The same flexibility in need satisfaction can be found in cases in which an active sodomist feels he is degrading another man while his passive partner fantasizes draining masculinity. Additional variation is introduced if a man learns to associate satisfaction with behavior not specifically related to personality dynamics. Many personality patterns are possible because a given need can be satisfied in many ways; a specific act may satisfy many needs; and learning experiences not directly related to personality can associate homosexual behavior with seemingly irrelevant needs.

Obviously further research is needed before psychologists can be satisfied either that there are no significant personality differences or that the important differences have been identified. This is especially true in the study of prison homosexuality where there is a marked lack of research in an important area. Fishman (1934) and Clemmer (1940, 1958) have commented on the

difficulties of doing research in this area because of the reluctance of correctional officials to explore the problem. This reluctance seems to stem partially from a desire to protect the rights of the individual and partially from a desire to deal with the problem either by ignoring it or by treating it as a disciplinary problem. For instance, in this research, concern was expressed that the inmates not discover the existence of the Deputy Warden's list and that the individual subject not be able to discover that they had been identified as homosexual. It is refreshing to note that more interest is being shown in research in this area and that the major concern, at least in Michigan, is with the rights of the individuals. Additional difficulties in research are defining, identifying, and eliciting the cooperation of the homosexual subjects. Most individuals are very reluctant to identify themselves as homosexuals and to cooperate in research because of the legal prohibitions against homosexual behavior.

The results of this research would tend to indicate that further exploration of femininity and passivity (at least as measured by the IECS) would not be fruitful

for further research on prison homosexuality. Perhaps further areas of study would be suggested through intensive interviewing of a few highly selected, but cooperative, homosexual subjects representing different types of role adjustments. Another area of study could be the rather stereotyped seduction sequence described by Fishman (1934) and by Huffman (1960) some twenty-six years later. Evidently the sequence is effective with a number of men and yet we have no knowledge as to why it is effective with some people but not with others.

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APPENDIX

BODY PARTS TEST

PSYCHOLOGICAL INVENTORY

FIGURE PREFERENCE TEST

BELIEF SCALE

AND SCORING PROCEDURE

BODY PARTS TEST

This test is the Body Parts Satisfaction Test. Answers to this one are to be marked on answer sheet number two. You are asked to tell whether or not you are satisfied with that part mark the space by "t" on the answer sheet; if you are not satisfied, mark space "f."

1. back
2. ears
3. elbows
4. eyebrows
5. eyelashes
6. face
7. facial complexion
8. fingers
9. hair on body
10. hands
11. hips
12. knees
13. legs
14. lips
15. profile
16. shoulders
17. skin
18. skin color
19. teeth
20. thighs

PSYCHOLOGICAL INVENTORY

This test is the Psychological Inventory and is also paired with IBM answer sheet number two. In this test there are a series of statements. Read each one and decide how you feel about it. If you agree with the statement or feel it is true about you, answer "t" for true. If you disagree or feel it is not true about you, answer "f" for false.

21. I am very slow in making up my mind.
22. I think I would like the work of a building contractor.
23. I think I would like the work of a dress designer.
24. I become quite irritated when I see someone spit on the sidewalk.
25. It is hard for me to start a conversation with strangers.
26. I must admit I enjoy playing practical jokes on people.
27. I get very tense and anxious when I think other people are disapproving of me.
28. A windstorm terrifies me.
29. I think I would like the work of a clerk in a large department store.
30. I get excited very easily.
31. I like to boast about my achievements every now and then.

Psychological Inventory (Cont.)

32. I think I would like the work of a garage mechanic.
33. I like adventure stories better than romantic stories.
34. I prefer a shower to a bathtub.
35. The thought of being in an automobile accident is very frightening to me.
36. The average person is not able to appreciate art and music very well.
37. At times I feel like picking a fist fight with someone.
38. Sometimes I have the same dream over and over.
39. I think I am stricter about right and wrong than most people.
40. I think I would like to drive a racing car.
41. I like to be with a crowd who play jokes on one another.
42. I am somewhat afraid of the dark.
43. I think I could do better than most of the present politicians if I were in office.
44. I always tried to make the best school grades that I could.
45. I am inclined to take things hard.
46. I would like to be a soldier.
47. I like to go to parties and other affairs where there is lots of loud fun.

Psychological Inventory (Cont.)

48. I very much like hunting.
49. In school I was sometimes sent to the principal for cutting up.
50. I think I would like the work of a librarian.
51. Sometimes I feel that I am about to go to pieces.
52. I would like to be a nurse.
53. I like mechanics magazines.
54. I want to be an important person in the community.
55. I must admit I feel sort of scared when I move to a strange place.
56. I'm pretty sure I know how we can settle the international problems we face today.
57. If I get too much change in a store, I always give it back.

FIGURE PREFERENCE TEST

The first test is the Figure Preference Test which is paired with IBM answer sheet number one. You are asked to tell which of two figures you like best. If you like figure "a" best darken the space by "a" on your answer sheet; if you like figure "b" best darken the space by "b."

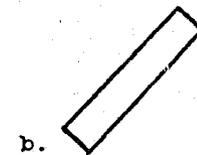
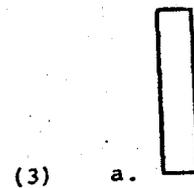
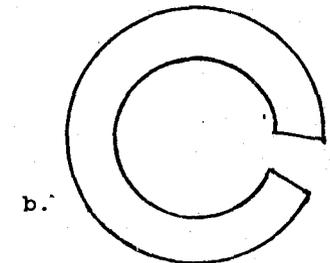
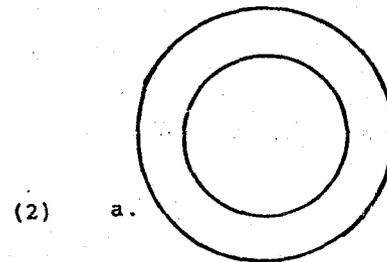
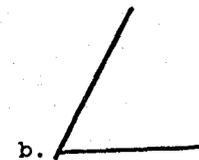
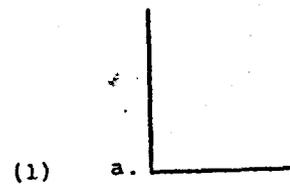


Figure Preference Test (Cont.)

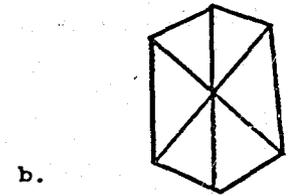
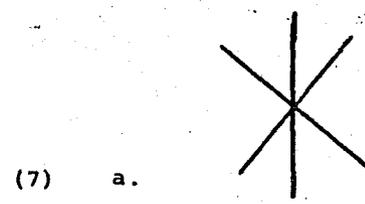
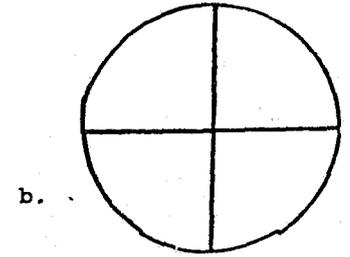
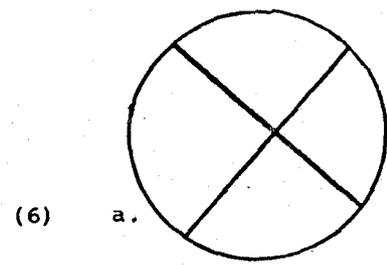
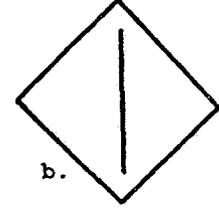
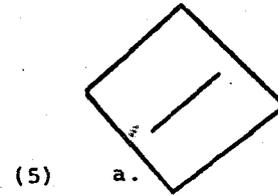
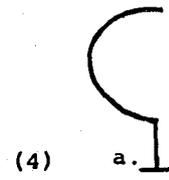
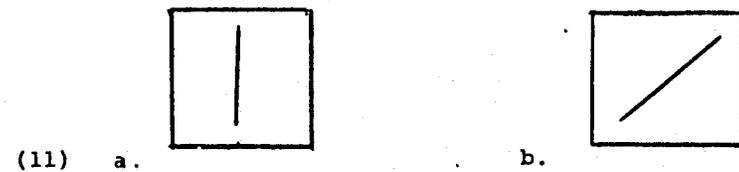
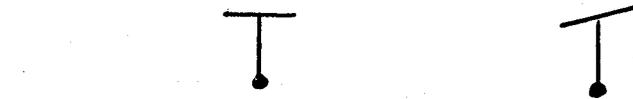


Figure Preference Test (Cont.)



(12) Answer either a or b.

BELIEF SCALE

This test is the Belief Scale. Your answers to this test are to be entered on IBM answer sheet number one. You are asked to choose between two statements. Select the alternative that seems most true to you. Mark the corresponding space on your answer sheet. If "a" seems most true darken space "a"; if "b" seems most true darken the space by "b."

13. a. Children get into trouble because their parents punish them too much.
b. The trouble with most children nowadays is that their parents are too easy with them.
14. a. Many of the unhappy things in people's lives are partly due to bad luck.
b. People's misfortunes result from the mistakes they make.
15. a. One of the major reasons why we have wars is because people don't take enough interest in politics.
b. There will always be wars, no matter how hard people try to prevent them.
16. a. In the long run people get the respect they deserve in this world.
b. Unfortunately, an individual's worth often passes unrecognized no matter how hard he tries.
17. a. The idea that teachers are unfair to students is nonsense.
b. Most students don't realize the extent to which their grades are influenced by accidental happenings.

Belief Scale (Cont.)

18. a. Without the right breaks one cannot be an effective leader.
- b. Capable people who fail to become leaders have not taken advantage of their opportunities.
19. a. No matter how hard you try some people just don't like you.
- b. People who can't get others to like them don't understand how to get along with others.
20. a. Heredity plays the major role in determining one's personality.
- b. It is one's experiences in life which determine what they're like.
21. a. I have often found that what is going to happen will happen.
- b. Trusting to fate has never turned out as well for me as making a decision to take a definite course of action.
22. a. In the case of the well prepared student there is rarely if ever such a thing as an unfair test.
- b. Many times exam questions tend to be so unrelated to course work that studying is really useless.
23. a. Becoming a success is a matter of hard work, luck has little or nothing to do with it.
- b. Getting a good job depends mainly on being in the right place at the right time.

Belief Scale (Cont.)

24. a. The average citizen can have an influence in government decisions.
- b. This world is run by the few people in power, and there is not much the little guy can do about it.
25. a. When I make plans, I am almost certain that I can make them work.
- b. It is not always wise to plan too far ahead because many things turn out to be a matter of good or bad fortune anyhow.
26. a. There are certain people who are just no good.
- b. There is some good in everybody.
27. a. In my case getting what I want has little or nothing to do with luck.
- b. Many times we might just as well decide what to do by flipping a coin.
28. a. Who gets to be the boss often depends on who was lucky enough to be in the right place first.
- b. Getting people to do the right thing depends upon ability, luck has little or nothing to do with it.
29. a. As far as world affairs are concerned, most of us are the victims of forces we can neither understand, nor control.
- b. By taking an active part in political and social affairs the people can control world events.
30. a. Most people don't realize the extent to which their lives are controlled by accidental happenings.
- b. There really is no such thing as "luck."

Belief Scale (Cont.)

31. a. One should always be willing to admit mistakes.
b. It is usually best to cover up one's mistakes.
32. a. It is hard to know whether or not a person really likes you.
b. How many friends you have depends upon how nice a person you are.
33. a. In the long run the bad things that happen to us are balanced by the good ones.
b. Most misfortunes are the result of lack of ability, ignorance, laziness, or all three.
34. a. With enough effort we can wipe out political corruption.
b. It is difficult for people to have much control over the things politicians do in office.
35. a. Sometimes I can't understand how teachers arrive at the grades they give.
b. There is a direct connection between how hard I study and the grades I get.
36. a. A good leader expects people to decide for themselves what they should do.
b. A good leader makes it clear to everybody what their jobs are.
37. a. Many times I feel that I have little influence over the things that happen to me.
b. It is impossible for me to believe that chance or luck plays an important role in my life.

Belief Scale (Cont.)

38. a. People are lonely because they don't try to be friendly.
- b. There's not much use in trying too hard to please people, if they like you, they like you.
39. a. There is too much emphasis on athletics in high school.
- b. Team sports are an excellent way to build character.
40. a. What happens to me is my own doing.
- b. Sometimes I feel that I don't have enough control over the direction my life is taking.
41. a. Most of the time I can't understand why politicians behave the way they do.
- b. In the long run the people are responsible for bad government on a national as well as on a local level.
42. a. I like being in prison.
- b. I do not like being in prison.

SCORING PROCEDURE FOR TESTS

The Figure Preference Test was scored for the choices of slanted figures on items 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 11. Items 2, 4, 7, 10, and 12 are filler items.

The Belief Scale (Internal-External Control Scale) was scored with the following items indicating externality:

- 14 (a) Many of the unhappy things in people's lives are partly due to bad luck.
- 15 (b) There will always be wars, no matter how hard people try to prevent them.
- 16 (b) Unfortunately, an individual's worth often passes unrecognized no matter how hard he tries.
- 17 (b) Most students don't realize the extent to which their grades are influenced by accidental happenings.
- 18 (a) Without the right breaks one cannot be an effective leader.
- 19 (a) No matter how hard you try some people just don't like you.
- 21 (a) I have often found that what is going to happen will happen.
- 22 (b) Many times exam questions tend to be so unrelated to course work that studying is really useless.
- 23 (b) Getting a good job depends mainly on being in the right place at the right time.

Scoring Procedure
for Tests (Cont.)

- 24 (b) This world is run by the few people in power, and there is not much the little guy can do about it.
- 25 (b) It is not always wise to plan too far ahead because many things turn out to be a matter of good or bad fortune anyhow.
- 27 (b) Many times we might just as well decide what to do by flipping a coin.
- 28 (a) Who gets to be the boss often depends on who was lucky enough to be in the right place first.
- 29 (a) As far as world affairs are concerned most of us are the victims of forces we can neither understand, nor control.
- 30 (a) Most people don't realize the extent to which their lives are controlled by accidental happenings.
- 32 (a) It is hard to know whether or not a person really likes you.
- 33 (a) In the long run the bad things that happen to us are balanced by the good ones.
- 34 (b) It is difficult for people to have much control over the things politicians do in office.
- 35 (a) Sometimes I can't understand how teachers arrive at the grades they give.
- 37 (a) Many times I feel that I have little influence over the things that happen to me.
- 38 (b) There's not much use in trying too hard to please people, if they like you, they like you.

Scoring Procedure
for Tests (Cont.)

- 40 (b) Sometimes I feel that I don't have enough control over the direction my life is taking.
- 41 (a) Most of the time I can't understand why politicians behave the way they do.

The Body Parts Test was scored for all false answers as they indicated dissatisfaction with a particular part of the body.

The Psychological Inventory (CPI Fe Scale) was scored for true answers on the following items: 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 36, 38, 42, 44, 45, 50, 51, 52, 55, and 57. All other items were scored if answered false.

END

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