SELF-ESTEEM LEVELS IN HOMOSEXUALS
IN MANHATTAN AND LAWRENCE, KANSAS

by

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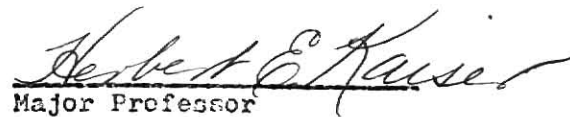submitted in partial fulfillment of the

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

HYPOTHESIS

In general terms, this study was designed to examine whether sexual preference can be viewed as a major determinant of personal adjustment in the individual. In more specific terms, the hypothesis was that homosexuality, per se, does not directly correlate with any significant differences in self-esteem, as measured by the Butler and Haigh Q-sort, between a group of homosexual males selected from two university communities in Kansas and a sample of control males selected from the student bodies of the two universities and matched for age and location of residence.

There are several questions which need to be considered prior to examining the results of this study. These questions are:

1) What is meant by homosexuality?

2) Is homosexuality an illness or disease?

3) What is meant by the concept of disease or adjustment?

4) Is self-esteem an indicator of adjustment?

5) Does the Butler and Haigh Q-sort provide a measure of self-esteem?

DEFINITIONS OF HOMOSEXUALITY

The task of arriving at an adequate working definition of homosexuality is by no means simple. When attempting to define any form of behavior it is necessary, in order to make the definition at all applicable, to take into account as many aspects of that behavior as possible without becoming

overburdened with detail. In addition, it is necessary to take into consideration those definitions that have been used before so as to maintain some continuity with the past.

Whether engaged in research or theorizing, anyone who has had occasion to consider homosexuality has had a definition for what it is. These definitions may be categorized according to their primary emphasis: behavior, behavior and preference, or preference only.

Irving Bieber has provided an example of a definition based primarily upon behavior. In a magazine article (Bieber,1964:75) he defined homosexuality as a "...continuing erotic behavior between members of the same sex." This definition was considered too restrictive for the purposes of this study since it does not take into consideration those individuals who have homosexual feelings, but who have not, for some reason, had an actual homosexual experience. Such an individual may consider himself to be homosexual in orientation despite his lack of homosexual experience.

The second category, based upon behavior and preference, appears to be the most frequently used. Cappon(1965:7) defined homosexuality as follows:

"For the precision of definition, we shall restrict the unqualified term 'homosexuality' to overt, acted out homosexual behavior, in which the individual, male or female, habitually seeks and attains orgasm by means of sexual contact with a member of the same sex over a period of years, because of choice or preference for a sexual partner of the same sex, though this is not an exclusive choice."

In their study of male and female homosexuality Saghir and Robins(1973:6) used a similar definition as their criterion for inclusion in their homosexual sample. A final example of this type of definition came from the Sex Information and Education Council of the United States, SIECUS(1970:73):

"Homosexual behavior refers to overt sexual relations, or emotional attachments involving sexual attraction, between individuals, male or female, of the same sex."

The final category consists of those definitions which are based primarily upon preference. Two examples of this type are presented. In his book about the healthy homosexual Weinberg(1972:69) stated that; "To be a homosexual is to have an erotic preference for members of one's own sex." This definition is quite similar to the one chosen by the Wolfenden Committee(1963:27) in its report; "...homosexuality is a sexual propensity for persons of one's own sex."

In attempting to define homosexuality for the purposes of this study it was necessary to examine as many facets of the population from which the sample was drawn as possible. A definition was needed which was as non-restrictive as possible and yet would definately limit the sample to homo-sexuals. Therefore, the definition chosen was based primarily upon prefer-ence. To be a homosexual within the limits of this study it was necessary for the prospective subjects to state that 60% or more of his sexual pref-erences and attitudes were directed towards members of his own sex. This definition allowed any individual who considered himself to be a homosexual to be a part of the homosexual sample, whether or not his actual sexual be-havior to date had been predominantly homosexual in nature. It must be real-ized, however, that this definition does not include all variations of homo-sexuality. Bieber(1967:963) pointed out that a definition based upon prefer-ence and awareness does not account for the individual who engages in homo-sexual behavior, who is aroused by that behavior, but who represses awareness of that arousal. Such an individual, on the basis of the above definition would claim that he was not homosexual in orientation. Such an individual,

however, would not be participating in all aspects of the homosexual community. As Zucker and Manosevitz(1966:557) stated:

> "We emphasize that the term 'overt homosexual' serves both as a psychological category for male sexual object preference, and as a social label for a type of identity consisting of patterned role relationships with other homosexuals, with the homosexual community, and with the non-homosexual world."

Within this study, therefore, the term homosexual refers to the overt, aware individual who actively and knowingly participates in both aspects of homosexuality, preference and role identity.

IS HOMOSEXUALITY A DISEASE?

While there are several definitions of what homosexuality is, there are many more theories as to whether homosexuality is a disease. These theories can be readily divided into three categories: genetic, disease, and non-disease. In order that the current study may appear in proper perspective to previous research it is necessary to briefly review the work done in each of these categories. It should be stated at the outset that this study is oriented towards the non-disease theories for reason that will be explained later.

Genetic Theories

The first group of theories to be considered is the genetic group. This group of theories is based upon the assumption that there is a genetic cause for homosexuality. Technically this orientation does not render a judgement as to the psychological health or illness of the individual homosexual, rather it states that the homosexual has no control over his condition since he inherited it from his parents. Kallman(1952) studied 40 monozygotic pairs

of homosexuals. Although only one pair of these twins had a homosexual father, all of the twins were homosexual and all denied a history of mutual sexual relationships. At the same time Kallman studied 45 dizygotic twins, one of each pair being homosexual. In these twins the incidence of homosexuality in the co-twin was found to be no greater than would be expected from Kinsey's data. These results firmly convinced Kallman that homosexuality was basically determined by hereditary factors.

Mayer-Gross(1954) quoted Saunders' report of a study done on seven uniovular twins. These findings were viewed as being supportive of Kallman's work since all but one of the pairs were both homosexual. However, despite Kallman's emphasis upon genetic factors, Mayer-Gross added that there were multiple causitive factors and that experiential factors could easily redirect these genetic influences. In another study, Bauer(1940) stated that the basic underlying causes were genetic in nature with subsequent differentiation resulting from hormonal factors.

On the other hand, Raboch and Nidoma(1958) studied 36 males with female type sex chromatin. Of these 36 men, 32 were heterosexual and the remaining four were eunuchoid. They also studied 194 adult male homosexuals. Of these 194 men only nine were found to have hypoplastic testes and of the nine, six had masculine sex chromatin. From these findings they concluded that it would be pure coincidence to find female type sex chromatin in a homosexual. Further doubt is cast upon the genetic assumption by a study done by Money, Hampson and Hampson(1955). They studied 76 pseudohermaphrodites and individuals with gonadal agenesis. In every case they found that the individuals established gender role and orientations consistent with assigned sex and rearing. In general, these two studies indicated that genetic factors do not

provide the major determinant for homosexuality while experiential factors appeared to be significant.

With reference to the hormonal factors mentioned by Bauer(1940) the two examples that follow indicate the general trends in the research being done. Tourney and Hatfield(1973) tested three groups-chronic schizophrenics, homosexuals, and normals-for the presence or absence of hormones of the androgen group in the subjects blood plasma and urine. While they found a significant reduction in the amount of hormones present in the chronic schizophrenics, regardless of age or length or institutionalization, from the level of the normals, they did not find any such reduction in the homosexual group. At the same time, Greenblatt, et al,(1972) studied the effects of androgen and progestogen therapy upon subjects with complaints of inadequacy or homosexuality. They found that the hormone therapy was successful for those subjects with the inadequacy problems but was ineffectual with the homosexual complaints.

In summation, therefore, it would appear that, although there was some evidence that genetic factors influenced some individuals towards developing a homosexual orientation, there were no conclusive results that showed a firm connection between heredity and homosexuality. Likewise, attempts to demonstrate a hormonal imbalance as a major causitive factor have been shown to be inconclusive and attempts at hormonal therapy was ineffectual with homosexuals.

Disease Theories

In addition to those theories which attempted to link heredity and hormonal imbalances to the development of homosexuality, there are several arguments that claim that homosexuality is a psychological or social disease.

Those holding these theories tend to base their arguments upon the assumption that strictly heterosexual behavior is the healthy norm and any deviation from that norm can only be considered a disease or psychological disturbance.

An example of a theory based upon such a psychological assumption is the psychoanalytic group. Bieber(1962:18) stated:

> "All psychoanalytic theories assume that adult homosexuality is psychopathologic and assign differing weights to constitutional and experiential determinants. All agree that experiential determinants are in the main rooted in childhood and are primarily related to the family."

This assumption was based upon Freud's arguments regarding the development of homosexuality. Freud postulated that everyone had the potential for homosexual behavior, but that normal, healthy psychosexual development will lead the individual to a heterosexual orientation. To devlop into a homosexual is to regress to or become arrested in one of the stages of development and as such is to be considered psychopathologic.

In addition to the Freudian argument, which is based upon a deviation from a theoretical norm, Ollendorf(1966:50-51) added the argument that homosexuality is a disorder simply because of the consequences it has for society.

> "However, one can say in anticipation that homosexuality, whether it is considered to be a sin, crime, or abnormality, remains biologically an unwarranted deviation which hinders normal sexual maturation. ... It cannot be considered normal in the ideal sense of a smooth sexual maturation process and its mass occurance, however high an average is shown statistically, remains an abnormal and undesirable state with enormous consequences for society as a whole."

Similarly, Glasser(1960:103) argued from the basis of social implications in conjunction with a theory of ego weaknesses:

> "In my opinion homosexuality is one of the most serious problems in our society. Homosexual men are increasing in greater numbers than women which eliminates the supply of mates as a factor in male

homosexuality, since there is a surplus of unmarried women in our society. Of course, increasing numbers of homosexuals are contributing to this surplus. Our methods of helping these people are extremely poor. Our legal structure, which makes this neurosis a crime, is archaic, for there is no more reason to make this ego weakness a crime than to make a phobia a crime."

Another version of these theories came from Cappon(1965:7):

"Homosexuality, as we have defined it, is unusual. It is considered undesirable by society. It causes suffering to the person and to his human environment it creates problems in living and it is harmful in many ways. Thus homosexuality is a deviant or pathological form of sexual behavior."

It can be seen from these examples that the disease theories tend to follow a basic pattern. Whether they base their assumptions upon psychoanalytic theory, ego weaknesses, or biologic or social norms, they all tend to establish some system or pattern of behavior as a norm and then define all behavior which does not conform to that norm as abnormal, deviant or pathologic.

Non-Disease Theories

The use of the term "non-disease" is rather ambiguous since many of the arguments that would fall into this category are not directly concerned with health or disease. They deal with the concept of homosexuality from an orientation which does not automatically assume that the homosexual has developed some form of disease.

One of the earliest defenses of homosexuality was written in 1911 by Andre Gide, though it was not widely published until 1950. In this book, Corydon, Gide(1950) presented the argument that homosexuality cannot be considered a deviation from a biologic norm since the same or similar behavior can be observed in many other species of animals. Similarly, Marmour(1972) argued that exclusive homosexuality and exclusive heterosexuality are uniquely human aspects of sexuality and that there is no more reason to label one form

of exclusiveness as a disease than to label the other form a disease. This argument would appear to be a logical application of the same argument form used by Glasser(1960) cited above. Karlen(1971:596) continued these arguments with the following statement:

"It has taken the better part of a century for the majority of our society to think of sexual behavior in terms of sickness and health rather than virtue or sin. Given some more time, perhaps we can drop these categories in turn and accept the concept of overall adaptation to life, in which sexual orientation is only one factor."

In a recent landmark decision, the Executive Board of the American Psychiatric Association gave credence to Karlen's hope. They decided to remove the category of "Homosexuality" as a disease and to creat a new category, "Sexual Orientation Disturbance, Homosexual". An individual would be so categorized if, and only if, he were experiencing difficulty functioning due to his homosexuality. This category is "...distinguished from homosexuality, by itself, which does not necessarily constitute a psychiatric disorder(Hite, 1974:1)." Although this is an important change in terminology, it falls short of viewing homosexuality as an accepted behavior.

In an attempt to survey the attitudes held by medical doctors and psychiatrists in Britain, Morris(1973) provided further evidence of the shift in attitudes called for by Karlen. Morris surveyed 108 doctors and 102 psychiatrists. He found that while a large majority considered homosexuality to be an aberrant behavior pattern, more than a third felt that it was a normal variant and only a few felt that it was a disease. He also found that the psychiatrists were more likely to offer to change the homosexual to a heterosexual orientation while the doctors tended to offer help with secondary problems. Another example of this shift was provided by Guilmot. In his review of literature, Guilmot(1972) concluded that homosexuality is not

connected with any typical psychiatric disorder and that the ultimate goal

of therapy should be to aid the client in the acceptance of his homosexuality.

After a similar review of literature, the Wolfenden Committee(1963:32) came

to the following conclusion:

"On the criterion of symptoms, however, homosexuality cannot legiti-
mately be regarded as a disease, because in many cases it is the only
symptom and is compatible with full mental health. In some cases,
associated psychiatric abnormalities do occur, and it seems to us
that if, as has been suggested, they occur with greater frequency
in the homosexual, this may be because they are products of the
strain and conflict brought about by the homosexual condition and
not because they are causal factors. It has been suggested to us
that the associated psychiatric abnormalities are less prominant,
or even absent in countries where homosexuality is regarded with
more tolerance."

Other writers have also noted this social phenomena cited above. Opler(1972:

26) stated:

"Just as the natural context of social mores is cultural, so the
forms of deviance found in any society have their loci in the way
the society is organized."

In a sociological study from the phenomenological-existential orientation,

Warren(1973) found that within the homosexual community the concept of devi-

ance was inadequate since the members of the community did not consider them-

selves deviant. She also found that society was an influence upon the commu-

nity because societal norms placed the community in the category of being a

stigmatized collectivity and that the community provides definitions and

values with which the individual member could creat an identity. Salsberg

(1972) found that members of formal, voluntary, homosexual organizations were

less likely to manifest vulnerability, had recognized their homosexuality

longer and were less likely to consider themselves disturbed than were non-

members. Both of the studies above appear to support the idea that although

the larger society can have a negative influence upon the individual homo-

sexual's perception of himself, the sub-society can serve to counteract this influence by supporting the individual preference. A final sociological study was done by Ashworth and Walker(1972). In this study they examined several social situations where access to heterosexual expression of sexuality have, for some reason, become blocked. Examples of this type of social situation might include, prison, boarding school, or a religous stigma being put upon heterosexual contact. In such situations they found that homosexual behavior would develop and appeared to alleviate the sexual tension present. In this manner homosexuality was found to increase the viability of the immediate social situation.

There has been very little psychological research on the homosexual using the non-institutionalized homosexual. Most studies to date have used homosexuals who were in prison or in a psychiatric institution. There have, however, been a few. In testing college educated homosexuals with the MMPI, Dean and Richardson(1964) and Horstmann(1973) both came to the conclusion that there were no significant pathological differences between the homosexual and control groups. In an indepth study of members of various homophile organizations, Saghir and Robins(1973:266) arrived at a similar conclusion:

> "We were not interested in 'ideal' mental health since such a state, although a desired goal, is rarely attained and rarely considered attainable in psychiatric practice. Based upon this concept, we were able to show that psychopathology among male homosexuals was usually transient and only occasionally did it result in functional disability. Furthermore, the prevalence and distribution of psychopathology in the male homosexual was comparable to those in the single heterosexual male. From the data present, it was possible to suggest that being a homosexual, like being a heterosexual, did not by itself determine psychopathology, other influences were also responsible."

It is in the light of these considerations, particularly those in the studies done by Saghir and Robins(1973), Warren(1973), Opler(1972), and Hite

(1974) that this study was based upon the assumption that homosexuality, per se, is not necessarily pathological. Rather this study is based upon the assumption that it is the position of the homosexual in the general society, coming into conflict with societal norms, that leads to adjustment problems in the homosexual individual.

WHAT IS MEANT BY THE CONCEPT OF DISEASE OR ADJUSTMENT?

As was noted earlier in the section on Disease Theories, those theories which considered homosexuality to be a disease or disorder based this consideration upon deviation from an assumed norm. The first step was seen to be the establishment of some criterion as being the "norm", such as biology, natural sexual development, etc. The second step was to then define any deviation from this norm as being a disease, neurosis, or maladjustment. This pattern can be seen in any theory which defines some behavior as a disease, whether it be homosexuality or some other form of behavior. The question at hand is, what criterion or norm is to be used in determining whether some behavior or aspect of personality is to be considered a disease? Rather than review the many systems of criteria in use today, it will be sufficient to outline the orientation of this study.

The basic orientation was founded upon an existential definition of Man. This means that, above all else, the individual, the manner in which he perceives himself, and the manner in which he perceives his world take precedence over all other formulations about him. "There is no such thing as truth or reality for a living human being except as he participates in it, is conscious of it, has some relationship to it.(May,1960:14)" This statement

coincides closely with Warren's(1973) findings that the deviance theory was not adequate since the members of the homosexual community did not consider themselves to be deviant, rather that society considers them to be deviant.

It can be seen, therefore, that when attempting to determine what constitutes a mental illness, one must first decide by what criteria one is going to judge behavior. This study was based upon the assumption that to judge the individual according to exterior criteria is artificial and may be misleading. May(1960:14) stated:

"The more absolutely and completely we formulate the forces or drives, the more we are talking about abstractions and not the living human being. For the living person ... always transcends the given mechanism and always experiences the 'drive' or 'force' in his unique way. The distinction is whether the 'person has meaning in terms of the mechanism' or the 'mechanism has meaning in terms of the person'. The existential emphasis is firmly on the latter."

Adoption of this criterion is not to deny that individuals do experience psychological disturbances. It rather denies that what the individual is experiencing can be considered a psychological disorder without the individual experiencing it as such. To consider homosexuality a disease without looking at the experience of being homosexual from the viewpoint of a homosexual is inappropriate. If the individual homosexual is experiencing difficulty in his day-to-day living or dissatisfaction with his life, and he attributes this difficulty or dissatisfaction to his being homosexual, then his homosexuality may be spoken of as a disease, or more accurately, as a source of the individual's dis-ease. The concept of disease becomes within the context of this orientation a concept of the individual's adjustment to his drives as he experiences them and his adjustment of these drives to his perception of himself and his world. For the remainder of this study, therefore, the concept of adjustment will refer to the individual's relationship

to himself, his drives and needs, and his world, as he experiences them. The individual can be considered well adjusted if he is pleased with or can accept these aspects of his world and functions well with them. If, on the other hand, he is not satisfied with them, then he may be considered to be mal-adjusted, or within the more traditional terminology, diseased.

IS SELF-ESTEEM AN INDICATOR OF ADJUSTMENT?

Adjustment was defined in the preceding section as, among other aspects, a function of the individual's relationship to himself as he sees himself. This definition is consistent with the works of the existential, phenomenological, or client-centered therapists. These writers are concerned with the process of helping individuals to become adjusted to themselves. In describing the psychotherapeutic process Rogers(1961:75) stated that:

> "...from the clinical and research evidence there seems to emerge certain persistent characteristics in the process (of client-centered therapy): the increase of insightful statements,...,as therapy progresses; the change in perception of, and acceptance of, the self: the incorporation of previously denied experiences into the self-structure; the shift in locus of evaluation from outside to inside the self;..."

In summarizing the various phenomenological theorists Millon(1969:62) provided a relatively clear explanation of the relationship of the self to the self(self-esteem) and its relationship to personal adjustment:

> "Although differing on particulars, they(Binswanger, 1958; Boss, 1958; May, 1958; and Maslow, 1962) agree that pathology results from man's estrangement from himself."

> "Progress and growth depend upon a balance among three modes of experience: the 'Umwelt', signifying the world of biological energies and physical reality; the 'Mitwelt', representing the world of other people; and the 'Eigenwelt', or the inner world of phenomenological experience. Mental health results when the individual can come to terms with all three; disorder results when he fails to do so."

> "Pleasure, interpersonal security, even survival itself, are viewed as subsidiary to the need to relate to the self, that is, to the 'Eigenwelt'. Without self, the individual lacks an identity and cannot experience what is termed 'being-in-the-world'."

Self-esteem, when viewed as the individual's reslationship to himself can thus be seen as an integral part of adjustment. As such self-esteem can also be viewed as an indicator of personal adjustment. Consideration of whether the Butler and Haigh Q-sort can be viewed as a measure of self-esteem will follow in a later section.

CHAPTER 2

THE RESEARCH

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

<u>General Considerations</u>

Although there were very distinctly different considerations to be taken
into account in sampling the homosexual population as opposed to the control
sample, these considerations can be classified into three basic groups: 1)
introduction to the study; 2) establishing the authenticity of the study;
and 3) criteria for inclusion in the study. The first group shall be dis-
cussed at this time, reserving the latter two groups for discussion of their
unique qualities during the following sections on the homosexual and control
samples.

Each prospective subject received the same basic information prior to
participation in the study or agreement to participate. Each subject was
told who the experimentor was, where he came from and that he was working on
a Master's Thesis in Guidance and Counseling. Each was told that the study
consisted of a questionnaire in which he would be required to briefly describe
himself and that the questionnaire would require approximately one-and-a-half
($1\frac{1}{2}$) hours to complete. If the subject asked, he was told that the tasks
involved answering some multiple choice and true-false questions as well as
ranking some self-referent statements according to criteria to be explained
at the moment of their participation. Each subject was assured that he would
be given complete confidentiality. If he inquired as to the subject matter
being studied, he was informed that the study was concerned with, "...some

of the psychological aspects behind sexual preference...". In addition to
this basic information, each subject was given a statement of consent to
participate to which he had to agree. This statement of consent was designed
to meet the guidelines set out by the University of Kansas Advisory Committee
on Human Experimentation(KUACHE). A copy of these guidelines may be found
in Appendix A-1 and a copy of the consent form used may be found in Appendix
A-2. This statement of consent was given to each subject either verbally or
in writing at the moment he presented himself for testing prior to his actual
participation in the study.

Homosexual Sample

As was stated in the secion on defining homosexuality, the term "homo-
sexual" was defined as the individual who was aware of his homosexuality,
both preference and role identity, and actively engaged in the homosexual
community. It was therefore necessary to draw the homosexual sample from a
source where it was reasonably certain that the subjects would meet this cri-
terion. A second criterion for inclusion was that the potential homosexual
subject was not currently institutionalized, either psychiatrically or
legally. This criterion was based upon the considerations covered in the
section on adjustment. If the potential subject was, at the moment of testing
actually in an institution for problems related to his homosexuality, he
would by that fact, have demonstrated that he was not adjusting to some aspect
of his world. This same criterion, with minor variations, was used by Saghir
and Robins(1973), Clark and Epstein(1972), Warren(1973), Dean and Richardson
(1964), and Loney(1971). In addition to these considerations, it was also
necessary to keep in mind that homosexual behavior is still considered illegal
and, although few individuals are actually prosecuted, that there is a social

stigma attached to being homosexual(Warren,1973). For this reason it was not an easy task to locate a large enough group of homosexuals for the purpose of research.

In the light of the above considerations, the same basic sampling procedure, with minor variations, was used as that in the Saghir and Robins(1973:4) study. The process was to contact the local homophile groups in the areas to be studied. In Manhattan, Kansas, this was the Gay Awareness Rap Group, a class offered through the University For Man, a "free university", and in Lawrence, Kansas, the Lawrence Gay Liberation, Inc. was contacted.

The Saghir and Robins approach was altered in three ways. The first was that for their study they wished to have subjects who had never been institutionalized. The current study was concerned with the subject's current functioning and so used subjects who were not currently institutionalized, regardless of whether they had ever been in an institution. The second alteration concerned the manner in which the groups were contacted. Saghir and Robins tested persons in large metropolitan areas, i.e., Chicago, Illinois, and San Francisco, California. These subjects were somewhat used to maintaining anonymity simply through the large numbers of the community in which they lived. On the other hand, the target subjects for the current study lived in small midwestern university communities, where the question of confidentiality has a much more immediate quality to it. For this reason, where Saghir and Robins contacted their homophile groups as a group, it was found to be more convienient to make contact with the groups through specific members who were recognized by both the groups and the society at large as being homosexuals. The procedure was to contact the leader of the Manhattan group and the Social Chairman of the Lawrence group. The intent, testing procedures

and testing instrument were explained to these two contact individuals in as much detail as they wished. Once the study had been adequately detailed, their aid was enlisted in contacting the members of their respective organizations to participate in the study. A third alteration was in the sex of the homosexual, and subsequently the control, subjects. Saghir and Robins studied both male and female homosexuals. This was possible since the female homosexual populations for the traget cities were large enough to provide an adequate sample size. In the current study, however, this was not the case. It was possible to identify only five female homosexuals in Manhattan, Kansas, while in Lawrence, Kansas, a larger number could be identified but it was not possible to contact them for the purposes of research. For this reason, the current study was limited to male homosexuals.

This method of contacting subjects had some definate advantages and at least one possible drawback. The first advantage was that the experimentor had, through the contact person, a nearly automatic authenticity in the eyes of the subjects because the contact person was vouching for him. This advantage almost certainly aided in alleviating any possible fears of exposure among the subjects. The second advantage was that the question of confidentiality was immediately answered. Since the contact person made arrangements for testing each individual subject, the experimentor did not know the subject's name. No records were kept by the experimentor as to who was coming or when they were coming since this was all done by the contact person, and this person knew each of the subjects at least superficially prior to this study.

The one possible drawback to this procedure was that selection was on the basis of the contact person's choice of subjects. It is possible that one or both of the contact persons could have biased the results of this study by

contacting subjects who met his own criteria without consideration of whether his sampling was representative of the group. This could have been done by selecting particularly well or poorly adjusted individuals or by selecting individuals who were like himself. It is the opinion of the experimentor that this bias was not present. This opinion is based first upon the assurances of both contact persons that their selections were representative of their respective groups and second, the experimentor had the opportunity to observe both homophile groups after the study was well underway. It was observed that the subjects participating in the study appeared to be representative of the overall membership present at the meetings attended by the experimentor.

Control Sample

The same basic considerations were taken in collecting the control sample as for the homosexual sample. The prospective subjects were not currently institutionalized and had to be representative of the overall control populations. Since the homosexual samples were drawn from homophile groups located in university communities and both groups were associated, in some manner, with the university in the community, it was decided to make the student bodies of the two universities the control populations.

The first step in selecting the control sample was to determine how many controls were needed to match the homosexual sample for each community. Once this was determined, it was decided to use every fourth page in the student section of the respective student directories.

The second step was to start at the top of each identified page and to call each eligible name on that page until a person consented to make an appointment to fill out the questionnaire. Each potential subject was given

the same basic information outlined in the section on general considerations
above. An entry was considered to be eligible if, and only if, it: 1) was
male, 2) listed a home address in the United States, 3) listed a telephone
number, and 4) answered the call. If an entry did not meet any of these
requirements it was eliminated and the next entry called. There was one
exception to the second requirement. One of the Lawrence homosexuals listed
a home address in another English speaking country, so there was one Lawrence
control with a home address in an English speaking country besides the United
States. Towards the end of the sampling process in both communities it was
necessary to make two additional requirements. The potential subject was
asked his age so he could be matched to the corresponding age distribution
in the respective community. It was also necessary to eliminate certain
fraternities and certain floors in residence halls. The rationale for these
requirements is listed below:

1) In order to match the homosexual sample, which was all male, it was
   necessary to require the same of the controls.

2) Since all of the homosexuals, except the one mentioned above, stated
   that their home addresses were in the United States, it was necessary
   to require the same of the controls.

3) It was difficult to contact someone who did not list a telephone
   number and, as there were sufficient numbers listed, it was not
   necessary to call information. In the event the entry had moved
   from the number listed and the new residents knew the entry's new
   number, the new number was called. Otherwise, the entry was elimin-
   ated.

4) It was difficult to contact someone who did not answer the phone or whose number was busy. In this situation the entry was eliminated.

5) It was necessary to match the groups for age distribution within communities to ensure as much similarity between groups as possible.

6) In order to avoid pre-test contamination by in-residence discussion of the test, it was necessary to eliminate a living group after a subject had been drawn from that group. Despite this precaution it was necessary to eliminate one potential subject because he had discussed the test with a friend on another floor of his dormitory. This was a coincidence that could not be avoided as the two individuals lived on markedly different floors in the dormitory. It would have been unreasonable to eliminate an entire residence hall after one contact, instead the floor from which the contact was made was eliminated. If the individual contacted in a particular fraternity or floor of a residence hall failed to keep his appointment that house or floor again became eligible.

TESTING PROCEDURE

Test Environment

Just as there were different considerations to be taken into account in collecting the various samples, there were different considerations for the choice of the testing environment.

As was stated in the section on collecting the homosexual sample, one of the major considerations was that of the fear of exposure. In order to allevaite any such fears the prospective homosexual subjects might have had about participating in a study about homosexuals as homosexuals, it was

necessary to chose a test environment where they would feel as comfortable as possible and thereby give the study the required candor. After considering the various possibilities, the best place possible was the residence of the contact person for each community. Many of the potential subjects were personally familiar with this location prior to the initiation of the current study. The authority inherent in the contact persons' position in the group automatically gave legitimacy to the environment of his home. This stratagem was evidently successful as there were no indications that the subjects felt uncomfortable while taking the test.

In seeking an environment equally suitable for the control groups it was necessary to use two different types of testing locations. In Manhattan, Kansas, the library of the United Ministries for Higher Education building was chosen. In Lawrence, Kansas, the testing center at the Counseling Center for the University of Kansas in Bailey Hall was used. Again, the two environments appeared to be acceptable to the participants.

Test Administration

After the subjects had been selected and the testing environment established, the actual test administration was consistent for all four groups. At each test location at least one more test booklet than anticipated subjects was maintained. This was done so that a subject could choose that seat the was most comfortable for him. Upon arrival at the test location each subject was given the Consent to Participate form to read and agree to prior to proceeding to the actual test booklet. In the event that more than one subject arrived at one time the form was read to them. Three potential subjects elected not to participate at this stage. Their reasons were not given

nor solicited. After giving his consent to participate, the potential sub-
ject was asked to take a seat at one of the unoccupied booklets.

Prior to beginning each subject was given a verbal description of the
test materials before him. These materials consisted of 1) a test booklet,
2) an answer sheet for recording their answers to the questions inside of the
booklet, 3) a pencil, 4) two identical sets of 100 cards containing the 100
items from the Butler and Haigh Q-sort, and 5) two sets of nine envelopes
each in which the cards were to be placed after they had been sorted. In
addition, this introduction included a few specific instructions which had
been found to be needed. These instructions included 1) the drawing of spe-
cific attention to the distribution to be used in sorting the 100 cards, 2)
which set of cards to use first, and 3) the clarification that if there were
any questions regarding meanings or interpretation of words and sentences
the only requirements was that the subject interpret the words or statements
in a manner consistent with himself.

THE RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

The Self-Esteem Measure

As was stated earlier the intent of the current study was to examine the
self-esteem levels of homosexuals in Manhattan, Kansas and Lawrence, Kansas,
as compared to the levels found in each of the control samples drawn from
the respective university communities. The primary instrument used was the
Butler and Haigh Q-sort. This Q-sort was developed by Butler and Haigh(1954)
as their part of the Rogers and Dymond(1954) study done in Chicago. This
research project was designed to study changes in personality consequent to
participation in client-centered therapy. As was stated earlier, self-esteem

considered to be an important aspect of adjustment within the client-centered or phenomenological orientation. Butler and Haigh were concerned with measuring changes in self-esteem consequent to participation in client-centered therapy. It would be useful to quote at length from the theroretical considerations used by Butler and Haigh(1954:55-56) in developing the Q-sort:

> "We start with the notion of Rogers' that the self-concept consists of an organized conceptual pattern of the 'I' or 'me' together with the values attached to those concepts. This implies that many single self-perceptions standing in relation each to the other exist for the same individual. It is quite possible for the individual to order these self-percepts along a subjective or psychological continuum from 'unlike me' to 'like me'."

> "This subjective scale does not, however, yield any clues as to the values attached to the self-concepts. ... In order to take care of this crisscross of matrics, we introduce the notion of the ideal self-concept. This is here defined as the organized conceptual patterns of characteristics and emotional states which the individual consciously holds as desirable (and undesirable) for himself. The assumption is that the individual is able to order his self-perceptions along a continuum of value from 'what I would most like to be' to 'what I would least like to be' or, more briefly, from 'like my ideal' to 'unlike my ideal'."

> "The discrepency between placement of a given characteristic on the self-scale and the ideal-scale would yield an indication of self-esteem. It would indicate operationally not only the way in which the individual perceived himself as possessing this given characteristic but the degree to which he values this state. The discrepencies between the self and ideal on all these characteristics would yield an index of self-esteem or self-value."

It can be seen therefore, that, if the assumptions regarding the ability of the individual to rate the items are correct, the subjects will be able to reveal a measure of their self-esteem. Underlying this assumption about the individual's ability is the assumption that the subjects will be willing to give honest responses. This assumption is, of course, basic to any self report inventory. There have been, however, several questions raised regarding the use of Q-sorts as was intended in this study.

In examining the meaning of the Q-sort disparity between self and ideal Kornreich, Straka, and Kane(1968) came to the conclusion that a Q-sort might well be replaced by measures specifically designed to measure the mood and social competence of the subject, except when the researcher is specifically interested in the disparity. They came to this conclusion when results on the Q-sort varied as the results on mood and social competence measures varied. The basic import of their study was that the results of the Q-sort can be strongly influenced by the mood and social competence of the subject. In the current study the subject's sense of social competence was not controlled for since it was felt that this competence was an important factor in the individual subject's self-perceptions and should be allowed to operate. The mood of the subjects, however, was controlled for by the considerations outlined above regarding testing location and sampling procedures.

Isaacson and Landfield(1965) suggested that a better discrimination might be arrived at by using personal constructs developed by the subejct rather than universal items such as are found in the Butler and Haigh Q-sort. This was done by using the Role Construct Repertory Test to establish 15 personal constructs for each S. They found that the personal constructs tended to group at the extremes of the Q-sort while the 74 Butler and Haigh items used tended to group around the middle of each S's sort. This procedure was not applicable to the current study because of time limitations and because the subjects were to be compared across groups on several dimensions of the Q-sort items as well as the disparity between self and ideal. For this latter purpose a universal set of items was required.

In her extensive examination of measures of phenomenological constructs, such as self-esteem, Wylie(1961) gave a fairly in depth look at some of the

problems involved in using the Q-sort. She first looked at the problem of social desirability. It was postulated by Edwards that social desirability in various items of an instrument such as the Q-sort contains might contaminate the results, possibly render them invalid. However, after a review of the work done on this problem she concluded that it was not possible to determine just how and to what degree this contamination took place.

> "One must conclude that the problem of the influence of Social Desirability on the validity of S's self-report concerning discrepencies between self concept and ideal self remains unsettled(Wylie,1961:29)."

With reference to other indicators of the validity of the Butler and Haigh Q-sort, she concluded that there were indications that the Q-sort did indeed measure what it purported to measure. An example of these indications was that the anticipated changes in the measures were verified indicating that that it was measuring what it claimed to measure. However, the conclusion could only be that there had been insufficient study done to determine actual validity. With this study, as with the Butler and Haigh study, the primary interest was in an index of the phenomenal self-esteem rather the index of the S's overall organization of his personality. The validity of this index does not come into question according to Wylie(1961:54). In considering the reliability of the Butler and Haigh Q-sort, she noted that, based upon what test-retest data was available from the report of the study, there was a test-retest rho of +0.78. However, as with the validity, there were insufficient data to make any definite conclusions about the reliability of the Q-sort.

In the light of the studies noted above it is necessary to conclude that there are definite questions regarding the use of the Butler and Haigh Q-sort. These questions arise in the areas of contamination due to social desirability of the items and overal reliability and validity. Despite the presence of

these questions and the inconclusive answers available for them, it is still possible to assume that, all else being equal, the Butler and Haigh Q-sort does provide one method of viewing self-esteem of the individual subject through his own eyes. As was outlined in the preceeding sections concerning self-esteem and overall adjustment, it was just this degree of subjectivity that was desired for the current study. It would be useful at this point to briefly describe some of the physical characteristics of the Q-sort.

The Butler and Haigh Q-sort consists of 100 self-referent statements, e.g., " I am a submissive person". " I am likeable", " I am afraid of a full-fledged disagreement with a person", " I am really disturbed",etc. These statements were derived from an accidental rather than random sampling from available therapeutic protocols, with some of the statements being reworded for clarity. For the current study, as with the Butler and Haigh study, each statement was placed on individual 3x5 inch cards. A list of these 100 statements may be found in Appendix B. For this study the same instructions for sorting were used as were used by Butler and Haigh. These instructions were:

"1. <u>Self-sort</u>. Sort these cards to describe yourself as you see yourself today, from those that are least like you to those that are most like you.
2. <u>Ideal-sort</u>. Now sort these cards to describe your ideal person-the person you would most like within yourself to be. (Butler and Haigh,1954:57)"

The subjects were asked to sort these cards into nine different piles. Each pile was to have a different number of cards in it, i.e., ranging from the two extremes-1,4,11,21,26,21,11,4,1. It can be seen that the subjects were being forced to sort the cards into a quasi-normal distribution. This distribution was chosen because it provided for better discrimination than a simple "like me, cannot say, unlike me" sort and yet was not as tedious as

ranking the statements along a 100 item continuum. Although this is not the

only possible distribution for these items it was the one chosen for the

Butler and Haigh study and was the one used in the current study.

Dymond(1954) added a second dimension to the Butler and Haigh Q-sort

by asking two well tained practicing clinical psychologists to rank the 100

items according to how they thought the well adjusted individual would rank

them. These two psychologists were from outside the client-centered orient-

ation. These two psychologists agreed quite closely and finally arrived at

37 statements which the ideal well adjusted individual would rate as being

like him, 26 which would be neither like nor unlike him and 37 which would

be unlike him. By using these ranking, Dymond arrived at a"Q-adjustment"

score. This score can be arrived at by tabulating the number of positively

rated statements the individual placed in the "like me" side of his sort and

the number of negatively rated statements he placed in the "unlike me" side.

The possible range of "Q-adjustment" scores is, therefore, 0-74. The ranks,

positive or negative, are indicated in Appendix B by the "+" or "-" signs

placed beside each statement. The validity of the Q-adjustment score is

demonstrated by changes occuring according to the directions anticipated by

Dymond in her study.

The K-Scale

In addition to the self-esteem measure, this study included the K-scale

from the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory(MMPI). As was indicated

earlier it was necessary to give careful consideration to the sampling and

testing procedures so as to eliminate as much as possible, any distortion

of subjects responses due to fear of exposure. The K-scale was included as

a measure of candor. In their discussion of the K-scale, Dahlstrom and

Welsh(1960:147-148) made the following statements:

> "At the lower levels, K raw scores from 0-8, ...may come from a subject
> of low socioeconomic status who is moderately disturbed,... . When
> the subject has a middle or upper status backgroud, low K scores are
> related to low ego strength, inadequacy of defenses and acuteness of
> psychiatric disturbance. The record may also come from a subject who
> is motivated to appear ill and who is malingering or exaggerating his
> emotional upset."
>
> "The typical normal and psychiatric patient will be found in the range
> from 8 to 15 raw score points on K. As the scores rise above this
> into the range from 15-25, the upper status subject, the hysteroid
> neurotic, and the highly defensive subject appear."

In addition, it was noted that there was a positive relationship between

scores on the K-scale and self-acceptance(Dahlstrom and Welsh,1960:143).

Thus the K-scale can be used as an indicator of candor and self-acceptance.

This was needed to control for the variations in testing environment and

the possible variations that might be expected in the light of Wylie's

discussion. If no significant differences appear between the homosexual and

control groups on this measure, then it may be anticipated that the influences

of social desirability, test taking attitudes, variations in reliability and

validity,and variations in testing environment were at least equal, if

not non-existent, allowing for comparison of the groups within this study.

Secondary Measures

In addition to the two measures described above, 17 questions designed

to provide information about the subjuect beyond that revealed by the Q-sort

and K-scale were also included. Listed below are the 17 questions and brief

explanations of their content.

The first two questions were designed to provide the study with the

information necessary to match the $\underline{Ss}$ for age and sex:

1. Sex.
2. Age.

Questions 3-7 were designed to provide information about S's family background.

3. Number of children in the family in which you grew up, including yourself.
   A. 1.; B. 2.; C. 3.; D. 4 or more.

4. Your position in the family.
   A. Only child.
   B. Eldest child but not only child.
   C. Second eldest but not youngest child.
   D. Third eldest but not youngest.
   E. Fourth eldest or lower but not youngest child.
   F. Youngest child.

5. Who were you raised by?
   A. Your mother and father.
   B. Your mother only.
   C. Your father only.
   D. Your mother and a stepfather.
   E. Your father and a stepmother.
   F. Other relatives.
   G. Gaurdians.

6. What size town did you grow up in? If your family moved often, please answer for the town in which you lived the longest.
   A. On a farm.;.....; G. Population of 100,000 or more.

7. What type of town did you grow up in? Again, please answer for the town you lived in the longest if you moved often.
   A. On a farm.;.....; F. Metropolitan community.

Question 8 was designed to provide the information needed to match the subjects for location.

8. Do you currently live in or near:
   A. Lawrence, Kansas.
   B. Manhattan, Kansas.
   C. Neither.

Questions 9-11 were designed to provide information about the S's occupational and educational background at the time of the study.

9. How many years ago did you move away from home?

A. Still living at home.
B. 1-3 years.
C. 4-5 years.
D. 6 or more years.

10. What type of occupation are you currently engaged in?
A. Student.
B. Manual Labor.
C. Blue Collar.
D. Semi-professional.
E. Professional.
F. Other.

11. Beginning with the first grade, how many years of education do you have?
A. 1-8 years.
B. 9-12 years.
C. 13-14 years.
D. 15-16 years.
E. 17 or more years.

The last six questions, 12-17, provided this study with the most relevant information; information about the $\underline{S}$'s sexual preference and behavior. Questions 12 and 13 provided information about whether the individual had had any sexual experiences with a male or a female and when they had the experiences. Question 14 required each $\underline{S}$ to give a subjective breakdown of his sexual experiences to date, i.e., what percentage had been heterosexual and what percentage had been homosexual in nature. This question might have been considered a criterion for inclusion in the homosexual sample had it not been too restrictive, as was outlined earlier. Question 15, however, did provide the criterion for inclusion in the homosexual sample. Question 15 required each $\underline{S}$ to give a subjective breakdown of his sexual preferences along the same continuum used in question 14. Questions 16 and 17 provided indications as to how open each $\underline{S}$ is about his sexual preferences. As a group, these six questions provided information needed for the purpose of comparing the groups as to their overall sexual behavior and preferences.

The questions 12-17 were:

12. Please write in the space provided on the answer sheet what age you were when you had your first sexual experience with a male.

13. Please write in the space provided on the answer sheet what age you were when you had you first sexual experience with a female.

14. How would you describe your sexual behavior up until now?
    A. 100% with males.
    B. 80% with males, 20% with females.
    C. 60% with males, 40% with females.
    D. 40% with males, 60% with females.
    E. 20% with males, 80% with females.
    F. 100% with females.
    G. No significant sexual experiences to date.

15. How would you describe your current sexual attitudes and preferences.
    A. 100% towards males.
    B. 80% towards males, 20% towards females.
    C. 60% towards males, 40% towards females.
    D. 40% towards males, 60% towards females.
    E. 20% towards males, 80% towards females.
    F. 100% towards females.
    G. No significant sexual preferences or attitudes.

16. What percentage of the people you know socially are aware of your sexual preferences?
    A. 100%.
    B. 80%.
    C. 60%.
    D. 40%.
    E. 20%.
    F. None.

17. What percentage of the people you know at work are aware of your sexual preferences?
    A. 100%.
    B. 80%.
    C. 60%.
    D. 40%.
    E. 20%.
    F. None.

In concluding this section a brief description if the actual test booklet is order. The booklet consisted of seven pages.

The first page was essentially a restatement of the consent to participate form. In addition there was a strong emphasis of the need for honesty.

The experimentor's name and address was also included so the subjects could write for a copy of the results if they so wished.

The second page contained the instructions for the self sort. It explained the criterion for sorting the cards according to how S perceived himself and described the distribution that was needed. It was found that several subjects had difficulty understanding the importance of adhereing to this distribution. For this reason, the introductory statements made verbally included specific emphasis of this distribution.

Pages three through six contained the 17 informational question and the 30 true-false question which make up the K-scale. The 30 K-scale items were numbered 18-47. This section was intentionally placed between the perceived self-sort and the ideal self-sort to minimize as much as possible any contamination due to S's memory of the perceived self-sort.

Page seven contained the instructions for completion of the ideal self-sort. Also included in this page was another reemphasis of the need for honesty.

A copy of these seven pages may be found in Appendix D.

CHAPTER 3

RESULTS

INTRODUCTION

The data collected from the questionnaire can be divided into two cate-
gories. The first category consisted of the information provided by the 17
informational questions decribed above. The second category consisted of
the information derived from the MMPI K-scale and the Butler and Haigh Q-sort.
All data were subjected to a two-way analysis of variance for unequal cell
N's. This analysis provided a comparison of significant differences between
the homosexual group and the control group, the Manhattan group and the
Lawrence group, and an analysis of the interaction between the two conditions.
In addition, the data from the 17 informational questions, the K-scale, and
Q-sort measures and perceived self item positions were also subjected to one-
way analyses of variance for unequal cell **N's** between the following four
groupings:

    Manhattan homosexual vs. Lawrence homosexual.
    Manhattan control vs. Lawrence control.
    Manhattan homosexual vs. Manhattan control.
    Lawrence homosexual vs. Larence control.

These last four analyses were done after the results on the two-way analysis
had been calculated. These first results indicated that it would not be
warranted to do the last four analyses upon the items in the ideal self sort.

For the sake of clarity and brevity, the following symbols were used
throughout the remainder of this study.

    Group symbols-

Mx = Manhattan group: Manhattan homosexuals + Manhattan controls.
Lx = Lawrence group: Lawrence homosexuals + Lawrence controls.
xH = Homosexual group: Lawrence homosexuals + Manhattan homosexuals.
xC = Control group: Lawrence controls + Manhattan controls.

Therefore—

MH = Manhattan homosexuals.
MC = Manhattan controls.
LH = Lawrence homosexuals.
LC = Lawrence controls.

In addition—

Q-1,..., Q-17 = The results from the 17 informational questions.
MMPI-TK = The t-scores for the results from the MMPI K-scale.
COR = The Pearson correlation between the perceived self sort and the ideal self sort.
SAS = The Q-adjustment, or social adjustment score derived by applying Dymond's(1954) Q-adjustment scoreing system to the placement of the 100 items on the perceived self sort.
SAI = The Q-adjustment score, or social adjustment score, derived in the same manner as the SAS for the ideal self sort.
PSS = Perceived self sort.
ISS = Ideal self sort.
ItemXX = any item xx from the Butler and Haigh Q-sort.
PSSXX = any item from the perceived self sort.
ISSXX = any item from the ideal self sort.

For each variable, the analyses provided probabilities, or levels of significance, of F for the groups being compared. In addition, for each test of interaction, there was calculated the adjusted means for each group. The adjusted mean was calculated as opposed to a simple mean since the $\underline{N}$'s for each cell were different. The adjusted means allowed the analysis of variance to operate as if the $\underline{N}$'s were equal. The following notation is defined for the presentation of these figures. The traditional figures are not used due to the limitations of the typewriter.

"p(__•__)=−.−−−−" This notation will indicate the probability or level of significance for the F ratio for the groups being compared, as indicated by the symbols inside the parentheses.

" M(__)=-----" This notation will indicate that the adjusted mean of
   the group indicated in the parentheses is equal to "-----".

Later in the presentation and discussion of results the following

notation will be required.

" IO=xx,xx,xx,xx." This notation will indicate that the order of inter-
   action is, from high adjusted mean to low adjusted mean,"xx,xx,xx,xx."
   Therefore, IO=MC,MH,LC,LH. will be understood to mean that on the
   variable being considered, the order of interaction of adjusted means
   was, from highest to lowest, the Manhattan control was higher than
   the Manhattan homosexual, was higher than the Lawrence control, was
   higher that the Lawrence homosexual.

Due to the large number of probabilities and variables, the F-ratio

values and levels of significance for each comparison and the order of

interaction is presented in Appendix C and not in the body of the text .

Only those figures needed for specific discussion of variables will be pre-

sented in the body of the text.

The final cell N's for this study is presented in Table 1 below. It

should be noted that the original intent of this study was to have all Ns

be equal to 30. However, in Manhattan it was not possible to locate more than

20 homosexuals willing to participate in the study. Likewise, due to the

large number of potential control subjects who missed their appointments to

participate, it was necessary to schedule more than the required number.

Table 1

Cell Ns

	xH	xC	total
Mx	20	22	42
Lx	30	32	62
total	50	54	104

RESULTS-CATEGORY I

Q-1. Sex

Since all subjects were male, both homosexual and control, there were obviously no differences to be found on this variable.

Q-2. Age

As stated earlier, the subjects were matched within community for age levels. Table 2 presents the frequency distributions of the four cells. None of the probability values of F approached the 0.05 level of significance. It can therefore be concluded that age differences were not influential in any of the results.

Table 2

Age

Age	Group	MH	MC	LH	LC	Total
17 or less		0	0	0	0	0
18 - 20		3	5	8	9	25
21 - 22		5	5	7	7	24
23 - 24		5	5	6	7	23
25+		7	7	9	9	32
	Total	20	22	30	32	104

Where "17 or less" = 1,...,"25+"= 5:

$M(Mx)=3.72$ $M(MH)=3.80$
$M(Lx)=3.52$ $M(MC)=3.64$
$M(xH)=3.67$ $M(LH)=3.53$
$M(xC)=3.57$ $M(LC)=3.50$

Table 3

Number of Children in Family

Group	MH	MC	LH	LC	
Children					Total
1	0	1	2	5	8
2	6	4	12	8	30
3	8	8	6	12	34
4+	6	9	10	7	32
Total	20	22	30	32	104

Where "1"= 1,...,"4+"= 4:

M(Mx)=3.09   M(MH)=3.00
M(Lx)=2.73   M(MC)=3.18
M(xH)=2.90   M(LH)=2.80
M(xC)=2.92   M(LC)=2.66

Q-3, Number of Children in Family

It can be seen from Table 3 that, although the samples were not matched for this variable, the distribution fo the number of children in $\underline{S}$'s family was fairly even within communities. However, between communities there does appear to be some differences. This appearence is supported by the probability levels of F for two of the comparisons: p(Mx-Lx)=0.0523 and p(MC-LC)= 0.0453. The adjusted means for the two groups were M(MC)=3.18 and M(LC)=2.66. These figures indicate that the MC $\underline{Ss}$ came from significantly larger families than the LC $\underline{Ss}$.

Q-4, Position of S in Family

Table 4 (page 40) displays the frequency distribution of the position of $\underline{S}$ in his family. It can be seen that fully two-thirds of the $\underline{Ss}$ were

either the eldest or youngest in their family: eldest = 39.4% of the total

population, youngest = 28.8%, and eldest + youngest = 68.2% of the total

population. The distribution across groups was fairly consistent with none

of the probabilities of F approaching the 0.05 level of significance.

From this it can be concluded that there was no variation between groups

on Q-4, position of S in family.

Table 4

Position in Family

Group Position	MH	MC	LH	LC	Total
Only	0	1	2	5	8
Eldest	7	8	14	12	41
2nd	5	3	3	4	15
3rd	0	3	2	2	7
4th or -	0	0	1	2	3
Youngest	8	7	8	7	30
Total	20	22	30	32	104

Where "Only"= 1,...,"Youngest"= 6:

M(Mx)=3.74   M(MH)=3.85
M(Lx)=3.23   M(MC)=3.64
M(xH)=3.59   M(LH)=3.33
M(xC)=3.38   M(LC)=3.12

Q-5,Ss raised by

Table 5 (page 41) reveals that, except for a few cases, the majority

of Ss was raised by both parents, with all of the Ss being raised by at

least one of their parents. Likewise, none of the probabilities of F

approached the 0.05 level of significance. As in Q-4, the distribution

was consistent across all four groups.

Table 5

Ss Raised By

Group	MH	MC	LH	LC	
Raised by					Total
Mother and Father	19	20	26	28	93
Mother	1	0	1	4	6
Father	0	0	1	0	1
M and Step F	0	1	2	0	3
F and Step M	0	1	0	0	1
Relative	0	0	0	0	0
Gaurdians	0	0	0	0	0
Total	20	22	30	32	104

Where "Mother and Father"= 1,..., "Gaurdians"= 6:

M(Mx)=1.18	M(MH)=1.05
M(Lx)=1.21	M(MC)=1.32
M(xH)=1.17	M(LH)=1.30
M(xC)=1.22	M(LC)=1.12

Q-6, Size of Community Raised In

Table 6(page 42) shows that the distribution of Ss across all four groups tends to be weighted towards the larger communities. The percentages for the total population reveal that 33.1% were raised in a community with a population of at least 100,000 and that 58.6% were raised in a community with a population of 20,000 or larger. This distribution is relatively consistent across all four groups: population at least 20,000, MH=50.0%, MC=54.5%, LH=60.0%, and LC=65.6%. Although it would appear that the Lawrence groups come from larger communities, p(Mx-Lx)=0.6801 reveals that the appearance is not significant.

Table 6

Size of Community Raised In

Group	MH	MC	LH	LC	
Size					Total
Farm	0	3	4	2	9
1,000 or less	1	2	2	1	6
1,C00 - 5,000	3	2	2	1	8
5,000-20,000	6	3	4	7	20
20,0C0-50,000	6	C	4	10	20
50,000-100,000	1	1	2	3	7
100,000 or more	3	11	12	8	34
Total	20	22	30	32	104

Where "Farm"= 1,...,"100,000+"= 7:

$M(Mx)=4.75$ $\qquad$ $M(MH)=4.60$

$M(Lx)=4.92$ $\qquad$ $M(MC)=4.91$

$M(xH)=4.73$ $\qquad$ $M(LH)=4.87$

$M(xC)=4.94$ $\qquad$ $M(LC)=4.97$

Q-7. Type of Community Raised In

In this variable the frequency distribution of the responses(Table 7, page 43) is not as even across the four groups as was evident in the preceding question (Table 6, above). However, in the total sample population, the metropolitan or suburban communities accounted for 43.4%, with 32.7% being raised in a business or college community and only 23.9% raised in a farm community or on a farm. Since this pattern tends to be in agreement with the trend found in Q-6, and since none of the probability values of F were significant at the 0.05 level or lower, it can be concluded that the samples were drawn from <u>Ss</u> who had been raised in predominantly non-agrarian communities.

Table 7

Type of Community

Group	MH	MC	LH	LC	
Type					Total
On a Farm	0	3	4	2	9
Farm Community	3	5	3	4	15
College	6	1	3	4	14
Business	4	1	5	10	20
Suburban	5	7	5	8	25
Metropolitan	1	5	10	4	20
Total	20	22	30	32	104

Where "Farm"= 1,..., "Metropolitan"= 6:

$M(Mx)=3.76$ $\qquad$ $M(MH)=3.65$

$M(Lx)=4.04$ $\qquad$ $M(MC)=3.86$

$M(xH)=3.89$ $\qquad$ $M(LH)=4.13$

$M(xC)=3.90$ $\qquad$ $M(LC)=3.94$

Q-8, Current Residence

As was stated earlier, this question was designed to distinguish between test communities, i.e., Lawrence, Kansas, as opposed to Manhattan, Kansas. A few of the Ss in each group listed their current residence as being outside the sample communities. In the light of the sampling procedures this can only lead to the conclusion that they either commuted to their respective university communities or lived on farms outside these communities. In either case they may still be considered as being members of the referent communities to which they were assigned, based upon where they were tested.

Q-9.Number of Years From Home

The distribution of responses to this question is quite uneven, as can
be seen in Table 8, below. This unevenness is reflected in the probability
values of F that were significant for this variable: $p(\text{interaction})=0.0204$
and $p(\text{MH-LH})=0.0135$. The interaction order, based upon the adjusted means
is, IO=LH,MC,LC,MH. These figures indicate that the MH group has lived away
from home for a significantly shorter period of time than the LH group, with
a trend towards the MH group having lived away from home for a shorter period
of time than the control groups.

Table 8

Years Away From Home

Group	MH	MC	LH	LC	
Years From Home					Total
Still at home	6	3	2	9	20
1-3 years	7	9	11	7	34
4-5 years	5	3	5	11	24
6 or more years	2	7	12	5	26
Total	20	22	30	32	104

Where "Still at home"= 1,..., "6 or more"= 4:

M(Mx)=2.39   M(MH)=2.15
M(Lx)=2.65   M(MC)=2.63
M(xH)=2.52   M(LH)=2.90
M(xC)=2.52   M(LC)=2.41

Q-10. Occupation

Table 9, below, illustrates that the MH group and, to a lesser extent, the LH group were both drawn from sample populations that were not exclusively students. It can be seen that the homosexual groups show a higher number of non-student occupations than the control groups. This was to some degree to be anticipated since neither of the homophile groups from which the homosexual subjects were selected restrict their membership to students. By contrast all of the controls were students since they were drawn from the student directories. It was not anticipated that the differences would reach a significant level. The significant probability for this variable was, $p(xH-xC)=0.0197$. The probability value for the F comparing the MH group to the MC group was not significant, although there only half as many students in the MH group as in the MC group, because of the weighting of the non-student occupations. The percentage of students in each group was: MH=45%, MC=82%, LH=73%, and LC=94%.

Table 9

Occupation

Group Occupation	MH	MC	LH	LC	Total
Student	9	18	22	30	79
Manual Labor	3	0	0	0	3
Blue Collar	2	0	1	0	3
Semi-professional	4	1	3	0	8
Professional	1	3	2	1	7
Other	1	0	2	1	4

Where "Student"= 1,...., "Other"= 6:

M(Mx)=2.04   M(MH)=2.40
M(Lx)=1.62   M(MC)=1.68
M(xH)=2.18   M(LH)=1.97
M(xC)=1.48   M(LC)=1.28

_____

Q-11, Years of Education

It can be seen from Table 10, below, that all but 5.8% of the total sample population had had at least one year of college education. This distribution indicates that the results of Q-10 reveal that the homosexual Ss had been associated with the university at one time or another, although they may not have been when the participated in the study. None of the probability values of F were found to be significant at the 0.05 level.

_____

Table 10

Level of Education

Group / Level of Ed.	MH	MC	LH	LC	Total
1-8 years	0	0	0	0	0
9-12 years	2	2	1	1	6
13-14 years	5	6	4	8	23
15-16 years	9	7	16	13	45
17 years or more	4	7	9	10	30
Total	20	22	30	32	104

Where "1-8 years"= 1,..., "17 or more years"= 5:
M(Mx)=3.81   M(MH)=3.75
M(Lx)=4.05   M(MC)=3.86
M(xH)=3.92   M(LH)=4.10
M(xC)=3.93   M(LC)=4.00

_____

Q-12. Age of First Sexual Experience with a Male

This question fives the first indicator of the differences in the sexual orientation of the four groups. The results from this question are presented in conjunction with those from Q-13 in Table 11 on page 48. It should be noted that the adjusted means presented in Table 11 are greatly distorted by the large number of "no experience" responese which were coded as "0". The significant differences were dramatic:

p(xH-xC)=0.0000
p(Mh-MC)=0.0000
p(Lh-LC)=0.0000

All other differences were well above the 0.05 level of seignificance. This data shows that the question strongly discriminates between homosexual and control $\underline{Ss}$. All homosexual $\underline{Ss}$ had at least one homosexual experience while very large percentages of the controls had not: MC=72.7% and LC=71.9%. It should be noted that of the $\underline{Ss}$, control or homosexual, that had had at least one homosexual experience, 56.9% of their first experiences occured between the ages of 10-15 years.

Q-13. Age of First Sexual Experience with a Female

It can be seen from Table 11 that this question does not discriminate between homosexual and control $\underline{Ss}$ as well as the preceding question did. A much higher percentage of homosexuals had had heterosexual experiences: MH=80.0% and LH=63.3%, than had controls had homosexual experiences. Only one probability value of F was found to be significant, p(xH-xC)=0.0166. However, p(MH-LH)=0.0917, which, in conjunction with the percentages cited above indicates a strong trend that the homosexuals from Manhattan had had markedly more heterosexual experiences than had had Lawrence homosexuals.

Table 11

Age of First Sexual Experience With A Male/Female

Note 1— Because of the large number of "0" entries in this table, the symbol "–", or a dash, has been substituted for the "0".

Note 2— It should be remembered that the adjusted means listed below for both Q-12 and Q-13 are greatly distorted due to the large numbers "no experiences" responses given.

MH	MC	LH	LC	Total	-Group- Age	MH	MC	LH	LC	Total
–	16	–	23	39	NONE	4	1	11	6	22
–	–	–	–	–	1-4	–	–	–	1	1
–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	2	–	2	6	–	–	1	–	1
2	–	2	–	4	7	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	1	1	3	8	1	–	–	–	1
–	2	2	–	4	9	–	–	–	–	–
3	–	1	2	6	10	–	–	–	–	–
3	2	2	–	7	11	–	–	1	–	1
4	–	3	3	10	12	–	–	2	–	2
2	–	5	2	9	13	–	1	–	1	2
1	–	2	1	4	14	1	4	1	4	10
–	–	1	–	1	15	–	4	–	4	8
–	1	–	–	1	16	3	3	2	6	14
2	–	–	–	2	17	1	2	2	3	8
1	–	1	–	2	18	4	1	2	2	9
–	–	2	–	2	19	3	2	1	3	9
–	–	3	–	3	20	1	3	2	1	7
1	1	1	–	3	21	1	1	1	1	4
–	–	1	–	1	22	–	–	1	–	1
–	–	1	–	1	23	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	24+	–	–	1	–	1
20	22	30	32	104	Total	20	22	30	32	104

The adjusted means below are in terms of the age at which the first experience occured.

M(Mx)= 7.90	M(MH)=12.30	M(Mx)=14.98	M(MH)=14.15
M(Lx)= 8.47	M(MC)= 3.50	M(Lx)=11.35	M(MC)=15.8?
M(xH)=13.00	M(LH)=13.70	M(xH)=11.97	M(LH)= 9.80
M(xC)= 3.37	M(LC)= 3.25	M(xC)=14.36	M(LC)=12.91

Q-14. Percentage of Male/Female Sexual Behavior

This question was designed to determine what percentage of the S's overall sexual behavior to date had been homosexual or heterosexual in nature. The distribution in Table 12, below, shows that the Manhattan homosexuals have had a higher percentage of heterosexual experiences than the Lawrence homosexuals. This indicates that, in addition to discriminating between the homosexual and control groups, this question also demonstrates the differences between the two homosexual groups. The significant F probability values are included in the table below.

Table 12

Percentage of Sexual Behavior
Male/Female

Group	MH	MC	LH	LC	
Male/Female					Total
100%/0%	5	0	18	1	24
80%/20%	9	0	9	2	20
60%/40%	1	0	2	0	3
40%/60%	1	0	0	0	1
20%/80%	3	4	1	2	10
0%/100%	0	17	0	21	38
NONE	1	1	0	6	8
Total	20	22	30	32	104

Where "100%/0%"= 1,...,"NONE"= 7:

$M(Mx)=4.23$ $M(MH)=2.60$
$M(Lx)=3.64$ $M(MC)=5.86$
$M(xH)=2.08$ $M(LH)=1.56$
$M(xC)=5.79$ $M(LC)=5.72$

Significant Probabilities of F:
$p(Mx-Lx)=0.0163$ $p(xH-xC)=0.0000$
$p(MH-LH)=0.0072$ $p(MH-MC)=0.0000$
                        $p(LH-LC)=0.0000$

Q-15. Percentage of Male/Female Sexual Preferences

This question, as outlined earlier, was established as the criterion
for inclusion or exclusion in the homosexual samples. It was anticipated,
therefore, that the probability values of F for the homosexual vs. control
comparisons would be significant, as was the case. However, the distribution,
adjusted means and additional probabilities between the two homosexual groups
further distinguishes between the MH and LH groups with the MH group shifting
more towards the heterosexual or bisexual side of the questions. All figures
are presented in Table 13 below.

Table 13
Percentage of Sexual Preference
Male/Female

Group	MH	MC	LH	LC	
Male/Female					Total
100%/0%	3	0	18	0	21
80%/20%	14	0	11	0	26
60%/40%	3	0	1	1	5
40%/60%	0	1	0	1	2
20%/80%	0	3	0	3	6
0%/100%	0	18	0	26	44
NONE	0	0	0	0	0
Total	20	22	30	32	104

Where "100%/0%"= 1,..., "NONE"= 7:

M(Mx)=3.89   M(MH)=2.00
M(Lx)=3.53   M(MC)=5.77
M(xH)=1.72   M(LH)=1.43
M(xC)=5.70   M(LC)=5.62

Significant Probabilities of F:
p(Mx-Lx)=0.0120   p(xH-xC)=0.0000
p(MH-LH)=0.0011   p(MH-MC)=0.0000
                         p(LE-LC)=0.0000

Q-16. Percentage of Social Contacts Aware of Sexual Preference

This question, in conjunction with Q-17, was designed to provide a measure of how open members of each group were about their sexual preferences. The distributions for both homosexual groups were shifted towards the lower end of the scale, i.e., having fewer social contacts who were aware of their sexual preferences. In addition, the Manhattan homosexuals appear to be shifted further down the scale than the Lawrence homosexuals. This appearance was shown to be significant. All figures are shown in the table below.

Table 14

Percentage of Social Contacts
Aware of Sexual Preference

Group	MH	MC	LH	LC	
Percentage					Total
100%	1	14	5	21	41
80%	2	5	9	5	21
60%	3	0	6	2	11
40%	4	0	3	1	8
20%	9	2	7	3	21
None	1	1	0	0	2
Total	20	22	30	32	104

Where "100%"= 1,..., "None"= 6:

$M(Mx)=2.93$ $M(MH)=4.05$
$M(Lx)=2.34$ $M(MC)=1.82$
$M(xH)=3.49$ $M(LH)=2.93$
$M(xC)=1.78$ $M(LC)=1.75$

Significant Probabilities of F:

$p(Mx-Lx)=0.0350$ $p(xH-xC)=0.0000$
$p(MH-LH)=0.0077$ $p(MH-MC)=0.0000$
     $p(LH-LC)=0.0012$

Q-17. Percentage of Occupational Contacts Aware of Sexual Preference

The frequency distribution of the responses to this question, along with the adjusted means and probability values of F that are significant at the 0.05 level, may be found in Table 15 below. As would be expected this question further discriminates between the homosexual and control groups. Also, as could be anticipated the homosexual Ss were less open about their sexual preference with their occupational contacts than they were with their social contacts.

Table 15

Percentage of Occupational Contacts
Aware of Sexual Preference

Group	MH	MC	LH	LC	
Percentage					Total
100%	0	15	3	19	37
80%	1	1	5	7	14
60%	0	2	4	2	8
40%	1	0	2	0	3
20%	10	2	8	1	21
None	8	2	8	3	21
Total	20	22	30	32	104

Where "100%"= 1,...., "None"= 6:

$M(Mx)=3.62$ $M(MH)=5.20$
$M(Lx)=2.99$ $M(MC)=2.05$
$M(xH)=4.62$ $M(LH)=4.03$
$M(xC)=1.99$ $M(LC)=1.94$

Significant Probabilities of F:

$p(Mx-Lx)=0.0479$ $p(xH-xC)=0.0000$
$p(MH-LH)=0.0097$ $p(MH-MC)=0.0000$
                          $p(LH-LC)=0.0000$

RESULTS-CATEGORY II

MMPI-TK

This scale, as noted earlier, was included to provide a measure of test taking candor in the $\underline{Ss}$ of the four groups. Although the ranges of scores on this scale were fairly wide-R(MH)=40-66, R(MC)=38-68, R(LH)=33-68, and R(LC)=35-62 -the adjusted means of the four groups were remarkably close together-M(MH)=55.35, M(MC)=55.55, M(LH)=55.37, and M(LC)=54.59. In addition, none of the probability values of F for any group comparisons attained the 0.05 level of significance. From these figures it can be concluded that the four groups were, relative to each other, exhibiting equal degree of candor. It is also of interest to note that these scores, which were given in t-score units used on the MMPI Profile, are quite close to the mid-point of the MMPI-Profile for the K-scale, i.e., 50. It can thus be concluded that the groups were not only equally candid relative to each other, but also with reference to the standardization population of the MMPI.

SAI

The social adjustment score, or Q-adjustment score, for the ideal self sort was derived by applying the Q-adjustment scale developed by Dymond(1954) to the placement of items on the ideal self sort for each $\underline{S}$. Although Dymond did not report applying the Q-adjustment scale to the ideal self sort, it could be used to detect any differences in ideal self concepts for the four groups. It was found that there were no significant differences between the four groups on this measure; none of the probability values of F approached the 0.05 level of significance. The adjusted means

for the four groups were—M(MH)=52.15, M(MC)=53.18, M(LH)=52.97, and
M(LC)=52.94. It can be seen that the four groups agree quite closely as to
what the ideal self concept would be in terms of an external criterion.
These scores do not, however, necessarily indicate that the content of the
ideal self concepts will agree as to exact content, rather they indicate that
a fair degree of agreement can be anticipated. It is of interest to note
that, by ranking the adjusted means listed above, an interaction order of
IO=MC,LH,LC,MH, is found. The significant nature of this order will be dis-
cussed at a later point.

SAS

Unlike the SAI scores above, the SAS scores do not agree closely.
This score was developed in the same manner as the scale above. This scale
provides a measure of how the individual S perceives himself as compared to
the criterion developed by Dymond(1954). It can be seen from the figures
listed below that the groups varied significantly on this measure:

    p(MH-MC)=0.0014
    p(MH-LH)=0.0146
    p(interaction)=0.0020

    IO=MC,LH,LC,MH.

    M(MH)=41.05
    M(MC)=49.82
    M(LH)=47.40
    M(LC)=45.03

It can be seen that the MH group was significantly lower on this measure than
the other three groups. It is important to note that the same order of inter-
action was found for this measure as found in the SAI measure.

COR

    This is the actual self-esteem measure used in this study. It was derived, by using the Pearson correlation formula, applying it to the position of placement of each item on an individual's perceived self and ideal self sorts. The Pearson correlation method was applicable to this data because of the common universe of items and the distribution of items in both sorts for all Ss. The resultant figure from this treatment is defined as the self-esteem for each S. All adjusted means and probability values of F are listed below in Table 16. Special note is indicated for two of the probability values: p(xH-xC) and p(interaction). The first probability value indicates that there was not difference between the homosexual and control groups, verifying the initial hypothesis of this study. The order of interaction, which was found to be significant, was the same as that found in the SAI and SAS measures. This order of interaction will be discussed at greater length in the discussion chapter. However, this order is at this point defined as the COR,SAS,SAI interaction pattern, i.e., IO=MC,LH,LC,MH.

Table 16

COR

M(Mx)=0.5510   M(MH)=0.4478
M(Lx)=0.5091   M(MC)=0.6542
M(xH)=0.4886   M(LH)=0.5293
M(xC)=0.5716   M(LC)=0.4889

IO=MC,LH,LC,MH.

p(xH-xC)=0.1384   p(Mx-Lx)=0.4525
p(MH-MC)=0.0081   p(LH-LC)=0.5982
p(MC-LC)=0.0400   p(MH-LH)=0.3034
p(interaction)=0.0286

PSS00-PSS99

In addition to the measures discussed to this point, the same analyses of variance were run on the individual items and their placement, by groups, for the perceived self sort. In the first analysis of variance between the two conditions of the study, sexual preference and location of residence, it was found that a large number of PSS items exhibited a significant difference, indicating that it would be useful to apply the four one-way analyses of variance. It was found that 46 of the 100 PSS items exhibited a significant difference on at least one of the comparisons. It was also found that 39 of these 46 exhibited, to some degree, the COR,SAS,SAI pattern of interaction. By 'to some degree' is meant that, if one interprets this pattern of interaction to mean that the MH group is separated from the MC group by at least one of the Lawrence groups, and in most cases by both Lawrence groups, then 39 of the items show this pattern. Of these 39 items, 24 show the complete COR,SAS,SAI pattern, i.e., the MH group is found to be on the opposite side of the interaction order from the MC group. These 46 items, in conjunction with the significant ISS items, are presented in Appendix E. The presentation found in Appendix E is a grouping of the items according to content. Further discussion will be presented later.

ISS00-ISS99

Since only 15 of the ISS items exhibited any significant differences in the first two-way analysis of variance, it was decided not to run the subsequent one-way analyses on the ISS items. The patterns and groupings of these 15 items are included in Appendix E.

CHAPTER 4

DISCUSSION

INTRODUCTION

In the preceding chapter the results of the 21 basic measures were presented. These 21 measures were the 17 informational questions and the MMPI-TK, SAI, SAS, and COR. In addition, the results of the analysis of the 100 PSS items and the 100 ISS items were briefly presented. In this chapter the results will be discussed in detail.

As was outlined in the introductory chapter, the hypothesis of this study was that homosexuality, per se, would not be related to any differences in self-esteem between a group of homosexuals drawn from two university communities in Kansas and a control group drawn from the student bodies of those two universities, matched for age and location of residence. This hypothesis was supported by the probability value of F for the comparison $p(xH-xC)=0.1384$. as was stated in the preceding chapter. Likewise there was found to be no difference between the combined Manhattan group and the combined Lawrence group, $p(Mx-Lx)=0.4525$. However, it was found that the interaction between these two condition was significant, $p(interaction)=0.0286$. In addition, this pattern of interaction was found to exist in the two social adjustment measures, SAS and SAI, although the interaction was not significant in the SAI measure. This pattern of interaction was defined as the COR,SAS,SAI pattern, such that IO=MC,LH,LC,MH, where the MH group is always separated by one of the Lawrence groups from the MC group and in most cases is on the opposite side of the pattern from the MC group. In the remainder of

this chapter supporting literature will be discussed in conjunction with a discussion of those measures which might have influenced this interaction in an effort to clarify the reasons for the existence of this pattern. The specific focus of this discussion will be to understand the reasons for the MH group consistently appearing at the low end of these measures.

DISCUSSION OF MEASURES

Introduction

The first step in this discussion will be to review which measures exhibited any significant differences or possibly influential trends. In the preceding chapter it was found that the following scales did not show any significant differences between groups, or if there existed differences, that these differences were consistent for all four groups:

Q-1, Sex.
Q-2, Age.
Q-4, S's position in family.
Q-5, S raised by.
Q-6, Size of town S raised in.
Q-7, Type of town S raised in.
Q-8, S's current residence.
Q-11, S's current level of education.
MMPI-TK, K-scale t-scores.

In addition, the COR, SAS, and SAI scales were the identifying scales for the pattern. This leaves the following scales to be considered:

Q-3, Size of S's family.
Q-9, Length of time since S left home.
Q-10, S's Occupation.
Q-12, Age of S's first homosexual experience.
Q-13, Age of S's first heterosexual experience.
Q-14, Male/Female percentages of S's sexual behavior.
Q-15, Male/Female percentages of S's sexual preferences.
Q-16, Percentage of S's social contacts aware of sexual preference.
Q-17, Percentage of S's occupational contacts aware of sexual preference.
Those items on the PSS and ISS which exhibited significant differences.

Q-3, Size of S's Family

It was found that there existed a significant difference between the MC and LC groups with a strong trend towards a difference between the Mx and Lx groups. These differences indicated that the Manhattan groups tended to come from larger families than did the Lawrence groups. The source of this tendency was found to be in the Manhattan control group, which was shown to come from significantly larger families than the control group from Lawrence.

Q-9, Length of Time Since S Left Home

This scale showed that the Manhattan homosexuals had lived away from their parents home for a significantly shorter period of time than had the Lawrence homosexuals. The scale also revealed an interaction pattern which placed the MH group at the low end, indicating that this group tended to have lived away from home for a shorter period of time than had the other three groups.

Q-10, S's Occupation

It was found on this scale that the MH group had significantly fewer students in it than had the LH group. A review of the frequency distribution found in Table 9, page 45, revealed that this difference was due to the low number of students in the MH group as compared with all three other groups.

Q-12, Q-13, Age of S's First Homosexual and Heterosexual
 Experiences

In a comparison of these two scales it was found that the homosexual groups were having more heterosexual experiences than the control groups

were having homosexual experiences. In addition, it was found that the
Manhattan homosexuals were having more heterosexual experiences than the
Lawrence homosexuals. Although the specific measure, Q-13-p(MH-LH)=0.0917,
was not statistically significant, it indicates a trend which, when taken
into consideration with the results of Q-14 and Q-15, is important.

Q-14, Male/Female Percentages of S's Overall Sexual Behavior

It was found that Q-14 responses discriminated between homosexual and
control groups. In addition, the Manhattan homosexuals had a higher percen-
tage of their overall sexual experiences with females than had the Lawrence
homosexuals, p(MH-LH)=0.0072.

Q-15, Male/Female Percentages of S's Sexual Preferences

It was likewise found that this scale obviously discriminated between
homosexual and control groups as this scale was defined at the beginning of
the study as the criterion for inclusion or exclusion in the homosexual sam-
ples. In addition, the Manhattan homosexuals reported that a higher percen-
tage of their preferences were towards Females than the Lawrence homosexuals
reported, p(MH-LH)=0.0011.

Q-16, Percentage of Social Contacts Aware of Sexual Preferences

This scale revealed that, not only were the homosexual groups as a whole
less open about their sexual preferences with their social contacts, but that
the Manhattan homosexuals were less open than the Lawrence homosexuals,
p(MH-LH)=0.0077.

Q-17. Percentage of Occupational Contacts Aware of
    Sexual Preferences

Like Q-16, this scale discriminates in the same direction between the

homosexual vs. control groups and Manhattan homosexuals vs. Lawrence homo-

sexuals, p(MH-LH)=0.0097.

When taken together, the six scales regarding sexuality reveal that the

Manhattan homosexuals are experimenting more in the area of sexuality, i.e.,

they are not as exclusively homosexual as the Lawrence homosexual group

in behavior or preferences. Likewise, the Manhattan homosexuals are less

open about their sexual preferences and behavior than the Lawrence homosexuals

in either their social or occupational contacts.

Significant PSS and ISS Items

As stated earlier, there were 46 PSS items and 15 ISS items which exhi-

bited at least one significant difference in one of the comparison done,

although it was not on the same comparison for every item. Of the combined

items, 61, representing 32% of the total 200 items, only 10, or 17% of the

61 items, failed to show the COR,SAS,SAI to some degree. In attempting to

understand what these differences meant it was found that it was possible

to divide the 61 items into five tentative categories. This division was

based upon how each item impressed the Experimentor as being reflective of

one of the following areas: Emotional, Social Behavior, Sexuality, Perception

of Self, and Perception of Self in Relationship to Others. Within these five

categories the Experimentor further divided them according to whether the

item impressed the Experimentor as being indicative of sterotypically

masculine or feminine in content. The stereotypically feminine group was

termed as being stereotypically masculine-negative and the masculine group was termed stereotypically masculine-positive. The reasons for this division will be explained later. What is important to note at this time is that the divisions were based upon how the items impressed the Experimentor and not upon some objective ranking. The only validity of these divisions is that within the divisions, the items can be seen to be reflective of the COR, SAS,SAI pattern. The presentation of these 61 items in Appendix E is done according to these categories.

It was found that, within each category, the masculine-positive items exhibited the COR,SAS,SAI pattern with the Manhattan control group consistently appearing at the high end of the interaction order and the Manhattan homosexual group consistently appearing at the low end. This signifies that the Manhattan homosexuals rated these masculine-positive items as being less representative of self-concept, ideal or perceived depending upon the item, than the Manhattan controls rated them. Inversely, the masculine-negative items were rated by the Manhattan homosexuals as being more representative of their self-concepts, ideal or perceived depending upon the item, than did the Manhattan controls. It should be remembered that the negative and positive divisions are based upon a stereotyped concept of masculinity. These results indicated, therefore, that the Manhattan control group Ss considered themselves as being more stereotypically masculine than did the Manhattan homosexuals. In addition, it should be noted that in only 30%(18) of these items did one of the Lawrence groups appear on the high end of the order and in only 34%(21) of the items did one of the Lawrence groups appear on the low end of the order. From these percentages it can

be seen that the distinction between stereotypical masculine-negative and masculine-positive concepts is being made predominantly in Manhattan.

DISCUSSION OF LITERATURE

Churchill(1967) postulated that attitudes towards homosexuality would tend to be negative in sex-negative societies. He defined sex-negative societiers as those societies that view sexual relations as requiring multiple restrictions, such as the "Blue Laws" in the United States. Several studies have been done based upon this hypothesis. Berry and Marks(1969), in attempting to verify the hypothesis, rated Ss for sex-negative attitudes and sex-positive attitudes. Once this rating had been accomplished, they asked the Ss to rate several personality types, including homosexuality. They concluded:

> "...(the results) substantiate the major hypothesis derived from
> Churchill(1967) that prejudice against homosexuality in others
> is a function of one's negative attitudes towards his own sexuality
> and his identification with the age old sexual beliefs and mores
> of the culture."(Berry and Marks, 1969:574)

In a similar study Dunbar, Brown, and Amoroso(1973) concluded that anti-homosexual Ss tended to be intolerant of unconventional heterosexual patterns and reported having greater guilt feelings regarding their own sexuality than non-antihomosexual Ss. These anti-homosexual Ss tended to hold to the stereotypes of Masculinity/Femininity stronger and were more willing to label an individual as homosexual if he deviated from these stereotypes. A third study done by MacDonald, et al,(1973) found that anti-homosexual attitudes were more highly related to support for a double standard of values for the sexes than these attitudes were related to a generally permissive or non-permissive attitude.

In an attempt to determine a tentative personality profile of the homo-
phobic personality, Smith(1971:1092) found that homophobic Ss said "yes"
significantly more often than non-homophobic Ss to the following statements:

"My country right or wrong is a very admirable attitude."
"It is only natural to find the thought of mental illness disturbing."
"Sexual fidelity is vital to a love relationship."
"Although I don't always admit it, I would like friends to see me
    with a big house and a fine car after I graduate."

Homophobic Ss said "no" more often to the following statements:

"There is nothing wrong with a man being passive when he feels like it."
"A belief in God is not important to maintain morality."
"The income and professional level of a job are not so important to me
as being happy with the work I do."

In a study similar to Smith's, Hollender(1972) attempted to determine
some of the personality and demographic correlates of attitudes towards vice
crimes, or crimes without victims, such as homosexuality. His results sug-
gested that,"...attitudes towards 'vice' crimes are part of the moral system
of the subject rather than transitory, easily changed positions."(Hollender,
1972:285)

Luck(1969), in a study of some of the social determinants of self-esteem,
found that individuals with lower self-esteem tended to be more submissive,
to be more vulnerable to interpersonal attacks, and to have more difficulty
in releasing hostility. In a study done by Clark and Epstein(1969), it was
found that homosexual males with lower self-esteem levels tended to overguess
or over-anticipate negative reinforcement from sample pictures that had been
previously rated.

Feldman and Newcomb(1969) compiled two tables of research on different
aspects of stereotypical concepts of masculinity and femininity among college
students. The first table(Table 2K, Feldman and Newcomb,1969:66-67) compiled

research done on changes in concepts of masculinity and femininity in college students over their college careers. After considering this table, Chickering (1969:83) made the following comments:

"The findings support the notion that the stereotypes of masculinity and femininity that students bring to college, in terms of which they view themselves, do yield to more complex views--that both men and women are able to recognize and accept more fully the blend most suitable to their particular interests and nature."

In other words, as students progress through their college careers they show a tendency to relinquish the stereotypes they arrived with for more appropriate concepts. The second Feldman and Newcomb(1969:130) table showed that the research has found that students tended to rate curricula of study such as Engineering, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics and similar physical sciences as being more masculine in nature than areas such as Psychology, Sociology, Music, Journalism, History and Education. In describing the Omnibus Personality Inventory(OPI) scales used in his study, Korn(1968:164) made the following comments about the Masculinity-Femininity scale:

"This scale assesses differences in attitudes and interests between college men and women. High scorers(masculine) express interests in science and problem solving; they admit to few adjustment problems, feelings of anxiety or personal inadequacies. They also tend to be somewhat less sociable and less esthetically oriented than low scorers."

In the first section of his book describing the developmental patterns of the young adult, Chickering(1969) postulated an order of developmental stages that the individual tends to go through. This order contains, among others, two stages in the development of a sense of identity. Chickering's use of the word "identity" may be considered another way of describing the self-concept. The first stage described is that the individual must develop a sense of competence. This sense of competence, as Chickering uses it, is

equivalent to confidence in one's self. The next stage is that the individual must develop a sense of autonomy prior to being able to devlop a stable identity(Chickering,1969:1-78). In addition, Katz(1968:62-63) makes the following statements:

> "The process of separation from home is a lengthy one. Our impression is that many students are ready to leave home one or two years before college starts. ... For most people, college is the time of greatest exposure to different viewpoints on a wide variety of subjects and emphasis upon proper marshalling of evidence. This new outlook and methodology becomes another source of disagreement with their parents... When reviewing their years at college, many students view their separation from home as very beneficial to them."

Later in the same book, Madison(1968:154-155) added:

> "Although it is well known that the achievement of independence from parents is a general developmental task of the college age person, it is not clear just how this is accomplished, nor how the processes affect the education and social development of the student."

> "Of course, the student does not consciously think of the process of maturing in college as one of differertiating himself from a parent. To him it consists of discovering that he does not really want to do what he earlier felt compelled to do."

> "Differentiation from the parent is, then, a change in a basic aspect of the person's internal structure."

In a study attempting to determine the interrelationships of commitment to a deviant personality, degree of stability of psychological adjustment, and the presence of a reported supportive other, Hammersmith and Weinberg (1973) found that for a sample of 2497 male homosexuals of three different nationalities, the following interrelationships were found to be highly correlated: 1) the presence of a supportive other supported the commitment to a deviant personality, which in turn was supportive of the degree and stability of psychological adjustment; and 2) commitment to a deviant personality was found to be supportive of the reported presence of a significant

other _and_ concurrently supportive of psychological adjustment.

In conjunction with the Hammersmith and Weinberg study it is possible to observe marked differences in the supportive homophile organizations in the two communities studied. In Manhattan, Kansas, the homophile group from which the homosexual sample was selected was the only such group in the town which could be located. This group was the Gay Rap Group, a class offered through the University for Man, a "free university". This group did not exhibit any continuity of existence over time. It was observed that the group had to be reorganized with the beginning of each new university semester. If there was not an individual present in the community who was willing to do the work of reorganizing the group, it was not formed. During the time period this study was in progress, the one individual who usually did the organizational work left town. During the semester following his departure, Spring 1974, the group would not have formed had not the current Experimentor organized the group.

By contrast, the Lawrence homosexual community had at least two homophile groups that could be identified; the Lawrence Gay Liberation, Inc., and the Lawrence Gay Liberation Front. The Lawrence Gay Liberation, Inc. is a non-profit organization which was incorporated for the purpose of forwarding the cause of the homosexual community in Lawrence and at the University of Kansas. The Gay Liberation Front is an offshoot group from the LGL,Inc. which is engaged in political activity. The LGL, Inc. is the group from which the homosexual sample for this study was selected. The group is highly visible and its senior officers freely publish their name in the university newspaper(see Appendix F). They also maintain a full time gay counseling service and schedule regular social functions so that an

individual could meet the homosexual community.

Outside of the homophile groups in the two communities studied, the geography of the area also has an influence upon the supportive others present for each community. Outside of Manhattan, Kansas, the nearest homosexual community is located in Topeka, Kansas, one hours drive to the East, with the Lawrence and Kansas City communities further on. The homosexuals in Lawrence have at their disposal, in addition to Topeka, the community of Kansas City Kansas and Missouri. The Kansas City community is the largest and most diverse community in the area and is only 30 minutes East of Lawrence. From these facts it can be seen that the Lawrence homosexual community receives a much larger amount of and more diverse sources of support than do the Manhattan homosexuals.

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION

It should now be possible to develop some interrelationships between the results of this study and the literature cited in the preceding section. This will be done by organizing the literature and results into tentative factors that might have affected the pattern of results indicated in the COR,SAS,SAI interaction.

In the Hammersmith and Weinberg study(1973) a positive relationship was demonstrated between commitment to a deviant personality, presence of supportive others, and degree and stability of psychological adjustment. At the same time it was observed that the Lawrence homosexual community had at its disposal a much wider range of supportive groups, which groups were also stronger in their support than those supporting the Manhattan homosexuals. In addition, it was found in the informational questions about

sexuality, Q-12,...,Q-17, that the Manhattan homosexuals were experimenting
with heterosexuality more than the Lawrence homosexuals. The effect of this
finding is to indicate that the commitment to homosexuality on the part of
the Manhattan homosexuals is less than that of the Lawrence homosexuals.
From these considerations it would be expected that the Manhattan homosexuals
would have a lower level of psychological adjustment than the Lawrence homo-
sexuals. This expectation is shown to be the case by the self-esteem measure
and the Q-adjustment scale for the perceived self sort. On these two scales
it was found that the Manhattan homosexuals consistently scored lower than
the Lawrence homosexuals.

In the Katz(1968), Madison(1968) and Chickering(1969) studies cited
above, the idea that the length of time that the individual had lived away
from his parents home would have an affect upon the individual's devlopment
of a stable sense of identity. That is to say that the longer the subject
had lived away from home, the better the chances the subject will have dev-
eloped a stable sense of identity. In addition, Feldman and Newcomb(1969:
57-60) compiled a table of research which focused upon changes in Autonomy
and Confidence in the college student over his college career. The results
of the studies in this table further support the idea that the longer the
student has lived away from home the better the chances that he has developed
a stable identity. In the informational questions nine and ten it was found
that the Manhattan homosexuals had lived away from home for a shorter period
of time and had fewer students in the group than the other three groups.
This factor would also support the findings of the SAS and COR scales, since
these scales showed the Manhattan homosexuals as having a lower level of
self-esteem and sense of adjustment on the Q-adjustment scale.

With reference to the Hammersmith and Weinberg(1973) study, relating again to the effect of the presence of a supportive other upon the psychological adjustment of the homosexual, it can be speculated that the presence of an attitude antagonistic towards homosexuality(homophobia) would be found to be detrimental to the psychological adjustment of the homosexual. In the area of curricula it was found that certain types of study areas are considered more stereotypically masculine in nature. These more masculine areas of study were found to be those areas involving problem solving and the physical sciences, Chemistry, Physics, Engineering, etc. At the same time the Humanities were considered more feminine in nature. It can be readily observed that of the two universities involved in the study, the Humanities are more popular at the University of Kansas at Lawrence while the physical sciences, such as Engineering, are more popular at Kansas State University at Manhattan. At the same time it was found that by categorizing those Q-sort items showing significant differences it was found that the Manhattan control group, drawn from the student body of Kansas State University, rated itself consistently higher on those items rated as being masculine-positive and lower on those items rated masculine-negative. This categorization of the items supports the idea that the Kansas State student body is more stereotypically masculine in attitudes than the Lawrence group. In conjunction with the above facts, Berry and Marks(1969), MacDonald, et al, (1973),Smith(1971), and Hollender(1972) found a highly correlated strong relationship between stereotypical masculine attitudes and homophobia. These facts would indicate that the Manhattan homosexual group is in the presence of stronger homophobic attitudes and could therefore be expected to have lower levels of self-esteem and adjustment, as was found to be the case.

The only variable for which there was supportive literature was Q-3, the size of $\underline{Ss}$ family. This variable revealed that the group with the highest level of self-esteem, the Manhattan control group, was also the group which came from the largest families. This would suggest that at a future date it would be beneficial to run a cross-correlation between family size and the other variables to determine what other influences might claify these findings. This cross-correlation was not done in the current study due to shortages in time and funding.

One final note is in order with reference to the Luck(1969) and Clark and Eptstein(1969) studies. These two studies found that individuals with lower self-esteem tended to be more submissive, vulnerable to inter-personal attack, to have more difficulty in releasing hostility, and to be more likely to over-estimate negative reinforcement than individuals with a higher level of self-esteem. Of those items exhibiting a significant difference, the Manhattan homosexuals were on the high end of the interaction order for the following statements:

PSS86, "I am a submissive person" p(MH-MC)-0.0477
PSS68, "I am afraid of a fullfledged disagreement with a person."
   p(MH-LH)-0.0427
PSS00, "I feel uncomfortable while talking with a person." p(MH-MC)=0.04.
ISS63, "I shrink from facing a crisis or difficulty." p(xH-xC)=0.0126.
PSS48, "I don't trust my emotions." p(MH-LH)=0.0423.
ISS22, "I express my emotions freely." p(xH-xC)=0.0179.

The position of the MH group on these statements support the findings cited above, further indicating that the MH group could be expected to have the lowest self-esteem.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS

The initial hypothesis of this study was that homosexuality, per se, would not be related to any differences found in self-esteem levels as measured by the Butler and Haigh Q-sort between a sample group of homosexuals selected from the homophile groups of two university communities in Kansas and a control group selected from the student bodies of those two universities. It was found that this hypothesis was correct.

However, it was also found that there existed a recurring and significant order of interaction between these two conditions, sexuality and location, such that the Manhattan homosexual group was consistently at the opposite end of the order of interaction from the Manhattan control group. This order was such that the Manhattan homosexual group was found to have the lowest level of self-esteem and social adjustment. In the subsequent discussion it became possible to draw several conclusions:

1) The initial hypothesis was found to be the case, that the sexual preference of the S is not, in and of itself, directly related to the S's level of self-esteem.

2) The location of S's current residence, i.e., Manhattan, Kansas, as opposed to Lawrence, Kansas, is not directly related to the S's level of self-esteem.

3) There does exist a significant interaction between the two conditions of sexuality and residence. This interaction is such that the homosexuals living in Manhattan, Kansas, as a group have a lower level of self-esteem while the Manhattan controls have the higher level of self-esteem. These results may be tentatively understood to stem from:

   a) The degree of supportive agencies present for the homosexual had a direct effect upon the levels of self-esteem of the

homosexual groups, such that the Manhattan homosexuals had
a less supportive environment and subsequently had a lower
level of self-esteem.

b) The amount of negative support for the homosexuals, defined
as "Homophobia", was found to be greater for the Manhattan
homosexuals, such that the Manhattan homosexuals had a lower
level of self-esteem.

c) The Manhattan homosexuals were found to have lived away from
home for a significantly shorter period of time and had a
significantly smaller number students in the group. Subse-
quently, they had a lower level of self-esteem since they
had not had the time to establish an identity independent
of their parents and had not had the supportive influence
that can be found in the university environment in general.

There are two basic implications to be derived from these conclusions.
The first has to do with future research. This study was primarily con-
cerned with the self-esteem levels of homosexuals and so the discussion
that followed the presentation of results was primarily focused upon
understanding the reasons for the position of the Manhattan homosexuals. .
This study did not directly attempt to clarify the reasons for the positions
of the Manhattan controls, Lawrence controls, or Lawrence homosexuals. It
can be speculated that the position of all four groups on the measures
employed in this study is due to the status of stereotyped masculinity
concepts. In Manhattan, these stereotyped concepts are not being questioned
the general university population. Subsequently it can be speculated that
the self-esteem levels of the controls in Manhattan are not being disturbed
by having to restructure their concepts of their masculinity. This specu-
lation is based upon the findings regarding stereotyped concepts of masc-
ulinity with reference to its effects upon the self-esteem of the homosexuals.
On the other hand, in Lawrence, where the university community was observed

to be less homophobic, the self-esteem levels of the controls were lower
and the self-esteem levels of the homosexuals were higher. It can, therefore,
be speculated that the stereotyped concepts of masculinity are being ques-
tioned. This questioning would possibly result in the shifting of self-esteem
levels observed. It should be remembered that these considerations are
speculations based upon the findings of this study in conjunction with
previous studies. The obvious implication is that there needs to be further
study in this area.

The second implication from this study is for those individuals who
are in a position to help persons with complaints about homosexuality, and
more generally any minority orientation. It was shown that where the
orientation under consideration was in a less supportive, more hostile
environment, individuals exhibiting the orientation also exhibited lower
levels of self-esteem. This would indicate that if a helping person, such
as a counselor, were to encounter an individual with a minority orient-
ation, such as homosexuality, who is having problems with his world, rather
than attempt to change his orientation, it might be more successful to help
the individual adapt to the structure of his environment or change his
environment. This implication has been applied to the area of racial
minorities as evidenced by the recent increase in minority affairs on
many university campuses and supportive federal programs.

CHAPTER 6

SUMMARY

In the current study 50 homosexuals, 20 from Manhattan, Kansas, and 30 from Lawrence, Kansas, were compared on the basis of self-esteem levels as measured by the Butler and Haigh Q-sort with 54 controls, 22 from Manhattan, Kansas, and 32 from Lawrence, Kansas, matched for age and location. The following conclusions were drawn:

1) The initial hypothesis was found to be the case, that the sexual preference of the S is not, in and of itself, directly related to the S's level of self-esteem.

2) The location of S's current residence, i.e., Manhattan, Kansas, as opposed to Lawrence, Kansas, is not directly related to the S's level of self-esteem.

3) There was found to exist, however, a significant interaction between the two conditions of sexuality and residence. This interaction was such that the homosexuals living in Manhattan, Kansas, as a group had a lower level of self-esteem while the Manhattan controls had the higher level of self-esteem. These results were tentatively understood to stem from:

    a) The degree of supportive agencies present for the homosexual had a direct effect upon the levels of self-esteem of the homosexual groups, such that the Manhattan homosexuals had a less supportive environment and subsequently had a lower level of self-esteem.

    b) The amount of negative support for the homosexuals, defined as "Homophobia", was found to be greater for the Manhattan homosexuals, such that the Manhattan homosexuals had the lower level of self-esteem.

    c) The Manhattan homosexuals were found to have lived away from home for a significantly shorter period of time and had a significantly smaller number of students in the group. Subsequently, they had a lower level of self-esteem since they had not had the time to establish an identity independent of their parents and had not had the supportive influence that can be found in the university in general.

There were two basic implications in this study and its results, one for future research and one for counselors. The implication for future research was that further study was required in the area of the effects of the status of stereotyped concepts of masculinity and femininity upon the psychological adjustment of the individual. The implication for the counselor was that when encountering an individual who is experiencing problems in functioning in the world due to a minority orientation, such as homosexuality, should examine the individual's perceptions of his world to determine where and how he is deriving support or negative influences for himself from that world. The counselor could then direct his attempts at aiding the individual in finding others of his orientation or minimizing the negative influences rather than attempting to necessarily change the individual's orientation. If this were done then one would anticipate, as with the Lawrence homosexuals, the individual would begin to experience support and a subsequent increase in his ability to function.

In an overall summary, the results of this study indicated that the Manhattan homosexuals are suffering from a lack of community. This lack means that they do not have a common reference group and subsequently exhibited lower levels of self-esteem. The following quote provides an adequate concluding note:

> "In other words, the so-called normative expressions of sexuality in any society and also its deviant forms are both contained within the larger process of social identification. We are not saying that perversions and homosexuality are normal, since we know of no culture in which these are the prevalent form. It would seem, also, that this statistical and epidemological measure does not dispose of medical or psychological notions of what is normal so much as it points out the struggle of human beings to achieve some sort of balance in sexual and psychological behavior. In this sense deviance appears to be still in the position of a minority, and most people in their actual lives apparently manage

to maintain a social and psychological equilibrium. However, to
eradicate the enormous number of psychic and sexual problems in our
society, the chief attack should open upon the sick society itself
at such points as education, community health, family therapy,
and preventive and social psychiatry."(Opler,1972:31-32)

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Appendix A consists of a copy of the University of Kansas guidelines for Statement of Consent to Participate in research and a copy of the Statement of Consent used for the current study.

APPENDIX B.

Appendix B is a listing of the Q-sort Items from the Nutler and Haigh Q-sort, with the Q-Adjustment Positive statements indicated by "+" and the Q-Adjustment Negative statements indicated by"-".

APPENDIX C   .

Appendix C is a listing of all probability values of F for all comparisons done for all variables. Significant values at the 0.05 level are indicated by "*" and 0.01 level by "**". In addition the "Rank" of each item is given for each group based upon that items adjusted mean for that group in comparison to all other items for that group.

APPENDIX D.

Appendix is a copy of the test questionnaire.

APPENDIX E.

Appendix E is a listing of the 61 Q-sort items which exhibited a significant difference on at least one comparison. The items are categorized according to content. Presented with each item is the interaction order, from high adjusted mean to low and those probability values of F that were significant.

APPENDIX F

    Appendix F contains clippings from newspapers for both communities studied. These clippings are selected with reference to the homosexual activities in each community.

APPENDIX A-I

Application for Project Approval
Advisory Committee on Human Experimentation
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas

3. Attach a copy of the informed consent statement that will be presented in written or oral form to each subject. The consent statement must include the following items:

    a. An outlined statement of procedures to be followed (written in simple language). Identified are any procedures that can be classified as experimental in nature; that is, not well proven or established.

    b. Discomforts or risks for subjects that might result from the research procedures.

    c. Benefits for the subjects associated with the project.

    d. Alternative procedures that would be advantageous to the subject (if appropriate).

    e. An offer to answer any inquiries concerning procedures.

    f. Instructions that the subject is free to withdraw consent and to discontinue participation in the project or activity at any time.

    g. Name of principal investigator(s).

    h. Name of subject for which consent is requested (if appropriate).

    i. Signature of subject (if appropriate).

The consent statement cannot include exculpatory (absolving from fault) language through which the subject is made to waive, or appear to waive, any legal rights, or to release the institution or agents from liability for negligence. Finally, examples of informed consent statements that have been approved by ACHE can be obtained from the Committee Chairman.

APPENDIX A-II

PLEASE READ BEFORE OPENING PACKET IN FRON OF YOU

In the interest of protecting the rights of human subjects participating in research, the following information is provided to you to aid in your decision to participate. You should be aware that even if you decide to participate, you may withdraw freely from the research at any time you desire.

As was stated to you prior to your coming here, this is a study of some of the psychological processes behind sexual preference. This is all that we may say at this time without fear of biasing the results of your participation. However, any and all questions you may have will be answered upon your completion of the questionnaire.

As was stated to you prior to your arrival, your participation in this project is completely confidential. All records of your identity will be given to you to dispose of as you wish when you leave, whether you complete the questionnaire or not. Your answers to the research questionnaire will be identified by the number which you will find at the top of your answer sheet.

If you wish to have a copy of the results of this study, please feel free to contact the researchers at the name and address that can be found on the first page of the research packet in front of you.

This project consists of several tasks that are designed to describe yourself to us. There are multiple choice and true-false questions as well as a number of statements that are to be rated according to criteria explained inside.

If you agree to participate, please indicate this to the examiner present and proceed.

Thank you.

Q-Sort Items

00 I feel uncomfortable while talking with someone.

-01 I put on a false front.

02 I am a competitive person.

+03 I make strong demands on myself.

+04 I often kick myself for things I do.

-05 I often feel humiliated.

-06 I doubt my sexual powers.

07 I am much like the opposite sex.

+08 I have a warm emotional relationship with others.

09 I am an aloof reserved person.

+10 I am responsible for my troubles.

+11 I am a responsible person.

-12 I have a feeling of hopelessness.

13 I live largely by other people's values and standards.

+14 I can accept most social values and standards.

-15 I have few values and standards of my own.

16 I have a hard time controlling my sexual desires.

-17 It's difficult to control my aggression.

+18 Self control is no problem for me.

19 I am often down in the dumps.

20 I am really self-centered.

+21 I usually like people.

+22 I express my emotions freely.

23 Usually in a mob of people I feel a little bit alone.

-24 I want to give up trying to cope with the world.

+25 I can live with the people around me.

+26 My hardest battles are with myself.

-27 I tend to be on my gaurd with people who are somewhat more friendly than I had expected.

+28 I am optimistic.

29 I am just sort of stubborn.

30 I am critical of people.

-31 I usually feel driven.

Q-Sort Items

+32 I am liked by most people who know me.

33 I have an underlying feeling that I am not contributing enough to life.

+34 I am sexually attractive.

-35 I feel helpless.

+36 I can usually make up my mind and stick to it.

-37 My decisions are not my own.

38 I often feel guilty.

-39 I am a hostile person.

+40 I am contented.

-41 I am disorganized.

-42 I feel apathetic.

+43 I am poised.

44 I just have to drive myself to get things done.

45 I often feel resentful.

+46 I am impulsive.

47 It's important for me to know how I seem to others.

-48 I don't trust my emotions.

-49 It is pretty tough to be me.

+50 I am a rational person.

-51 I have a feeling that I am just nor facing things.

+52 I am tolerant.

-53 I try not to think about my problems.

+54 I have an attractive personality.

-55 I am shy.

56 I need somebody to push me through on things.

57 I feel inferior.

-58 I am no one. Nothing seems to be me.

+59 I am afraid of what other people think about me.

+60 I am ambitious.

-61 I despise myself.

+62 I have initiative.

-63 I shrink from facing a crisis or difficulty.

Q-Sort Items

-64 I just don't respect myself.

 65 I am a dominant person.

+66 I take a positive attitude toward myself.

+67 I am assertive.

-68 I am afraid of a fullfledged disagreement with a person.

-69 I can't seem to make up my mind one way or another.

-70 I am confused.

+71 I am satisfied with myself.

-72 I am a failure.

+73 I am likeable.

+74 My personality is attractive to the opposite sex.

-75 I am afraid of sex.

-76 I have a horror of failing in anything I want to accomplish.

+77 I feel relaxed and nothing really bothers me.

+78 I am a hard worker.

+79 I feel emotionally mature.

 80 I am naturally nervous.

 81 I am not accomplishing.

-82 I am really disturbed.

-83 All you have to do is just insist with me and I give in.

-84 I feel insecure within myself.

-85 I have to protect myself with excuses, with rationalizing.

 86 I am a submissive person.

+87 I am intelligent.

 88 I feel superior.

+90 I am self-reliant.

 91 I often feel aggressive.

+92 I am different from others.

-93 I am unreliable.

+94 I understand myself.

+95 I am a good mixer.

+96 I feel adequate.

-97 I am worthless

-98 I dislike my own sexuality

 99 I am inhibited.

APPENDIX C, Page-1

Perceived Self Sort

Item	Mx-Lx	xH-xC	Probabilities Inter	IO	MH-MC	LH-LC	MH-LH	MC-LC	Rank MH	MC	LH	LC
00	0.670	0.251	0.149	MH,LC,LH,MC	0.040*	0.832	0.203	0.457	40.5	23	25.5	32
01	0.512	0.720	0.732	LH,LC,MH,MC	0.991	0.610	0.592	0.896	21	34	44	35
02	0.982	0.000**	0.259	MC,LC,LH,MC	0.004**	0.045*	0.449	0.400	46	95.5	62.5	92
03	0.515	0.003**	0.714	MC,LC,MH,LH	0.043*	0.030*	0.848	0.453	74	88	62.5	89
04	0.174	0.041*	0.653	LC,MC,LH,MH	0.078	0.234	0.222	0.503	45	62	61	73
05	0.524	0.907	0.892	MH,MC,LC,LH	0.886	0.986	0.589	0.721	28	37.5	25.5	25
06	0.264	0.030*	0.036*	MH,LH,LC,MC	0.007**	0.952	0.049*	0.416	59	17.5	20	21
07	0.647	0.028*	0.729	LH,MH,LC,MC	0.135	0.116	0.945	0.514	20	13	29	14
08	0.396	0.004**	0.554	MH,LH,MC,LC	0.056	0.016*	0.858	0.302	97	80.5	98	76.5
09	0.129	0.727	0.889	LH,LC,MH,MC	0.880	0.718	0.312	0.246	30	39	51	45
10	0.657	0.081	0.469	MC,LC,LH,MC	0.116	0.417	0.845	0.406	75	78	68	79
11	0.446	0.058	0.040*	MC,LH,LC,MH	0.024*	0.890	0.099	0.345	88	98	95	98
12	0.870	0.078	0.002**	MH,LC,LH,MC	0.002**	0.323	0.040*	0.028*	30	09	14	20
13	0.498	0.285	0.197	MC,LH,LC,MH	0.159	0.854	0.183	0.652	11	33	23	22.5
14	0.756	0.165	0.516	MC,LC,LH,MH	0.234	0.529	0.515	0.804	58	67	65	71.5
15	0.383	0.308	0.540	MC,LC,MH,LH	0.346	0.727	0.865	0.257	10	25.5	11	13
16	0.329	0.841	0.775	MC,MH,LH,LC	0.961	0.671	0.617	0.372	38	48.5	35.5	26.5
17	0.127	0.644	0.248	MC,MH,LH,LC	0.203	0.622	0.787	0.066	14	29	13	12
18	0.276	0.483	0.814	LC,LH,MC,MH	0.766	0.459	0.589	0.294	62	61	73	76.5
19	0.603	0.639	0.009**	MH,LC,MC,LH	0.031*	0.104	0.045*	0.097	64.5	35.5	29	50
20	0.106	0.192	0.850	LH,LC,MH,MC	0.363	0.359	0.280	0.226	56	47	67	56.5
21	0.371	0.483	0.865	MH,MC,LH,LC	0.571	0.678	0.465	0.599	98	93.5	97	97
22	0.325	0.414	0.204	MC,LH,MH,LC	0.724	0.137	0.845	0.099	78.5	66	70	49
23	0.094	0.361	0.351	LH,LC,MC,MH	0.959	0.178	0.076	0.586	64.5	59	81	65
24	0.280	0.376	0.347	MH,MC,LC,LH	0.303	0.061	0.142	0.923	16	15	09	10
25	0.822	0.075	0.254	MC,LC,LH,MH	0.094	0.577	0.385	0.471	82.5	85	82	85.5
26	0.840	0.575	0.068	LC,MH,MC,LH	0.406	0.065	0.264	0.143	93	68	71	94
27	0.142	0.756	0.107	MC,LH,MH,LC	0.180	0.328	0.917	0.032*	36	55.5	42	28
28	0.105	0.165	0.121	LH,LC,MC,MH	0.011*	0.910	0.028*	0.958	67	82	86.5	87.5
29	0.312	0.076	0.273	MC,LC,LH,MH	0.044*	0.610	0.957	0.097	68	74.5	64	67
30	0.470	0.885	0.237	LH,MC,LC,MH	0.514	0.289	0.217	0.723	70	64.5	78	68.5
31	0.146	0.445	0.213	MH,MC,LC,LH	0.729	0.138	0.063	0.880	57	52.5	33	47
32	0.635	0.362	0.909	MH,MC,LH,LC	0.968	0.827	0.794	0.634	96	93.5	94	95.5

APPENDIX C, Page 2

Perceived Self Sort

| Item | Mx-Lx | xE-xC | Inter | IO | MH-MC | LH-LC | MH-LH | MC-LC | Rank | | | |
			Probabilities						MH	MC	LH	LC
33	0.548	0.782	0.057	MH,LC,MC,LH	0.175	0.188	0.077	0.355	77	51	47	60
34	0.332	0.176	0.332	MH,LH,MC=LC	0.051	0.788	0.256	1.000	92	63	69	67
35	0.605	0.102	0.054	MH,LC,LH,MC	0.025*	0.815	0.324	0.081	17.5	07.5	15	16
36	0.801	0.005**	0.172	MC,LC,LH,MH	0.005**	0.270	0.291	0.395	53.5	76.5	76	78
37	0.288	0.652	0.197	LH,MC,LC,MH	0.265	0.508	0.099	0.871	07	18	17	15
38	0.123	0.753	0.342	LC,LH,MH,MC	0.387	0.630	0.678	0.076	26	24	41	42
39	0.982	0.483	0.657	MC,LC,LH,MH	0.481	0.834	0.728	0.775	03	11	06	05
40	0.137	0.467	0.032*	LH,MC,LC,MH	0.100	0.217	0.027*	0.581	39	72	77	64
41	0.321	0.988	0.019*	MH,LC,MC,LH	0.158	0.054	0.017*	0.345	42.5	25.5	16	37
42	0.550	0.619	0.975	MC,MH,LC,LH	0.756	0.684	0.661	0.685	25	46	27	34
43	0.708	0.009**	0.483	MH,LH,LC,MC	0.058	0.097	0.337	0.841	89	58	74	62
44	0.559	0.898	0.879	LC,LH,MH,MC	0.090	0.801	0.742	0.623	50.5	52.5	55.5	55
45	0.954	0.869	0.061	MH,LC,LH,MC	0.178	0.187	0.192	0.182	57	37.5	33	43
46	0.926	0.111	0.820	MH,LH,LC,MC	0.310	0.221	0.932	0.801	76	54	66	54
47	0.985	0.761	0.237	LH,MC,MH,LC	0.612	0.201	0.371	0.430	87	83	89	80
48	0.408	0.912	0.050*	MH,LC,MC,LH	0.209	0.128	0.042*	0.433	50.5	40	24	41
49	0.016*	0.013*	0.061	MH,LH,MC,LC	0.011*	0.594	0.012*	0.634	80	35.5	35.5	24
50	0.788	0.409	0.207	MC,LH,LC,MH	0.175	0.733	0.271	0.490	94	97	96	95.5
51	0.914	0.068	0.032*	MH,LC,MC,LH	0.011*	0.796	0.119	0.140	40.5	16	21	29
52	0.428	0.469	0.593	LC,LH,MC,MH	0.457	0.874	0.350	0.855	85.5	84	85	91
53	0.974	0.597	0.132	LH,MC,MH,LC	0.509	0.122	0.282	0.294	22.5	48.5	48	26.5
54	0.346	0.101	0.163	LH,MH,MC,LC	0.874	0.018*	0.767	0.077	91	76.5	86.5	69.5
55	0.700	0.359	0.578	MH,LH,LC,MC	0.320	0.782	0.894	0.545	60.5	50	58.5	52
56	0.309	0.935	0.679	LC,LH,MH,MC	0.724	0.806	0.696	0.269	35	41	46	44
57	0.432	0.058	0.413	LH,MH,MC,LC	0.436	0.046*	0.267	0.980	12.5	12	22	09
58	0.097	0.566	0.540	MH,MC,LC,LH	0.976	0.395	0.124	0.441	05	10	03	03
59	0.705	0.341	0.803	LC,MC,LH,MH	0.702	0.270	0.935	0.618	49	57	50	61
60	0.369	0.008**	0.162	MC,LC,LH,MH	0.007**	0.324	0.742	0.081	78.5	90	72	82.5
61	0.704	0.771	0.943	LC,LH,MC,MH	0.879	0.785	0.822	0.755	00	02	02	01
62	0.734	0.160	0.258	MC,LC,LH,MH	0.126	0.821	0.283	0.585	84	86	83	87.5
63	0.407	0.101	0.083	MH,LC,LH,MC	0.017*	0.944	0.536	0.063	42.5	10	37	38
64	0.008**	0.342	0.461	LH,LC,MH,MC	0.194	0.878	0.181	0.016*	08	06	18	18
65	0.680	0.013*	0.065	MC,LC,LH,MH	0.009**	0.600	0.308	0.112	34	74.5	52.5	59
66	0.794	0.018*	0.278	MC,LC,LH,MH	0.028*	0.305	0.587	0.310	81	91	79	90

APPENDIX C, Page 3

Perceived Self Sort

Item	Mx-Lx	xH-xC	Probabilities Inter	IO	MH-MC	LH-LC	MH-LH	MC-LC	Rank MH	MC	LH	LC
67	0.740	0.004**	0.029*	MC,LC,LH,MH	0.001**	0.572	0.113	0.138	27	70	57	63
68	.0.173	0.109	0.187	MH,LH,MC,LC	0.058	0.823	0.043*	0.977	71	43.5	40	36
69	0.108	0.260	0.141	MH,MC,LH,LC	0.143	0.826	0.105	0.559	53.5	42	29.5	30.5
70	0.799	0.239	0.304	MH,LH,LC,MC	0.159	0.906	0.632	0.294	37	20	33.5	33
71	0.448	0.352	0.655	MC,LC,MH,LH	0.752	0.283	0.413	0.819	73	73	52.5	67.5
72	0.429	0.610	0.124	LC,MH,LH,MC	0.193	0.414	0.602	0.097	01	01	01	02
73	0.013*	0.062	0.996	MH,MC,LH,LC	0.138	0.185	0.079	0.081	99	89	92	82.5
74	0.799	0.756	0.526	LH,MC,MH,LC	0.828	0.471	0.582	0.757	82.5	69	80	75
75	0.653	0.118	0.172	MH,LH,LC,MC	0.103	0.858	0.255	0.463	17.5	07.5	10	11
76	0.221	0.748	0.016*	LC,MH,LH,MC	0.048*	0.125	0.411	0.009**	48	21	38	56.5
77	0.049	0.078	0.209	MC,LC,LH,MH	0.073	0.672	0.339	0.410	30.5	60	49	51
78	0.049*	0.210	0.005**	MC,LH,MH,LC	0.008**	0.212	0.556	0.001**	90	99	90	81
79	0.743	0.251	0.040	MC,LH,LC,MH	0.050*	0.459	0.273	0.061	85.5	95.5	91	84
80	0.694	0.158	0.414	MH,LH,LC,MC	0.195	0.611	0.804	0.277	60.5	45	55.5	46
81	0.712	0.222	0.278	LC,MC,MH,LH	0.814	0.115	0.392	0.709	15	22	12	22.5
82	0.959	0.703	0.312	LC,MH,MC,LH	0.669	0.289	0.422	0.519	04	03	04	04
83	0.418	0.847	0.988	MH,MC,LH,LC	0.916	0.861	0.593	0.541	19	30	19	19
84	0.007	0.324	0.014*	MH,LC,LH,MC	0.026*	0.250	0.057	0.112	64.5	31.5	39	48
85	0.746	0.223	0.800	LH,MH,LC,MC	0.520	0.258	0.724	0.953	32.5	31.5	43	30.5
86	0.205	0.028*	0.767	MH,LH,MC,LC	0.047*	0.176	0.250	0.507	44	27.5	31	17
87	0.013*	0.980	0.309	LH,LC,MC,MH	0.489	0.333	0.007**	0.327	95	92	99	99
88	0.043*	0.970	0.735	LH,LC,MC,MH	0.824	0.777	0.138	0.177	24	43.5	60	53
89	0.024	0.131	0.144	MH,LH,LC,MC	0.044*	0.971	0.293	0.315	12.5	05	07	07
90	0.132	0.027*	0.091	MC,LC,LH,MH	0.020*	0.658	0.054	0.874	64.5	87	84	93
91	0.643	0.393	0.295	MC.LH.LC,MH	0.180	0.884	0.676	0.290	32.5	55.5	45	40
92	0.569	0.015*	0.664	MH,LH,MC,LC	0.046*	0.134	0.521	0.915	22.5	64.5	88	71.5
93	0.993	0.551	0.041*	MH,LC,LH,MC	0.125	0.312	0.176	0.123	09	04	05	08
94	0.077	0.547	0.079	LH,LC,MC,MH	0.150	0.235	0.012*	0.995	72	80.5	93	85.5
95	0.412	0.110	0.160	MC,LC,LH,MH	0.049*	0.890	0.717	0.069	53.5	71	58.5	58
96	0.970	0.184.	0.074	MC,LH,LC,MH	0.066	0.698	0.275	0.140	69	80.5	75	74
97	0.938	0.210	0.050*	MH,LH,LC,MC	0.031*	0.585	0.185	0.148	02	00	00	00
98	0.980	0.913	0.632	MC,LH,LC,MH	0.684	0.781	0.713	0.746	06	14	08	06
99	0.461	0.032*	0.589	LH,MH,LC,MC	0.059	0.230	0.904	0.289	53.5	27.5	44	39

APPENDIX C, Page 4
Ideal Self Sort

Item	Mx-Lx	Probabilities xH-xC	Inter	IO	MH	MC	LH (Rank)	LC
00	0.306	0.100	0.887	MC,LC,MH,LH	28	41.5	19	35.5
01	0.544	0.982	0.591	MC,MH,LH,LC	15	14	10	07
02	0.788	0.024*	0.788	MC,LC,MH=LH	66.5	76	68	74
03	0.270	0.748	0.643	LH,LC,MC,MH	69	68	68	74
04	0.084	0.962	0.432	MH,MC,LC,LH	56.5	53	45	49.5
05	0.853	0.252	0.998	LC,MH,LH,MC	35	24.5	35	23
06	0.780	0.545	0.916	LH,MH,LC,MC	21	17.5	23.5	20.5
07	0.068	0.072	0.463	LH,LC,MH,MC	25	17.5	51.5	25
08	0.171	0.053	0.747	LH,MH,LC,MC	98	87	98	96.5
09	0.480	0.363	0.268	LC,MH,MC,LH	52	54	46	56
10	0.768	0.493	0.719	MH,LH,LC,MC	65	63	63	63
11	0.289	0.776	0.638	LC,LH,MH,MC	93	88	94	96.5
12	0.470	0.863	0.908	LH,LC,MH,LH	13.5	13	13	09
13	0.376	0.629	0.195	MC,LH,MH,LC	23	38.5	29	22
14	0.906	0.543	0.463	MH,LC,LH,MC	66.5	64	66	65
15	0.910	0.475	0.551	MC,LC,LH,MH	19.5	31.5	27.5	24
16	0.899	0.004**	0.313	MH,LH,LC,MC	48	27	39	38
17	0.168	0.058	0.520	MH,LH,MC,LC	49.5	38.5	43	32
18	0.083	0.420	0.420	MC,MH,LH=LC	73	80	72	71.5
19	0.336	0.572	0.297	MC,LH,LC,MH	17	22	18	16
20	0.888	0.868	0.455	MH,LC,LH,MC	40.5	31.5	32	40
21	0.510	0.293	0.434	MH,LH,LC,MC	89	83	83	85
22	0.751	0.018*	0.374	MH,LH,LC,MC	90.5	73.5	88	81
23	0.986	0.067	0.924	MC,LC,LH,MH	49.5	59	54.5	59
24	0.432	0.432	0.432	MC=LH,MH,LC	22	23	21.5	08
25	0.159	0.455	0.065	MH,LC,MC,LH	85.5	77	76.5	79
26	0.914	0.606	0.848	MH,LH,LC,MC	58	56	59	57
27	0.152	0.929	0.812	MC,MH,LH,LC	56.5	58	53	54
28	0.169	0.642	0.800	LH,LC,MH,MC	79	75	84	83.5
29	0.591	0.012*	0.825	LH,MH,LC,MC	54.5	62	58	64
30	0.108	0.494	0.544	LH,LC,MH,MC	45	33	50	52
31	0.618	0.045*	0.298	MH,LH,LC,MC	59	48.5	53.5	51
32	0.165	0.420	0.420	MH=MC,LH,LC	97	96	92	88.5

APPENDIX C, Page 5
Ideal Self Sort

Item	Probabilities			IO	Rank			
	Mx-Lx	xH-xC	Inter		MH	MC	LH	LC
33	0.809	0.267	0.294	LH,MH,MC,LC	46.5	50	51.5	35.5
34	0.921	0.359	0.300	LH,MC,MH,LC	87.5	89	93	86.5
35	0.126	0.664	0.732	LH,LC,MH,MC	09.5	10	14	11
36	0.449	0.314	0.672	MC,LC,MH,LH	75	79	74	75
37	0.662	0.545	0.624	MC,LC,LH,MH	24	29	30	29.5
38	0.187	0.100	0.105	MC,MH,LC,LH	19.5	20.5	17.5	42
39	0.281	0.832	0.358	LC,LH,MH,MC	13.5	09	11	14
40	0.749	0.082	0.421	MH,LH,LC,MC	87.5	71	85.5	80
41	0.412	0.238	0.596	LH,MH,LC,MC	33.5	20.5	34	26.5
42	0.480	0.883	0.750	LH,LC,MC,MH	32	34	39	39
43	0.458	0.132	0.220	MC,LC,LH,MH	71	78	76.5	78
44	0.479	0.304	0.875	MH,LH,MC,LC	53	52	56	49.5
45	0.537	0.718	0.964	LH,LC,MH,MC	26	24.5	33	26.5
46	0.233	0.171	0.828	LH,MH,LC,MC	62	57	65	60
47	0.295	0.396	0.668	MC,MH,LC,LH	63	65	61	61
48	0.520	0.135	0.530	LC,MC,LH,MH	28	45	41	45
49	0.089	0.330	0.762	MC,MH,LC,LH	42.5	51	31	37
50	0.111	0.041*	0.011**	MC,LH,LC,MH	74	92	90	92
51	0.409	0.045*	0.770	LC,MC,LH,MH,	30.5	43	37	47
52	0.823	0.809	0.769	MC,LH,LC,MH	82	86	85.5	90
53	0.162	0.657	0.902	MC,MH,LC,LH	61	61	57	58
54	0.753	0.997	0.016*	MC,LH,MH,LC,	84	97	95.5	86.5
55	0.704	0.560	0.209	LH,MC,MH,LC	40.5	47	48	31
56	0.316	0.845	0.331	MC,MH,LH,LC	39	45	41	34
57	0.879	0.992	0.160	MH,LC,MC,LH	08	04.5	05	05.5
58	0.387	0.750	0.738	MC,MH,LH,LC	04	08	02.5	08
59	0.392	0.107	0.799	MC,LC,MH,LH	36	41.5	27.5	41
60	0.003**	0.002**	0.358	MC,LC,MH,LH	76	91	69	76
61	0.890	0.232	0.606	MC,LC,LH,MH	00	02	00	01
62	0.973	0.436	0.569	MC,LC,LH,MH	80	85	81.5	83.5
63	0.239	0.013*	0.078	MH,LH,LC,MC	42.5	15	21.5	18
64	0.261	0.809	0.261	LC,MH=LH,MC	07	06.5	07	12
65	0.963	0.358	0.888	LC,MC,MH,LH	64	67	64	66
66	0.850	0.801	0.600	MC,LH,LC,MH	90.5	93.5	91	94

APPENDIX C, Page 6
Ideal Self Sort

Item	Probabilities			IO	Rank			
	Mx-Lx	xH-xC	Inter		MH	MC	LH	LC
67	0.788	0.175	0.703	MH,LH,LC,MC	70	67	70	67
68	0.256	0.118	0.468	MH,LH,MC,LC	51	40	47	43
69	0.615	0.797	0.397	LH,MC,LC,MH	30.5	36	38	33
70	0.337	0.662	0.366	LH,LC,MC,MH	11.5	16	20	17
71	0.179	0.140	0.736	MH,LH,MC,LC	96	82	80	77
72	0.271	0.791	0.441	LC,LH,MH,MC	02	01	01	02
73	0.074	0.652	0.424	MC,MH,LH,LC	95	93.5	89	82
74	0.494	0.025*	0.254	LC,MC,MH,LH	77	89	73	88.5
75	0.154	0.216	0.709	LC,LH,MC,MH	05.5	11	08	15
76	0.485	0.036*	0.086	LC,MC,MH,LH	33.5	35	25	53
77	0.638	0.056	0.042*	MC,MH,LC,LH	83	70	75	73
78	0.529	0.146	0.914	MC,LC,MH,LH	85.5	90	81.5	93
79	0.610	0.585	0.246	LH,MC,MH,LC	92	95	97	95
80	0.370	0.007**	0.309	LC,MC,MH,LH	37	48.5	23.5	48
81	0.067	0.732	0.840	MC,MH,LC,LH	28	29	15	19
82	0.745	0.395	0.384	MC,LH,LC,MH	03	06.5	04	04
83	0.654	0.852	0.083	LC,MH,LH,MC	44	29	36	46
84	0.839	0.099	0.248	MC,LC,LH,MH	09.5	26	16	20.5
85	0.357	0.043*	0.474	LH,MH,LC,MC.	38	19	41	29.5
86	0.587	0.850	0.860	MH,MC,LH,LC	46.5	45	44	44
87	0.149	0.811	0.494	LH,MC,LC,MH	94	99	99	98
88	0.220	0.609	0.495	LC,LH,MH,MC	60	55	62	62
89	0.119	0.570	0.203	LH,LC,MH,MC	05.5	04.5	06	10
90	0.118	0.621	0.468	LC,LH,MH,MC	81	81	37	91
91	0.571	0.852	0.324	MC,LH,MH,LC	54.5	60	60	55
92	0.694	0.728	0.931	MC,MH,LC,LH	68	69	67	68
93	0.378	0.120	0.714	LH,MH,LC,MC	11.5	03	12	05.5
94	0.893	0.802	0.499	LC,MH,MC,LH	99	98	95.5	99
95	0.930	0.578	0.171	LH,MC,MH,LC	72	73.5	78	71.5
96	0.351	0.080	0.569	MH,LC,MC,LC	78	72	79	70
97	0.156	0.115	0.567	LH,MH,LC,MC	01	00	02.5	00
98	0.614	0.946	0.471	LC,MH,LH,MC	16	11.5	09	13
99	0.858	0.140	0.457	MC,LC,LH,MH	18	37	26	28

APPENDIX C, Page 7

Special Scales

Item	Probabilities			Adjusted Means				Probabilities			
	Mx-Lx	xH-xC	Inter	MH	MC	LH	LC	MH-MC	LH-LC	MH-LH	MC-LC
Q-1	0.9997	1.0000	1.0000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9996
Q-2	0.3928	0.6758	0.7820	3.800	3.636	3.533	3.500	0.6457	0.9129	0.4300	0.6796
Q-3	0.0523	0.9181	0.3803	3.000	3.182	2.800	2.656	0.4634	0.5738	0.4561	0.0453*
Q-4	0.1639	0.5662	0.9942	3.850	3.636	3.333	3.125	0.7072	0.6568	0.3337	0.3182
Q-5	0.8372	0.7362	0.1112	1.050	1.318	1.300	1.125	0.1664	0.2786	0.1992	0.3310
Q-6	0.6801	0.6035	0.7936	4.600	4.909	4.867	4.969	0.6182	0.8383	0.6358	0.9148
Q-7	0.3902	0.9781	0.5274	3.650	3.864	4.133	3.937	0.6691	0.6359	0.3028	0.8699
Q-8	0.0000**	0.0106*	0.1418	2.000	2.227	1.000	1.062	0.0229*	0.3371	0.0000**	0.0000**
Q-9	0.2141	0.9859	0.0204*	2.150	2.636	2.900	2.406	0.1396	0.0657	0.0135*	0.4392
Q-10	0.1620	0.0197*	0.9560	2.400	1.682	1.967	1.281	0.1405	0.0649	0.3730	0.2638
Q-11	0.1636	0.9687	0.5390	3.750	3.864	4.100	4.000	0.7016	0.6260	0.1468	0.5887
Q-12	0.5808	0.0000**	0.5390	12.300	3.500	13.700	3.250	0.0000**	0.0000**	0.2857	0.8760
Q-13	0.0166*	0.1123	0.6405	14.150	15.818	9.800	12.960	0.3969	0.1377	0.0917	0.0854
Q-14	0.0163*	0.0000**	0.0683	2.600	5.864	1.567	5.719	0.0000**	0.0000**	0.0072**	0.6470
Q-15	0.0120*	0.0000**	0.1367	2.000	5.773	1.433	5.625	0.0000**	0.0000**	0.0011**	0.5084
Q-16	0.0350*	0.0000**	0.0615	4.050	1.818	2.933	1.750	0.0000**	0.0012**	0.0077**	0.8593
Q-17	0.0479*	0.0000**	0.0993	5.200	2.045	4.033	1.937	0.0000**	0.0000**	0.0097**	0.8162
TK	0.6225	0.5307	0.9848	52.150	53.182	52.967	53.937	0.6831	0.6282	0.7355	0.7211
SAI	0.5838	0.7350	0.5705	55.350	55.545	55.367	54.594	0.8476	0.5285	0.9874	0.4727
SAS	0.6571	0.0713	0.0020**	41.050	49.818	47.400	45.031	0.0014**	0.3104	0.0146*	0.0567
COR	0.4525	0.1384	0.0286*	0.4478	0.6542	0.5293	0.4889	0.0081**	0.5982	0.3034	0.0400*

You have before you a research packet. Contained in it are a number of tasks which are oriented toward describing yourself in some manner or another. Before you start it is important to understand that this research can have meaning only if you are completely honest as you follow the instructions. If at anypoint you feel that you connot be honest in your responses, please stop and give the packet back to the examiner. It cannot be streassed strongly enough that honesty is important.

It is also important to stress that there is no way that the researchers can check back on the answers that you give. You will notice a number at the top of the answer sheet. This is the only identification that we need or want. We do not want to know your name or what number you have. This is because, just as it is important for you to be honest in your responses, it is important that we not know your name or what number you have so that you can be honest without fear of someone quizzing you later about your responses.

A third point is that, although we have tried to be clear in our instructions, we are not perfect. Therefore, if at any point you have questions, please feel free to ask the examiner present.

Finally, if you wish to know what the research is about and what we have found, please feel free to contact us at the address below:

> John A. Sanford
> 1010 Kearney
> Manhattan, Kansas 66502

With these points clear, please proceed.

Thank you.

In this section you are asked to describe yourself as you hanestly see yourself, using the stack of cards and envelopes in the front pocket of of this folder. Each card in the stack has a statement printed on it. As you thumb through the stack you will notice that some of the statements are very much like you see yourself and that some are unlike you see yourself.

You are asked to sort these cards into 9 piles, ranging from most unlike you to most like you. You are to place a certain number of cards in each p8le, according to the following table:

Pile Number-------	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of Cards---	1	4	11	21	26	21	11	4	1
Criteria----------	Unlike you							like you	

That is, pile number 1 will contain that one card which is most unlike you, pile 2 will contain those 4 cards that are next most unlike you, and so forth through to pile 9 which will contain that one card most like you and pile number 8 will contain those 4 cards that are next most like you. Pile number 5 will contain those 26 cards that are neither like you nor unlike you.

It should be noted again that the value of this research is entirely dependent upon your honesty. It is obvious that because of the manner in which you decide which cards are placed in which pile and because there are no provisions made to identify you with your choices that there is no way that we can check your honesty, only trust you.

When you have sorted the cards into the 9 piles, please place them in the appropriately numbered envelopes and then place all of the envelopes back in the front pocket of this folder. After you have done this, please proceed to the next page, thank you.

Listed below are a number of multiple choice questions. Please read each one carefully and select the choice that is most true for you. When you have made your choice please circle the letter on the answer sheet corresponding to your choice. If you change your mind please erase completely.

1. Sex
   A. Male.
   B. Female.

2. Age.
   A. 17 years or less.
   B. 18-20 years.
   C. 21-22 years.
   D. 23-24 years.
   E. 25 years or more.

3. Number of children in the family in which you grew up, including yourself.
   A. 1.
   B. 2.
   C. 3.
   D. 4 or more.

4. Your position in the family.
   A. Only child.
   B. Eldest child but not the only child.
   C. Second eldest child but not the youngest child.
   D. Third eldest child but not the youngest child.
   E. Fourth eldest child or lower but not the youngest child.
   F. The youngest child.

5. Who were you raised by?
   A. Your mother and father.
   B. Your mother only.
   C. Your father only.
   D. Your mother and a stepfather.
   E. Your father and a stepmother.
   F. Other relatives.
   G. Gaurdians.

6. What size town did you grow up in? If your family moved often, please answer for the town you lived in the longest.
   A. on a farm.
   B. Population of 1,000 or smaller.
   C. Population of 1,000 - 5,000.
   D. Population of 5,000 - 20,000.
   E. Population of 20,000 - 50,000.

F. Population of 50,000 - 100,000.

G. Population of 100,000 or more.

7. What type of town did you grow up in? Again, please answer for the town thay you lived in the longest if you moved often.
   A. On a farm.
   B. Farm community.
   C. College or University community.
   D. Business community.
   E. Suburban community.
   F. Metropolitan community.

8. Do you currently live in or near:
   A. Lawrence, Kansas.
   B. Manhattan, Kansas.
   C. Neither.

9. How many years ago did you move away from home?
   A. Still living at home.
   B. 1-3 years.
   C. 4-5 years.
   D. 6 or more years.

10. What type of occupation are you currently engaged in?
    A. Student.
    B. Manual labor.
    C. Blue collar.
    D. Semi-professional.
    E. Professional.
    F. Other.

11. Beginning with the first grade, how many years of education do you have?
    A. 1-8.
    B. 9-12.
    C. 13-14.
    D. 15-16.
    E. 17 or more.

12. Please write in the blank provided on the answer sheet what age you were when you had your first sexual experience with a male.

13. Please write in the blank provided on the answer sheet what age you were when you had your first sexual experience with a female.

14. How would you describe your sexual behavior up until now?
    A. 100% with males.
    B. 80% with males, 20% with females.

PLEASE GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

C. 60% with males, 40% with females.
D. 40% with males, 60% with females.
E. 20% with males, 80% with females.
F. 100% with females.
G. No signigicant sexual experience to date.

15. How would you describe your current sexaul attitudes and preferences?
A. 100% towards males.
B. 80% towards males, 20% towards females.
C. 60% towards males, 50% towards females.
D. 40% towards males, 60% towards females.
E. 20% towards males, 80% towards females.
F. 100% towards females.
G. No significant sexual attitudes or preferences.

16. What percentage of the people you know socially are aware of your sexual preferences?
A. 100%.
B. 80%.
C. 60%.
D. 40%.
E. 20%.
F. None.

17. What percentage of the people you work with are aware of your sexual preferences?
A. 100%.
B. 80%.
C. 60%.
D. 40%.
E. 20%.
F. None.

Following are a series of True and False statements. Please read each one carefully and decide whether the statement is true for you or false for you. If it is true please circle the letter "A" on the answer sheet next to the statement's number. If it is false for you, please circle the letter "B" on the answer sheet next to the statements number. If you change your mind, please erase completely.

18. At times I feel like swearing.

19. At times I feel like smashing things.

20. I think a great many people exaggerate their misfortunes in order to gain sympathy and the help of others.

21. It takes a lot of argument to convince most people of the truth.

22. I have very few quarrels with members of my family.

23. Most people will use somewhat unfair means to gain profit or advantage rather than lose it.

24. Often I cannot understand why I have been so cross or grouchy.

25. At times my thoughts have raced ahead faster than I could speak them.

26. Criticism or scolding hurts me terribly.

27. I certainly feel useless at times.

28. It makes me impatient to have people ask my advice or otherwise interrupt me when I am working on something important.

29. I have never felt better in my life than I do now.

30. What others think of me does not bother me.

31. It makes me pretty uncomfortable to put on a stunt at a party even when others are doing the same sort of thing.

32. I find it hard to talk when I meet new people.

33. I am against giving money to beggars.

34. I frequently find myself worrying about something.

35. I get mad easily and then get over it soon.

36. When in a group of people I have trouble thinking of the right thing to talk about.

37. At times I am full of energy.

38. I have periods in which I am unusually cheerful without any special reason.

39. I think nearly everyone would tell a lie to get out of trouble.

40. I worry over money and business.

41. At periods my mind seems to work more slowly than usual.

42. People often dissappoint me.

43. I have sometimes felt that difficulties were piling so high that I could not overcome them.

44. I often think, "I wish I were a child again."

45. I have often met people who were supposed to be experts who were no no better than I.

46. I find it hard to set aside a task I have undertaken, even for a short period of time.

47. I like to let people know where I stand on things.

You will now find a second stack of cards and envelopes identical to the first stack in the back pocket of this folder. However, this time you are to describe <u>yourself as you would most like to be</u>, not how you see yourself. These cards are to be sorted in the same manner as the first set, that is:

Pile number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of Cards	1	4	11	21	26	21	11	4	1
	<u>least like you</u> <u>want to be</u>						<u>most like you</u> <u>want to be</u>		

Therefore, pile 1 will contain that one card which is least like you want to be, pile two will contain those 4 cards that are next most unlike you would like to be, so forth to pile 9 which will contain that one card that is most like you would like to be and pile 8 will contain those 4 cards that are next most like you would like to be. Pile 5 will contain those 26 cards that are neither like you would like to be nor unlike the way you would like to be.

It is again necessary to point out that honesty is important. Up until this point you have been describing yourself as you see yourself. Now, however, we are asking you to honestly describe how you would most like to be.

When you have finished sorting the cards into piles, again place the piles in the appropriately numbered enveloped and place the envelopes in the back pocket of this folder.

THIS COMPLETES THIS RESEARCH PACKET.

PLEASE RETURN THE PACKET TO THE EXAMINER.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION.

APPENDIX E, Page-1

Significant Sort Items

-Emotional/ Masculine-plus-

PSS79. "I feel emotionally mature."
      IO=MC,LH,LC,MH.
      p(interaction)=0.0403.
      p(MH-MC)=0.0505.

-Emotional/ Masculine-minus-

PSS08. "I have a warm emotional relationship with others."
      IO=MH,LH,MC.LC.
      p(xH-xC)=0.0038.
      p(LH-LC)=0.0156.
      p(MH-MC)=0.0557.

PSS48. "I don't trust my emotions."
      IO=MH,LC,MC,LH.
      p(interaction)=0.0498.
      p(MH-LH)=0.0423.

ISS22. "I express my emotions freely."
      IO=MH,LH,LC,MC.
      p(MH-MC)=0.0494.

-Social Behavior/ Masculine-plus-

PSS95. "I am a good mixer."
      IO=MC,LC,LH,MH.
      p(MH-MC)=0.0494.

-Social Behavior/ Masculine-minus-

PSS43. "I am poised."
      IO=MH,LH,LC,MC.
      p(xH-xC)=0.0091.

PSS92. "I am different from others."
      IO=MH,LH,MC,LC.
      p(xH-xC)=0.0152.
      p(MH-MC)=0.0455.

APPENDIX E, Page-2

Significant Sort Items

Sexuality/Masculine-plus

ISS74. "My personality is attractive to the opposite sex."
    IO=LC,MC,MH,LH.
    p(xH-xC)=0.0247.

Sexuality/Masculine-minus

ISS16. "I have a hard time controlling my sexual desires."
    IO=MH,LH,LC,MC.
    p(xH-xC)=0.0042.

PSS06. "I doubt my sexual powers."
    IO=MH,LH,LC,MC.
    p(interaction)=0.0360
    p(xH-xC)=0.0298.
    p(MH-MC)=0.0067.
    p(MH-LH)=0.0488.

PSS07. "I am much like the opposite sex."
    IO=LH,MH,LC,MC.
    p(xH-xC)=0.0240.

Self/Masculine-plus

PSS11. "I am a responsible person."
    IO=MC,LH,LC,MH.
    p(interaction)= 0.0400
    p(MH-MC)=0.0240.

PSS28. "I am optimistic."
    IO=LH,LC,MC,MH.
    p(MH-MC)=0.0117.
    p(MH-LH)=0.0283.

PSS40. "I am contented."
    IO=LH,MC,LC,MH.
    p(interaction)=0.0318.
    p(MH-LH)=0.0286.

PSS66. "I take a positive attitude towards myself."
    IO=MC,LC,LH,MH.
    p(xH-xC)=0.0178.
    p(MH-MC)=0.0281.

APPENDIX E, Page-3

Significant Sort Items

PSS73. "I am likeable."
 IO=MH,MC,LH,LC.
 p(Mx-Lx)=0.0132.
 p(,H-LH)=0.0787.

PSS87. "I am intelligent."
 IO=LH,LC,MC,MH.
 p(Mx-Lx)=0.0129.
 p(MH-LH)=0.0072.

PSS88. "I feel superior."
 IO=LH,LC,MC,MH.
 p(Mx-Lx)= 0.0433.

PSS90. "I am self-reliant."
 IO=MC,LC,LH,MH.
 p(xH-xC)=0.0265.
 p(MH-MC)=0.0204.

PSS94. "I understand myself."
 IO=LH,LC,MC,MH.
 p(MH-LH)=C.0120.

ISS50. "I am a rational person."
 IO=MC,LH,LC,MH.
 p(interaction)=0.0113.
 p(xH-xC)=0.0409.

PSS54. "I have an attractive personality."
 IO=LH,MH,MC,LC.
 p(LH-LC)=0.0184.

ISS54. "I have an attractive personality."
 IO=MC,LH,MH,LC.
 p(interaction)=0.0162.

ISS77. "I feel relaxed and nothing really bothers me."
 IO=MC,MH,LC,LH.
 p(interaction)=0.0422.

ISS80. "I am a naturally nervous person."
 IO=LC,MC,MH,LH.
 p(xH-xC)=0.0069.

APPENDIX E, Page-4

Significant Sort Items

Self/Masculine-minus

PSS12. "I have a feeling of hopelessness."
    IO=MH.LC.LH.MC.
    p(interaction)=0.0026.
    p(MH-MC)=0.0019.
    p(MH-LH)=0.0399.
    p(MC-LC)=0.0275.

PSS19. "I am often down in the dumps."
    IO=MH,LC,MC,LH.
    p(interaction)=0.0085.
    p(MH-MC)=0.0309.
    p(MH-LH)=0.0447.

PSS35. "I feel helpless."
    IO=MH,LC,LH,MC.
    p(MH-MC)=o.o245.
    p(interaction)=0.0538.

PSS41. "I am disorganized."
    IO=MH,LC,MC,LH.
    p(interaction)=0.0194.
    p(MH-LH)=0.0173.

PSS49. "It's pretty tough to be me."
    IO=MH,LH,MC,LC.
    p(mx-Lx)-0.0159.
    p(xH-xC)=0.0127.
    p(MH-MC)-0.0111.
    p(MH-LH)=0.0115.

PSS51. "I have the feeling that I am just not facing things."
    IO=MH,LC,MC,LH.
    p(interaction)=0.0315.
    p(MH-MC)=0.0110

ISS51. "I have the feeling that I am just not facing things."
    IO=LC,MC,LH,MH.
    p(LH-LC)=0.0458.

PSS63. "I shrink from facing a crisis or difficulty."
    IO=MH,LC,LH,MC.
    p(MH-MC)=0.0167.

Significant Sort Items

PSS64. "I just don't respect myself."
    IO=LH,LC,MH,MC.
    p(Mx-Lx)=0.0080.
    p(MC-LC)=0.0159.

PSS84. "I feel insecure within myself."
    IO=MH,LC,LH,MC.
    p(interaction)=0.0143.
    p(MH-MC)=0.0255.

PSS89. "I feel hopeless."
    IO=MH,LH,LC,MC.
    p(MH-MC)=0.0436.

PSS93. "I am unreliable."
    IO=MH,LC,LH,MC.
    p(interaction)=0.0406.

PSS97. "I am worthless."
    IO=MH,LC,LH,MC.
    p(interaction)=0.0496.
    p(MH-MC)=o.o311.

PSS99. "I am inhibited."
    IO=LH,MH,LC,MC.
    p(xH-xC)=0.0320.

ISS31. "I usually feel driven."
    IO=MH,LH,LC,MC.
    p(xh-xC)=0.0452.

ISS63. "I shrink from facing a srisis or difficulty."
    IO=MH,LH,LC,MC.
    p(xH-xC)=0.0126.

ISS85. "I have to protect myself with excuses, with rationalizing."
    IO=LH,MH,LC,MC.
    p(xH-xC)=0.0427.

-Self-Others/ Masculine-plus-

PSS02. "I am a competitive person."
    IO=MC,LC,LH,MH.
    p(xH-xCO=0.0004.
    p(MH-MC)=0.0044.
    p(LH-LC)=0.0450.

APPENDIX E, Page-6

Significant Sort Items

ISS02. "I am a competitive person."
IO=MC,LC,MH,LH.
p(xH-xC)=0.0243.

PSS03. "I make strong demands on myself."
IO=MC,LC,MH,LH.
p(xh-xC)=0.0028.
p(MH-MC)=0.0426.
p(LH-LC)=0.0300.

OSS04. "I often kick myself for things I do."
IO=LC,MC,LH,MH.
p(xH-xC)=0.0409.

PSS27. "I tend to be on my gaurd with people who are somewhat more
friendly than I had expected."
IO=MC,LH,MH,LC.
p(MC-LC)=0.0323.

PSS29. "I am just sort of stubborn."
IO=MC,LC,LH,MH.
p(MH-MC)=0.0443.

PSS36. "I can usually make up my mind and stick to it."
IO=MC,LC,LH,MH.
p(xH-xC)=0.0053.
p(MH-MC)=0.0054.

PSS60. "I am ambitious."
IO=MC,LC,LH,MH.
p(xH-xC0=0.0076.
p(MH-MC)=0.0068.

PSS65. "I am a dominant person."
IO=MC,LC,LH,MH.
p(xH-xC)=0.0178.
p(MH-MC)=0.0085.
p(interaction)=0.0647.

PSS67. "I am assertive."
IO=MC,LC,LH,MH.
p(xH-xC)=0.0038.
p(MH-MC)=0.0011.
p(interaction)=0.0289.

Significant Sort Items

PSS78. "I am a hard worker."
  IO=MC,LH,MH,LC.
  p(interaction)=0.0046.
  p(Mx-Lx)=0.0491.
  p(MH-MC)=0.0083.
  p(MC-LC)=0.0005.

ISS29. "I am just sort of stubborn."
  IO=LH,MH,LC,MC.
  p(xH-xC)=0.0118.

ISS60. "I am ambitious."
  IO=MC,LC,MH,LH.
  p(Mx-Lx)=0.0032.
  p(xH-xC0=0.0023.

ISS76. "I have a horror of failing in anything I want to accomplish."
  IO=LC,MC,MH,LH.
  p(xH-xC)=0.0363.

PSS76. "I have a horror of failing in anything I want to accomplish."
  IO=LC,MH,LH,MC.
  p(interaction)=0.0163.
  p(MH-MC)=0.0484.
  p(MC-LC)=0.0090.

-Self-Others/ Masculine-minus-

PSS00. "I feel uncomfortable while talking with a person."
  IO=MH,LH,MC,LC.
  p(MH-MC)=0.0398.

PSS68. "I am afraid of a fullfledged dissagreement with a person."
  IO=MH,LH,MC,LC.
  p(MH-LH)=0.0427.

PSS86. "I am a submissive person."
  IO=MH,LH,MC,LC.
  p(xH-xC)=0.0279.
  p(MH-MC)=0.0477.

APPENDIX F

Local Gay Lib Changes Name

By GREG KUPLEN
Kansan Staff Writer

Lawrence Gay Liberation Inc. (L.G.L. Inc.) is the new official title of the Lawrence Gay Liberation Front.

The incorporation was announced by Barry Albin, general counsel for L.G.L. Inc. and former University of Kansas law student. Albin said corporate status was necessary for protection of membership lists and for eligibility for certain tax exemptions.

Albin said there were 10 to 15 incorporated gay organizations nationally.

L.G.L. Inc. still is fighting to gain official recognition at KU. Albin said that William Kunstler, L.G.L.'s lawyer in the recognition case, had recently informed him that a writ of certiorari to the U. S. Supreme Court was being prepared.

Albin said the writ was based on the Supreme Court decision in Healy v. James. In that decision the court ruled that a university organization could not be denied recognition because it "might tend to violate state law." Albin said this was the exact wording used by KU when the gay's were denied recognition in the fall of 1971.

The Supreme Court writ is being filed in the wake of a recent U. S. Court of Appeals refusal to overturn a lower court decision that upheld the University's original refusal of recognition.

Albin said that L.G.L. Inc. planned to reapply for recognition at KU within the next few weeks.

L.G.L. Inc. has been expanding and reorganizing many of the services it offers to the Lawrence gay community.

David Stout, Rolla senior and gay counselor, said that the gay counseling service was a success, handling nearly 200 calls since it began in July.

Stout said that the counseling service operated without outside funding but that it had handled gay referrals from the Department of Social Welfare, the KU Medical Center and other state agencies.

The counseling service is not a socializing service, he said and notification of social functions has been handled through classified advertising in the Kansan.

A speaker's bureau, which has arranged at least two speaking engagements each week in the Lawrence area and on Midwestern campuses, is another service provided by L.G.L. Inc., according to Mike Turner, Topeka freshman and L.G.L. Inc. educational coordinator.

The bureau seeks to correct misconceptions about gay people, he said.

Lee Hubbell, Eureka graduate student and social coordinator, said that dances were being planned. Between 700 and 900 people have attended dances sponsored by L.G.L. Inc., he said.

Reginald Brown, Kansas City, Kan., sophomore and general coordinator, said that several events had been planned to increase gay awareness and self pride at KU.

Gay Pride Week had been scheduled for April 25-29. Brown said the week would feature a "Guerrilla Theater" as a form of shock therapy to bring gayness to the attention of KU students.

Brown said that there also would be outdoor activities such as a picnic and a planned promenade by gays on campus.

Article located in:

University Daily Kansan, Lawrence, Kansas

Wednesday, April 11, 1973.   Pg. 8

GAY COUNSELING & RAP
for referrals.
info. center 864-3506

ILLEGIBLE

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT (S) IS ILLEGIBLE DUE TO THE PRINTING ON THE ORIGINAL BEING CUT OFF

ILLEGIBLE

Reader speak-out

Gay group provides social contact

Editor's note: This Reader Speak-out was submitted by a UFM homosexuality class.

The term "gay consciousess" symbolizes different things to different people, gay people included; many homosexuals are frightened by such a term thinking it means only militant, sign-carrying members of the Gay Liberation Front.

In fact, most gay people abhor public revelations of their homosexuality; it is unfortunate, but true, that most of us cannot afford to reveal our sexual preference to just anyone — we have too much to lose. Thus, there is a dilemma — how to meet other homosexuals who are worth knowing while at the same time keeping one's sexual preference secret.

ONE SOLUTION is what is usually known as the "bar culture," but every person who reads this is aware of the dissatisfaction generally encountered when one attempts to make the sole method of socialization bar-hopping. The additional limiting factor of having only gay bars as the social gathering place for homosexuals is defeating, depressing, humiliating and boring.

One aspect of gay consciousness is to transcend this socially imposed limitation through the establishment of informally structured groups of homosexuals; the purpose of such confederations is that of interaction, just as is the purpose of any club, class or formal organization. There is probably not one gay person in this country who is not grateful for the increasing growth of such groups; however, while fascinated by them, the gay person is also hesitant to join.

An alternative lifestyle is to surround oneself with a few close friends, also gay — and usually met through luck. The isolated aura of a college town such as Manhattan often prevents even this fortunate break; the frustrating sense of being the only homosexual male or lesbian in town becomes a lonely and stifling reality.

TOWARD THE hoped-for end of expanding the numbers of social contacts between gay people in Manhattan, a small group of faculty, staff and students at K-State and townspeople have been meeting informally since last December under auspices of University for Man.

All of us are gay; there are men and women. Most were at first reluctant to join, but have since found the association to be quite rewarding — even if it is simply that each one of us is not alone. This then is an open invitation to all gay people at K-State and in the Manhattan community to meet us.

If you are reluctant still, whether because you are a faculty member, a married homosexual or for another understandable reason, do contact us and we will put you in touch with one or two group members whose positions, work or life type is like yours. This group is not for radicalized or sensationalistic thrills; the purpose is to cut through the walls of silence that separate homosexuals and to maximize interaction.

Phone: 539-1372, or write P.O. Box 54, Manhattan and we will contact you.

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SELF-ESTEEM LEVELS IN HOMOSEXUALS
IN MANHATTAN AND LAWRENCE, KANSAS

by

JOHN ANDERSON SANFORD

B.A., University of Kansas, 1970

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AN ABSTRACT OF A MASTER'S THESIS

submitted in partial fulfillment of the

requirements for the degree

MASTER OF SCIENCE

College of Education

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
Manhattan, Kansas

1974

In this study, the initial hypothesis was that: Homosexuality, per se, would not be found to be directly related to any difference found in a comparison of self-esteem levels, as measured by the Butler and Haigh Q-Sort, for a sample of homosexuals selected from two university communities in Kansas and a control sample matched to the homosexual sample on the basis of age and location of current residence.

The samples for this study were drawn from two different sources. The homosexual sample was drawn from the memberships of the homophile organizations in each community through the aid of a contact person from each group. The controls were drawn from a systematically random telephone survey of the student directories of the two universities. The communities from which the samples were drawn was Manhattan, Kansas, and Lawrence, Kansas. The sample sizes were:

	Homosexual	Control	Total
Manhattan	20	22	42
Lawrence	30	32	62
Total	50	54	104

The primary research instrument used was the Butler and Haigh Q-Sort with an additional Q-adjustment scale developed for the Q-Sort by Dymond. The Q-Sort consisted of 100 self-referent statements which were to be sorted by the S according to how the were descriptive of S's perceived self and S's ideal self. The Q-adjustment score was developed by applying the judgements of two clinical psychologists about whether each item was positively or negatively associated with their definition of the "well-adjusted" individual.

In addition 17 informational questions and the K-scale from the MMPI were used. The informational questions sampled S's family background and current sexual practices and preferences. The K-scale was used as a test of candor.

All data were subjected to a two-way analysis of variance for unequal cell Ns. It was found that no significant differences existed between the combined homosexual group and the combined control group, supporting the initial hypothesis. There was found to exist, however, a significant level of interaction between the two conditions of the study, sexuality and location, for self-esteem, such that the Manhattan control group was found to have the highest level of self-esteem for the four groups while the Manhattan homosexuals were found to have the lowest level for the four groups. After a review of the results and supporting literature, it was concluded that the position of the Manhattan homosexuals could be understood in terms of the following factors:

1) The Manhattan homosexuals were found to have less supportive input from the community in which they lived.

2) Conversely, the Manhattan community was found to be more homophobic, negative towards homosexuality, than the Lawrence community.

3) The Manhattan homosexuals were found to have lived away from home for the shortest period of time and were found to have had fewer university students among their group than the other three. This resulted in their having had less time to develop their individual identity as a group and had had less input from the university atmosphere towards the development of an identity.

Further research was indicated in the area of the interrelationship between the strength of traditional attitudes towards sexuality and the adjustment of minority sexual orientations. The study also had implications for counselors working with individuals of the minority sexual orientations. The implication was that they should examine the prevailing attitudes of the environment in which they were working as this could shed light upon the S's difficulties.